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HOUSE BILL 1968

State of Washington

67th Legislature

2022 Regular Session

By Representatives Klippert and Graham

Read first time 01/13/22. Referred to Committee on Education.

- AN ACT Relating to preserving medical autonomy in schools and promoting local authority; amending RCW 28A.210.080, 28A.210.090, 28A.210.100, 28A.210.120, 28A.210.130, 28A.210.140, 28A.705.010, and 43.06.220; reenacting and amending RCW 28A.210.070; creating a new section; repealing RCW 28A.210.060; providing an effective date; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.
- 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 9 **Sec. 1.** RCW 28A.210.070 and 2017 3rd sp.s. c 6 s 217 are each 10 reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 11 As used in <u>this section and RCW ((28A.210.060)) 28A.210.080</u> 12 through 28A.210.170:
 - (1) "Chief administrator" shall mean the person with the authority and responsibility for the immediate supervision of the operation of a school or day care center ((as defined in this section)) or, in the alternative, such other person as may hereafter be designated in writing for the purposes of this section and RCW ((28A.210.060)) 28A.210.080 through 28A.210.170 by the ((statutory or corporate board of directors of the school district, school, or day care center or, if none, such other persons or person with the authority and responsibility for the general supervision of the

p. 1 HB 1968

operation of the school district, school or day care center))
operation of the school district, school or day care center))

- (2) "Child" shall mean any person, regardless of age, in attendance at a public or private school or a licensed day care center.
- (3) "Day care center" or "center" shall mean an agency which regularly provides care for a group of thirteen or more children for periods of less than twenty-four hours and is licensed pursuant to chapter 43.216 RCW.
- (4) (("Full immunization")) "Governing body" means the statutory or corporate board of directors of the school district, school, or day care center or, if none, such other persons or person with the authority and responsibility for the general supervision of the operation of the school district, school, or day care center.
- (5) "Minimum required immunizations" shall mean immunization against ((certain)) the vaccine-preventable diseases specified by the governing body of the school or day care center, administered in accordance with schedules and with immunizing agents approved by the state board of health.
- ((+5)) (6) "Local health department" shall mean the city, town, county, district or combined city-county health department, board of health, or health officer which provides public health services.
- 23 (((6))) <u>(7) "Private school" means a school approved under</u> 24 chapter 28A.195 RCW.
 - (8) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.
 - (9) "School" shall mean and include each building, facility, and location at or within which any or all portions of a preschool, kindergarten and grades one through ((twelve)) 12 program of education and related activities are conducted for two or more children by or in behalf of any public school ((district)) and by or in behalf of any private school ((or private institution subject to approval by the state board of education pursuant to RCW 28A.305.130, 28A.195.010 through 28A.195.050, and 28A.410.120)).
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 28A.210.080 and 2007 c 276 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The attendance of every child at every public and private school in the state and licensed day care center shall be conditioned upon the presentation before or on each child's first day of attendance at a particular school or center, of proof of either (a)

p. 2 HB 1968

- ((full immunization)) minimum required immunizations, 1 initiation of and compliance with ((a schedule of immunization, as 2 required by rules of the state board of health)) the state board of 3 health's schedules for the minimum required immunizations, or (c) a 4 certificate of exemption as provided for in RCW 28A.210.090. The 5 6 attendance at the school or the day care center during any subsequent school year of a child who has initiated ((a schedule of 7 immunization)) schedules for the minimum required immunizations shall 8 be conditioned upon the presentation of proof of compliance with the 9 10 schedules on the child's first day of attendance during the subsequent school year. Once ((proof of full immunization or)) proof 11 of completion of ((an approved schedule)) the minimum required 12 immunizations has been presented, no further proof shall be required 13 as a condition to attendance at the particular school or center. 14
 - (2) (a) Beginning with sixth grade entry, every public and private school in the state shall provide parents and guardians with information about meningococcal disease and its vaccine at the beginning of every school year. The information about meningococcal disease shall include:

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- (i) Its causes and symptoms, how meningococcal disease is spread, and the places where parents and guardians may obtain additional information and vaccinations for their children; and
- (ii) Current recommendations from the United States centers for disease control and prevention regarding the receipt of vaccines for meningococcal disease and where the vaccination can be received.
- (b) This subsection shall not be construed to require the department of health or the school to provide meningococcal vaccination to students.
- (c) The department of health shall prepare the informational materials and shall consult with the office of superintendent of public instruction.
 - (d) This subsection does not create a private right of action.
- (3) (a) Beginning with sixth grade entry, every public school in the state shall provide parents and guardians with information about human papillomavirus disease and its vaccine at the beginning of every school year. The information about human papillomavirus disease shall include:
- 38 (i) Its causes and symptoms, how human papillomavirus disease is 39 spread, and the places where parents and guardians may obtain 40 additional information and vaccinations for their children; and

p. 3 HB 1968

(ii) Current recommendations from the United States centers for disease control and prevention regarding the receipt of vaccines for human papillomavirus disease and where the vaccination can be received.

