



IN THIS ISSUE:

- This Week in Review
- Federal Stimulus Package
- Odds & Ends
- AEA
- Pensions/Health Benefits
- Useful Links
- Bill Watch

This Week in Review

On Tuesday, March 9, the Legislature passed another milestone—the house of origin “**cut-off**” **deadline**. All bills failing to pass out of their original house (that is, House bills adopted by the House and Senate bills passed by the Senate) by Tuesday are considered dead. Remember, however, there are numerous budget bills and budget-related bills that will remain alive for the remainder of the session. After spending two-plus weeks in Floor action, Legislative Committees resumed meeting on Wednesday, taking action on bills from the opposite house. There is a fairly short window for Committees to hear and adopt opposite house bills with the opposite house policy committee cut-off arriving two weeks from today, March 26. Of course, following previous cut-offs, the number of living bills has dropped dramatically: over 1,400 bills have been introduced this session, and just over 400 of those are currently alive. There are eighteen House bills alive in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and only twelve Senate bills alive in the House Education Committee. Note, however, many more education-related bills continue to survive in many other committees. While the focus is usually on the two education committees and fiscal committees in both houses, there are bills that have direct or indirect impacts in about three-fourths of the committees in the Legislature.

Before we discuss this week’s Committee action, we will wrap-up Floor activities:

SB 5128—Pupil Transportation Funding

Last Thursday, the full Senate adopted **SB 5128** and we provided a detailed review of the action in last week’s **TWIO (Week 8)**. To sum it up, SB 5128 arrived on the Senate Floor with a **striking amendment** that completely gutted the previous bill. Instead of establishing a new alternative student transportation formula, along with the provision of supplemental “safety net” funds, the new bill would establish a Public Schools Emergency Transportation Relief Account, with an appropriation of \$100 million. Unfortunately, \$100 million is significantly less than the expected need; however, if this bill passed in its current form, it is likely little—if any—of this appropriation would be claimed. Why? Because the bill clearly stipulates expenditures from the new Relief Account can only be made to school districts if federal ESSER funds do not completely backfill transportation funding holes.

There were also three Republican-sponsored amendments adopted to this striking amendment:

- The **first amendment** reiterated and clarified that federal funds are intended to address pupil transportation funding gaps. The language states the new Relief Account is a “payor of last resort.”



About TWIO

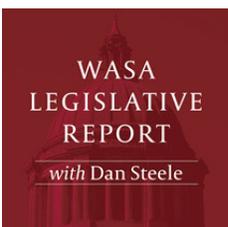
This Week in Olympia (TWIO) is published by WASA in support of our members and members of our partners in WASBO, WSPA, and AEA.

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 Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 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.

- The [second amendment](#) inserted some customary budget language that requires any unused funds in the Relief Account at the end of the 2021–23 biennium to be returned to the state’s General Fund.
- The [third amendment](#) was another of the ongoing attempts to tack on “school reopening” requirements to various bills—this attempt hung. It prohibits school districts from receiving Relief Account expenditures “if the school or school district meets the minimum parameters for in-person learning recommended by the Department of Health, but does not offer in-person learning at or above the recommended level.” Don’t bother asking what that means, because we don’t know. There are no “minimum parameters for in-person learning recommended” by DOH. Nevertheless, the amendment was adopted.

As we noted last week, this third amendment caused some tension in the Democratic Caucus. It is interesting, though, that the amendment (like the two previous ones) was adopted on a voice vote, making it unclear who actually supported or opposed the amendment (sometimes this is difficult to decipher when sitting in the gallery; however, trying to wade through the cacophony of a voice vote over Zoom is nearly impossible). Democrats, though, who have a strong majority in the Senate, could have asked for a ‘division’ (to determine the exact number of members supporting and opposing the amendment), or even asked for a roll call vote, and defeated the amendment—if they wanted to. There are many possible reasons why they chose not to block this amendment—including that perhaps some of their members supported it. Without asking for a roll call, the amendment can pass without Democratic members being on record. As you could guess, WEA is hot about this (and similar) amendments, so a Zoom-world voice vote is a great way to hide.

Regardless of the palace intrigue, the amendment passed and ultimately the bill passed, with a 35–14 vote. Interestingly enough, more Republicans than Democrats supported the bill.

We ARE concerned about the current version of the bill, but we are looking at the positive: the bill made it out of the Senate before cut-off and continues to live. We certainly continue to strongly support the underlying issue; that is, shoring up pupil transportation funding for the remainder of this school year and ensuring stable transportation funding in the next school year. We encourage you to continue to engage with your legislators, sending that simple message, along with your district stories as example of the need. This ongoing communication will be especially helpful if SB 5128 stalls or is set down and becomes a budget issue. Meanwhile, we will continue working with our key supporters in the House to try and right the ship.

SB 5128 has been referred to the House Education Committee (which brings another set of concerns) and has been scheduled for a public hearing on Tuesday, **March 16, 8:00 a.m.** This is a hearing in which **we encourage you to engage, whether providing oral testimony, written testimony, or even simply signing in to support the bill.** This may be one of those times where numbers will help; flooding the electronic sign-in with a hundred “pros” could have some weight. Understand that almost all of the conversation about this issue has been centered in the Senate as we pushed this bill. While more generic conversations have been held with representatives, for many of them this will be a new issue. Having a big show of support from school administrators can only be positive.

HB 1476—Enrollment Stabilization

Our other major priority, [HB 1476](#), enrollment stabilization, was on the House Floor Calendar at the end of last week, but had not moved by the time *TWIO* was published. The House met on Saturday and Sunday; however, action on HB 1476 was pushed back

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021
continued

to Monday. There was never much of a concern that it would fail to pass, but sometimes the waiting game can make you anxious.

