

WSPTA 2022 Legislative Session Scorecard

WSPTA Priority	Bill Number or Budget	What it does	Status
TOP 5 Priorities (in order of voting in October 2020)			
<p>Increase Access to Nursing, Mental Health, and Social Emotional Learning Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the medical and mental health of all students P-12 with innovative funding solutions for increased non-teaching staff including but not limited to nurses, counselors, psychologists, and social workers in schools, provided in-person or according to the best practices in telehealth access. 	<p>2SHB 1664 ESSB 5693</p> <p>\$90 million FY23; \$548 million School years 2023-24 and 2024-25</p>	<p>Increases minimum allocations for nurses, counselors, psychologists, and social workers in the prototypical school funding model over three school years.</p>	Passed
<p>Support Students and Preserve Education Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect early learning, K-12, post-secondary, and child-related programs especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resources for students needing additional supports (academic, physical, or emotional) ○ Local effort assistance funding. • Authorize flexibility within transportation and categorical allocations to allow districts to meet students' needs, retroactive to March 1, 2020, through August 31, 2022. • Address the state budget deficit without creating or increasing funding inequities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With progressive, sufficient, sustainable, and equitable revenue sources ○ Avoid mid-year budget cuts and/or redistribution of existing education funds. • Allocation of new state or federal funding to support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Students who receive special education services or are furthest from educational justice ○ Meals for children and youth facing food insecurity 	<p>SHB 1590 ESSB 5693</p> <p>\$346 million total (federal)</p> <p>\$13 million for “special passengers”</p> <p>\$27 million (federal)</p>	<p>Creates a formula for stability due to enrollment decline for 2021-22 School year, if less than enrollment in 2019-20. Formula is to provide funding for 50% of the difference between the enrollment allocation in 2019-20 and 2021-22 school years. Also stabilizes CY 2023 for enrichment levies and local effort assistance (LEA) for CY 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>HB 1808/SB 5581 didn’t pass, but there is legislative interest in addressing the STARS transportation funding formula, starting with excess costs associated with transportation for homeless youth, students in foster care, and students with disabilities.</p> <p>Stabilize Learning Assistance Program:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High-poverty schools eligible in the 2021-22 school year but not in the 2022-23 school year keep allocation from 2021-22 school year; 2. Stabilizes a school districts’ allocations, up to an amount to be generated based on the districts’ 	Passed

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ COVID-19-related childcare and school-age-student care needs ○ Social and emotional health of students and staff. 		<p>percentage of October headcount in K-12 eligible for free and reduced-price meals in the 2019-20 school year if greater than the percentage allowed in the 2022-23 school year.</p>	
	<p>SHB 1878 \$21.6 million</p>	<p>Expanded school participation in the Community Eligibility Provision to all schools with an identified student percentage of 40% free and reduced-price meals. Districts may group schools with lower than 40% as long as the group average for all students is 40%.</p>	
	<p>\$21.8 million (federal)</p>	<p>Additional food support programs</p>	
<p>Increase Educational Equity by Closing the Digital Divide</p>	<p>E2SHB 1723</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the State Broadband Office to develop a state digital equity plan and report to the Legislature and Governor by 12/1/23, including engaging school districts. 	Passed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Robust, up-to-date, universal broadband infrastructure ○ Affordable broadband internet service ○ Developmentally appropriate internet-enabled devices. • Effective engagement in online learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ District-wide consistency in learning platforms ○ Professional development for educational staff including social emotional learning, equity, and social justice in online environments ○ Leveraging community partnerships, especially those that serve marginalized communities ○ Training and technical support for families and caregivers, that are accessible and delivered in a culturally competent context ○ Consideration for personal privacy issues and adherence to data privacy laws ○ Identification of and support for sharing of best practices among districts. 	<p>\$50 million (federal Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies the Digital Equity Opportunity Program, expands purpose to advance broadband adoption and digital equity. Grants may be used to provide training and skill-building; access to hardware and software; internet connectivity; digital media literacy; assistance for low-income and underserved areas of the state; and delivery of vital services through technology. • Establishes the Digital Equity Planning Grant Program to provide grants to fund the development of a digital equity plan for specific regions. In awarding grants, Commerce must consider how the grants awarded will increase the number of PreK-12 students gaining greater access to digital inclusion. 	

