



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

February 5, 2021

IN THIS ISSUE:

- This Week in Review
- The Week Ahead
- Call to Action
- Legislative Conference Update
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch



About TWIO

This Week in Olympia (TWIO) is published by WASA in support of our members and members of our partners in WASBO, WSPA, and AEA.

TWIO is emailed each Friday during the Legislative Session and archived on WASA's website at <https://wasa-oly.org/WASA/TWIO>.



This Week in Review

Today is Day 26 of the 2021 Legislative Session—one-quarter of this session is complete. While we are still a long way from *Sine Die* (the last day of session), many of the major issues are becoming more clearly focused. Addressing COVID-19 impacts continues to receive most of the attention—with “early action” pandemic relief legislation already nearing the finish line (more details below). Other major issues still on the table deal with police reform, climate change, and a whole host of bills addressing social justice/ racial equity which attack the issue with multiple approaches. While these issues catch the headlines, there are still a multitude of bills that deal with other issues. These other issues may not get the attention; however, they are priorities to some legislator or group of legislators and are important to some constituency. K–12 may be the constitutional paramount duty of the state, but education is one of those issues that is on the back burner this session. That is not to say there are not stacks of K–12 bills being heard and many of them moving, but in many ways, they are running under the radar—both good legislation and bills that are concerning. Yet another reason to be engaged in the legislative process this year.

Like last week, the major activity this week centered around the House and Senate Democratic pandemic relief package, with our specific focus being on [HB 1368/ SB 5344](#). These bills would appropriate \$2.2 billion in federal stimulus funds across state government for a broad range of COVID-19 responses. Included is \$668 million in federal [Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief](#) (ESSER) funding for K–12 education. Last Tuesday, the House Appropriations Committee held a public hearing on HB 1368, then it was moved to executive action on Thursday. Four amendments were introduced; however, only two minor, technical amendments were adopted. Following the adoption of amendments and final debate, HB 1368 was passed out of the Committee with a vote of 25–7. All 19 Democratic members supported the bill, along with six Republicans. Seven Republican members opposed the bill, along with one Republican who voted “without recommendation.” (The “without recommendation” vote means she neither supported the bill, nor opposed it. Committee members are precluded from abstaining from a vote; however, voting “without recommendation” is essentially an equivalent action.)

NOTE: For details of the full Democratic pandemic relief package, see the *TWIO* [Special Edition, January 25](#). For additional information on last week's action on the pandemic relief package, see *TWIO* [Week 3, January 29](#).

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021
continued

WASA Legislative Report Podcast



The Podcast will be available on a regular basis on the [WASA website](#), or [subscribe to the Report](#) via multiple podcast apps.

**Join us at the 2021
 WASA•WSSDA•WASBO
 Legislative Conference,
 February 21. Register now
 at www.wasa-oly.org/Leg21**

On Monday, HB 1368 was moved to the full House for action. Seven amendments were debated and voted upon, with two of them passing. The first adopted amendment ([AMD 28](#)): increased funding for a grant program to assist small businesses to maintain operations by \$30,000,000; and decreased funding for grants to assist small businesses with reopening costs by \$30,000,000. This funding shift was revenue neutral. The second adopted amendment ([AMD 29](#)) made adjustments to the Washington Immigrant Relief Fund, with no change in funding.

Two of the defeated amendments were education-related. [Amendment 23](#) would have increased the ESSER funds that were appropriated to school districts from \$668 million, as provided in the underlying bill, to \$825 million (this is the full amount of ESSER funds that were dedicated to K–12 (\$742 million), plus the \$82 million of ESSER funds that were set aside and dedicated to OSPI). Proviso language in this amendment would have required one-half of a district's allotment of the funds to be allocated when OSPI received the district's 2020–21 reopening plan for in-person instruction. The remaining one-half of appropriated funds would have been provided to individual school districts when a district reopens for in-person instruction to all grades, as determined by test positivity rates as defined in the amendment. Similar provisions regarding reopening were included in the Republican's COVID relief plan as introduced in [HB 1334](#) (for additional details on the Republican "early action" bill, see the *TWIO Special Edition, January 25*).

[Amendment 27](#) also had K–12 provisions similar to those contained in HB 1334. The amendment would have provided K–12 with an additional \$500 million from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund (rather than ESSER funds). \$160 million of the additional appropriation would have been allocated to OSPI to provide stipends to a student's parent or guardian to support additional costs associated with school closures. The one-time stipend would have been \$300 per student eligible for the federal Free and Reduced-Price Lunch program. The remaining \$340 million of the additional appropriation would have been allocated to local school districts to provide accelerated learning opportunities to address student needs that are anticipated due to school closures and extended time in remote learning mode due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Following the adoption of amendments, the bill was moved to Third Reading for final debate and passage. As in Committee, Representative Drew Stokesbary (R-Auburn) spoke out against the bill, arguing that it did not go far enough to provide real relief to struggling businesses and families. (Rep. Stokesbary was the sponsor of HB 1334, referenced above, which would have provided \$3.9 billion in COVID-19 relief.) He referenced his [HB 1467](#), which would authorize \$500 million to be appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA). That funding would then be used to replace prior expenditures from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund—freeing those dollars up to be used for further relief. He argued that it would be appropriate to utilize the BSA—informally known as the "Rainy Day Fund"—saying, "It's not just raining, it's pouring, and now is the time to use this money." Representative Andrew Barkcis (R-Olympia), echoed the comments about the plan not going far enough stating that, "We had an opportunity tonight to do what the people need us to do, and that is do more."

Democratic members pushed back and argued that more relief will be provided as a part of the regular budget process. Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), Chair of the House Appropriations Committee and the lead budget-writer for House Democrats, responded to the criticism, stating: "This is not perfect. This is what we can do right now. There is more to come."