Remember, HB 1476, originally the vehicle to secure stable funding for general apportionment as well as for numerous other programs that are funding via enrollment, was completely overhauled in the House Appropriations Committee. Following adoption of a major striking amendment, the bill only addresses the levy capacity issue—codifying changes to levy formulas that were in the underlying bill for the 2022 and 2023 Calendar Years, requiring 2019–20 School Year enrollment to be used in place of 2020–21 or 2021–22 for each year 2019–20 enrollment is greater. This ensures levy lids—for those districts that calculate their levy using a per-pupil rate—will not drop, due to enrollment declines.

While it was somewhat disconcerting to have this bill gutted, it was not unexpected and there was a specific strategy in place to move the other enrollment issues into the budget. Intent language was added to the new, slimmed-down HB 1476 stating the Legislature intends to provide stabilization funding in the Operating Budget. This has no force of law; however, sponsors felt it was necessary to clearly signal that the issue had not died, it simply would be dealt with in a different venue. Even before the bill was introduced, we knew this would be the likely outcome.

On Friday, we discussed two amendments that had been introduced to modify HB 1476 on the Floor. Both addressed the school reopening issue. The first amendment would have required school districts to be open for in-person instruction to all students *at least 15 hours per week*, by the beginning of the 2021–22 school year in order to collect full levies as addressed in the underlying bill. The second amendment is very similar and would have required school districts to be open for in-person instruction to all students *at least 40 hours per month*.

After the first amendment was introduced, the bill's sponsor worked with the maker of the amendment and negotiated a compromise and the second amendment was introduced. We anticipated this second amendment would hang; however, over the weekend conversations continued and a third amendment was introduced on Monday. The third amendment melds language from the second amendment and language similar to the amendment that was adopted onto SB 5128.

The **third amendment** states, in order for school districts to collect their full levies, as called for in the bill, those districts must be open for in-person instruction to all students by the start of the 2021–22 school year. The bill states “open for in-person instruction to all students” means “all students in all grades have the option to participate in at least 40 hours of planned in-person instruction per month and the school follows state Department of Health guidance and recommendations for resuming in-person instruction to the greatest extent practicable.”

It is unclear if this language will be necessary to move the bill; however, sponsors agreed to it with the understanding and belief that by September, school districts should be able to at least meet these minimum requirements. And it appeared to secure Republican votes. In the House Appropriations Committee, nine of fourteen Republican members voted against the bill. On the final Floor vote, with the new amendment, only one of those nine members voted against it a second time (and one Republican who voted for the bill in Committee voted against it on the Floor). In total, the bill was adopted with a strong 90–7 vote (all seven “no’s” were Republicans).

The bill is in the Senate and will bypass the Education Committee; it has been referred directly to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. It has not yet been scheduled for a hearing.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued

We are pleased the bill passed the House, and while the levy capacity issue is a priority, we must not lose sight of the need for stabilization funding for general apportionment and the many education programs that are enrollment-based, including Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) programs, special education, the Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program (TBIP), the Learning Assistance Program (LAP), highly capable programs, Career and Technical Education (CTE), Skills Centers, dropout reengagement programs, institutional education, and Local Effort Assistance (LEA or “levy equalization”). We are thankful for the stated intent to address these issues in the budget, but words are cheap, even in a bill (especially if it has not yet been adopted). **We continue to work with legislators to make sure these issues do not fall off the table as budget proposals are being crafted. You are encouraged to do the same.** Your local legislators and budget-writers in both houses need to understand the importance of providing stabilization funding.

By the way, we are hoping (and advocating for) state funds to be a part of this package; however, the original bill—like SB 5128—clearly stated state funds would only be provided to the extent that federal ESSER funds did not fill enrollment-related gaps. We will continue this fight, but it is all uphill and will become more so with the adoption of President Biden’s new federal stimulus package (more on that later in this newsletter).

SB 5147—Learning Stabilization, Recovery, and Acceleration

This bill has been discussed in *TWIO* several times. As a reminder, the original bill would have established two pilot programs. One pilot would have provided funding for districts to extend their school year to 210 days. The second pilot would have provided additional funding for pilot districts that established a “balanced school calendar,” maintaining a 180-day year, but extended over the full calendar year, rather than the current September-to-June calendar.

As the bill moved from the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee, the bill was narrowed—eliminating the 210-day pilot, simply because it was considered to be too expensive. The bill was heard and adopted by the Senate Ways & Means Committee; however, this time the bill was expanded. In addition to the balanced calendar pilot, which was maintained, the bill would have:

- Provided districts with additional funding for up to three additional instructional days;
- Directed OSPI to create and administer a Summer Reengagement Grant Program to assist school districts in facilitating a week-long program for students to reengage in learning, physical activity, and social interaction prior to the start of the 2021–22 school year;
- Directed OSPI to create and administer an Educational Opportunities Grant Program for the purpose of providing funds for up to five days of additional education opportunities in preparation for the 2021–22 school year; and
- Encouraged OSPI to use funding disbursed under the current federal 21st Century Community Learning Centers program to fund the Summer Reengagement and Education Opportunities Grant Programs.

A separate amendment tacked onto the bill as it left the Ways & Means Committee required OSPI to use federal funding to supplant appropriations. Yet another effort to shift legislative funding obligations from the state to, at the time, expected additional ESSER funds (and now, approved additional ESSER funds).