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<p>Supports and Funding for Students with Disabilities and Their Families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make resources, program services, parent education, and training accessible including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local resource centers ○ Implementation of a statewide online portal. • Ensure that a range of appropriate devices and assistive technology is available. • Provide access to multi-tiered systems of support (MTSS). • Remove barriers and increase flexibility within categorical funds to meet the greatest needs. • Remove the 13.5% cap on funded enrollment for districts. • Fully fund and implement the federal government’s obligations under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). 	<p>\$21.8 million</p> <p>\$3.5 million</p> <p>SSB 5376</p>	<p>Increased special education safety net allocations</p> <p>Additional funding for MTSS in fiscal year 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires school districts to share information about the Education Ombuds at the time of enrollment or admission, and to include links to OEO on their district and school websites. <p><i>Didn’t pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SB 5922 would have modified the special education multiplier for school districts with more than 500 students; so that when the enrollment percentage for special education exceeds 15 percent, the excess cost allocation calculated must be adjusted by multiplying the allocation by 15 percent divided by the enrollment percent. 	<p>Passed</p>
<p>Prevent and Reduce Gun Violence and Suicide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, address, and mitigate the disproportionate impact on communities of color, LGBTQ+, and other affected groups. • Fund community-based prevention strategies. • Fund school mental health supports and a statewide anonymous reporting system. • Encourage school districts to partner with gun safety experts to educate their communities and promote safe firearm storage. • Prohibit the sale or transfer of military-style assault weapons. 	<p>ESSB 5078</p> <p>2SHB 1664</p> <p>\$8.5 million</p> <p>Office of Firearms & Safety (various)</p>	<p>Limits high-capacity magazines to no more than 10 rounds of ammunition.</p> <p>See above on school staffing for school mental health supports.</p> <p><i>Didn’t pass:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SB 5217 would have prohibited assault weapons with some exceptions. <i>Not considered in 2022</i> • SHB 1759 would have required school districts to share information about safe storage of firearms and medication. 	<p>Passed</p> <p>Some funding investments</p> <p>More to do</p>
Also Supported Priorities (listed alphabetically)			
<p>Equitable Identification and Services for Highly Capable Students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve equitable representation in highly capable (HiCap) programs via universal screening, including students who are low-income, Black, Indigenous and 		<p><i>Didn’t pass</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB 1611 would have modified school district procedures related to the identification, selection, and placement of students into programs for highly 	<p>Didn’t Pass</p>

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<p>People of Color (BIPOC), highly mobile, ELL, and students with disabilities; and expand OSPI reporting to include all subgroups at the school district level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the identification and services for students who qualify in one academic area (math/reading) to all districts. Ensure that HiCap curriculum and professional development (academic and SEL) are provided to all identified students and the staff that serves them. 		<p>capable students. <i>Bill passed the House and the Senate education committee but died in Senate Rules</i></p>	
<p>Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt and enforce legislation that mitigates the effects of climate change. Provide funding and technical assistance to jurisdictions to develop and implement Strategic Climate Action Plans (SCAP) that reduce school district, community, and regional greenhouse gas emissions. Equitably address adverse impacts to communities disproportionately affected by climate change. Acknowledge that climate change is a health crisis that disproportionately and adversely impacts children and youth. 	<p>SSB 5722</p> <p>HB 1280</p> <p>SHB 1644</p> <p>ESSB 5974</p> <p>\$69 million (Commerce)</p>	<p>Put in place standards for green buildings for Tier 2 buildings, and benchmarks to reach for 2027 and 2029. Tier 2 covered buildings are greater than 20,000 square feet and less than 50,000 square feet, excluding parking garage areas, and apply to multi-residential housing, commercial buildings, and public buildings.</p> <p>Declares it is the public policy of the state to ensure that GHG emission reduction practices are included in the design of major publicly owned or leased facilities, and the use of all-electric energy systems and at least one renewable energy or combined heat and power system is considered.</p> <p>Allows the Vehicle Transportation Fund to be used for electric and other clean pupil transportation vehicles feasibility planning and fueling station infrastructure.</p> <p>The Move Ahead WA transportation revenue package includes a projected \$5.4 billion in funding from the Climate Commitment Act, supports transit and electrification projects.</p> <p>Grant program for electrification infrastructure, schools and school districts eligible.</p>	<p>Passed</p>

