



TWIO

This Week In Olympia

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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

Week Two of the 2022 Legislative Session is in the books—and the flurry of activity continued. Over 900 bills have been introduced since the start of session, in addition to almost 800 bills re-introduced from last year. As the Legislature moves to Week Three, about 1,700 bills are on the table. Understand, however, that many of these bills are “message” bills, introduced to make a statement, or bills intended to start a conversation—with the knowledge the bills have little chance of movement. So, there is a tremendous number of bills, but a significantly lower number that are really in play.

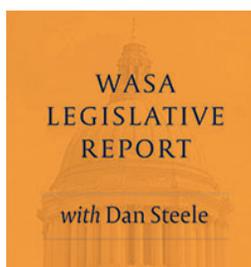
In less than two weeks, the volume of bills will be dramatically reduced. The Legislature’s first self-imposed **“cut-off” deadline** arrives on Thursday, February 3. In order to remain alive, all bills must be adopted by their original house policy committee (that is, House bills out of House policy committees, and Senate bills out of Senate policy committees) by February 3. 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 7. At this point, legislative committees will take a break and most of the action will occur in the House and Senate Chambers, albeit remotely, 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 set of cut-off dates, it is important to remember that budget bills and bills considered “Necessary to Implement the Budget” (NTIB) are exempt from these early cut-off deadlines. 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 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.

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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 2022
 WASA•WSSDA•WASBO
 Legislative Conference,
 January 30. Register now
 at www.wasa-oly.org/Leg22**

Committee Action

Most legislative committees continued to run through full agendas. Public hearings continued; however, more hearings included executive action, as legislators plowed through stacks of priority bills. Many K–12 education priority bills were acted upon last week and there was continued movement on those, along with a host of additional bills.

On Monday, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee discussed dual credits. The Committee heard [SB 5719](#), intended to support equitable access to dual credit programs by reducing costs—one of Superintendent Reykdal’s [long-term goals](#). (While this bill is not an OSPI request bill, Reykdal has requested similar legislation in previous years.) The bill would direct OSPI to establish and administer a grant program to cover the per college credit tuition fee for a College in the High School (CHS) program course either at the full per credit amount, or \$35 per credit, whichever is lower. Current law provisions requiring Running Start students to pay mandatory fees to institutions of higher education would be removed, although higher education institutions would be allowed to charge Running Start students “reasonable fees” for textbook costs. Both the CHS and Running Start provisions are subject to funding in the Operating Budget.

This morning, the Committee adopted a revised version of the bill. The adopted [Substitute SB 5719](#) revises the proposed CHS grant program to cover the credit tuition fee for low-income students (defined as eligible for the Free and Reduced-Price Meals) and requires OSPI to jointly develop rules with the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, the Student Achievement Council, and the state’s public baccalaureate institutions. Additionally, the maximum per college credit tuition fee for a CHS program course is lowered from \$65 to \$35 and specifies that institutions of higher education will be reimbursed for associated costs. Regarding Running Start, the revised bill clarifies that institutions of higher education must waive all mandatory fees for Running Start students and that the institutions of higher education must be reimbursed for associated costs. The bills provisions continue to be subject to funding.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee also took action on two priority bills on Monday. [SB 5581](#), regarding pupil transportation allocations, and [SB 5595](#), updating salary allocations, were both adopted. SB 5581 would take the first step to address pupil transportation funding by requiring OSPI to reimburse 100 percent of school district costs for transporting: special education students; homeless students (under the federal McKinney-Vento Act); and foster care students. [HB 1808](#), the House version of SB 5581 (a substantially similar bill, but not an identical companion) was heard in the House Appropriations Committee on Monday and adopted yesterday.

The Committee adopted a [Substitute SB 5595](#). The revised bill changes “guidance counselors” to “school counselors” and clarifies that counselors address “academic, career development, and social and emotional needs.” The new bill also specifically allows districts to use new allocations for contracted services. (NOTE: [HB 1985](#), the House companion bill to SB 5595, has not yet been heard or otherwise acted upon.)

The House version of salary allocation revisions, [HB 1664](#), was adopted by the House Education Committee this morning. Remember, this version of the bill would have implemented Superintendent Reykdal’s [budget request](#)—that is, fully funding school nurse allocations, along with flexibility to use new allocations for staff within the category of “Physical, Social, Emotional Support Staff.” The Committee adopted a [Substitute HB 1664](#). In short, major provisions were adjusted to align the bill with the governor’s SB 5595, funding increased minimum allocations for school nurses, social workers, psychologists, and counselors within the Prototypical School Funding Model, rather than just nurses. The revised bill also includes additional changes. First, language clarifies that OSPI “may only allocate funding, up to the combined minimum allocations, for nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and staff safety, and parent involvement

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coordinators to the extent of and proportionate to a school district’s demonstrated actual staff to student ratios for ratios of: full-time equivalent physical, social, and emotional support staff to full-time equivalent students.”

Second, the revised HB 1664 requires OSPI to adopt rules requiring school districts to prioritize funding allocated for Physical, Social, and Emotional Support Staff who hold a valid Educational Staff Associate certificate appropriate for the provider’s role.

Third, as an accountability check, OSPI would also be required to submit four reports to the Legislature that analyze the implementation of the bill’s allocation provisions, including comparing allocated staffing units to actual staffing levels, trends related to employed staff and contracted staff, and the percentage of staff with a valid Educational Staff Associate certificate. The four reports would be due by: February 1, 2023; February 1, 2025; February 1, 2027; and February 1, 2029.

A separate amendment was also added which requires each SD to have at least one school nurse and one counselor on site, dedicated to serving the students of that public school.

It is likely that further revisions will be made to these bills as they move through the process; however, it is our understanding HB 1664 will ultimately be the vehicle to implement enhanced salary allocations.

On Monday afternoon, the House Appropriations Committee held a public hearing on [HB 1721](#), which would provide a one-time, three percent increase to the retirement benefits of retirees in the Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS) Plan 1 and the Teachers’ Retirement System (TRS) Plan 1, up to \$110 per month. At the same time, the Senate companion bill, [SB 5676](#), was heard in the Senate Ways & Means Committee. Each bill was adopted by their respective committees yesterday.