As the bill hit the Senate Floor, conversations continued and additional changes were prepared. A new **striking amendment** was introduced. As with the Ways & Means striker, the Floor striker further expanded the bill. In addition to the continued balanced calendar pilot, the additional instructional days and the added Summer Reengagement and Educational Opportunities Grant Programs, the bill would have:

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued

- Expanded the purposes of the current Washington Community Learning Center Program to specifically include addressing learning stabilization, recovery, and acceleration;
- Directed OSPI to provide recovery and acceleration funds to school districts who did not receive ESSER funds;
- Directed OSPI to administer funds to Skill Centers and ESDs to support their stability and recovery from COVID-19;
- Eliminated the maximum enrollment limit currently placed on the funding of Running Start students;
- Required OPSI to administer three-year grants to Community-based Organizations that provide essential enrichment learning activities for students most impacted by school building closures; and
- Required OSPI to administer grants for growth in dual language learning and to expand the High School Success Pilot Program.

The last five programs on the list were specifically requested by OSPI. The issues may seem familiar. Those programs are addressed in [Superintendent Reykdal's recent letter](#) to legislative budget-writers, wherein he outlined his priorities for using the \$82 million in federal ESSER II funds that the Legislature has, thus far, withheld. Some of the issues also directly link to [Reykdal's major, long-term policy priorities](#), which he released at the start of this session.

Ultimately, SB 5147 was never acted upon, dying Tuesday night on the Senate Floor. The reason for walking through the bill and its multiple makeovers, however, is that even though the bill is technically dead, the issue(s) certainly are alive and kicking. As mentioned in previous *TWIO*'s, learning recovery is one of THE hot issues in K–12 right now and it is highly likely that some or all of the issues embedded in SB 5147 will be dropped into another bill, or placed directly in the Operating Budget (or potentially SB 5147 might be revived later in the session). While not confirmed, it is our understanding that budget-writers (at least in the Senate) had previously agreed to set aside funds for this bill and/or its components. Again, this is not confirmed, but the understanding is that upwards of \$300 million would be provided to fund these programs.

The number seems to be in the ballpark, given earlier discussions. Remember that Governor Inslee, in his 2021–23 Operating Budget request had very limited resources for K–12 enhancements; however, the centerpiece of his K–12 proposal was \$400 million for Expanded Learning Opportunities “to improve educational outcomes for all students and to address learning loss and educational opportunity gaps.” As noted above, Superintendent Reykdal supports and has requested resources for a laundry list of learning recovery programs (programs embedded in the most recent SB 5147 striker requested by OSPI and included in Reykdal's budget letter total about \$35 million).

The Senate Democratic budget proposal, set to be released in a few weeks is almost sure to include resources for learning recovery. While that is not guaranteed, an early released House Republican budget plan proposed to inject \$500 million (\$350 million in FY 21; \$150 million in FY 22/23) into the K–12 system for Accelerated Learning Opportunities “to expand learning opportunities and implement additional instruction based on an evaluation of student needs. Funding is to be used for additional support to address the impacts of school closures and extended remote learning.”

Although there are not specific resources involved, the Democratic Pandemic Relief Plan ([HB 1368](#)) included requirements for school districts to submit student learning recovery plans to OSPI (and balanced calendars are one of the potential elements in the plans). (As an aside, **administrators have asked when will OSPI provide school districts**

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued

with templates for the required June 1 plans. There is no date-certain at this point; however, we have been told it is “in-process” and should be released “mid-April.”)

Finally, federal pandemic relief funds in the form of ESSER I, ESSER II, and ESSER III, all include addressing learning loss as an allowable expenditure and a major focus. In fact, ESSER III requires school districts and OSPI to set aside some of the funds specifically for “activities related to learning loss.” (More details later in this newsletter.)

SB 5147 is technically dead and whether it is revived or not, it seems like a good bet to believe some type of legislation and/or budget language will address learning recovery issues. And it seems like a good idea to watch these issues closely.

SB 5326—Private Bus Driver Health/Pension Benefits

In a regular job, someone makes widgets and you can see your progress—even educators, who do not necessarily “make” anything can watch their students or staff learn and grow. Productivity is usually a positive measure, but for a lobbyist, often times we are the most “productive” when we stop other people from succeeding. And for people in the “real world” that is hard to explain.

SB 5326 is a case in point. We have discussed this before, but in simple terms, the bill would have prohibited school districts from contracting with a private pupil transportation services unless the company provided health and retirement benefit contributions to their employees, equivalent to those received by school employees. This is the third year this issue has been introduced. Two years ago, we were able to bottle this bill up in Committee after it passed the House. Last year, the bill passed the House, then moved out of both the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee. The bill was on the Senate Floor Calendar on the last day to adopt opposite house bills and it missed moving to the Floor by about 15 minutes. If it made it to the Senate Floor last year, it had a good chance of passage. This year, a similar bill started in the Senate. Given what happened the last two years, passage in the Senate meant adoption by the House was almost assured.

For those of you who have not been following the issue, the concerns are simple. First, a private transportation company already can provide additional health and/or retirement benefits to their employees. They choose not to because, they are expensive, they are not required to do so, and they probably do not need to in order to hire their employees. If this bill were to pass, that is great for those employees, but it is almost guaranteed the companies would not eat the increased costs—they would simply pass them off to districts.

We are also concerned about the “slippery slope” issue. Even if your district does not contract for pupil transportation, there is a huge concern the Legislature won’t stop with bus services. Which contractors or vendors would be next? Food services? Special Education? Speech/Physical therapy? Legislators have dismissed this argument, saying that all legislation is debated on its merits and there will be no slippery slope. Of course, when legislators open a door, they can certainly close it right back up; however, if the unions see this bill passed, legislators (especially if Democrats remain in charge) will be hard-pressed to keep the door closed when the next union comes knocking.

Certainly, school administrators want employees to have good benefits and good retirement plans. If the Legislature thinks this is a good policy, however, they should pay for it. Adoption of this bill would turn into an untenable unfunded mandate.

Finally, we have argued if the Legislature wants to adopt this bill, NOW is the worst time to do it. Pupil transportation is already in chaos due to the pandemic.