Ultimately, HB 1368 was adopted with a vote of 61 to 36, with all 57 Democratic members supporting the bill. Four Republicans joined the Democrats to support the bill, while the remaining 36 Republicans (with one excused) opposed it. Following the passage of the bill, Representative J.T. Wilcox, (R-Yelm), House Minority Leader, called on the Legislature to work together in the remainder of the session to provide further relief.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021
continued

The newly amended and House-adopted HB 1368 was immediately transmitted to the Senate, where it was already scheduled for a public hearing in the Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday. As we noted last week, the Committee scheduled both HB 1368 and SB 5344 because Committee schedules were required to be submitted before HB 1368 had passed the House. By scheduling both bills, the Committee was able to maintain a public hearing on the issue even if there was a glitch in the House and HB 1368 did not arrive in the Senate by Tuesday.

Because both HB 1368 and SB 5344 were on the schedule, during Tuesday’s public hearing, the Chair combined the hearing and took testimony on both bills at the same time. Many of those testifying signed in for both bills, but several others signed up for just one of the bills. Because they started as identical companion bills and the four amendments that were added on HB 1368 had fairly minor impacts and/or were technical in nature, it made sense to hold a combined hearing.

Most of those testifying on Tuesday were supportive of the bill(s)—as was the case in the House Appropriations Committee last week. WASA took the same approach on Tuesday as we did last week; we signed in as “Other,” expressing our appreciation for quickly moving to appropriate the new round of federal funds to school districts, while also noting we had concerns about the legislation (the same as last week). Certainly, the \$668 million appropriation—and the prompt action—is appreciated (something appropriate to mention to your legislators as you continue to meet with them). While the relief package quickly provides K–12 with federal relief funds, however, the full allocation dedicated to K–12 is NOT provided. December’s [Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations](#) (CRRSA) Act dedicated \$742 million in ESSER II funds to K–12 in Washington, but this package falls short by providing only \$668 million. Additionally, OSPI is set to receive \$82.3 million in ESSER II funds, yet this package provides the agency with ZERO appropriation.

The second key point was how the federal funds will be driven out to school districts. Like the first round of ESSER funds, the ESSER II funds will be distributed using the Title I methodology. This is probably appropriate; however, by not providing supplemental state funds (as Superintendent Reykdal suggested in his “Budget Stabilization” plan; see *TWIO*, [Week 2, January 22](#)), districts with little-to-no Title I enrollment are left behind, even though these districts have enrollment declines, pupil transportation funding issues, and increased expenses to deal with COVID-19—just like Title I districts.

Yesterday, HB 1368 was moved to executive action in the Senate Ways & Means Committee (SB 5344 was not acted upon). Two amendments were introduced; both had K–12 impacts. The [first amendment](#), introduced by Senator Judy Warnick (R-Moses Lake), would have added \$610,000 in state funds to the K–12 portion of the bill. The funding would have been provided to school districts that are ineligible to receive any portion of the \$668 million ESSER II funds in the underlying bill. This funding would have ensured the 18 districts ineligible for ESSER II subgrants would have been treated equitably by receiving the same average allocation per pupil, as the other districts that will receive ESSER II funds. The 18 ineligible districts are:

- Benge
- Bickleton
- Damman
- Endicott
- Glenwood
- Index
- Kahlotus
- Lamont
- Mansfield
- Mount Pleasant
- Oakesdale
- Roosevelt
- Shaw Island
- Skykomish
- Star
- Stehekin
- Steptoe
- Washtucna

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021

continued

Senator Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island), Chair of the Committee, stated that she agreed that these districts should not be left behind; however, she requested her Democratic colleagues to vote against the amendment. She said that budget-writers have been “very diligent about making sure the funds are following the rules that the federal government laid out for us, so that we could avoid early action discussions about school funding,” which she said “usually turn into Hunger Games-like debates” in Olympia.

Sen. Rolfes also noted that the 18 districts addressed by the amendment have needs; however, there are other districts across the state that are “millions of dollars short, even with the federal funds they will receive.” She mentioned a few school districts in or near her legislative district, including Everett, Edmonds, Central Kitsap, and North Kitsap. She went on to say that while the Legislature crafts a new two-year budget, that “we figure out how to leave no school district behind and get every district to a place where they are not losing money because of COVID-19.” She reiterated her request to her colleagues to reject the amendment, but asked them to join her to “commit to working through to make sure even the littlest districts that got left out of the federal formula get what they need to continue their services.”

Sen. Warnick’s amendment was defeated; however, Sen. Rolfes—the Senate Democrat’s lead budget-writer—provided some positive comments about the issue, and she publicly committed to working to ensure school district shortfalls are addressed. Sen. Rolfes has a heart for K–12 and she will certainly try to help; she does not generally just tell people what they want to hear. It is incumbent upon school administrators, however, to remind her of her commitment, as well as ensure her Leadership, other legislators, or the House budget-writers do not force her to back off of her commitment.

The [second amendment](#) was introduced by Senator Lynda Wilson (R-Vancouver), the new Republican lead on the Ways & Means Committee. The amendment centered on the federal funds that are required to be sent to nonpublic schools. Some background first. In addition to the \$824 million (\$742 million for school districts; \$82 million for OSPI) in ESSER II funds the CRRSA provided to Washington, another \$97.2 million was allocated for the [Governor’s Emergency Education Relief \(GEER\) Fund](#). This funding can be provided to early education, K–12 education, or higher education, at the governor’s discretion. There is one specific requirement, however: a portion of the allocation must be provided to nonpublic schools in Washington. The total provided for that purpose is \$46.2 million. (NOTE: Under the CARES Act adopted in March, nonpublic allocations were required to be provided from ESSER allocations. Under CRRSA adopted in December, those nonpublic allocations come from GEER funds.)

Although \$46.2 million has been set aside for nonpublic schools, in order to access those funds, governors must apply for them. This is the focus of the second amendment. HB 1368 allocates the \$46.2 million from GEER funds for nonpublic schools; however, Washington has not yet applied for the funding. Sen. Wilson’s amendment simply required the governor to apply for the federal funds set aside for nonpublic schools.

After the amendment was put on the table, Sen. Wilson described the purpose of the amendment, but also noted that she has been in discussions with the governor and the Office of Financial Management. She said she was assured that the governor will be applying for the funds before the upcoming deadline. Given that assurance, she determined the amendment was unnecessary and requested that it be withdrawn.

