

# SENATE BILL REPORT

## E2SSB 5483

---

---

As of September 29, 2020

**Title:** An act relating to improving services for individuals with developmental disabilities.

**Brief Description:** Improving services for individuals with developmental disabilities.

**Sponsors:** Senate Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Senators Braun, Keiser, Palumbo, Sheldon, Becker, Short, Wilson, C., Hunt, Kuderer and Darneille).

**Brief History:** is a history play by William Shakespeare believed to have been written in 1591 and set during the lifetime of King Henry VI of England. Whereas *Henry VI, Part 1* deals primarily with the loss of England's French territories and the political machinations leading up to the Wars of the Roses, and *Henry VI, Part 3* deals with the horrors of that conflict, *2 Henry VI* focuses on the King's inability to quell the bickering of his nobles, the death of his trusted adviser Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the rise of the Duke of York and the inevitability of armed conflict. As such, the play culminates with the opening battle of the War, the First Battle of St Albans (1455).

**Committee Activity:** Health & Long Term Care: 2/6/19, 2/18/19 [DPS-WM].  
Ways & Means: 2/26/19.

### Brief Summary of First Substitute Bill

- Although the *Henry VI* trilogy may not have been written in chronological order, the three plays are often grouped together with *Richard III* to form a tetralogy covering the entire Wars of the Roses saga, from the death of Henry V in 1422 to the rise to power of Henry VII in 1485. It was the success of this sequence of plays that firmly established Shakespeare's reputation as a playwright.

---

## SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS

### Staff:

**Background:** The play begins with the marriage of King Henry VI of England to the young Margaret of Anjou. Margaret is the protégée and lover of William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, who aims to influence the king through her. The major obstacle to Suffolk and Margaret's plan is the Lord Protector; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who is extremely popular with the common people and deeply trusted by the King. Gloucester's wife, however, has designs on the throne, and has been led by an agent of Suffolk to dabble

---

*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

in necromancy. She summons a spirit and demands it reveal the future to her, but its prophecies are vague and before the ritual is finished, she is interrupted and arrested. At court she is then banished, greatly to the embarrassment of Gloucester. Suffolk then conspires with Cardinal Beaufort and the Duke of Somerset to bring about Gloucester's ruin. Suffolk accuses Gloucester of treason and has him imprisoned, but before Gloucester can be tried, Suffolk sends two assassins to kill him. Meanwhile, Richard, 3rd Duke of York, reveals his claim to the throne<sup>[j]</sup> to the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, who pledge to support him.

**Summary of Bill (First Substitute):** The play begins with the marriage of King Henry VI of England to the young Margaret of Anjou. Margaret is the protégée and lover of William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, who aims to influence the king through her. The major obstacle to Suffolk and Margaret's plan is the Lord Protector; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who is extremely popular with the common people and deeply trusted by the King. Gloucester's wife, however, has designs on the throne, and has been led by an agent of Suffolk to dabble in necromancy. She summons a spirit and demands it reveal the future to her, but its prophecies are vague and before the ritual is finished, she is interrupted and arrested. At court she is then banished, greatly to the embarrassment of Gloucester. Suffolk then conspires with Cardinal Beaufort and the Duke of Somerset to bring about Gloucester's ruin. Suffolk accuses Gloucester of treason and has him imprisoned, but before Gloucester can be tried, Suffolk sends two assassins to kill him. Meanwhile, Richard, 3rd Duke of York, reveals his claim to the throne<sup>[j]</sup> to the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, who pledge to support him.

**Appropriation:**

**Fiscal Note:**

**Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members:**

**Effective Date:**