The bill made it through Committee—both the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee and the Senate Ways & Means Committee adopted a striking amendment.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021
continued

The sponsor of the bill, Senator June Robinson (D-Everett) and sponsor of the striking amendment tried to appease opponents (most school districts and education management associations); however, it just did not do the trick. Still trying to appease opponents, she introduced two additional striking amendments on the Senate Floor.

The education community put on a full court press and ultimately this bill was bottled up. The bill moved out of the Senate Rules Committee onto the Senate Floor Calendar; however, it was never put on an Order of Consideration and died without action. Several amendments were on the bar ready to be debated. Given the cumbersome nature of this virtual session, it is unclear if timing was an issue; however, it appears more likely that multiple contacts with legislators and amendments that appeared to have support in the Democratic Caucus planted enough doubt that prospects of success were not ensured.

One of the amendments we requested was to charge the Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee (JLARC) with conducting a review to determine exactly how much the bill would cost—either the state and/or districts—if the bill was adopted. It appeared there was some interest in that amendment. It seems unlikely it would happen; however, there is a chance the Senate budget pops out with proviso language requiring this review. Additionally, with or without a formal review, the discussion of the bill will likely continue through the interim.

We were pleased, and relieved, this bill stalled on the Senate Floor; however, this fight is far from over. SB 5326 will be automatically reintroduced next session—and it will have a jump-start, beginning its legislative journey in the Senate Rules Committee. (Last year, a similar bill started in the House Rules Committee and it was acted upon in the third week of session.) Unless a new, different bill is introduced next session, SB 5326 will not have to go through the Committee process in the Senate. Which means we will have to have all our ducks in a row, probably before session even begins.

And, by the way, like all legislation, SB 5326 is just “technically” dead; however, we have been told by Senate Leadership that, having failed to pass by the cut-off, the bill “is no longer eligible for consideration this session.” While all bills are only “technically” dead until session ends, word from Leadership that a bill is “no longer eligible for consideration” is a good sign it is all-but “officially” dead.

Committee Action

As noted above, legislative committees resumed activities on Wednesday, hearing and otherwise acting on opposite house bills. Below are some of the bills of greater interest.

On Wednesday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee heard [HB 1302](#), regarding College in the High School. The bill would allow ninth-grade students to participate in College in the High School programs. Additionally, specified fee and credit information about College in the High School program courses would be required to be included in the high school catalogue or equivalent. The bill would also establish a maximum per college credit tuition fee for a College in the High School program course at \$65, annually adjusted for inflation.

The Committee also heard [HB 1342](#), eliminating lunch copays for students in pre-kindergarten through grade twelve who qualify for reduced-price lunches. Amendments adopted in the House specifically requires OSPI to allocate funding for this purpose. The Washington School Nutrition Association has been working hard on this issue for a few years and they have made much progress this year. Kudos to them!

This morning the Committee heard [HB 1208](#), regarding the Learning Assistance Program (LAP). The bill would require that school districts immediately budget and expend LAP funds to identify and address the academic and nonacademic needs of students resulting from and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Districts are encouraged to budget and

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued

expend LAP funds using the framework of the Washington Integrated Student Supports Protocol (WISSP). Beginning at the end of the COVID-19 emergency, or September 1, 2025, whichever is later, districts would be required to budget and expend LAP funds using the WISSP framework. HB 1208 also modifies a series of LAP requirements and restrictions, including: LAP is no longer required to focus first on addressing the reading needs of K–4 grade students or to be designed to reduce disruptive behaviors; school districts are not required to use a practice or strategy from the state menu or obtain approval to use an alternative practice or strategy; the statutory list of best practices, strategies, services, and activities that may be supported by LAP, including the cap on the use of LAP funds for partnership development is repealed; and statutory permission to use LAP funds to meet dyslexia screening and intervention requirements for students who are not eligible to participate in LAP, and to use LAP funds for staff dyslexia trainings, is repealed.

Also heard was [HB 1356](#), regarding the use of Native American names, mascots, symbols, etc. in schools. The bill would prohibit public schools from using Native American names, symbols, or images as school mascots, logos, or team names, except in limited specific circumstances, including tribal consultation and authorization. A Senate striking amendment would create a grant program, administered by OSPI, to support schools that incur costs as a result of compliance with this act.

The House Education Committee met on Thursday and heard [SB 5044](#) regarding professional learning in equity. The bill would add equity, diversity, inclusion, and anti-racism to existing cultural competency training and professional development programs for school board directors, district staff, and school staff. The 2020 Supplemental Operating Budget required one of three state-funded professional learning days to focus on racial literacy, cultural responsiveness, and stereotype threat for purposes of closing persistent opportunity gaps. That one-time requirement for the 2020–21 school year is replaced with a permanent requirement, beginning in the 2021–22 school, that one of three state-funded professional learning days focus on providing equity, diversity, inclusion, antiracism, and cultural competency training.

The intention of the bill is that, beginning with the 2022–23 school year school districts and ESDs providing training opportunities for all classified staff, certificated instructional staff, certificated administrative staff, the superintendent, and school directors.

This morning, the House Education Committee heard [SB 5181](#), to assist school districts in low-income communities in financing facilities. The bill allows certain school districts to create partnerships and limited liability companies, and enter into leases, loans, and other agreements with public or private entities for the purpose of financing school facilities through federal tax credit programs.

Another budget-related issue, the Committee heard [SB 5202](#), regarding school district depreciation subfunds. The bill would require school districts to establish depreciation subfunds to reserve moneys for future facility and equipment needs, including preventative maintenance and emergency facility needs. The school district would be allowed to deposit up to two percent of their general fund each fiscal year into the subfund. The bill also would specifically prohibit any of the money in the subfund from being used for employee compensation.