With no other amendments, the bill was moved forward for debate and a final vote. To say there was little debate probably overstates the conversation. The only senator to talk was Senator Wilson. She noted her appreciation for being invited into the discussion with the Democratic budget-writers, and stated there are “many good things” in the bill, along with some things “we would like to change.” After just a couple of minutes of

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021

continued

less-than-fiery comments, she said she would be supporting the bill out of Committee. The bill was adopted, in the same version as it was passed by the House, with a vote of 23–0, along with two Republican members that voted “without recommendation.” One of the two, Senator Jim Honeyford (R-Sunnyside), mentioned that he was concerned about small schools, presumably referencing Sen. Warnick’s failed amendment.

HB 1368 now heads to the House Rules Committee and will await action by the full Senate. It is our understanding that the bill has been scheduled to be brought to the Floor next Wednesday, February 10. If it is adopted with no amendments, it will advance straight to the governor’s desk for action; however, if any amendments hang, the bill will have to return to the House for concurrence. Given there was an apparent agreement between budget-writers in both houses to not accept amendments, it seems likely the bill will be adopted as-is. Four amendments were adopted in the House, but they would likely argue they were necessary, technical fixes.

Another bill, which is part of the Democrat’s “early action” pandemic relief package has already passed the Legislature. [SB 5061](#) makes necessary changes to the state’s unemployment insurance program to protect employers—and employees—in the wake of the pandemic. While not yet confirmed, it is assumed this bill will apply to local governments, including school districts.

Before the pandemic hit, Washington had \$4.8 billion in the Unemployment Trust Fund—making it one of the healthiest in the country. The fund currently sits at \$1.4 billion, due to massive pandemic-related layoffs and the resulting payouts to employees. While the fund remains solvent, current law requires the trust fund to be replenished by employers.

SB 5061 prevents a \$1.7 billion automatic unemployment insurance tax increase from taking effect from 2021 to 2025, including \$920 million this year. For employees, the bill makes various changes, including an increase in the minimum weekly benefit paid to workers from \$201 to \$270 starting in July. SB 5061 would also make changes to ensure we are better prepared if there is another emergency in the future.

The bill has passed both the Senate and the House; however, it has not yet been sent to the governor’s desk. The assumption is that legislators are waiting to pass the other parts of the relief package, so the governor can sign all of the bills at the same time.

Committee Action

While movement of the “early action” pandemic relief package continues to be the biggest game in town, there also continues to be a lot of other activity across the Legislature. Starting the week on a sour note was a public hearing on [SB 5334](#) in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee. Sold as a “transparency” issue, the bill would require school districts to use a standardized template with specific content when providing information to the public regarding the authorization of levies. On its face, this sounds like a positive effort—providing additional information, in a consistent way district to district, to constituents about upcoming ballot issues. Unfortunately, the limitations contained in the bill would actually serve to reduce transparency and increase voter confusion. Most of the education community came out in force to oppose this bill and with it being sponsored by Republicans only, it does not appear the bill has much of a chance to live. Interestingly, the bill is endorsed by the Washington State Association of County Assessors, so even if the bill dies a silent death, we can expect this to return in future years.

On Tuesday, the House Education Committee held a public hearing on another school reopening bill, [HB 1366](#). HB 1366 takes a different approach, however. Rather than dictating when or if a school can reopen, the bill requires school districts, when they resume in-person instruction, to prioritize the offering and delivery of in-person instruction to the following:

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021

continued

- students in foster care;
- students experiencing homelessness;
- students recently released from a juvenile rehabilitation facility or other facility providing education services to students in an institutional setting;
- students with plans developed under section 504 of the rehabilitation act of 1973; and
- students who have 10 or more unexcused absences within any month during the current school year.

The bill also does not specifically mention school closures due to the pandemic. The bill's prioritization requirements must be implemented if a school is closed for any "emergency" including, a natural event, mechanical failure, or an action or inaction by one or more persons, including negligence and threats, that: is beyond the control of both a school district and its employees; and has the direct or indirect effect of rendering one or more school district facilities unsafe, unhealthy, inaccessible, or inoperable. Language clarifies that labor disputes do not constitute an "emergency."

HB 1366 is scheduled for executive action on Tuesday February 9.

Multiple bills this session would provide access to computers and/or broadband connectivity. [HB 1450](#), which establishes a grant program to fund the purchase of student learning devices was heard on Tuesday in the House Education Committee. The bill would direct ESDs to establish: a procurement program for student learning devices; and a digital navigator program to provide technical assistance and other supports. OSPI would be required to: establish a grant program to fund the purchase of student learning devices; and develop and implement a state plan for reducing technology equity gaps in the public schools. Under provisions of the bill, school districts would be required to provide learning devices to each student and appropriate devices to certain staff, beginning in the 2022–23 school year.

While the concept of this bill is widely supported, there are concerns about the bill. First, it clarifies that students would not be financially responsible for damage or loss to learning devices. Another troublesome provision is the requirement that ESDs are responsible for device repair and recycling services. This bill would also be expensive, but there is a revenue source: a tax on retail sales of smart wireless devices. This piece of the bill brought out the telecom companies who are obviously concerned.

The bill is scheduled for executive action next Friday, February 12.

On Tuesday afternoon, the House Appropriations Committee held a public hearing on [HB 1342](#), a returning issue. The bill would eliminate lunch copays for students who qualify for the federal Reduced-price Lunch program, beginning in the 2021–22 school year. The bill is contingent on funding being provided in the budget.

The Appropriations Committee adopted the bill yesterday. It now awaits in the House Rules Committee for action by the full House.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee heard two computer science bills on Wednesday. [SB 5299](#) would allow a student, upon approval, to substitute an approved computer science course for a third-year math or science credit for graduation purposes. The substituted computer science course must align with the student's High School and Beyond Plan, however. [SB 5389](#) would require the Professional Educator Standards Board to create two teaching endorsements for computer science in elementary and computer science. Additionally, the Legislature must appropriate additional funds in the Computer Science Education Grant Program to support teachers with the costs associated with becoming certified, endorsed, or licensed in computer science.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021
continued

Both SB 5299 and SB 5389 are on the Committee’s executive action list next Wednesday, February 10.

