

2022 POST-SESSION SUMMARY

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OVERVIEW

Successes

The Big 3: Enrollment Stabilization, School Staffing, Transportation

2022 supplemental budgets

New policies adopted for 2022-23, 2023-24

Setting 2023 legislative priorities

SUCCESSES

2022 Adopted Priorities

- Increase Access School Staffing for Mental/Physical Health
- Preserve Education funding
- Close digital divide
- Students with disabilities
- Prevent and Reduce Gun Violence

2022 session

1. [2SHB 1664](#) – increase to nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors
2. [SHB 1590](#) – enrollment stabilization
3. [E2SHB 1723](#) – digital equity
4. [SSB 5376](#) – Education Ombuds;
 - Increased safety net funding
5. [ESSB 5078](#) – high-capacity magazines

ALSO SUPPORTED - STATUS

- Highly Capable students – equitable identification
 - [HB 1611](#) – passed the House, died in Senate Rules
 - Farther than before, but ...
- Safe school plans and Emergency Preparedness
 - [SSB 5933](#) – school seismic safety
 - \$100 million in 2021-23; \$400 million out-years ([SSB 5651](#) – 2022 supp capital budget)
 - \$1.7 million additional for emergency supplies and repairs
- Mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change
 - [SSB 5722](#) – setting in place standards for green buildings for Tier 2 buildings, and benchmarks for 2027 and 2029
 - Tier 2 covered buildings are greater than 20,000 square feet and less than 50,000 square feet, excluding the parking garage area.
 - [HB 1280](#) – reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reduction practices in the design of publicly owned buildings
 - [E2SHB 1099](#) – climate resilience under the state Growth Management Act (GMA)

ADDITIONAL BILLS OF NOTE

Mental, physical health & SEL

- [SHB 1800](#) – increasing access to behavioral health services for minors.
- [HB 1834](#) – allowing student-excused absences for mental health reasons.
- [2SHB 1890](#) – addressing changes in the Children & Youth Behavioral Health Work Group, requiring a strategic plan, draft due 10/1/24; final 11/1/24.

Preventing gun violence & suicide

- [ESHB 1630](#) – prohibiting open carry in areas of facilities while being used for official meetings of a school district board of directors or elections offices and areas.
- [ESHB 1705](#) – restricting untraceable “ghost” guns

ADVOCACY IN ACTION

- 30 WSPTA testifying events!
- Focus Day and legislator meetings
- Action Alerts
- Emails and requests for action



SHB 1590

APPX 230 DISTRICTS

- ✓ \$346.5 million for 2021-22 school year
 - \$280.875 million apportionment
 - \$63.9 million local effort assistance
 - Emergency clause

Enrollment change between 2021-22 and 2019-20, divide by 2:

If a local education agency's combined state revenue generated in the 2021-22 school year is less than what its combined state revenue would be using 2019-20 annual average enrollment values and formulas in place for the 2021-22 school year, then the superintendent of public instruction must provide an enrollment stabilization amount to the local education agency in the 2021-22 school year. The enrollment stabilization amount shall be equal to 50 percent of the local education agency low enrollment impact.

Low enrollment impact is equal to a district's combined state revenue that would be generated using 2019-20 annual average enrollment values and formulas in place for the 2021-22 school year minus its combined state revenues generated in the 2021-22 school year, if the difference is greater than zero

ENROLLMENT STABILIZATION *CONT.*

Combined state revenue means:

- General apportionment;
- Special education: Allocations for special education enrollment above 2021-22 levels in K-12 must be based on an excess cost multiplier of 0.995;
- LAP: Allocations based on 2019-20 enrollments must include the prior years' FRPM *percentages used for allocations in the 2020-21 school year*;
- Transitional Bilingual Instruction Program and Highly Capable allocations;
- CTE, Skill Centers, Institutional Education, Dropout re-engagement, ALE, and Running Start allocations.

ENROLLMENT STABILIZATION *CONT.*

Enrichment levies:

In the 2023 calendar year, if 2019-20 school year average annual FTE enrollment is greater than the school district's 2021-22 school year average annual FTE enrollment, and the school district was open for in-person instruction to all students by the beginning of the 2021-22 school year, "prior school year" means the 2019-20 school year.