[SB 5299](#), regarding computer science credits, was also heard this morning. The bill would allow students to substitute an approved computer science course for a third year mathematics or science course in order to meet graduation requirements; however, the substituted computer science course would be required to align with the student's High School and Beyond Plan.

Federal Stimulus Package

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued

Last week, the US Senate adopted an amended version of President Biden's American Rescue Plan. Because the bill was revised, it had to return to the US House. They adopted the amended bill on Wednesday and President Biden signed the bill yesterday. The \$1.9 trillion spending plan is far reaching and is intended to address the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

While there are multiple parts of the bill that will positively impact Washingtonians, the two pieces that have more direct impacts on K–12 education are: (1) the direct assistance to state and local government, amounting to \$350 billion; and (2) the almost \$130 billion allocation for K–12 education.

As changes were made in the bill as it moved from the Senate back to the House, it has been difficult to get solid and consistent answers about how these two pieces will be divided among the states. Regarding the state and local government assistance, the [most recent estimates](#) indicate Washington will receive approximately \$7.1 billion. That total is divided among the state and local governments, with the state expected to receive \$4.25 billion. For local governments, metro-cities will receive \$700 million; counties will receive \$1.48 billion; and “non-counties” (smaller jurisdictions) will receive \$483 million. In addition, as a part of the overall appropriation, there are additional funds for state capital projects; Washington would receive \$190 million.

As the bill moved through the process, there were changes made in the [funding for K–12 education](#). As introduced, just under \$130 billion would have been provided for direct payments to districts. As amended and adopted, that total has dropped to approximately \$122.7 billion. That is disappointing; however, additional funds were also provided as discussed below. Of the total, Washington is expected to receive \$1.85 billion (original estimates were \$1.95 billion). OSPI has also provided initial [ESTIMATES of per-district allocations](#).

In addition to the specific funding, there are a few notes that are important to know. As with ESSER II, the third round of ESSER III funds divides each state's funds between local school districts and the state education agency, OSPI in Washington. OSPI will receive ten percent of the total allocation, with the remaining 90 percent (approximately \$1.67 billion) going to local school districts. Again, the funds will be distributed to local school districts using the federal Title I formula. Funds to school districts will remain available through September 30, 2023.

As discussed earlier in this newsletter, learning loss/recovery is a major issue. The bill requires OSPI to set aside at least five percent of its allocation for learning recovery activities and requires school districts to set aside at least twenty percent of its allocation for learning recovery activities.

Remaining funds to school districts are flexible and can address a variety of needs, including repairing ventilation systems, reducing class sizes and implementing social distancing guidelines, purchasing personal protective equipment, and hiring support staff to care for students' health and well-being. It is also important to know, school districts will be required to create and share plans publicly for returning to in-person instruction within 30 days (presumably, the clock started with the president's signature on the bill—which would put the deadline at April 12). HB 1368, our state pandemic relief plan, required districts to submit reopening plans to OSPI by March 1. Whether those plans will meet this new federal requirement is unclear. We will await guidance from the Department of Education and OSPI.

In addition to the requirement that OSPI must set aside five percent of its allocation for addressing learning loss, another one percent is required to be set aside for “evidence-based comprehensive” afterschool programs and another one percent for evidence-

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued

based summer enrichment programs. OSPI must not spend more than 0.5 percent for administration. OSPI is required to spend these funds within one year of receipt.

Along with the \$122.7 billion for direct allocations to school districts, the American Rescue Plan also provides \$3.03 billion in additional Fiscal Year 2021 funding for IDEA, comprised of \$2.58 billion for grants to states under Part B of IDEA; \$200 million for preschool grants under IDEA; and \$250 million for programs for infants and toddlers under Part C of IDEA.

Finally, the bill provides:

- \$2.75 billion to governors through the existing Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools Program to provide services or assistance to non-public schools that enroll a significant percentage of low-income students and are most impacted by the pandemic;
- \$800 million to support the identification, enrollment, and school participation of children and youth experiencing homelessness, including through wrap-around services; and
- \$850 million for grants to Bureau of Indian Education-operated and funded elementary and secondary schools and Tribal Colleges or Universities.

Odds & Ends

- ◇ Remember that next week, March 15–19, is the WASA/WSSDA/WASBO virtual “Week on the Hill.” This is your opportunity to join with your colleagues and engage directly with your legislators. If you missed this week’s Regional Planning Meetings or need additional information about next week’s legislator meetings, please contact onthehill@wssda.org.

Earlier this week, you should have received updated [Hot Topics](#), along with a new set of [Talking Points](#) for your use. If not, you are encouraged to download them to assist in your effort—to speak with one voice. Thank you in advance for stepping up and helping us advocate for our common set of priorities—we cannot do this without you!

- ◇ With the recent passage of EHB 1121 (emergency graduation waivers), the State Board of Education has adopted [emergency Rules](#), allowing flexibility and local approval for the waiver of certain high school graduation requirements due to the ongoing pandemic. The [State Board](#) expects to propose permanent rules for the Classes of 2022 and 2023 at its May 12–13 meeting and, after receiving feedback from the public, adopt permanent rules at its July 14–15 meeting.
- ◇ Earlier today, Governor Inslee held a press conference to announce his intention to issue an Emergency Proclamation on school reopening. You are encouraged to watch the [press conference](#), if you have not, and await the official proclamation for details. In short the Emergency Proclamation:
 - Prohibits all school districts from failing to offer all K–12 students the opportunity to engage in both remote/on-line instruction and on-campus and in-person instruction, otherwise known as a hybrid model of K–12 instruction; and
 - Allows for staggered efforts to meet the below deadlines:
 - By April 5, all K–6 students must be provided with an opportunity to engage in a hybrid model of instruction; and
 - By April 19, 2021, all other K–12 students must be provided with an opportunity to engage in a hybrid model of instruction.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued

SHB 1342, elimination of the reduced-price lunch copay for grades PreK and 4–12, was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on Wednesday. The bill would enable reduced-price students in grades PreK and 4–12, to continue to eat for free when they return to school in the fall, and throughout the rest of their school careers. Presently, these students are eating for free due to the USDA waiver which expires September 30, 2021. These families are some of most negatively impacted by the Pandemic. WSNA testified PRO on the bill, and 156 individuals, which included 49 school districts, signed in PRO.