Yesterday, the House Education Committee spent its full hearing taking executive action on bills. [HB 1162](#), SBE-requested legislation regarding high school graduation credit and pathway options was adopted. The bill reduces the number of credits required for high school graduation from 24 to 20, and applies the revised credit requirements to the Class of 2021 and subsequent classes. It also modifies credit waiver provisions by limiting a two-credit individual student waiver to students in the Class of 2019 and 2020. The original bill additionally would have established an additional graduation pathway option that enables students to meet graduation pathway requirements through the submission of a portfolio. Prior to being adopted, an amendment was passed replacing the portfolio option with a performance exhibition graduation pathway. This must include: authentic evidence demonstrating specific knowledge and skills in two or more subject areas; and opportunities to demonstrate proficiency in other state learning standards. School boards would be required to adopt a written policy in conformity with applicable state requirements that describes the district’s processes for approving student requests to use the pathway and evaluating student performance exhibitions, prior to offering the pathway.

Additional bills of interest on the agenda were not acted upon, yet. One of those bills on the list was [HB 1139](#), the lead is school water bill. No amendments have been introduced, so if the Committee intends on adopting the bill, it appears it will move onto Appropriations in its original form. The bill has been added to the Education Committee’s executive action list next Thursday and Friday, February 11 and 12.

This morning, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee heard SBE’s emergency waiver bill, HB 1121. The bill, which passed out of the House last week, would allow SBE to authorize public and private schools to grant individual student waivers from graduation requirements due to a local, state, or national emergency. While the bill is focused on the current pandemic, the bill is written in a way to allow the Board to act quickly if an emergency should arise in the future. The bill has already been scheduled for executive action next Monday, February 8.

The Week Ahead

Next week is setting up to be another hectic week, as legislative committees will rush to adopt priority bills before the Legislature’s first self-imposed [“cut-off” deadline](#) arrives on Monday, February 15. In order to remain alive, all bills must be adopted by their original house policy committee (that is, House bills out of House policy committees, and Senate bills out of Senate policy committees) by February 15. The next cut-off arrives just a few days later. All bills that have a fiscal impact must be passed out of their original house fiscal committee (that is, House bills out of the House Appropriations, Finance, Capital Budget, or Transportation Committees, and Senate bills out of the Senate Ways & Means or Transportation Committees) by Monday, February 22. At this point, legislative committees will take a break and most of the action will occur in the House and Senate Chambers (via Zoom and Microsoft Teams, of course), as each body holds lengthy Floor sessions (along with closed door caucus meetings) to move bills out of their original house before legislative committees resume meeting—this time taking public testimony and acting on opposite house bills.

With the imminent arrival of this first cut-off date, it is important to remember that budget bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) are exempt from these early cut-off dates. Additionally, there are several ways to revive “dead” bills. The easiest way is to amend language from a dead bill onto a bill that continues to live. There are also multiple procedural maneuvers available to revive dead bills, including simply waiving the rules that preclude a bill from moving; virtually every rule in Olympia can be

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021

continued

set aside if the necessary votes are available to do so. Bottom line: no bill is truly dead until the final gavel falls on the last day of session.

While much of the action will be moving bills that have already been heard, there are some bills of interest stepping onto the stage for the first time next week.

On Monday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee will be holding a public hearing on a constitutional amendment adjusting the vote threshold necessary to adopt school district bonds. [SJR 8204](#) (and its necessary implementing bill, [SB 5386](#)) is not the “simple majority for bonds.” This constitutional change would provide for the approval of school district bonds with a 55 percent vote. It does not appear there is a pathway to achieve a two-thirds majority of both houses with the simple majority OR the compromise position of 55 percent approval, but momentum has been building (ever so slowly) on this issue the last few years. While we have been frustrated about the current 60 percent supermajority requirement, it is important to think long and hard about whether or not you would be willing to accept a 55 percent threshold. There are several issues to address. For example, talking about the simple majority is easily understood—it’s 50 percent+1, majority rules. Moving to 55 percent simply means it becomes easier to pass bonds—not a good argument to sell with legislators and citizens who believe there should be a high threshold to adopt bonds and the accompanying long-term debt.

WASA has not taken a position on the 55 percent approval of bonds. If you have made that decision, here’s your opportunity to step up and support it in Committee. If you have not made the decision, think about the ramifications of supporting 55 percent. One thing is virtually guaranteed: if we compromise and support 55 percent, it will be a long time—if ever—until we can shift back to supporting a simple majority approval. So, again, think long and hard about this compromise—especially knowing it is highly unlikely the issue can achieve a two-thirds vote in either house—let alone BOTH houses—this session.

We are pleased that legislators were willing to introduce legislation—and we’re thankful to Senator Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island) for holding a hearing. Now we just have to decide how...or if...to support. By the way, if you do not support the 55 percent bond approval, the House has introduced a constitutional amendment for the “simple majority” approval of school district bonds. [HJR 4200](#) (and [HB 1226](#)) have not (and likely will not) been scheduled for a public hearing.

[SB 5147](#), establishing a pilot program for alternative calendars is on the move. An amended bill was adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and will be heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Tuesday afternoon, February 9. The issue of alternative school calendars, and specifically, “balanced” calendars is a hot topic right now. Implementing a balanced calendar is a [long-term priority](#) of Superintendent Reykdal and it is an option (and potentially a required element) in school district Recovery Plans, which are required by HB 1368 (assuming it is adopted soon).

It is the [vision of Senator Brad Hawkins](#) (R-East Wenatchee), sponsor of the bill, to implement this program statewide. If you are concerned about it, now would be the appropriate time to make those thoughts known—before the bill gets a head of steam.

Call to Action

Since before this session began, we have been beating the drum and pushing all school administrators to be engaged—regularly engaged—in the legislative process. As we have noted before, given the significantly impactful budget and policy issues on the table and the difficulty in advocating in the “regular” way due to the remote session, it is critical for you to be involved. For those of you who have been waiting for a specific invitation, here it comes....