A long-time education community priority was heard on Tuesday. The House Education Committee held a public hearing on Simple Majority for school district bonds. Both [HJR 4200](#), the constitutional amendment, and [HB 1226](#), the necessary implementing bill, were heard. The testimony sign in was packed with school directors, school administrators, parents and others, with all but two speakers supporting the issue. Even so, the issue continues to face a long road. As a constitutional amendment, HJR 4200 requires a two-thirds vote by both the House (66 of 98 members) and the Senate (33 of 49 members)—and, if successful, it must still be approved by the voters in November (ironically, by a simple majority vote). HJR 4200/HB 1226 were tentatively scheduled for executive action yesterday; however, the bills never were put on the agenda. It appeared likely that Republican members on the Committee were going to oppose the issue. The Joint Resolution, however, only needs a simple majority approval to pass out of the Committee, and it appeared each Democrat member of the Committee was going to support (which would constitute a majority). It is our understanding that Representative Santos, Chair of the Committee, did not want to move the bills on a straight party-line vote. Even if the bills moved from Committee it seemed unlikely the Joint Resolution was going to be able to garner the necessary 66 votes on the House Floor, but supporters were pushing for a vote nevertheless. There is still time to move the issue; however, it appears the moment has passed and we will have to go back to the drawing board next year.

Speaking of bond issues, the House Capital Budget Committee held a work session on school construction on Tuesday afternoon. Committee members were provided a briefing on: [school construction funding](#); School Seismic Safety Funding, from both [OSPI](#) and the [Department of Natural Resources](#); and [Skills Center priorities](#). The House Capital Budget Committee has been a tough nut to crack when it comes to additional support for K–12 construction. In recent years, there has been general support for seismic safety funding, small school repair, Skills

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Centers and similar programs. In terms of an overhaul of the current, outdated and unrealistic school construction formulas, the Senate has taken the lead; however, those issues have been DOA in the House Capital Budget Committee. Hopefully, by providing more information on school construction, Committee members (in particular Committee leadership) will gain a better understanding of our needs and be more receptive to making necessary changes. This is a fragile hope, but we will continue to climb this mountain.

Yesterday, the House Education Committee held a public hearing on [HB 1878](#). The bill would expand participation in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). The Senate companion bill, [SB 5798](#), was heard in the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee this morning.

A little back ground first. Legislation adopted in 2020 ([HB 2660](#)) created a requirement that certain districts participate in CEP, which is a part of the federal Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act. CEP provides an alternative to household applications for Free or Reduced-Price Meals (FRPM) by allowing schools with high numbers of low-income students to serve free meals to ALL students. Under the program, a school, group of schools, or school district is eligible for CEP if at least 40 percent of its students are identified as eligible for free meals through means other than household applications, such as: students directly certified through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and foster, homeless, and migrant students. The percentage of eligible students identified without using household applications is known as the Identified Student Percentage (or ISP). In the 2021–22 school year, 490 Washington schools met the ISP requirements and participated in CEP.

There were major concerns that programs (in particular the Learning Assistance Program) that are funded based on poverty data (usually students who apply for FRPM) would be negatively impacted because to be eligible for CEP, students are not required to apply for FRPM. (In fact, CEP schools are prohibited from collecting Free and Reduced-Price Meal applications.) 2020’s HB 2660, however, provided for new LAP calculations for CEP schools and provided for a LAP “hold harmless.”

HB 1878/SB 5798 would expand the Community Eligibility Provision mandatory participation requirements to all public schools with an ISP of 40 percent, or lower if permitted by federal law, rather than only schools with students in or below grade eight and an ISP of at least 62.5 percent (current law requirement). The bill also requires school districts, to the extent practicable, to group schools for the purpose of maximizing the number of schools eligible to participate in CEP. Finally, the bill includes a null and void clause if funding for the bill is not provided in the Operating Budget.

There remain some concerns with the bill; however, the sponsor, Representative Marcus Riccelli (D-Spokane), has been very open to talking about those concerns. Among others, he has worked closely with OSPI and the Washington School Nutrition Association and the bill is being broadly supported. We will continue to keep a close eye on this bill. HB 1878 has been scheduled for executive action on Thursday, January 27; SB 5798 has not yet been scheduled for executive action. Rep. Riccelli wrote an [Op-Ed](#) last fall explaining the bill and his vision, if you want additional information.

Yesterday afternoon, the House Appropriations Committee held a public hearing on [HB 1699](#). Originating from the Washington State School Retirees’ Association, the bill is intended to provide some relief to school districts dealing with staffing shortages. The bill would increase the number of hours a public retiree can work without negatively impacting pension benefits from the current 867 hours to 1,040 hours per school year. The bill’s provisions would be temporary, sunseting on July 1, 2025, and under the current version of the bill, the increase in allowable hours would only apply for retirees working in nonadministrative positions. There is a debate right now about whether administrators should be a part of this bill.

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Given the controversy and abuses of the old “retire/rehire” law, it is prudent to exclude DISTRICT-level administrators; however, including BUILDING-level administrators might be appropriate. Our goal is to ensure that any amendments don’t weigh the bill down or kill it.

On Friday morning, following a public hearing last week, the Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee adopted [SB 5563](#), providing enrollment stabilization. The bill includes two major provisions. The bill would:

1. provide enrollment stabilization funding in the 2021–22 school year if a school district’s combined state revenue generated in the 2021–22 school year is less than what its combined state revenue would be using 2019–20 enrollment amounts; and
2. allow the use of 2019–20 enrollment values (rather than the “previous year”) to calculate levy limits in the 2023 and 2024 calendar years and to calculate Local Effort Assistance in the 2022 and 2023 calendar years.