SHB 1139, taking actions to address lead in drinking water, will be heard on Monday in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. Although the bill has been improved somewhat from WAMOA's view in terms of a null and void clause, and stipulation that a faucet may be turned off if its elevated level is above 15 PPB, rather than 5 PPB, WAMOA still has concerns about the funding of the bill, especially as the definition of “elevated lead level” remains at 5 PPB. WAMOA members are currently doing research to see what the approximate costs are to districts to implement the bill, as we believe that the \$2.9 million in the fiscal note is woefully inadequate. Our testimony will remain CON due to the 5 PPB and the uncertainties of the fiscal note. At the same time, we hope our district projected cost information that will be shared in the hearing will convince the members that the bill's fiscal note needs to be updated.

Bills that have passed their respective houses which WAMOA and WSNA are watching or supporting.

SB 5202, allowing school districts to establish a depreciation subfund with their general fund budget for preventative maintenance and facility emergencies, was heard today in House Education, and WAMOA testified PRO. It is scheduled for an executive session on March 18.

SSB 5030, comprehensive school counseling programs, which refines duties of school counselors during a time where student needs are fairly significant, was heard yesterday in the House Education Committee. It is also scheduled for an executive session on March 18.

SSB 5181, providing school districts with low-income communities flexibility in financing school facilities, would allow districts to finance their capital projects by utilizing federal tax credit programs. It was heard today in the House Education Committee, and is another bill scheduled for an executive session on March 18.

SHB 1363, secondary trauma in the K–12 workforce, requires OSPI to publish resources for K–12 staff which deal with this significant issue. It also requires WSSDA to develop and update a model policy. It was heard today in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee and is scheduled for an executive session on March 17.

ESHB 1214, K–12 school safety and security services by classified staff and contractors, would create the category of safety and security staff in K–12 schools, and provide requirements for agreements, data collection, and training for ESDs, school districts, and charter schools. It will be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee on Friday, March 19.

E2SHB 1365, procuring appropriate computers for students and instructional staff, would direct OSPI to develop a grant program to attain a universal 1:1 student to learning device ratio, expand technical training of school and district staff, and develop district-

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021
continued

based capacity to assist students and their families to access technology to support their students' learning. It will be heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee, on March 15, and is scheduled for an executive session on March 17.

2SSB 5265, **creation of a bridge year pilot program**, would direct OSPI to administer a bridge year pilot program that allows students in the graduating classes of 2021 and 2022 an additional year to take courses at the student's high school, an institution of higher learning, or a combination. It will be heard in the House Education Committee on March 19.

ESSB 5357, **capital broadband investment acceleration program**, sponsored by Sen. Jim Honeyford, passed the Senate on March 5, and is scheduled for a public hearing in the House Capital Budget Committee on March 16. It would provide grants which would increase the broadband access in unserved areas of the state.

SSB 5326, **health benefits for school bus Drivers hired by private carriers**, sponsored by Sen. June Robinson, provides that districts would be responsible for paying health benefits for privately hired school bus drivers, did not pass the Senate by the house of origin cut-off on Tuesday. Last Saturday, AEA sent letters to two Senators on the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee, urging them not to move the bill. Its passage would have created major hardship on school district budgets, especially when transportation funding appears to be in flux.

Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

*“Deja Vu All Over Again”
 – Yogi Berra*

This second half of session is just a repeat of the first half except each house is hearing the bills that passed the opposing chamber. And the process starts with committee hearings and as Milton Berle once said, “a committee is a group that keeps minutes and loses hours.”

Meanwhile, here is a summary of what is still in obvious play.

Retirement Related Proposals

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 pension and retirement calculations will not be reduced as a result of state mandated furloughs.

(Passed the Senate 29–20. A scheduled hearing before the House Appropriations Committee was on March 11.)

ESSB 5115: Establishing health emergency labor standards. The bill: Creates an occupational disease presumption for frontline employees during a public health emergency for the purposes of workers' compensation. • Requires employers to notify L&I when a certain percentage of their workforce becomes infected during a public health emergency. • Requires employers to provide written notice to employees on the premises and their union of potential exposure to the infectious or contagious disease during a public health emergency. • Prohibits discrimination against an employee who is high risk for seeking accommodation that protects them from the disease or using all available leave options if no accommodation is reasonable.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued

(Passed the Senate 48–1. Assigned to the House Labor Committee. Hearing scheduled March 12.)

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.

(Senate Rules Committee.)

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.

(Passed Senate 47–0–2. Scheduled hearing was on March 11 before the House Appropriations Committee.)

SB 5453: Concerning Plans 1 and 2 of the state retirement systems. This bill by Senator Schoesler was introduced on February 12, and assigned to the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Although no hearing to date has been set, this bill is NTIB.

(No movement but could be deemed NTIB.)

WSSRA (Washington State School Retirees' Association) is advocating that because of the soon to be influx of federal dollars, legislators should consider two needs; (a) use some budget stabilization dollars (BSA) to decrease the unfunded liability of Plans 1, and (b) fund a COLA for Plans 1 members. (\$35 million biennial cost).

(No movement.)