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021
continued

Aside from the pandemic relief package, with appropriations of federal ESSER II funds, and the upcoming 2021 Supplemental and 2021–23 Operating Budgets, our focus has been on securing legislation that would: provide financial stability in the wake of significant (and unexpected) enrollment declines; and protect vulnerable pupil transportation funds.

SB 5128, to protect pupil transportation funding, was adopted by the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee last week. It appeared the bill had stalled and as this week's *TWIO* was being drafted, the intent was to issue a plea that you contact the Chair of the Committee to ask that the bill be moved out of Committee. Earlier this morning, however, we were notified that the bill has been added to the Ways & Means executive action agenda next Thursday, February 11. That is great news! It is only part of the job, however. Now that the bill has been scheduled to move, we strongly encourage you to contact your senators (especially if they sit on Ways & Means), Senator Christine Rolfes (D-Bainbridge Island), Chair of the Committee, and Senator Lynda Wilson (R-Vancouver), Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, and urge them to adopt the bill. Your message can be short and simple:

- Thank them for quickly moving to appropriate federal ESSER II funds (via HB 1368);
- Express your concern that, even with the federal funds, your district will have a shortfall in pupil transportation funding (if that is true for your district), which will have to be addressed with levy funds, program reductions, or staff cuts—or a combination of options;
- Tell YOUR district's "story" about the need to shore up pupil transportation funding (provide data, but also note the "real world" impact); and
- Specifically ask that they support SB 5128 when it comes up for a vote on in Committee on February 11.

Contact information for your senators (and their Legislative Assistant; cc your message to them) is in this [Roster](#). Members of the Senate Ways & Means Committee are [HERE](#).

The second major issue is enrollment stabilization. We worked with key legislators on a bill, but as it was going to be introduced, it got hung up in a whirlwind surrounding the pandemic relief package. Earlier this week, the bill was finally introduced: **HB 1476**. Now that we have an actual bill on the table, the next step is to get it heard. We strongly encourage you to contact your representatives (especially if they sit on the House Appropriations Committee), Representative Timm Ormsby (D-Spokane), Chair of the Committee, and Representative Drew Stokesbary (R-Auburn), Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, and request that HB 1476 be given a hearing. Like the transportation bill, your message can be short and simple:

- Thank them for quickly moving to appropriate federal ESSER II funds (via HB 1368);
- Express your concern that, even with the federal funds, your district will have a shortfall in general apportionment due to enrollment declines;
- Note that a greater concern is funding impacts next school year, as there are several programs that are funded based upon enrollment. Without policy changes included in the bill, you will have reduced funding in multiple areas, including: special education, the Transitional Bilingual Education Program, institutional education, CTE and Skills Centers, and others (impacted programs are noted in the bill). Additionally, levy lids and Local Effort Assistance will be negatively impacted;
- Tell YOUR district's "story" about the need to stabilize enrollment funding—for the remainder of this school year and to protect funding of additional programs next year; and

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021

continued

- Specifically request that HB 1476 be given a hearing in the House Appropriations Committee.

Contact information for your representatives (and their Legislative Assistant; cc your message to them) is in this [Roster](#). Members of the House Appropriations Committee are [HERE](#).

If you do not know who your legislators are, use this [District Finder](#). Consider whether you should use your home address or your school district's address.

Thank you in advance for stepping up and engaging in the process.

It should be noted there are current discussions behind-the-scenes about addressing these issues in the 2021 Supplemental Operating Budget and not moving these bills all the way through the process. Technically, we don't need a bill (or bills) to address these issues; however, we are concerned that budget discussions will be made behind-closed-doors and we will not be able to impact decision-making. In the last several years, budget writing has become less and less transparent and, in this pandemic-induced virtual session, there is every reason to believe budget writing will be driven even further underground. This is just one more reason we need to continue to engage with legislators NOW—and ensure HB 1476 is heard in Committee. A hearing will not guarantee the bill will be adopted; however, the issues it will address will be heard publicly and we may be able to influence those closed door conversations. The same is true for the transportation bill, SB 5128.

Again, we do not mean to be that broken record, but if we are to be successful this session, we need your help. Please contact us if you need any assistance in engaging.

UPDATE: Just as this *TWIO* was about to be finalized and sent, we were notified that HB 1476 will be heard in the **House Appropriations Committee on Tuesday, February 9, at 3:30 p.m. Please consider testifying on behalf of the bill and/or providing written comments.** Even if you are not up to that, we would encourage you to at least sign in to support the bill.

UPDATE 2: We also just learned SB 5128 has been scheduled for executive action in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Thursday, February 11.

Legislative Conference Update

The 2021 WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference is rapidly approaching. If you have not yet registered, we would love to have you join us and your colleagues in a collective advocacy effort. [Registration is still Open!](#)

The 2021 Conference is scheduled for Sunday, February 21, 1–5:00 p.m. Like so many events in the last year, we made the difficult decision to host a “virtual” conference, with a mix of live and recorded presentations. One of those live presentations will feature John Draper, a consultant with the National School Public Relations Association. John's presentation will focus on communications and “how to tell your story”—which is especially pertinent to your advocacy work. Many of you have seen John in previous WASA workshops—and if you have, you know that he will provide our attendees with the necessary tools to effectively engage with your legislators.

Traditionally, following the Sunday program we host the “Day on the Hill.” Because the Capitol Campus is locked down and we won't be able to meet face-to-face with legislators, we scheduled a “Week on the Hill.” Also, you need to be aware, because of circumstances out of our control, we have moved the Week on the Hill activities. If you already registered, you should have received an e-mail notifying you of the changes. If you have not registered (or if you did not catch the e-mail), here are the updated details:

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021

continued

- There is NO change to the main Conference program. It will still be held **Sunday, February 21, 1–5:00 p.m.**, via Zoom.
- The Regional Planning Meetings will take place **March 8–12**. These meetings will prepare you for the Week on the Hill meetings with Legislators. Participation details will be delivered via email on February 22.
- The Week on the Hill meetings with legislators will take place **March 15–19**. Details will be provided as we approach these dates.