Local Effort Assistance – “Prior School Year” means 2019-20 when:

- *In the 2022 CY, if 2019-20 school year average annual FTE enrollment is greater than the school districts' 2020-21 school year average annual FTE enrollment.*
- *In the 2023 CY, if 2019-20 school year average annual FTE enrollment is greater than the school districts 2021-22 school year average annual FTE enrollment.*

THE BIG 3:
SCHOOL
STAFFING FOR
SOCIAL, MENTAL
AND PHYSICAL
HEALTH
2SHB 1664

- ✓ \$90 million FY23, school year 2022-23
- ✓ \$548.3 million school years 2023-24, 2024-25

NEW Requirement:

Funding, up to the combined minimum allocations, for nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and staff safety, and parent involvement coordinators through the prototypical school funding model may be allocated only to the extent of and proportionate to a school district's **demonstrated actual ratios** of: full-time equivalent physical, social, and emotional support staff (PSES staff) to full-time equivalent students.

"Physical, social, and emotional support staff" include nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors, classified staff providing student and staff safety, parent involvement coordinators, **and other school district employees and contractors who provide** physical, social, and emotional support to students as defined by OSPI.

Districts are required to prioritize PSES staff with a valid Educational Staff Associate (ESA) certificate.

**2SHB
1664 –
School
Staffing
phased
in over 3
school
years**

Note: High-Poverty LAP schools retain 0.333+ for guidance counselors

	Current Prototypical Ratios	2022-23 School Year	2023-24 School Year	2024-25 School Year
Elementary School – based on 400 students				
Nurses	0.076	0.246	0.416	0.585
Social Workers	0.042	0.132	0.222	0.311
Psychologists	0.017	0.046	0.075	0.104
Counselors	0.493	0.660	0.827	0.993
Middle School – based on 432 students				
Nurses	0.060	0.336	0.612	0.888
Social Workers	0.006	0.033	0.060	0.088
Psychologists	0.002	0.009	0.016	0.024
Counselors	1.216	1.383	1.550	1.716
High School – based on 600 students				
Nurses	0.096	0.339	0.582	0.824
Social Workers	0.015	0.052	0.089	0.127
Psychologists	0.007	0.021	0.035	0.049
Counselors	2.539	2.706	2.882	3.039

THE BIG 3: TRANSPORTATION FOR SPECIAL PASSENGERS

- ✓ \$13 million FY2023 for demonstrated need for add'l funding for special passengers.
- ✓ May 1, 2022 application for funding due to OSPI

[HB 1808](#)/[SSB 5581](#) didn't pass, but special passengers are considered to mean students being transported under McKinney Vento, students in the foster care system, and expenses related to transportation of students with disabilities.

The fine print: safety net funding is provided when a school district's allowable transportation expenditures attributable to serving special passengers exceeds the amount allocated under state transportation (STARS) funding formula and any excess transportation costs reimbursed by federal, state, tribal or local child welfare agencies ... The school district must report the amount of excess costs and specific activities or services provided to special passengers that created the excess costs; the application must contain the school district's anticipated excess costs through the end of the current school year.

✓ \$27 million to stabilize Learning Assistance Programs

1. For high-poverty allocations in the 2022-23 SY for schools not eligible in the 2022-23 SY **that were eligible for high-poverty allocation in the previous school year**; and
2. Allocations necessary to increase a school district's allocations, up to an amount that would be generated based on the districts' **percentage** of October headcount in grades K-12 eligible for FRPL **in the 2019-20 SY if greater than the percentage allowed** under 28A.150.260(10)(a)(i).

OTHER BUDGET STABILIZATION

E2SHB 1723 – DIGITAL EQUITY

- 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.
- 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.
- \$50 million in digital equity grants – state general fund

OTHER K-12 OPERATING BUDGET, ESSB 5693

Amount	Purpose	Agency	Other Notes
\$236 million	Compensation “inflationary factor” for IPD, which aligns the new IPD with actual inflation since the 2017-18 school year.	OSPI	Set at 5.5% for 2023, state-funded only staff
\$21.6 million	Community Eligibility Food Assistance	OSPI	Linked to HB 1878
\$10 million	Outdoor Education	OSPI	Linked to 2SHB 2078
\$4.5 million	Native American Mascots	OSPI	Total of \$5.3 million FY23
\$1.459 million	Paraeducator Training (4 days, new paras)	PESB	To be completed w/in YR1 of hire
\$700,000	Grants of up to \$2,000 for interpreters of the deaf, deaf-blind, hearing impaired	PESB	Broad range of allowable uses
\$1 million	Intense tutoring grants for school districts	OSPI	To recruit, train and hire tutors to provide 1:1 services.
\$3.6 million	Grants to skill centers for nursing programs	OSPI	Can be used to purchase or upgrade lab equipment