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- (b) This subsection shall not be construed to require the department of health or the school to provide human papillomavirus vaccination to students.
- 8 (c) The department of health shall prepare the informational 9 materials and shall consult with the office of the superintendent of 10 public instruction.
 - (d) This subsection does not create a private right of action.
- 12 (4) Private schools are required by state law to notify parents 13 that information on the human papillomavirus disease prepared by the 14 department of health is available.
- 15 **Sec. 3.** RCW 28A.210.090 and 2019 c 362 s 2 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
 - (1) Any child shall be exempt in whole or in part from the immunization measures required by RCW ((28A.210.060)) 28A.210.070 through 28A.210.170 upon the presentation of any one or more of the certifications required by this section, on a form prescribed by the department of health:
 - (a) A written certification signed by a health care practitioner that a particular vaccine required by rule of the state board of health is, in his or her judgment, not advisable for the child: PROVIDED, That when it is determined that this particular vaccine is no longer contraindicated, the child will be required to have the vaccine;
 - (b) A written certification signed by any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child that the religious beliefs of the signator are contrary to the required immunization measures; or
 - (c) A written certification signed by any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child that the signator has either a philosophical or personal objection to the immunization of the child. A philosophical or personal objection may not be used to exempt a child from the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine.
- 38 (2)(a) The form presented on or after July 22, 2011, must include 39 a statement to be signed by a health care practitioner stating that

p. 4 HB 1968

he or she provided the signator with information about the benefits and risks of immunization to the child. The form may be signed by a health care practitioner at any time prior to the enrollment of the child in a school or licensed day care. Photocopies of the signed form or a letter from the health care practitioner referencing the child's name shall be accepted in lieu of the original form.

- (b) A health care practitioner who, in good faith, signs the statement provided for in (a) of this subsection is immune from civil liability for providing the signature.
- (c) Any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child who exempts the child due to religious beliefs pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section is not required to have the form provided for in (a) of this subsection signed by a health care practitioner if the parent or legal guardian demonstrates membership in a religious body or a church in which the religious beliefs or teachings of the church preclude a health care practitioner from providing medical treatment to the child.
- (3) For purposes of this section, "health care practitioner" means a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 or 18.57 RCW, a naturopath licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 18.71A or 18.57A RCW, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 28A.210.090 and 2020 c 80 s 27 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
 - (1) Any child shall be exempt in whole or in part from the immunization measures required by RCW ((28A.210.060)) 28A.210.070 through 28A.210.170 upon the presentation of any one or more of the certifications required by this section, on a form prescribed by the department of health:
 - (a) A written certification signed by a health care practitioner that a particular vaccine required by rule of the state board of health is, in his or her judgment, not advisable for the child: PROVIDED, That when it is determined that this particular vaccine is no longer contraindicated, the child will be required to have the vaccine;
 - (b) A written certification signed by any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child that the religious beliefs of the signator are contrary to the required immunization measures; or

p. 5 HB 1968

(c) A written certification signed by any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child that the signator has either a philosophical or personal objection to the immunization of the child. A philosophical or personal objection may not be used to exempt a child from the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine.