If you have questions related to the Week on the Hill meetings, please contact: onthehill@wssda.org

AEA

By Mitch Denning

Last Thursday, WSNA submitted a budget request to Sen. Lisa Wellman (D-Mercer Island), chair, Senate Early Learning & K–12, who now sits on Senate Ways and Means. The request is for \$1.02 million for much needed PPE equipment for statewide school nutrition staff during the remainder of the current school year. Seeing their budgets run thin due to the lack of federal reimbursement as meal participation is down this year, this critical need only asks for funding to purchase masks and gloves for immediate use. As more schools are coming back from online instruction to a hybrid model, school nutrition staff will be feeding more students in person, thus increasing their PPE needs.

Then last Friday, we were notified that Sen. Wellman had accepted our budget request and sent it to the Senate Budget Writing Committee. This is great news for WSNA, and hopefully the request will be funded in this fiscal year.

Also last Friday, WSNA legislative leaders met virtually with Rep. April Berg (D-Mill Creek), who has sponsored **HB 1342, eliminating the reduced-price lunch copay for grades PreK and four through twelve**, with a fiscal note of \$8.8 million for the 2021–23 biennium. In 2007, the Legislature began paying the reduced-price lunch copay for K–3 students, and since that time, the number of reduced-price K–3 students eating lunch as increased dramatically.

WSNA has made various attempts, particularly in recent sessions, to support similar bills to eliminate this copay of \$.40, but to no avail. However, Rep. Berg, in her first term, who is also a member of the Everett SD school board, picked up the “gauntlet” and become a leader of a bi-partisan effort to move the bill. With all students eating for free until June 30, 2021 under USDA’s federal waiver, the time seemed right to ask for the whole elimination.

On Tuesday, WSNA testified in support of HB 1342 in House Appropriations Committee, as Ariane Shanley, food and nutrition services director, So. Kitsap SD, and Megan de Vries, nutrition services supervisor, Edmonds SD, shared compelling stories indicating that their students would benefit greatly if the bill were passed and funded. Many other school district personnel, along with, parents, community members, and consultants, also testified or signed in PRO. Finally, yesterday, the committee took executive action on the bill.

Last Friday, WAMOA testified on **SB 5202, establishing a school district depreciation subfund for preventative maintenance**, in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. The bill would allow districts to deposit up to 2 percent of their general fund annually in this subfund for preventative maintenance and emergency facility needs. It is scheduled for executive session in this committee on Monday, February 8.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

Politics is tricky; it cuts both ways. Every time you make a choice, it has unintended consequences. Stone Gossard

Legislators propose policies and budget dollars. Sessions, also, often focus on main themes. This year's focus issues are Budget, COVID-19, Equity (Racial and Police-related) and Climate issues. "Education" is woven throughout most of these, and often acts in one area have consequences in another. Thus, it's tricky.

Retirement Related Proposals

HB 1032: Concerning early retirement options for members of the teachers' retirement system and school employees' retirement system Plans 2 and 3.

The bill proposes reducing early retirement penalties for older school employees in order to help protect vulnerable older teachers and classified employees from health COVID-19 related health risks. It continues to remain before the House Appropriations Committee awaiting a hearing.

SB 5021: Concerning the effect of expenditure reduction efforts on retirement benefits for public employees, including those participating in the shared work program.

This bill provides that specified public pensions will not be reduced as a result of compensation reductions that are part of a public employer's expenditure reduction efforts during the 2019–21 and 2021–23 fiscal biennia. It also provides that the pension benefit of an employee covered by a pension system that is administered by the Department of Retirement Systems is not reduced as a result of participation in an unemployment insurance shared work program.

The point being that an employee's retirement calculations based on time served and salary should not be reduced due to mandatory furloughs.

This bill has passed committee and is before Senate Rules.

SB 5352: Allowing new government employees the option of opting out of retirement system membership if the employee is age 60 or older when first hired, or when the employee's employer opts into retirement plan participation.

The title makes this very clear. It is really aimed at those get hired at a later age and have no wish or intent to vest in the retirement system.

This bill will have a public hearing February 8, before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Cities, counties, and state employee unions are opposed. Employers because they must continue to pay DRS contributions for the employee, and Unions are opposed because they see it as a 'camel in the tent' move to start changing the retirement system.

SB 5367: Directing the department of retirement systems to create rules regarding automatic refunds of retirement contributions in the retirement systems listed in RCW 41.50.030.

This bill will allow DRS to refund retirement accounts of inactive and/or non-vested members. It is agency request legislation and will have a public hearing February 8, before the Senate Ways & Means Committee.

This Week in Olympia:

Week 4, February 1–5, 2021

continued

School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB)

This Week in Olympia:
Week 4, February 1–5, 2021

continued

SB 5322: Prohibiting dual enrollment between School Employees' Benefits Board and Public Employees' Benefits Board programs (PEBB).

It is scheduled for Executive Session by the Senate Ways & Means Committee on February 11.

SB 5326: Concerning health and pension benefits for school bus drivers employed by private nongovernmental entities.

The Senate Ways & Means Committee held a public hearing on this bill on January 28, and there has been no further scheduling. However, notice of the public hearing on the bill was last minute, and it would not be unexpected that scheduling for Executive Session would also be at short notice.

Also, health related is: **SB 5254**, concerning the use of protective devices and equipment during a public health emergency.

This bill requires an employer that requires its employees or contractors to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) during a public health emergency to provide the PPE at no cost to the employee. (This is an example of a possible unintended consequence bill since additional unfunded costs could fall on a school district meeting the proposal's requirements.)

It has been re-scheduled for Executive Session on February 10, before the Senate Labor Committee.

Other Bills

There remain a large number of bills proposed primarily dealing with expanding various employee benefits and qualifications. They address such areas as unemployment compensation, family and medical leave, and workmen's compensation. These proposals may or may not apply to school districts.