Just a reminder that we do not expect the enrollment stabilization provisions in SB 5563 (or its companion, [HB 1590](#)) to survive—at least in bill form. The language will eventually be stripped out and the discussion will shift to proviso language in the Supplemental Operating Budget. The reason there is legislation on the table now is to provide school administrators (and other supporters) specific, tangible language to support. For many, asking legislators to support a specific bill (SB 5563/ HB 1590) is easier than trying to describe support for a budget proviso. The hope, however, is that one of the two bills will survive with the levy/ LEA provisions, because they require a statutory change that can only be made through adoption of a bill, not as a budget proviso.

The Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee also adopted [SB 5487](#), establishing a “voluntary consolidation incentive.” The bill would provide an incentive, in the form of a “bonus” added to currently allowable School Construction Assistance Program (SCAP) grants. The incentive/bonus would be a ten percent state funding assistance enhancement for ten years to qualifying school districts. To be eligible, at least one of the participating school districts must have 1,000 or fewer students enrolled at the time the consolidation is approved. In last week’s hearing, the bill’s sponsor, Senator Brad Hawkins (R-East Wenatchee) explained the potential benefits and efficiencies of consolidation. He used a package of data that does a good job of selling the bill, but the numbers fail to address the impacts to the community, to academic programs, to students, and other important considerations. Take a look at the [presentation](#) he provided the Committee.

This bill has an uphill climb in front of it; however, it was heard in Committee and made its first step forward by being adopted by the Committee. This is not the type of bill which should cause you to overreact, as starting a fire over this bill could backfire and provide it more momentum than it already has. Districts concerned about consolidation, however, should begin building your case about why consolidation is not a magic bullet to “efficiencies” and some of the concerns about consolidation. If this bill gains real traction, we will have to be prepared.

Additional Important Issues

Long-Term Care Insurance.

In 2019, the Legislature adopted legislation implementing a Long-Term Care program to be funded by a 0.58 percent payroll tax. Under the original law, employees had the option to opt out of the program at any time. Legislation adopted last year, however, amended the program, requiring all employees to contribute to the program, unless they could show proof of private long-term care insurance by November 1, 2021. Since the amendments were adopted, several major issues arose, not the least of which was a near industry-wide shut down of the insurance market. Even if employees wanted to be exempted, they were unable to find the

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necessary private insurance. Additional issues (portability, for example) were raised and eventually legislators in all four caucuses realized they had a problem.

Prior to the 2022 Session, leaders in all four caucuses committed to adopting legislation to delay the program for 18 months. In addition, Governor Inslee ordered the Employment Security Department (ESD) not to collect the premiums for this program from employers before they come due in April. He also made clear that employers would not be subject to penalties and interest for not withholding fees from employees' wages while the Legislature was working on the necessary legislation to delay the program. Unfortunately, while the governor had authority to limit ESDs action, he does not have the authority to change the current law requiring employers to begin deducting the tax from employee paychecks beginning January 1, 2022.

This put employers, including school districts, in a grey area. Legislative leaders stated clearly, "we strongly encourage employers to pause on collecting premiums from employees," essentially asking employers and employees to trust them that they would adopt the necessary legislation—which they maintained they were committed to doing. It was easy for legislators to say this; however, the law remains in place.

So, should employers trust legislators and the governor and not collect the premiums? Or should employers follow the letter of the law? The Office of Financial Management made their position known, writing to state employees, "The state as an employer will follow the law until it is changed. The only way to prevent collections from being legally required in January would be to change the underlying law before then."

As of today, the law still has not changed; however, legislators so far have kept their commitment and they are fast-tracking legislation to fix the problem. [HB 1732](#) would delay the program and required collection of premiums for 18 months (July 2023). Something important to know is that the bill also requires any employer that withheld the payroll tax beginning January 1 to remit the withheld amount back to their employees within 120 days. A second bill, [HB 1733](#), adds new exemptions for disabled veterans, military family members, immigrants, and non-state residents working in Washington State.

Both HB 1732 and HB 1733 were heard and adopted by the House Appropriations Committee last week and both were adopted by the full House on Wednesday. The bills have been scheduled for public hearing in the Senate Ways & Means Committee on Monday, January 24 and also scheduled for executive action on Tuesday, January 25. It is anticipated that the full Senate will adopt the bills by the end of the week. Currently, they have a Floor Session scheduled next Wednesday and a tentative Floor Session next Friday. Following passage, the bills are expected to be promptly signed by Governor Inslee.

Prejudgment Interest.

Under current law, if public agencies (including school districts), individuals, or entities are sued for tortious conduct and lose, interest on judgments begins to run on date of judgment entry. The post judgment interest rate for public entities is two percent above the equivalent coupon issue yield, as published by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, of the average bill rate for 26 weeks of treasury bills.

Legislation was introduced last year to alter this current practice. [SB 5155](#) would have interest on judgements against public agencies (including school districts), individuals, or entities begin to run from the date on which the cause of action accrues. If this bill was to pass, interest would begin accruing at the time the event is believed to have first occurred, which would mean that interest on a claim would begin to accrue before a public agency became aware of the claim and long before any investigation into the validity of the claim.

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Last session, SB 5155 made it all the way to the Senate Rules Committee, but it failed to move any further. When a Supplemental Session begins, all bills are revived and they enter the process at their last, highest level in its original house. SB 5155 then started the process this session in the Senate Rules Committee. Earlier this week, the bill was moved to the Senate Floor and adopted. Fortunately, an amendment was adopted which essentially reiterates current law—that is, if a public agency is sued and loses, interest on the judgment begins to accrue from the date the verdict was rendered.

This amendment was a big win; however, sponsors and supporters of the underlying bill are fired up and are rallying the House to strip this amendment. You should also be aware that the House introduced a companion bill this session, [HB 1754](#), and it was heard last week in the House Civil Rights & Judiciary Committee. The bill hasn't moved from the Committee; however, it is clear there is interest in the House. They will likely act on the Senate bill as it is already on the move.

This is not strictly an “education” issue; however, it could have huge damaging consequences on school districts. Washington Schools Risk Management Pool and Clear Risk Solutions engaged on this issue last session and have been activated again this session. All of the school district lobbyists are coordinating on this issue as well. SB 5155 has some momentum, but we will be pushing hard to get the bill off track—or at the least, get the current, positive amendment to stick.