SALARY & MSOC INCREASES

	2021-22	2022-23
CIS	\$68,937	\$72,728
CAS	\$102,327	\$107,955
CLS	\$49,453	\$52,173

SEBB 2022-23 SY:

- \$1,026 per month
(down from \$1,032)

MSOC	2021-22	2022-23	Grade 9-12 2022-23
Technology	\$140.84	\$173.59	\$42.72
Utilities & Insurance	\$382.70	\$403.75	
Curriculum & Textbooks	\$151.22	\$159.54	\$46.64
Other Supplies	\$299.50	\$316.73	\$90.79
Library Materials	\$21.54	\$21.97	\$6.32
Instructional PD	\$23.39	\$24.67	\$7.77
Facilities Maintenance	\$189.59	\$200.02	
Security & Central Off	\$131.35	\$138.57	
Total MSOC	\$1,340.13	\$1,438.84	\$194.21

OTHER K-12, OF INTEREST OPERATING BUDGET

Amount	Purpose	Agency	Other Notes
\$21.8 million	Other food support programs	OSPI	Federal funding
\$13 million FY22 \$8.5 million FY23	Increased safety net allocations	OSPI	
\$2 million	Financial literacy training grants	OSPI	Linked to SB 5720
\$8.3 million	“Small district support” for urban and suburban areas with a budgeted for less than \$18,000 per student in 2021-22	OSPI	Eligible districts to receive \$1,692/student or amount up to \$18,000/student
\$7.3 million	ECEAP expansion & conversion slots for all-day slots; one-time funding for 40 flexible school-day slots	DCYF	15,192 to 16,900 slots by FY25, (assumes 1,887 part-day slots are converted)
\$1.6 million	School-based health grants	Health	Ongoing
\$263,000 \$100,000	Community Engagement Coordinator School Climate Survey	SBE	

POST-SECONDARY INVESTMENTS

Amount	Purpose	Agency	Other Notes
\$150 million	State Student Loan Program (new)	WA Student Achievement Council	Linked to HB 1736
\$27.6 million	Bridge grants for eligible students	WSAC	Students are eligible if they receive a maximum College Grant Award and do not receive the College Bound Scholarship.
\$3.6 million	Grants to nursing programs to purchase or upgrade simulation lab equipment	WSAC	Also \$3.6 million in K-12, community colleges
\$1 million	Career Launch Grants for 4-years	WSAC	

2022 SUPPLEMENTAL CAPITAL BUDGET SSB 5651

Amount	Purpose	Other Notes
\$537 million	School Construction Assistance Program authority is reduced	\$20,000 for Sunnyside Skill Center satellite transfer
\$30 million	Early Learning Facility grants	School districts are eligible
\$7.6 million	Small District Modernization grants	Added Brewster, Creston, Oroville projects from list
\$1.6 million	Pierce College at new Bethel High School	4 classrooms for Running Start
\$1.7 million	School district health & safety grants	Increase to base amount
\$10.9 million FY23	West Sound Tech Skills Center	\$39.4 million in future biennia

CHANGES FOR 2022-23 SCHOOL YEAR

- [E2SHB 1153](#) – language access – data collection, planning, adoption of policy and procedures
- [SHB 1617](#) – aligning Juneteenth (June 19) state legal holiday with school district calendar (no school)
- [HB 1834](#) – allowing for student-excused absences for mental health reasons
- [SHB 1878](#) – increasing school participation in the Community Eligibility Provision to all schools with an identified student percentage of 40 percent. (\$21 million in funding)
- [SHB 1941](#) – prohibiting schools 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.

2023-24 NEW REQUIREMENTS

E2SHB 1153 – language
access, parent engagement

SSB 5376 – education
ombuds awareness

2SSB 5720 – student
financial literacy education

ESSB 5878 – arts
instruction

FYI – BILLS OF INTEREST

ESHB 1329 – public meeting accessibility and participation

SHB 1644 – electric and other clean pupil transportation vehicle feasibility planning and fueling station infrastructure.