SSB 5061: Concerning unemployment insurance. This bill would provide relief from spiking unemployment insurance tax rates based upon record filings caused by the coronavirus pandemic. The Senate and House already have approved the bill and as of this writing, sent it on for the Governor's expected signature.

The Paid Family Medical Leave (PFML) legislation passed in 2017 was an agreement between Washington's employers and workers.

Two bills (**HB 1073** and **SB 5097**) in the 2021 virtual legislative session are proposing changes that were detailed in last week's report.

Both bills have been scheduled for Executive Session on February 10, before the Senate Labor Committee.



Dan Steele, Government Relations dsteale@wasa-oly.org
Washington Association of School Administrators 825 Fifth Ave SE | Olympia, WA 98501
 P: 800.859.9272 360.489.3642 | F: 360.352.2043 | www.wasa-oly.org

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

Legislative Committees Meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times but are subject to change.

Up-to-date meeting schedules and agendas are available on the [State Legislature website](#).

Mondays

1:30–3:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Senate Hearing Room 1

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Senate Hearing Room 1

Thursdays

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Fridays

8–10 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Senate Hearing Room 1

10–11 a.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

Washington State Government
<http://www.access.wa.gov>

State Legislature
<http://www.leg.wa.gov>

Senate
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/Senate>

House of Representatives
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/House>

Legislative Committees
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/committeelisting.aspx>

Legislative Schedules
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

Office of the Governor
<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI
<http://www.k12.wa.us>

TVW
<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cut-off Calendar

January 11, 2021
First Day of Session.

February 15, 2021
Last day to read in committee reports in house of origin, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

February 22, 2021
Last day to read in committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees in house of origin.

March 9, 2021
Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

March 26, 2021
Last day to read in committee reports from opposite house, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

April 2, 2021
Last day to read in opposite house committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

April 11, 2021*
Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

April 25, 2021
Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 91st day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

TWIO tracks critical education bills each week as they are introduced. Detailed bill information can be accessed by clicking on the bill number. The following is a list of the bills of highest interest to school administrators. A more comprehensive bill watch list is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Sponsor
HB 1006	Immunization, declining	H HC/Wellness	Klippert
HB 1010	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1016	Juneteenth	H Appropriations	Morgan
HB 1023	Predesign requirements	H Cap Budget	Steele
HB 1024	Sunshine committee/juveniles	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Springer
SHB 1028	Residency teacher cert.	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1032	TRS & SERS early retirement	H Appropriations	Harris
HB 1039	Bicycle & pedestrian travel	H Transportation	McCaslin
HB 1040	Retired school empl. health	H Appropriations	Dolan
ESHB 1056	Public meetings/emergencies	S State Govt & Elections	Pollet
HB 1065	Epidemic, pandemic vaccines	H HC/Wellness	Eslick
HB 1066	Ed. service district boards	H Education	Stonier
HB 1067	State dinosaur	H Rules R	Morgan
HB 1073	Paid leave coverage	H Labor & Workplace	Berry
HB 1077	Federal Way school district	H Appropriations	Johnson
HB 1079	Charter schools time frame	H Education	Dolan
HB 1080 (SB 5083)	Capital Budget 2021–23	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1081 (SB 5084)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1085	Students w/seizure disorders	H Education	Kloba
HB 1087	Family/med leave continuity	H Passed 3rd	Berry
HB 1093 (SB 5091)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1094 (SB 5092)	Operating Budget 2021–23	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1098 (ESSB 5061)	Unemployment insurance	H Labor & Workplace	Sells
SHB 1113 (SB 5153)	School attendance	H Rules R	Ortiz-Self
EHB 1121	Graduation reqs/emergency	H Amended	Santos
EHB 1131	Private schools/waiver	S EL/K–12	Rude
HB 1139	Lead in drinking water	H Education	Pollet
HB 1149	Public health education	H Education	Pollet

HB 1153	Language access in schools	H Education	Orwall
HB 1156	Local elections	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Harris-Talley
HB 1162	High school graduation	H Education	Stonier
HB 1176	Student fines and fees	H Education	Paul
HB 1180	Public testimony	H Local Govt	Kraft
HB 1182 (SB 5209)	Crisis response services	H Health Care/Wellness	Orwall
HB 1189 (SSB 5211)	Tax increment financing	H Finance	Duerr
HB 1195	Charter school time frame	H Education	Dolan
HB 1208	Learning assistance program	H Education	Santos
HB 1212	Repair of electronics	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
HB 1214	K-12 safety & security serv.	H Education	Senn
HB 1215	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
SHB 1225	School-based health centers	H Appropriations	Stonier
HB 1226	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
HB 1264 (SB 5274)	Equity impact statement	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Thai
HB 1270	Leadership skills grant prg.	H Appropriations	Young
HB 1273 (SB 5070)	Menstrual products/schools	H Appropriations	Berg
HB 1295	Institutional ed./release	H Education	Callan
HB 1302	College in the high school	H Education	Berg
HB 1305	Right to refuse vaccines	H Health Care/Wellness	Kraft
HB 1306	School boards/bond training	H Education	Sells
HB 1308	Apprenticeship utilization	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
HB 1309	Levy certification dates	H Exec Action	Eslick
HB 1317	Right to refuse/health	H Health Care/Wellness	Young
HB 1321 (SB 5114)	Reopening/public health	H Health Care/Wellness	MacEwen
HB 1329	Public meetings	H Local Govt	Wicks
HB 1331	Early learning impact fees	H Local Govt	Harris-Talley
HB 1334	Appropriations/COVID-19	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1336	Public telecomm. service	H Exec Action	Hansen
HB 1338	School resources/COVID-19	H Civil R & Judiciary	Harris
HB 1340	Pandemic task force	H Comm & Economic Dev	Lovick
HB 1342	Reduced-price lunch copays	H Appropriations	Berg
HB 1343	Unemployment ins./employers	H Labor & Workplace	Hoff