Election Timelines.

Every year, there are a series of election-related issues. As you can imagine, given the national conversation, there are several “election security” bills floating this session. One election bill that may be of concern deals with election dates and associated timelines. [SB 5540](#), which was heard last week in the Senate State Government & Elections Committee would move the primary election from the first Tuesday in August to the third Tuesday in May. The bill would not change current special election dates—except that one of the options for special elections is the day of the primary. In other words, if this bill passed, special elections could be held the second Tuesday in February; the fourth Tuesday in April; the third Tuesday in May; and the general election day (the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November).

There would still be four special election options; however, if your district traditionally runs levies in the spring due to winter weather issues (or other reasons), an April loss would force you to rerun in November—or wait until the next year. We'll watch this one closely.

2022 Session Guide Released

WASA's Legislative Session Guide, updated for the 2022 Session, has been completed and is available for your use on the [WASA website](#). The Guide includes all the tools you need to be engaged this session: WASA's 2022 Legislative Platform; rosters of all House and Senate members, with office, phone, and e-mail contact information; advocacy tips; key dates in the Session; and a list of other handy resources. We encourage you to use this resource to stay active in the legislative process!

2022 WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference

There still time to [register](#) for the 2022 WASA/WSSDA/WASBO Legislative Conference, scheduled for Sunday, January 30, 1-5:00 p.m. The Conference is your opportunity to hear updates on our shared legislative priorities, the current education budget and policy landscape, and how to effectively advocate for our collective needs. In addition to presentations from Superintendent Reykdal, messages from legislators, Governor Inslee, and student advocates, we are also excited about our keynote speaker. [Shankar Vedantam](#) is the host of the [Hidden Brain Podcast](#). He will draw a connection between our legislative advocacy and scientific studies that

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examine how our unconscious biases—what he calls the “hidden brain”—affect the decisions we make as individuals, groups, and organizations.

Due to the remote format, we are again going to extend our traditional, in-person Day on the Hill to a virtual Week on the Hill, from January 31–February 4. Visit WSSDA’s [Week on the Hill webpage](#) to sign up for legislator meetings. Prior to the Conference, between January 18 and January 27, we encourage you to attend your Regional Planning Meeting to meet with your colleagues, get a preview of this year’s “Hot Topics,” and prepare for meetings with legislators. The meetings are organized by legislative district and are open to all Legislative Conference registrants. For additional information and to register for a meeting, visit WSSDA’s [Regional Planning Meeting webpage](#).

AEA

By Mitch Denning

On Tuesday, AEA submitted written testimony to the House Capital Budget Committee in support of [HB 1775, capital assistance to small school districts with funding challenges](#), sponsored by Rep. Noel McEntire (R-Cathlamet). This bill would give districts with 1,000 FTE or less another means to raise funds necessary their facilities, especially when finances in these small districts are extremely limited. The bill calls for the state to fund 70 percent of the funds requested and the district funds 30 percent. Grants for renovation, new construction, and planning would be available.

On Thursday, in the House Education Committee, WSNA testified in support of [HB 1833, use of electronic free/reduced meal applications](#), sponsored by Rep. April Berg (D-Edmonds). This bill directs OSPI to initiate and oversee the development and implementation of a state-wide electronic repository of household income information that is required for a student’s enrollment in, or eligibility for, the National School Lunch Program, or School Breakfast Program, or both. This online program would be available to parents, and the information is safeguarded. Household income information received by OSPI would be exempt from public disclosure. Such a process would streamline the collection of this information which must be done annually and is the basis for determining eligibility for grant programs, like Title I and LAP. WSNA worked with Rep. Berg during the interim on this bill.

Also, on Thursday in House Education Committee, WSNA was set to testify on [HB 1878, expansion of the Community Eligibility Provision \(CEP\) program](#) through USDA, sponsored by Rep. Marcus Riccelli (D-Spokane). Unfortunately, time expired for the hearing.

However, on Friday, WSNA testified in Senate Early Learning & K–12 Committee in support of [SB 5798](#), the companion bill for HB 1878, and sponsored by Sen. Claire Wilson (D-Federal Way). This bill would require each public school that has an identified student percentage (ISP) of less than 40 percent per federal law to participate in CEP in the next school year and through CEP’s four-year cycle. School districts, when practicable, would group their schools for purposes of maximizing the number of schools eligible for CEP. Individual schools participating in the group may have less than the 40 percent ISP, provided the average ISP for the group is at least 40 percent. A null and void clause is added.

OSPI estimates that, without grouping, the annual state cost for this expansion would be \$21.5 million. Rep. Riccelli stated that the bill would add 646 schools and about 92,000 students to CEP. WSNA is currently working with Rep. Riccelli on this bill.

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Pensions/Health Benefits

By Fred Yancey – The Nexus Group

Health, Pension, and Other Benefit Issues

*“I don’t get political”
 Betty White*

*“Everything is politics.”
 Thomas Mann*

We all can’t be Ms. White because the Washington State Legislature is in session and working hard at proposing and moving legislation of importance and educators need to be involved.

Below is a brief report on selected bills that appear to have some support for advancing. A few newer ones are also added.

Other proposed bills as reported in last week’s *TWIO* that have not yet been scheduled for hearings or committee action are not part of this summary.

Retirement Related Proposals

HB 1699: Permitting individuals retired from the Public Employees’ Retirement System, the Teachers’ Retirement System, and the School Employees’ Retirement System additional opportunities to work for a school district for up to 1,040 hours per school year while in receipt of pension benefits until July 1, 2025.

This bill had a public hearing on January 20 at 3:30 p.m. before the House Appropriations Committee. School personnel or education lobbyists testified to the need based on current challenges.

****Comment:* It appears that the issue of adding building administrators does not have broad support by the committee. A couple of concerns that come to mind as this bill advances are: 1) It is not the full solution to the issue. Many testifiers implied with passage their problems would be solved. 2) There was no mention of the need to add an emergency clause so that it could apply this current school year.