School Employees' Benefits Board (SEBB)

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

(Passed the Senate 48–0–1 and scheduled hearing was on March 11 before the House Appropriations Committee.)

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

This bill did not survive cut-off and is considered 'dead'. It will however remain in the Senate Rules Committee when the next session reconvenes. This issue is not dead.

Other Bills

There are a number of bills proposed that deal 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 and represent potential added costs to a district's operations.

Two bills (**E2SHB 1073** and **ESSB 5097**) in the 2021 virtual legislative session are proposing changes.

E2SHB 1073: Expands coverage of the paid family and medical leave program.

(A public hearing was scheduled March 11 at 8 a.m. before the Senate Labor Committee.)

ESSB 5097: Expands coverage of the paid family and medical leave program.

(Passed Senate. Assigned to hearing before House Labor Committee. Not yet scheduled.)

ESHB 1214: Creates the category of safety and security staff for kindergarten through grade 12 public schools. • Provides requirements for safety and security staff agreements, data collection, and training, for educational service districts, school districts, and charter schools.

(Passed the House 67–30–1. Assigned to the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee. Not yet scheduled.)

SHB 1363: Addressing secondary trauma in the K–12 workforce. It is in the House Rules Committee awaiting scheduling for floor action.

(Passed House 58–40. Hearing scheduled for March 12, before the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee.)

SHB 1492: Concerning extended benefits in the unemployment insurance system.

(Passed the House 94–2–2. Assigned to the House Labor Committee. Not yet scheduled.)

SSB 5425: Concerning extended benefits in the unemployment insurance system. This bill, a) allows claimants to be eligible for unemployment insurance extended benefits regardless of whether their 52–week benefit year has expired, b) allows the state’s extended benefit program to “trigger on” without having to wait the 13 weeks between extended benefit periods, and c) amends a job search provision, for the purposes of federal conformity, regarding denying extended benefits for failing to accept an offer of, or apply for, suitable work.

(Passed the Senate 46–3. Referred to the House Labor Committee. Not yet scheduled.)

SSB 5254: Concerning the use of protective devices and equipment during a public health emergency.

(Passed Senate 47–1–1–1. Referred to the House Labor Committee. Not yet scheduled.)

This Week in Olympia:

Week 9, March 8–12, 2021

continued



Dan Steele, Government Relations dstele@wasa-oly.org
Washington Association of School Administrators PO Box 14459 | Tumwater, WA 98511
 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
SHB 1016	Juneteenth	S State Govt & Elections	Morgan
HB 1023	Predesign requirements	S Ways & Means	Steele
HB 1024	Sunshine committee/juveniles	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Springer
2SHB 1028	Residency teacher cert.	S EL/K–12	Bergquist
HB 1029	Emergency orders and rules	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Walsh
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 C	Morgan
E2SHB 1073	Paid leave coverage	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff.	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
SHB 1085	Students' w/seizure disorders	S EL/K–12	Kloba
HB 1087	Family/med leave continuity	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff.	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
ESHB 1113 (SB 5153)	School attendance	S EL/K–12	Ortiz-Self
EHB 1121	Graduation reqs/emergency	Del to Gov	Santos
EHB 1131	Private schools/waiver	Del to Gov	Rude
E2SHB 1139	Lead in drinking water	S EL/K–12	Pollet

HB 1149	Public health education	H Education	Pollet
SHB 1153	Language access in schools	H Appropriations	Orwall
SHB 1156	Local elections	H Rules C	Harris-Talley
SHB 1162	High school graduation	S EL/K-12	Stonier
ESHB 1176	Student fines and fees	S EL/K-12	Paul
HB 1180	Public testimony	H Local Govt	Kraft
HB 1182 (SB 5209)	Crisis response services	H HC/Wellness	Orwall
ESHB 1189 (2SSB 5211)	Tax increment financing	S Business, Financial & Trade	Duerr
HB 1195 (SB 5443)	Charter school time frame	H Education	Dolan
SHB 1208	Learning assistance program	S EL/K-12	Santos
HB 1212	Repair of electronics	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
ESHB 1214	K-12 safety & security serv.	S EL/K-12	Senn
HB 1215	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
SHB 1225	School-based health centers	S Health & Long Term Care	Stonier
HB 1226	School district elections	H Education	Stonier
SHB 1264 (SB 5274)	Equity impact statement	H Appropriations	Thai
HB 1270	Leadership skills grant prg.	H Appropriations	Young
ESHB 1273 (SB 5070)	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K-12	Berg
E2SHB 1295	Institutional ed./release	S EL/K-12	Callan
SHB 1302	College in the high school	S EL/K-12	Berg
HB 1305	Right to refuse vaccines	H HC/Wellness	Kraft
SHB 1306	School boards/bond training	H Rules C	Sells
HB 1308	Apprenticeship utilization	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
SHB 1309	Levy certification dates	S Housing & Local	Eslick
HB 1317	Right to refuse/health	H HC/Wellness	Young
HB 1321 (SB 5114)	Reopening/public health	H HC/Wellness	MacEwen
ESHB 1329	Public meetings	S State Govt & Elections	Wicks
SHB 1331	Early learning impact fees	S Housing & Local Gov.	Harris-Talley
HB 1334	Appropriations/COVID-19	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
ESHB 1336	Public telecomm. service	S Environment, Energy & Tech.	Hansen
HB 1338	School resources/COVID-19	H Civil R & Judiciary	Harris
SHB 1340	Pandemic task force	H Appropriations	Lovick