HB 1354	Suicide review teams	H Children, Youth & Families	Mosbrucker
HB 1356	Native American names, etc.	H Education	Lekanoff
HB 1358	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1363	Secondary trauma/K-12	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1365	Schools/computers & devices	H Education	Gregerson
HB 1366	In-person instruction	H Education	Caldier
HB 1367 (SB 5343)	Medicaid appropriations	S Ways & Means	Ormsby
ESHB 1368 (SB 5344)	Federal funding/COVID-19	S Ways & Means	Ormsby
HB 1370	Early learning fac. grants	H Cap Budget	Callan
HB 1371	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
HB 1373	Behavioral health/students	H Education	Callan
HB 1390	Athletic scholarship funding	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Walsh
HB 1396	US history & gov/high school	H Education	Dufault
HB 1404	Highly capable student prgs.	H Education	Vick
HB 1415	Skill center class size	H Appropriations	Paul
HB 1419	Certificated staff/factors	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1420	School empl/COVID-19 vaccine	H HC/Wellness	MacEwen
HB 1422	Sexual health ed./dates	H Education	MacEwen
HB 1426	K-12 continuing ed./equity	H Education	Santos
HB 1440	Small wireless facilities	H Comm & Economic Dev	Boehnke
HB 1442	Epidemic preparedness	H Health Care/Wellness	Chase
HB 1450	School computers/device tax	H Education	Gregerson
HB 1452	Physical education credit	H Education	Mosbrucker
HB 1453	Voters' pamphlets	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Bergquist
HB 1457	Broadband/limited highways	H Transportation	Wylie
HB 1460	Telecommunications access	H Finance	Gregerson
HB 1466	Outdoor education	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 1476	Enrollment declines/OSPI	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1481	School employees/firearms	H Civil R & Judiciary	Chase
HJR 4200	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4203	2/3rd vote for tax increases	H Finance	Sutherland
SSB 5013	Local redistricting deadline	H State Govt & Tribal Rel	Hunt
SB 5017	School district procurement	S EDUDP	Wellman

SB 5021	Retirement benefits/furlough	S Rules 2	Hunt
SSB 5030	School counseling programs	S Rules 2	Mullet
SB 5037	School opening metrics	S EL/K–12	Braun
SB 5043	School employee housing	S RecComm	Salomon
ESSB 5044	Schools/equity training	H Education	Das
ESSB 5061 (HB 1098)	Unemployment insurance	S Pres Signed	Keiser
SB 5070 (HB 1273)	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K–12	Rivers
SSB 5080	Youth ed. programming funds	S Rules 2	Carlyle
SB 5083 (HB 1080)	Capital Budget 2021–23	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5084 (HB 1081)	State gen. obligation bonds	S Ways & Means	Frockt
SB 5091 (HB 1093)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5092 (HB 1094)	Operating Budget 2021–23	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5096	Capital gains tax	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5097	Paid leave coverage	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Affairs	Robinson
SSB 5105	Office of equity task force	S Ways & Means	Hasegawa
SB 5110	Telecommunications companies	S Environment, Energy & Tech	Ericksen
SB 5111	Public employee independence	S State Govt & Elections	Ericksen
SB 5114 (HB 1321)	Reopening/public health	S State Govt & Elections	Braun
SB 5115	Health emergency/labor	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Affairs	Keiser
SSB 5128	Student transportation funds	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SSB 5129	Vapor & tobacco/minors	S Rules 2	Saldana
SB 5130	Personnel files & discipline	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Affairs	Kuderer
SB 5144	COVID-19 vaccine, declining	S Health & Long Term Care	Ericksen
SSB 5147	School year/learning loss	S Ways & Means	Hawkins
SB 5151	Foster care & child care	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5153 (SHB 1113)	School attendance	S EL/K–12	Wilson
SB 5156	Budget stabilization approps	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5161	Teaching tribal history, etc	S Rules 2	Wellman
SB 5162	Unanticipated revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5171	Unemployment insurance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5181	Low-income school districts	S EL/K–12	Honeyford
SB 5184	K–12 foster care contact	S Passed 3rd	Nobles
SB 5197	Unemp. contributions/wages	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Affairs	Schoesler

SB 5200	Scholarships/tax credit	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5202	School depreciation subfunds	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5205	K-12 education vouchers	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5208	Public records fees/approval	S State Govt & Elections	Wilson
SB 5209 (HB 1182)	Crisis response services	S Behavioral Health Care	Dhingra
SSB 5211 (HB 1189)	Tax increment financing	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SB 5216	Tax preferences	S Ways & Means	Carlyle
SB 5223	Motor vehicles sales tax use	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5242	Media literacy & digital cit	S RecComm	Lias
SB 5249	Mastery-based learning	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5252	School consultation/tribes	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5254	Protective devices/health	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Affairs	Salomon
SB 5257	School levy exemption	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5264	Chinese American history	S State Govt & Elections	Wagoner
SB 5265	Bridge year pilot program	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5274 (HB 1264)	Equity impact statement	S State Govt & Elections	Hasegawa
SB 5277	Early achievers prg/suspend	S EL/K-12	Short
SB 5289	Senior citizens/prop. taxes	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SB 5299	Computer science/HS grad.	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5322	SEBB & PEBB dual enrollment	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5326	School bus driver benefits	S Ways & Means	Robinson
SB 5327	Youth safety tip line	S Behavioral Health Care	Brown
SB 5334	Levy authorization info.	S EL/K-12	Dozier
SB 5340	School board director qualif	S EL/K-12	Salomon
SB 5343 (HB 1367)	Medicaid appropriations	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5344 (ESHB 1368)	Federal funding/COVID-19	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5352	Retirement system opt-out	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5357	Capital broadband program	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5359	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5366 (HB 1103)	Building materials	S State Govt & Elections	Stanford
SB 5374	Political systems/K-12 study	S EL/K-12	Honeyford
SB 5376	Education ombuds awareness	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5383	PUD telecomm. services	S Environment, Energy & Tech	Wellman

SB 5386	School district elections	S EL/K-12	Randall
SB 5389	Computer science teaching	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SJR 8204	School district bond voting	S EL/K-12	Randall
SCR 8400	Special legislative session	S State Govt & Elections	Ericksen