Legislators need to continue to hear from the field that this bill is needed and modified if supported. The House Appropriations Committee needs to move it to Executive Session for action. Swift passage of this is essential.

HB 1721/SB 5676: Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the Public Employees’ Retirement System Plan 1 and the Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1.

Summary: This bill would provide a three percent increase not to exceed \$110/month for TRS1/PERS1 Plan retirees. The governor included this one-time increase in his released supplemental budget.

Both bills have been scheduled for public hearings before the House Appropriations and Senate Ways & Means Committees on January 17. Both bills are scheduled for Executive Session on January 20. There were no amendments offered to either of the two bills. The Committees voted both bills out of their respective Committees and forwarded them to the Rules Committee.

SB 5676/HB 1721: Providing a benefit increase to certain retirees of the Public Employees’ Retirement System Plan 1 and the Teachers’ Retirement System Plan 1.

Summary: See HB 1721 above.

HB 1752: Adding a Roth option to deferred compensation plans.

Comment: This bill had a public hearing before the House Appropriations Committee on January 17, and was voted out of Committee on January 20 and sent to the Rules Committee.

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Potential Fiscal (\$\$) Impact (Often, Unfunded) to Districts

HB 1485: Designates March 22 to be a state legal holiday, recognized as Women’s Suffrage Day.

Comment: This will be another holiday to build into school calendars. A public hearing was held on January 10 and no action was taken following an Executive Session on January 13.

HB 1486: Concerning qualifications for unemployment insurance when an individual voluntarily leaves work.

Sponsors: Berry, Bronoske, Wicks, Fitzgibbon, Lovick, Shewmake, Lekanoff, Senn, Peterson, Sells, Ramel, Callan, Valdez, Ormsby, Chopp, Harris-Talley, Berg, and Pollet.

Comment: This bill expands eligibility to receive unemployment insurance benefits to those who voluntarily quit their jobs. Under current law, there are a limited number of circumstances when an employee can receive UI benefits after voluntarily leaving their job. This bill was resurrected this week and moved immediately to the House Floor for a potential floor vote. Under the bill, a person would be eligible for UI benefits if they leave a job due to a family member’s death or need to care for a child or adult.

HB 1594: Repealing the long-term services and supports trust program.

Comment: This bill is sponsored by the Republicans and is likely dead. The R’s continue to push the narrative that the LTS program should be repealed and made voluntary. They were unsuccessful at moving this bill directly to the floor. They, however used floor debate on the D bills (see below) to continue to express their objections.

HB 1613: Concerning shared reporting responsibilities for both the paid family and medical leave and the long-term services and supports trust programs to clarify that information collected from employer reports shall remain private.

Comment: This bill was heard on January 11 and scheduled for Executive Session on January 21.

HB 1617: Aligning state and school holidays.

Comment: The Legislature intends to clarify that Juneteenth, like all other state legal holidays, is a school holiday on which school may not be taught. This bill passed committee and before Rules awaiting a move to the floor calendar.

HB 1732: Delaying the implementation of the long-term services (LTS) and supports trust program by 18 months.

Summary: As proposed, the LTS program will begin January 1, 2023. Individuals can qualify for partial coverage after one year on January 10 of the benefit earned per premium year. This bill passed the House 91/6 with Republicans stating that the delay will allow time to fix the flaws of the bill. It is scheduled in the Senate Ways & Means Committee for a public hearing on January 24 and Executive Session on January 25. Clearly, LTS Democrat bills are on the fast track to the governor’s desk.

HB 1733: Establishing voluntary exemptions to the long-term services and supports trust program for certain populations.

Summary: ANACT Relating to establishing voluntary exemptions to the long term services and supports trust program for certain populations, including for veterans with a service-connected disability of 70 percent or higher, the spouses or domestic partners of active duty service members, persons residing outside of Washington while working in Washington, and persons working in the United States under a temporary, nonimmigrant work visa.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 2, January 17–21, 2022

Continued

This bill passed the House 67/29 and is scheduled for public hearing on January 24 and Executive Session on January 25 before the Senate Ways & Means Committee. See comments above in 1732.

HB 1754: Concerning prejudgment interest.

Sponsors: Hackney, Kirby, Berry, Valdez, Ramel, Simmons, Bergquist, and Ormsby.

Comment: This bill modifies the accrual date for interest on tort judgments for tortious conduct of public agencies, individuals, and other entities from the date of entry of judgment to the date the cause of action accrues. This bill has the potential to increase the financial liability to school districts. Should a case be made that a child is due damages from the fault of the school, those damages are figured on the date of the injury to present. It had a public hearing but no action was taken following its Executive Session on January 14. See E2SSB 5155 below.

HB 1757: Concerning educational service district participation in health benefit plans offered by the Public Employees' Benefits Board.

Comment: This will allow non-representative ESD employees to participate in benefit plans developed by the Public Employees' Benefits Board. A public hearing was held on January 17. Executive Session has not yet been scheduled.

HB 1763: Concerning injured workers' rights during independent medical examinations.

Comment: Allows an injured worker to make an audio and video recording of an independent medical examination (IME), and to have one person of the worker's choosing present during the examination. This bill had a public hearing on January 14 and there has been no further action.

HB 1803: Updating school district director compensation through the revision and preservation of a uniform compensation structure and an examination of future needs.

Comment: Districts may compensate school directors up to \$128 per board meetings or other services for the district. Reimbursable expenses will also include childcare. A public hearing was held on January 18 before the House Education Committee. Executive Session has been scheduled for January 25.

HB 2031: Concerning unemployment insurance, family leave, and medical leave premiums.

Sponsors: Berg, Sells, Berry, Ryu, Wicks, Stonier, Paul, Simmons, Walen, Dolan, Callan, Chambers, and Harris-Talley.

Comment: This bill would provide additional relief from increases in unemployment insurance taxes due to the COVID-19 pandemic by adjusting "social taxes" over the next year. This bill also uses general fund money to relieve employees from the large increases in Paid Family and Medical Leave premiums anticipated because of the pandemic.