- (2) (a) The form presented on or after July 22, 2011, must include a statement to be signed by a health care practitioner stating that he or she provided the signator with information about the benefits and risks of immunization to the child. The form may be signed by a health care practitioner at any time prior to the enrollment of the child in a school or licensed day care. Photocopies of the signed form or a letter from the health care practitioner referencing the child's name shall be accepted in lieu of the original form.
- (b) A health care practitioner who, in good faith, signs the statement provided for in (a) of this subsection is immune from civil liability for providing the signature.
- (c) Any parent or legal guardian of the child or any adult in loco parentis to the child who exempts the child due to religious beliefs pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section is not required to have the form provided for in (a) of this subsection signed by a health care practitioner if the parent or legal guardian demonstrates membership in a religious body or a church in which the religious beliefs or teachings of the church preclude a health care practitioner from providing medical treatment to the child.
- (3) For purposes of this section, "health care practitioner" means a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 or 18.57 RCW, a naturopath licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 18.71A RCW, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW.
- Sec. 5. RCW 28A.210.100 and 1990 c 33 s 194 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 The immunizations required by RCW ((28A.210.060)) 28A.210.070
 34 through 28A.210.170 may be obtained from any private or public source
 35 desired: PROVIDED, That the immunization is administered and records
 36 are made in accordance with the regulations of the state board of
 37 health. Any person or organization administering immunizations shall
 38 furnish each person immunized, or his or her parent or legal
 39 guardian, or any adult in loco parentis to the child, with a written

p. 6 HB 1968

1 record of immunization given in a form prescribed by the state board 2 of health.

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Sec. 6. RCW 28A.210.120 and 2006 c 263 s 909 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the chief administrator of every public and private school and day care center to prohibit the further presence at the school or day care center for any and all purposes of each child for whom proof of immunization, certification exemption, or proof of compliance with an approved schedule of immunization has not been provided in accordance with RCW 28A.210.080 and to continue to prohibit the child's presence until such proof of immunization, certification of exemption, or approved schedule has been provided. The exclusion of a child from a school shall be accomplished in accordance with rules of the office of the superintendent, in consultation with the state board of health. The exclusion of a child from a day care center shall be accomplished in accordance with rules of the department of social and health services. Prior to the exclusion of a child, each school or day care center shall provide written notice to the parent(s) or legal guardian(s) of each child or to the adult(s) in loco parentis to each child, who is not in compliance with the requirements of RCW 28A.210.080. The notice shall fully inform such person(s) of the following: (1) The requirements established by and pursuant to RCW ((28A.210.060)) 28A.210.070 through 28A.210.170; (2) the fact that the child will be prohibited from further attendance at the school unless RCW 28A.210.080 is complied with; (3) such procedural due process rights as are hereafter established pursuant to RCW 28A.210.160 and/or 28A.210.170, as appropriate; and immunization services that are available from or through the local health department and other public agencies.

Sec. 7. RCW 28A.210.130 and 1990 c 33 s 197 are each amended to read as follows:

The superintendent of public instruction shall provide for information about the immunization program and requirements under RCW ((28A.210.060)) 28A.210.070 through 28A.210.170 to be widely available throughout the state in order to promote full use of the program.

p. 7 HB 1968

1 **Sec. 8.** RCW 28A.210.140 and 1990 c 33 s 198 are each amended to read as follows:

The state board of health shall adopt and is hereby empowered to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW ((which)) that establish the procedural and substantive requirements for ((full)) immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases, including immunizing agents, dosages, and administration schedules, and the form and substance of the proof thereof, to be required pursuant to RCW ((28A.210.060)) 28A.210.070 through 28A.210.170. However, the state board of health does not have the power to, and is prohibited from, establishing a

11 list of minimum required immunizations for children to attend schools

or day care centers under RCW 28A.210.080.

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13 **Sec. 9.** RCW 28A.705.010 and 2009 c 380 s 1 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

15 ARTICLE I

16 PURPOSE

17 It is the purpose of this compact to remove barriers to 18 educational success imposed on children of military families because 19 of frequent moves and deployment of their parents by:

- A. Facilitating the timely enrollment of children of military families and ensuring that they are not placed at a disadvantage due to difficulty in the transfer of education records from the previous school districts or variations in entrance and age requirements;
- B. Facilitating the student placement process through which children of military families are not disadvantaged by variations in attendance requirements, scheduling, sequencing, grading, course content, or assessment;
- C. Facilitating the qualification and eligibility for enrollment, educational programs, and participation in extracurricular academic, athletic, and social activities;
- D. Facilitating the on-time graduation of children of military families;
- 33 E. Providing for the promulgation and enforcement of 34 administrative rules implementing the provisions of this compact;
- F. Providing for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact;

p. 8 HB 1968

- G. Promoting coordination between this compact and other compacts affecting military children; and
 - H. Promoting flexibility and cooperation between the educational system, parents, and the student in order to achieve educational success for the student.