SHB 1735 – modifying the standard for use of force by peace officers (Ch 4, L 22)

SHB 1867 – modifying dual credit program data, including award of high school and college credits.

SHB 2068 – creating the Imagination Library

HB 1833 – electronic option for submission of household income information required for participation in school meals and programs.

ESHB 2037 – modifying the standard for use of force by peace officers (additional statute changes)

SCHOOL OPERATION BILLS

- ❑ **SHB 1617** - Specifies that all state holidays are also school holidays on which school may not be taught, including June 19th (Juneteenth)
- ❑ **HB 1834** – 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.
- ❑ **SHB 1878** – Expands the Community Eligibility Provision mandatory participation requirements to all public schools with at least a 40% Free and Reduced-Price Meals student enrollment; requires school districts, to the extent practicable, to group schools for the purpose of maximizing the number of schools eligible to participate in the CEP. Individual schools in the group may have less than 40%, provided the average is at least 40%.
- ❑ **SHB 1941** – Prohibits schools from conducting lockdown drills that include liver simulations of or re-enactments of active shooter scenarios that are not trauma-informed and age and developmentally appropriate.

E2SHB 1153 — INCREASING LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 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.
 - **Exception: Schools districts with fewer than 1,000 students and less than 10% ELL**
- 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 interpreters working in schools to interpret for students' families outside of the school day.
- Creates a Language Access Technical Assistance Program under CISL at OSPI

SSB 5376 — EDUCATION OMBUDS AWARENESS

- Beginning August 1, 2023, public schools, including charter schools and state-tribal compact schools, and institutional education providers must provide students and their parents or guardians with a description of the services available through the OEO and the OEO's contact information at the time of initial enrollment or admission.
- School districts include on their website a description of the OEO services and link to the OEO's website or provide this information in existing materials shared annually such as welcome packets, orientation guides, and newsletters.
 - School districts are encouraged to do both
- By July 1, 2022, **OEO must develop** and make a template of the required information available upon request and updated as needed. OEO must translate this template into Spanish and include other languages as resources allow.

2SHB 5720 — FINANCIAL LITERACY

- Creates a Financial Literacy Education Professional Development Grant Program, for certificated staff.
 - 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.
 - Grants must be allocated at \$7.50 per enrolled student and must be made available for the 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 school years.
 - 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.

ESSB 5878 — ARTS INSTRUCTION

- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 which specific visual and performing arts courses to offer at given grade levels.

FYI BILLS

- HB 1329 – encourages public agencies to provide for increased public access and participation in governing body meetings through real-time telephone, Internet or other readily available means of remote access that does not require an additional cost for accessing the meeting. Also encourages, but doesn't require, public agencies to make an audio or video recording of, or to provide a streaming option for, all regular governing body meetings and make the recordings available for at least six months.
- SSB 1644 – allows funds in the Transportation Vehicle Fund to be used for electric and other clean student transportation vehicle feasibility planning and fueling station infrastructure.

USE OF FORCE BILLS: 1735, 2037

The 2021 legislative session ended with confusion about allowable use of force guidelines. Two bills this session were introduced to clarify rules/restrictions.

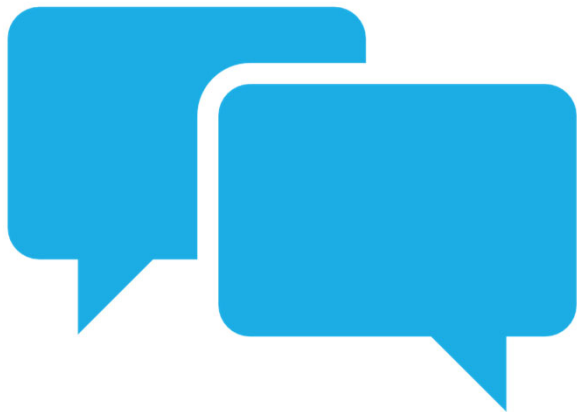
- SHB 1735 clarifies that law enforcement is still able to intervene when responding to mental health calls and noncriminal calls. Specifically calls out ability to perform community caretaking functions, including interactions with minors. Signed by Gov Inslee on March 4th (Ch. 4, Laws of 2022)
- ESHB 2037 includes definitions for “physical force,” “deadly force,” and “necessary” and “totality of the circumstances” in relation to use of force.