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<p>Safe School Plans and Emergency Preparedness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding the regional school safety centers to provide training and technical assistance for the development, annual updating and implementation of comprehensive safe school planning including continued operations plans. Providing resources to districts for emergency supplies and equipment. Verifying compliance of emergency planning coordination between districts, local, and regional emergency management, including first responders and families. 	<p>SSB 5933</p> <p>\$100 million</p> <p>SSB 5651</p>	<p>Establishes an ongoing school seismic safety grant program for school districts and tribal compact schools for remediation of seismic or tsunami hazards in qualifying buildings.</p>	<p>Passed</p> <p>Funded and \$400 million in future biennia</p>

Passed Legislation or Budget Related to Resolutions (2022)

Safe Travel Routes and Parking Lots (Res. 2.1)	ESSB 5974	The Move Ahead WA transportation package includes \$290 million for Safe Routes to School, spending over 16 years, FY23-38.	Funding
Emergency Preparedness (Res. 2.9)	SSB 5933	Mentioned above, this bill is designed to address seismic safety retrofits and schools at risk of tsunamis. Funding is provided for 2021-23 at an additional \$100 million, and future biennia at \$400 million	Funding and legislation
	SHB 1941	Prohibits school from conducting lockdown drills that include live simulations of or reenactments of active shooter scenarios that are not trauma-informed and age and developmentally appropriate.	
Youth Suicide Prevention (Res. 2.13)	2SHB 1664	See above, increases school staffing ratios for Physical, Social, and Emotional Staff (PSES) and includes increased funding over next three years.	Funding and legislation
	\$1.35 million DOH and \$1.84 million HCA	Funding provided for expand youth suicide prevention and intervention.	

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Gun Violence Prevention and Safety – Students and School Staff (Res. 2.23)	ESSB 5078	Limits high-capacity magazines to no more than 10 rounds of ammunition.	Funding and legislation
	ESHB 1630	Prevents open carry firearms in public school board meetings and elections offices and facilities.	
	ESHB 1705	Prohibits “ghost” guns, untraceable firearms.	
	\$8.5 million Office of Firearms & Safety	Includes funding for community-based violence prevention and intervention services; grants targeted at evidence-based services to youth at risk of gun violence: Yakima, Federal Way, Tacoma, South King County; and removal of firearms in DV cases.	
Dismantling Institutional and Systemic Racism (Res. 2.26) – Education system	E2SHB 1153	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases language access for parents and families. • Requires school districts to collect data on language access and language access services. • By October 1, 2022, adopt a language access policy and procedure that incorporates the WSSDA model policy (developed by August 1, 2022). • Beginning in the 2023-24 school year, requires all school districts, except as described below, to adopt a language access policy and procedures, and to implement a language access program to meet requirements. • <i>Exception: Schools districts with fewer than 1,000 students and less than 10% ELL</i> • Requires school districts with at least 50% ELL or greater than 75 languages used by students or families to either have a full-time language access coordinator or report to OSPI the total number of hours district staff spent performing language access coordinator duties. • Requires OSPI and PESB to establish credentialing requirements for spoken and sign language 	Legislation

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	ESSB 5044	<p>interpreters working in schools to interpret for students’ families outside of the school day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates a Language Access Technical Assistance Program under CISL at OSPI <p>Bill passed in the 2021 legislative session; Cultural Competency, Diversity, Equity & Inclusion standards will be adopted in March 2022 by the Professional Educator Standards board</p>	
Dismantling Institutional and Systemic Racism (Res. 2.26) – Police accountability & reform	SHB 1735	Clarifies that law enforcement is still able to intervene when responding to mental health calls and noncriminal calls. Specifically calls out ability to perform community caretaking functions, including interactions with minors. Signed by Gov Inslee on March 4 th (Ch. 4, Laws of 2022)	Legislation
	ESHB 2073	Includes definitions for “physical force,” “deadly force,” and “necessary” and “totality of the circumstances” in relation to use of force.	
Dismantling Institutional and Systemic Racism (Res. 2.26) – General	2SSB 5793	<p>Authorizes stipends for low-income or underrepresented community members of state boards, commissions, councils, committees, and other similar groups.</p> <p>\$1 million (Commerce, Sec 128 (134))</p> <p>Funding to develop a community reinvestment plan to guide the distribution of grants “by and for community organizations”</p>	Funding and legislation
Mitigating Environmental Hazards and Contaminants in Schools (Res. 11.25)	\$125,000 DOH	The Department of Health will conduct a review of school environmental health policies	Funding
Supporting the Mental and Behavioral Health Needs of Children and Youth (Res. 11.26)	SHB 1800 HB 1834	Increases access to behavioral health services for minors.	Legislation