6 ARTICLE II
7 DEFINITIONS

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As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

- A. "Active duty" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the national guard and reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Secs. 1209 and 1211.
- B. "Children of military families" means school-aged children, enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade, in the household of an active duty member.
 - C. "Compact commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article VIII of this compact.
 - D. "Deployment" means the period one month prior to the service members' departure from their home station on military orders through six months after return to their home station.
 - E. "Education records" or "educational records" means those official records, files, and data directly related to a student and maintained by the school or local education agency, including but not limited to, records encompassing all the material kept in the student's cumulative folder such as general identifying data, records of attendance and of academic work completed, records of achievement and results of evaluative tests, health data, disciplinary status, test protocols, and individualized education programs.
 - F. "Extracurricular activities" means a voluntary activity sponsored by the school or local education agency or an organization sanctioned by the local education agency. Extracurricular activities include, but are not limited to, preparation for and involvement in public performances, contests, athletic competitions, demonstrations, displays, and club activities.
- 36 G. "Interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children" means the commission that is created under Article IX of this compact, which is generally referred to as the interstate commission.

p. 9 HB 1968

- H. "Local education agency" means a public authority legally constituted by the state as an administrative agency to provide control of and direction for kindergarten through twelfth grade public educational institutions.
 - I. "Member state" means a state that has enacted this compact.

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- 6 J. "Military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, 7 yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the United States department of defense, 8 including any leased facility, which is located within any of the 9 several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto 10 11 Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other U.S. territory. Such term does not 12 include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and 13 14 harbors projects, or flood control projects.
- 15 K. "Nonmember state" means a state that has not enacted this 16 compact.
- 17 L. "Receiving state" means the state to which a child of a 18 military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.
 - M. "Rule" means a written statement by the interstate commission promulgated pursuant to Article XII of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the interstate commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.
- N. "Sending state" means the state from which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.
 - O. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other U.S. territory.
- P. "Student" means the child of a military family for whom the local education agency receives public funding and who is formally enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade.
 - Q. "Transition" means: (1) The formal and physical process of transferring from school to school; or (2) the period of time in which a student moves from one school in the sending state to another school in the receiving state.
- R. "Uniformed services" means the army, navy, air force, marine corps, and coast guard, as well as the commissioned corps of the

p. 10 HB 1968

1 national oceanic and atmospheric administration, and public health
2 services.

3 S. "Veteran" means a person who served in the uniformed services 4 and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other 5 than dishonorable.

6 ARTICLE III

7 APPLICABILITY

- 8 A. Except as otherwise provided in section B of this article, 9 this compact shall apply to the children of:
- 1. Active duty members of the uniformed services as defined in 11 this compact, including members of the national guard and reserve on 12 active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Secs. 1209 and 1211;
- 2. Members or veterans of the uniformed services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one year after medical discharge or retirement; and
- 3. Members of the uniformed services who die on active duty or as a result of injuries sustained on active duty for a period of one year after death.
- B. The provisions of this interstate compact shall only apply to local education agencies as defined in this compact.
- 21 C. The provisions of this compact shall not apply to the children 22 of:
 - 1. Inactive members of the national guard and military reserves;
- 24 2. Members of the uniformed services now retired, except as provided in section A of this article;
- 3. Veterans of the uniformed services, except as provided in section A of this article; and
- 4. Other U.S. department of defense personnel and other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined as active duty members of the uniformed services.

31 ARTICLE IV

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32 EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND ENROLLMENT

A. Unofficial or "hand-carried" education records - In the event that official education records cannot be released to the parents for the purpose of transfer, the custodian of the records in the sending state shall prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial educational records containing uniform information as determined by the interstate commission. Upon receipt of the

р. 11 НВ 1968

unofficial education records by a school in the receiving state, the school shall enroll and appropriately place the student based on the information provided in the unofficial records pending validation by the official records, as quickly as possible.

- B. Official education records and transcripts -Simultaneous with the enrollment and conditional placement of the student, the school in the receiving state shall request the student's official education record from the school in the sending state. Upon receipt of this request, the school in the sending state will process and furnish the official education records to the school in the receiving state within ten days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission. However, if the student has an unpaid fine at a public school or unpaid tuition, fees, or fines at a private school, then the sending school shall send the information requested but may withhold the official transcript until the monetary obligation is met.
- C. Immunizations On or before the first day of attendance, the parent or guardian must meet the immunization documentation requirements of ((the Washington board of health)) RCW 28A.210.070 through 28A.210.170. Compacting states shall give thirty days from the date of enrollment or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission, for students to obtain any immunizations required by the receiving state. For a series of immunizations, initial vaccinations must be obtained within thirty days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission.
- D. Kindergarten and first grade entrance age Students shall be allowed to continue their enrollment at grade level in the receiving state commensurate with their grade level (including kindergarten) from a local education agency in the sending state at the time of transition, regardless of age. A student who has satisfactorily completed the prerequisite grade level in the local education agency in the sending state shall be eligible for enrollment in the next highest grade level in the receiving state, regardless of age. A student transferring after the start of the school year in the receiving state shall enter the school in the receiving state on his or her validated level from an accredited school in the sending state.