It is scheduled for public hearing, January 28, in the House Committee on Labor & Workplace Standards at 8:00 a.m.

E2SSB 5155: Concerning prejudgment interest.

Sponsors: Kuderer, Wellman, Das, and Pedersen.

Comment: Starts interest running on a judgment entered following trial of the matter and arbitration awards for tortious conduct, other than medical malpractice claims, from the date on which the cause of action accrues for individuals and entities, but not public agencies. Starts interest running on a judgment for a medical malpractice claim from the date of entry of judgment. This bill passed the Senate 31/18.

SB 5628: Concerning cyber harassment, addressing concerns in the case of Ryneason v. Ferguson, and adding a crime of cyberstalking.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 2, January 17–21, 2022

Continued

Comment: This whole area of internet ‘bullying’ either at or outside of school is a landmine of potential liability for districts. (IMHO). A public hearing was held on January 13 and Executive Session was scheduled for January 20.

SB 5649: Modifying the Washington state paid family and medical leave act.

Comment: Provides up to 14 calendar days of paid family leave, within existing leave limits, in certain situations following the death of the employee’s family member or child. • Specifies that leave taken by certain employees in the first six weeks after giving birth must be medical leave unless the employee chooses to use family leave. • Expires the collective bargaining exception contained in the Paid Family and Medical Leave program. • Authorizes the Employment Security Department (ESD) to issue a predetermination of eligibility and benefits prior to the employee’s start of leave. • Requires ESD to publish on its website a list of employers with approved voluntary plans. A public hearing was held, and the bill is scheduled for Executive Session on January 20.

This bill was heard on January 13 and scheduled for Executive Session on January 20 but no action was taken. It has been rescheduled for Executive Session on January 24. Clearly, there are some issues to be resolved.

SB 5835: Concerning workers’ compensation.

Comment: As proposed, it deletes references/qualifications related to marriage by removing those references related to payments. A public hearing before the Senate Committee on Labor, Commerce & Tribal Affairs was held on January 17 but no Executive Session has yet to be scheduled.

SB 5873: Concerning unemployment insurance, family leave, and medical leave premiums.

Sponsors: Keiser, Billig, Conway, Das, Dhingra, King, Kuderer, Liias, Lovick, Mullet, Nguyen, Nobles, Randall, Robinson, Rolfes, Stanford, and Wilson, C.

Comment: See HB 2031 above. Scheduled for public hearing, January 24, in the Senate Ways & Means Committee at 4:00 p.m.

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
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Tuesdays

8–10 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Wednesdays

10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Virtual

Thursdays

1:30–3:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

3:30–5:15 p.m.
House Appropriations
Virtual

4–6 p.m.
Senate Ways & Means
Virtual

Fridays

8–10 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12
Virtual

10–11 a.m.
House Education
Virtual

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 10, 2022

First Day of Session.

February 3, 2022

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

February 7, 2022

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

February 15, 2022

Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

February 24, 2022

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

February 28, 2022

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

March 4, 2022*

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).

March 10, 2022

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

* After 5:00 p.m. on the 54th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, matters that affect state revenue, 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 1024	Sunshine committee/juveniles	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Springer
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	H Rules 3C	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
2SHB 1076	Workplace violations/qui tam	H Rules 3C	Hansen
HB 1077	Federal Way school district	H Appropriations	Johnson
HB 1079	Charter schools time frame	H Education	Dolan
SHB 1081 (ESSB 5084)	State gen. obligation bonds	H Rules C	Tharinger
HB 1093 (SB 5091)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
SHB 1094 (ESSB 5092)	Operating Budget	H Rules X	Ormsby
HB 1098 (ESSB 5061)	Unemployment insurance	H Labor & Workplace	Sells
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	H Education	Stonier
HB 1180	Public testimony	H Local Govt	Kraft
HB 1182 (SB 5209)	Crisis response services	H HC/Wellness	Orwall
HB 1195 (SB 5443)	Charter school time frame	H Education	Dolan
HB 1212	Repair of electronics	H ConsPro&Bus	Gregerson
HB 1215	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
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
HB 1305	Right to refuse vaccines	H HC/Wellness	Kraft
SHB 1306	School boards/bond training	H Education	Sells
HB 1308	Apprenticeship utilization	H Cap Budget	Riccelli
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
HB 1334	Appropriations/COVID-19	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1338	School resources/COVID-19	H Civil R & Judi	Harris
SHB 1340	Pandemic task force	H Appropriations	Lovick
HB 1343	Unemployment ins./employers	H Labor & Workplace	Hoff
2SHB 1354	Suicide review teams	H Rules C	Mosbrucker
HB 1358	State school levies	H Finance	Orcutt
SHB 1366	In-person instruction	H Rules C	Caldier
HB 1371	State property tax levies	H Finance	Sutherland
HB 1390	Athletic scholarship funding	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Walsh
HB 1396	US history & gov/high school	H Education	Dufault
ESHB 1410	Home foreclosure/taxes	C 257 L 21	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
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
EHB 1453	Voters' pamphlets	H Rules 3C	Bergquist
2SHB 1460	Telecommunications access	H Rules C	Gregerson
HB 1466	Outdoor education	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 1481	School employees/firearms	H Civil R & Judiciary	Chase
HB 1500	School district audits	H Appropriations	Sullivan