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	<p data-bbox="947 386 1079 412">2SHB 1890</p> <p data-bbox="953 529 1073 555">\$760,000</p>	<p data-bbox="1121 172 1776 376">Requires OSPI to update rules for the 2022-23 school year that categorize a student absence from school for a mental health reason as an excused absence due to illness, health condition, or medical appointment. OSPI shall develop guidelines for schools to implement the definition of student absence from school.</p> <p data-bbox="1121 422 1766 519">Addresses changes in the Children & Youth Behavioral Health Work Group, requiring a strategic plan, draft due 10/1/24; final due 11/1/24.</p> <p data-bbox="1121 565 1751 591">School-based health center grants; behavioral health</p>	
Mitigating the Health Effects of Climate Change (Res. 11.28)		See above, Also Supported Positions	
School Nutrition (Res. 11.29)	<p data-bbox="953 712 1073 738">SHB 1878</p> <p data-bbox="932 748 1094 774">\$21.6 million</p> <p data-bbox="932 927 1094 985">\$21.8 million (federal)</p>	<p data-bbox="1121 712 1787 881">Expanded school participation in the Community Eligibility Provision to all schools with an identified student percentage of 40% free and reduced-price meals. Districts may group schools with lower than 40% as long as the group average for all students is 40%.</p> <p data-bbox="1121 927 1528 953">Additional food support programs</p>	Funding and legislation
Social Emotional Learning and Student Success (Res. 11.31)	<p data-bbox="947 1037 1079 1063">2SHB 1664</p>	See above Mental Health School Staffing (Top 5)	Funding and legislation
Financial Literacy (Res. 18.31)	<p data-bbox="947 1146 1079 1172">2SHB 5720</p> <p data-bbox="953 1214 1073 1273">\$2 million (OSPI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1121 1146 1776 1205">• Creates a Financial Literacy Education Professional Development Grant Program, for certificated staff. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1220 1218 1766 1422">○ To qualify for a grant, the grant proposal must provide that the grantee integrate financial literacy education into at least 7 hours of its current in-person PD schedule over the course of the entire school year for which the district receives the grant. <li data-bbox="1220 1435 1724 1490">○ Grants must be allocated at \$7.50 per enrolled student and must be made 	Funding and legislation

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		<p>available for the 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 school years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A school district that receives a grant for one school year can't receive a grant in other cycles. ● Each school district, by March 1, 2023, shall adopt one or more goals for expanding financial education instruction to students. The Financial Education Public-Private Partnership shall develop a non-exhaustive list of goals by 9/1/2022. 	

Arts in Education (Res. 18.37)	ESSB 5878	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Beginning in the 2023-24 school year, school districts with more than 200 enrolled students must offer regular instruction in at least one visual art or at least one performing art throughout the academic school year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Each student must receive instruction in at least one arts discipline throughout their K-8 education experience. ○ Each student in grades 9-12 must be given the opportunity to take arts coursework each academic year. ● Arts instruction must be provided by either a certificated teacher with an endorsement in the relevant arts discipline or a certificated teacher actively pursuing an endorsement in the relevant arts discipline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person with a limited teaching certificate may provide arts instruction while either: the school district recruits and hires a certificated teacher with the defined qualifications or the qualified certificated teacher takes leave as provided by the district's written leave policy. ● Arts instructors shall be consulted and given an equal part in the decision process to determine 	Legislation
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which specific visual and performing arts courses to offer at given grade levels.