EHB 1342	Reduced-price lunch copays	S EL/K-12	Berg
HB 1343	Unemployment ins./employers	H Labor & Workplace	Hoff
2SHB 1354	Suicide review teams	H Rules C	Mosbrucker
SHB 1356	Native American names, etc.	S EL/K-12	Lekanoff
HB 1358	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
SHB 1363	Secondary trauma/K-12	S EL/K-12	Ortiz-Self
E2SHB 1365	Schools/computers & devices	S EL/K-12	Gregerson
SHB 1366	In-person instruction	H Rules C	Caldier
HB 1367 (SB 5343)	Medicaid appropriations	C 5 L 21	Ormsby
ESHB 1368 (SB 5344)	Federal funding/COVID-19	C 3 L 21	Ormsby
ESHB 1370	Early learning fac. grants	S Ways & Means	Callan
HB 1371	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
SHB 1373	Behavioral health/students	S EL/K-12	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 Appropriations	Vick
ESHB 1410	Home foreclosure/taxes	S Ways & Means	Volz
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
ESHB 1426	K-12 continuing ed./equity	S EL/K-12	Santos
HB 1440	Small wireless facilities	H Comm & Economic Dev	Boehnke
HB 1442	Epidemic preparedness	H HC/Wellness	Chase
HB 1450	School computers/device tax	H Education	Gregerson
SHB 1451	ECEAP entitlement date	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 1452	Physical education credit	H Education	Mosbrucker
SHB 1453	Voters' pamphlets	H Rules R	Bergquist
ESHB 1457	Broadband/limited highways	S Transportation	Wylie
2SHB 1460	Telecommunications access	H Rules C	Gregerson
HB 1466	Outdoor education	H Appropriations	Rule
ESHB 1476	Enrollment declines/OSPI	S Ways & Means	Dolan
HB 1481	School employees/firearms	H Civil R & Judiciary	Chase

SHB 1484	Building mapping system	S EL/K-12	Dolan
HB 1500	School district audits	H Appropriations	Sullivan
HB 1519	Levy shifts/court rulings	H Finance	Paul
HB 1536	Regional apprenticeship prgs	H Education	Maycumber
HB 1544	Ag., food, nat. resource ed.	H Education	Klippert
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	H Cap Budget	Wellman
SB 5021	Retirement benefits/furlough	H Appropriations	Hunt
SSB 5030	School counseling programs	H Education	Mullet
SB 5037	School opening metrics	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5043	School employee housing	H Education	Salomon
ESSB 5044	Schools/equity training	H Education	Das
ESSB 5061 (HB 1098)	Unemployment insurance	C 2 L 21	Keiser
SB 5070 (ESHB 1273)	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K-12	Rivers
SSB 5080	Youth ed. programming funds	H Appropriations	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
ESSB 5096	Capital gains tax	H Finance	Robinson
ESSB 5097	Paid leave coverage	H Labor & Workplace	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
ESSB 5115	Health emergency/labor	H Labor & Workplace	Keiser
E2SSB 5128	Student transportation funds	H Education	Wellman
SSB 5129	Vapor & tobacco/minors	S 2nd Reading	Saldaña
SSB 5130	Personnel files & discipline	S 2nd Reading	Kuderer
SB 5144	COVID-19 vaccine, declining	S Health & Long	Ericksen
2SSB 5147	Learning stabilization, etc.	S 2nd Reading	Hawkins

SSB 5151	Foster care & child care	H Children, Youth	Wilson
SB 5153 (ESHB 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
SSB 5181	Low-income school districts	H Education	Honeyford
SB 5184	K-12 foster care contact	H Education	Nobles
SB 5197	Unemp. contributions/wages	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff.	Schoesler
SB 5200	Scholarships/tax credit	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
SB 5202	School depreciation subfunds	H Education	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
2SSB 5211 (ESHB 1189)	Tax increment financing	S Rules 2	Frockt
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	H Education	Liias
SSB 5249	Mastery-based learning	H Education	Wellman
SB 5252	School consultation/tribes	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SSB 5254	Protective devices/health	H Labor & Workplace	Salomon
SB 5257	School levy exemption	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5264	Chinese American history	S 2nd Reading	Wagoner
2SSB 5265	Bridge year pilot program	H Education	Hunt
SB 5274 (SHB 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.	H Education	Wellman
SB 5322	SEBB & PEBB dual enrollment	H Appropriations	Robinson
SSB 5326	School bus driver benefits	S 2nd Reading	Robinson
2SSB 5327	Youth safety tip line	H Children, Youth	Brown
SB 5334	Levy authorization info.	S EL/K-12	Dozier

SSB 5340	School board director qualif	S Rules 2	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	H Appropriations	Braun
ESSB 5357	Capital broadband program	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
SB 5359	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5366 (SHB 1103)	Building materials	S State Govt & Elections	Stanford
SB 5374	Political systems/K-12 study	S EL/K-12	Honeyford
SSB 5376	Education ombuds awareness	H Education	Wilson
2SSB 5383	Public telecomm. services	H Comm & Economic Dev	Wellman
SB 5386	School district elections	S Ways & Means	Randall
SB 5389	Computer science teaching	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 5439	Broadband/state highways	H Transportation	Saldaña
SB 5442	Superintendent salaries	S EL/K-12	Van De Wege
SB 5443 (HB 1195)	Charter school time frame	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5449	Motor vehicle sales tax	S Ways & Means	King
SB 5450	Native American names, etc.	S EL/K-12	Ericksen
SB 5451	Operating Budget	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SB 5453	Retirement plans 1 & 2	S Ways & Means	Schoesler
SB 5464	In-person learning option	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5466	Sales tax/transp. projects	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SJR 8204	School district bond voting	S Ways & Means	Randall
SJR 8207	Revenue for highway purposes	S Transportation	Fortunato
SJR 8208	Car purchase taxes	S Ways & Means	Fortunato
SCR 8400	Special legislative session	S State Govt & Elections	Ericksen