HB 1519	Levy shifts/court rulings	H Finance	Paul
HB 1536	Regional apprenticeship prgs	H Education	
HB 1544	Ag., food, nat. resource ed.	H Education	Klippert
HB 1553 (SB 5473)	“Open safe, open now” plan	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	MacEwen
HB 1555	Freedom in education	H Education	Chase
HB 1556	School athletics/eligibility	H Education	Chase
HB 1557	Gubernatorial proclamations	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	MacEwen
HB 1563	Gubernatorial orders/relief	H Civil R & Judiciary	Young
HB 1565	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Johnson
HB 1568	Unemployment insurance	H Appropriations	Bergquist
HB 1570	Proof of vaccination	H HC/Wellness	Walsh
HB 1590 (SB 5563)	Enrollment stabilization	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1591	Charter schools/local enrich	H Appropriations	Dolan
HB 1594	Long-term care/peal	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1596	Long-term care/outside WA	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1597	Long-term care/hardship	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1598	Long-term care/death	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1599	Long-term care/new graduates	H Appropriations	Abbarno
HB 1601	Student homelessness pilot	H Appropriations	Leavitt
HB 1603	Transportation/general fund	H Appropriations	Barkis
HB 1604	Motor vehicle sales tax	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1607	Safe routes to schools prg.	H Appropriations	Rude
HB 1611	Highly capable students	H Education	Dolan
SHB 1617	State and school holidays	H Rules R	Morgan
HB 1628	Voter pamphlet statements	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Jacobsen
HB 1629 (SB 5538)	Aerial imaging technology	H Comm & Economic Dev	Dolan
HB 1630	Weapons/certain meetings	H Civil R & Judi	Senn
HB 1633	K–12 education scholarships	H Education	Walsh
HB 1642 (SB 5614)	National guard ed. grants	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Leavitt
HB 1644	Pupil transp./electric	H Appropriations	Senn
HB 1664	Schools/support funding	H Education	Rule
HB 1693	Home school day	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Chase
HB 1699	Work in retirement/schools	H Appropriations	Bergquist

HB 1714	Impact fee deferrals	H Local Govt	Duerr
HB 1721 (SB 5676)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1722 (SB 5775)	Broadband deployment	H Local Govt	Boehnke
SHB 1723	Telecommunications access	H Appropriations	Gregerson
HB 1727	Odd-numbered year elections	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Gregerson
SHB 1732	Long-term care/delay	H Passed 3rd	Sullivan
ESHB 1733	Long-term care/exemptions	H Passed 3rd	Paul
HB 1736	State student loan program	H Exec Action	Sullivan
HB 1742	Long-term care program	H Appropriations	Schmick
HB 1746	Students/COVID-19 pandemic	H Education	Ortiz-Self
HB 1754	Prejudgment interest	H Civil R & Judiciary	Hackney
HB 1757	ESDs/PEBB health plans	H Appropriations	Cody
HB 1759	School websites/drug info.	H Education	Callan
HB 1760	Dual credit program access	H Education	Paul
HB 1762 (SB 5539)	Ed. service district funding	H Appropriations	MacEwen
HB 1775	Capital assistance/schools	H Cap Budget	McEntire
HB 1778	Election security	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Klippert
HB 1781 (SB 5651)	Capital Budget, supplemental	H Cap Budget	Tharinger
HB 1786 (SB 5689)	Transportation Budget, supp.	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1791	Prof. educator reprimands	H Education	Harris
HB 1800	Behavioral health/minors	H Exec Action	Eslick
HB 1803	School director compensation	H Education	Callan
HB 1805 (SB 5797)	Opportunity scholarship prog	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Paul
HB 1807	Civic education	H Education	Walsh
HB 1808	Pupil transportation funding	H Appropriations	Stonier
SHB 1810	Electronic products repair	H CPBDPS	Gregerson
HB 1816 (SB 5693)	Operating Budget, supp.	H Appropriations	Ormsby
HB 1819	Property tax exemption	H Finance	Leavitt
HB 1829	African American studies	H Education	Johnson
HB 1833	School meals/electronic info	H Education	Berg
HB 1834	Student absences/mental hlth	H Education	Callan
HB 1842	School board director qualif	H Education	Taylor
HB 1865	Certified peer specialists	H HC/Wellness	Davis

HB 1867	Dual credit program data	H Education	Paul
HB 1875	Budget stabilization account	H Appropriations	Stokesbary
HB 1878 (SB 5798)	Schools/comm. eligibility	H Education	Riccelli
HB 1886	Critical race theory	H Education	Klippert
HB 1887	COVID-19/children's sports	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Klippert
HB 1898	State school levies, reduce	H Finance	Orcutt
HB 1900	Schools/discrimination, etc.	H Education	Senn
HB 1911	Insurance/plan 2 members	H Appropriations	Bronoske
HB 1938	Student financial education	H Education	Stonier
HB 1941	Active shooter drills	H Education	Walen
HB 1942	Paraeducator course of study	H Education	Donaghy
HB 1955	Dependency/education	H Education	Rule
HB 1962	Charter school time frame	H Education	Entenman
HB 1968	Schools/immunization	H Education	Klippert
HB 1969	Traffic cameras/speed	H Transportation	Fey
HB 1973	School board recordings	H State Govt & Tribal Rel.	Rude
HB 1974	Education elections/WSSDA	H Education	Ybarra
HB 1976	Schools/eating outside	H Education	Corry
HB 1985 (SSB 5595)	Schools/support funding	H Education	Dolan
HB 1986 (SB 5601)	School district boards	H Education	Klippert
HB 1992	Vacation leave accrual	H Labor & Workplace	Bateman
HB 2000	OSPI basic education funds	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 2011	Skill center funding	H Appropriations	Rule
HB 2014 (SB 5905)	Outdoor school	H Education	Rule
HB 2016	Sex trafficking/education	H Education	Morgan
HB 2018	Sales and use tax holiday	H Finance	Paul
HB 2019	Careers in retail	H Coll & Workforce Dev	Boehnke
HB 2031 (SB 5873)	Unempl. & leave premiums	H Labor & Workplace	Berg
HB 2039 (SB 5768)	Vapor products	H Commerce & Gaming	Pollet
HB 2042	K-12 education scholarships	H Education	Kraft
HB 2054	School bus video recording	H Education	Jacobsen
HB 2056	K-12 instructional materials	H Education	Steele
HB 2068	Imagination library	H Children, Youth & Families	Stonier