Increasing Access and Affordability for Post-Secondary Education (Res. 18.43)	E2SHB 1736 \$150 million	Establishing a state student loan program to resident students with financial need pursuing undergraduate or high-demand graduate programs (\$150 million appropriated).	Funding and legislation
	HB 1805 \$9 million	Allows the Washington State Opportunity Scholarship Program to accept advanced degree students who exceed 125 percent of the state median income if they demonstrate financial need through other factors and includes registered apprenticeships under the Professional Technical Degree and Certificate Program.	
	2HB 1835	Creates outreach and completion initiatives to increase postsecondary enrollment; marketing programs and other elements administered by the Washington State Achievement Council.	
	HB 1867	Directs the Education Data and Research Center to collaborate with various entities to prepare an annual dual credit report to the Legislature.	
	2SSB 5789	Creates the Washington Career and College Pathways Innovation Challenge program to meet statewide attainment goals through the use of local and regional partnerships.	
	\$27.6 million (WSAC)	Annual bridge grant of \$500 award per eligible students, as defined as a student who receives a maximum College Grant award and does not receive the College Bound Scholarship.	

Legislation *not passed* related to Resolutions

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Youth Suicide Prevention (Res. 2.13)	SHB 1759	Would have required school districts to share information about safe storage of firearms and medication.	Dead
Gun Violence and Harassment Prevention and Survivor Supports (Res. 2.23)	SB 5217	Would have prohibited assault weapons with some exceptions. <i>Not considered in 2022</i>	Dead
Improving Outcomes for Children and Youth in Highly Mobile Populations (Res. 2.27)	HB 1601	Would have expanded the pilot program for students who are homeless or in foster youth system.	Dead
	HB 1883	Would have established a lifeline for youth and young adults who have experienced or at risk of entering into public systems of care. However, some funding was provided in the 2022 supplemental budget	Dead
Mitigating the Health Effects of Climate Change (Res. 11.28)	E2SHB 1099	Would have added a climate resiliency element to the state Growth Management Act, among other changes.	Dead
School Construction Bond Reform (Res. 18.20)	HB 1226 and HJR 4200	Would have reduced the requirement for passing school bonds to simple majority.	Dead
	SB 5386 and SJR 8204	Would have reduced the requirement for passing school bond to 55% of voters voting. <i>Not considered</i>	Dead
Meaningful High School Diploma (Res. 18.24) <i>Note: not exactly related, but there isn't a high school graduation resolution.</i>	SHB 1162	Would have added an additional graduation pathway – the portfolio or “performance exhibit.”	Dead
	HB 2090	Would have established a process for students to earn academic credit by participating in activities of federally recognized Indian tribes.	Dead
	SB 5734	Would have required high school students to take at least one credit of PE and one credit of health for graduation, starting with the class of 2026.	Dead

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	SB 5902	Would have made significant changes to the High School and Beyond Plan, and modified credit requirements. (OSPI request)	Dead
Equitable Access to Highly Capable Services (Res. 18.36)	HB 1611	See above, Also Supported Positions	Dead
Supporting K-12 Career and Technical Education (Res. 18.41)	HB 1536	Would have established regional apprenticeship programs through Educational Service Districts.	Dead
	HB 2011	Would have maintained a 1.0 FTE per student in school districts with fewer than 3,000 students who have at least 10% of juniors and seniors attending a skill center.	Dead
Increasing Access and Affordability for Post-Secondary Education (Res. 18.43)	HB 1659	Would have created a bridge grant program of \$500 award to eligible students at pilot institutions of higher education: EWU, TESC, Highline College, Yakima Valley College, Wenatchee Valley College, and Tacoma Community College.	Dead
	E2SHB 1760 and SB 5719	Would have offered subsidies to make College in the High School and Running Start costs affordable for low-income students.	Dead
<i>Additional bills of interest that failed to pass in 2022</i>			
	EHB 1942	Would have changed deadlines by which training for paraeducators needs to be completed; would have required at least two of the training days to be in-person. However, the Legislature funded four days of training for new paraeducators (\$1.5 million).	Dead
	HB 2054	Would have required all school buses transporting students with disabilities to be equipped with video recording devices, documenting actions occurring in the interior of the bus during transportation to and from school, starting September 1, 2023.	Dead

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	SSB 5537	Would have changed mandatory school attendance from age 8 to age 6.	Dead
	SSB 5762	Would have created a voluntary program in schools that participate in certain activities related to military students.	Dead
	SB 5820/SJR 8212	Would have required the Governor to appoint the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the consent of the Senate instead of this being a separately elected statewide office. The SJR is the constitutional amendment that would need approval of voters.	Dead