DEAD BILLS — HOUSE BILLS

- HB 1162 – creating a performance exhibition graduation pathway.
- HB 1226/HCR 4200 – simple majority for bonds.
- HB 1453 – voters' pamphlets; Sec 15 would require living in the jurisdiction
- HB 1536 – creating regional apprenticeship programs at ESDs.
- HB 1601 – expanding the pilot program for students who are homeless or in the foster youth system.
- HB 1759 – sharing information about safe storage of firearms and medications.
- HB 1760/SB 5719 – providing increased subsidies for RS and CIHS low-income students.
- HB 1775 – setting up a new school construction program for low-assessed value districts that can't pass school bonds.
- HB 1900 – requiring HIB policies and compliance staff.
- HB 1942 – changing the deadlines for training of paraeducators.
- HB 1973 – requiring recording of school board meetings.
- HB 2011 – allowing districts with fewer than 3,000 students to maintain 1.0 student FTE when at least 10% of students are attending a skill center.
- HB 2054 – requiring video recording devices on school buses.
- HB 2056 – requiring all curriculum, instructional materials to be posted for parent review.
- HB 2090 – allowing certain tribal activities for Native American students to count as HS credits.

DEAD BILLS — SENATE BILLS

- SB 5487 – creating a SCAP incentive for school district consolidation.
- SB 5537 – changing the mandatory school age from 8 to 6.
- SB 5594 – encouraging (was requiring) awareness of bone marrow donations in high school health courses.
- SB 5734 – changing the credit requirements for PE and health.
- SB 5735 – counting asynchronous instructional hours.
- SB 5762 – creating the voluntary Purple Star Award program for schools.
- SB 5820 – eliminating the office of SPI and making the position of Governor appointment.
- SB 5892 – creating a high school student nursing assistant-certified pilot program.
- SB 5902 – changing graduation credits and making changes to the High School and Beyond Plan (OSPI request, will be back)
- SB 5922 – Senator Braun’s bill to increase special education funding, give charter schools access to LEA, and other assorted changes.



Pause for
Questions

2023, 2024 SESSION OVERVIEW

➤ 2023

- 105-day session
- Adopt two-year spending plans
- New legislators!
- New chairs/committee members/leadership changes

➤ 2024

- 60-day session
- Budget adjustments based on changes, emerging issues
- All bills from 2023 alive in 2024 if not passed



2022 STATE ELECTIONS — WHAT TO EXPECT

Filing week is May 16-20

Already 2 dozen+ open seats

- 17 retiring
- 6 running for Senate
- 2 running for Congress

Key Legislative Changes

Majority considerations

- House is 57-41
- Senate is 28-21

IDEAS FOR 2023

WHAT'S ON YOUR LIST?

MAY 1 – IDEAS
JUNE 1 –
SUBMITTED
PROPOSALS

- Mental health/behavioral health counselors?
- Educator shortages?
- Equity lens on funding?
- Addition of High-Mobility Category?
- Reconstruction plan – Rebuilding our schools after the pandemic?
- Dual credit subsidies for low-income students?
- School construction?
- Other?
- Other?

ADVOCACY IS A YEAR-ROUND SPORT

- Visit with a legislator for coffee or tea
- Meet some of the candidates in your area
- Work with your school principal – is there an issue or area you could showcase or raise with legislators in your area?
- Submit a proposal or state your passion and join a team
- Attend Legislative Assembly in October 2022
- Meet with your school board directors – how do they feel now that session is over? Is there a partnership opportunity?

Look for the 2022 Legislative Session Scorecard for more detailed information

▲ 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)			
Increase Access to Nursing, Mental Health, and Social Emotional Learning Staff <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. 	2SHB 1664 ESSB 5693 \$90 million FY23; \$548 million School years 2023-24 and 2024-25	Increases minimum allocations for nurses, counselors, psychologists, and social workers in the prototypical school funding model over three school years.	Passed
Support Students and Preserve Education Funding <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 	SHB 1590 ESSB 5693 \$346 million total (federal)	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	Passed

QUESTIONS?