HJR 4200	School district bonds	H Education	Stonier
HJR 4203	2/3rd vote for tax increases	H Finance	Sutherland
HJR 4206	K-12 education funding	H Appropriations	Chase
ESB 5017	School district procurement	S Passed 3rd	Wellman
SB 5037	School opening metrics	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5043	School employee housing	S Rules 3	Salomon
SB 5070 (ESHB 1273)	Menstrual products/schools	S EL/K-12	Rivers
ESSB 5083 (SHB 1080)	Capital Budget 2021-2023	S Rules X	Froct
SB 5091 (HB 1093)	Operating Budget, 2nd supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
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
SSB 5129	Vapor & tobacco/minors	S Rules 2	Saldaña
SSB 5130	Personnel files & discipline	S Rules 2	Kuderer
SB 5144	COVID-19 vaccine, declining	S Health & Long Term Care	Ericksen
2SSB 5147	Learning stabilization, etc.	S Rules X	Hawkins
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 X	Wellman
SB 5162	Unanticipated revenue	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5171	Unemployment insurance	S Ways & Means	Wilson
SSB 5181	Low-income school districts	S 3rd Reading	Honeyford
SB 5197	Unemp. contributions/wages	S Health & Long Term Care	Schoesler
SB 5200	Scholarships/tax credit	S EL/K-12	Schoesler
ESB 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	Dhingra
2SSB 5211 (ESHB 1189)	Tax increment financing	S Rules X	Froct
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 Rules X	Lias

SB 5252	School consultation/tribes	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5257	School levy exemption	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
ESB 5264	Americans of Chinese descent	S Passed 3rd	Wagoner
2SSB 5265	Bridge year pilot program	S Rules X	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
SSB 5326	School bus driver benefits	S Rules 2	Robinson
2SSB 5327	Youth safety tip line	S Rules X	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	S Rules X	Braun
ESSB 5357	Capital broadband program	S Rules X	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
SB 5386	School district elections	S Ways & Means	Randall
SB 5389	Computer science teaching	S Ways & Means	Wellman
ESSB 5439	Broadband/state highways	S Rules X	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
SB 5473 (HB 1553)	“Open safe, open now” plan	S State Govt & Elections	Brown
SB 5481	Transportation funding bonds	S Rules 2	Hobbs
SSB 5482	Additive trans funding	S Rules 2	Hobbs

SSB 5483	Transportation revenue	S Rules 2	Hobbs
SB 5487	School consolid. incentives	S EL/K-12	Hawkins
SB 5497	Board of ed. student members	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5498	Posthumous H.S. diplomas	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5501	Board of education members	S EL/K-12	Fortunato
SB 5537	Compulsory school attendance	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5538 (HB 1629)	Aerial imaging technology	S State Govt & Elections	Hunt
SB 5539 (HB 1762)	Ed. service district funding	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5540	Election dates and timelines	S State Govt & Elections	Hunt
SB 5562	ESD employee health care	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5563 (HB 1590)	Enrollment stabilization	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5581	Pupil transp. allocations	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5584	Local elections	S State Govt & Elections	Trudeau
SB 5594	Bone marrow donation aware.	S EL/K-12	Short
SSB 5595 (HB 1985)	Schools/support funding	S Ways & Means	Wellman
SB 5597	Voting rights	S State Govt & Elections	Saldaña
SB 5601 (HB 1986)	School district boards	S EL/K-12	Short
SB 5630	Early learning/basic ed.	S EL/K-12	Hasegawa
SB 5638	Mental health prof. licenses	S Behavioral Health	Wagoner
SB 5649	Family and medical leave	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff	Robinson
SB 5651 (HB 1781)	Capital Budget, supplemental	S Ways & Means	Froctt
SB 5657	Juvenile instit./comp sci.	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5676 (HB 1721)	PERS/TRS 1 benefit increase	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5682	COVID-19 vaccination choice	S Health & Long Term Care	McCune
SB 5689 (HB 1786)	Transportation Budget, supp.	S Transportation	Lias
SB 5693 (HB 1816)	Operating Budget, supp.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
SB 5696 (HB 1912)	Capital gains tax/repeal	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5697 (HB 2003)	Recycling system & waste	S Environment, Energy & Tech	Das
SB 5698	Plan 1 retiree COLAs	S Ways & Means	Hunt
SB 5715	Definition of broadband	S Environment, Energy & Tech	Wellman
SB 5718	School employees/insurance	S Ways & Means	Conway
SB 5719	Dual credit costs	S EL/K-12	Mullet
SB 5720	Student financial literacy	S EL/K-12	Mullet

SB 5734	Physical & health education	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
SB 5735	Async. instructional hours	S EL/K-12	Dhingra
SB 5761	Wage and salary information	S Labor, Comm & Tribal Aff	Randall
SB 5768 (HB 2039)	Vapor products	S Health & Long Term Care	Kuderer
SB 5775 (HB 1722)	Broadband deployment	S Environment, Energy & Tech	Wellman
SB 5777	COVID-19 vaccine/children	S EL/K-12	Braun
SB 5798 (HB 1878)	Schools/comm. eligibility	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5805	Sexual ed. parent approval	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5806	Instructional materials	S EL/K-12	McCune
SB 5820	Superintendent, appointing	S EL/K-12	Carlyle
SB 5824	Dependent youth financial ed	S State Govt & Elections	Nobles
SB 5831	State & local taxation	S State Govt & Elections	Wilson
SB 5833	School director compensation	S EL/K-12	Carlyle
SB 5858	Education/parent rights	S EL/K-12	Dozier
SB 5871	Microschool pilot project	S EL/K-12	Wilson
SB 5873 (HB 2031)	Unempl. & leave premiums	S Ways & Means	Keiser
SB 5878	Arts instruction	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
SB 5892	High schools/nursing pilot	S Health & Long Term Care	Brown
SB 5897	Fuel tax suspension	S Transportation	Sefzik
SB 5902	High school grad. credits	S EL/K-12	Wellman
SB 5905 (HB 2014)	Outdoor school	S EL/K-12	Hunt
SB 5921	County timber tax distrib.	S Ways & Means	Braun
SB 5922	K-12 education funding	S EL/K-12	Braun
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
SJR 8212	Superintendent	S EL/K-12	Carlyle