39 ARTICLE V

p. 12 HB 1968

A. Course placement - When the student transfers before or during the school year, the receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational courses based on the student's enrollment in the sending state school and/or educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state if the courses are offered and if space is available, as determined by the school district. Course placement includes but is not limited to honors, international baccalaureate, advanced placement, vocational, technical, and career pathways courses. Continuing the student's academic program from the previous school and promoting placement in academically and career challenging courses should be paramount when considering placement. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment of the student in the courses.

B. Educational program placement - The receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational programs based on current educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state or participation and placement in like programs in the sending state and if space is available, as determined by the school district. Such programs include, but are not limited to: (1) Gifted and talented programs; and (2) English as a second language (ESL). This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

C. Special education services - (1) In compliance with the federal requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400 et seq., the receiving state shall initially provide comparable services to a student with disabilities based on his or her current Individualized Education Program (IEP); and (2) in compliance with the requirements of section 504 of the rehabilitation act, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 794, and with Title II of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. Secs. 12131-12165, the receiving state shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing 504 or Title II plan, to provide the student with equal access to education. This does not preclude

p. 13 HB 1968

the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

- D. Placement flexibility Local education agency administrative officials shall have flexibility in waiving course and program prerequisites, or other preconditions for placement in courses and programs offered under the jurisdiction of the local education agency.
- E. Absence as related to deployment activities A student whose parent or legal guardian is an active duty member of the uniformed services, as defined by this compact, and has been called to duty for, is on leave from, or immediately returned from deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting, shall be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of the local education agency superintendent to visit with his or her parent or legal guardian relative to such leave or deployment of the parent or guardian.

16 ARTICLE VI

17 ELIGIBILITY

- A. Eligibility for enrollment
- 1. Special power of attorney, relative to the guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under applicable law shall be sufficient for the purposes of enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation and consent.
 - 2. A local education agency shall be prohibited from charging local tuition to a transitioning military child placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent.
 - 3. A transitioning military child, placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent, may continue to attend the school in which he or she was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent.
- B. Eligibility for extracurricular participation Under RCW 28A.225.280, the Washington interscholastic activities association and local education agencies shall facilitate the opportunity for transitioning military children's inclusion in extracurricular activities, regardless of application deadlines, to the extent they are otherwise qualified and space is available, as determined by the school district.

39 ARTICLE VII

1 GRADUATION

In order to facilitate the on-time graduation of children of military families, states and local education agencies shall incorporate the following procedures:

- A. Waiver requirements Local education agency administrative officials shall waive specific courses required for graduation if similar coursework has been satisfactorily completed in another local education agency or shall provide reasonable justification for denial. Should a waiver not be granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education agency shall use best efforts to provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that graduation may occur on time.
- B. Exit exams For students entering high school in eleventh or twelfth grade, states shall accept: (1) Exit or end-of-course exams required for graduation from the sending state; or (2) national norm-referenced achievement tests; or (3) alternative testing, in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state. In the event the above alternatives cannot be accommodated by the receiving state for a student transferring in his or her senior year, then the provisions of section C of this article shall apply.
- C. Transfers during senior year Should a military student transferring at the beginning or during his or her senior year be ineligible to graduate from the receiving local education agency after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving local education agencies shall ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending local education agency, if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending local education agency. In the event that one of the states in question is not a member of this compact, the member state shall use best efforts to facilitate the on-time graduation of the student in accordance with sections A and B of this article.

32 ARTICLE VIII

STATE COORDINATION

A. Each member state shall, through the creation of a state council or use of an existing body or board, provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies, and military installations concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, this compact and interstate commission activities. While each member state may determine the

p. 15 HB 1968

- membership of its own state council, its membership must include at 1 The state superintendent of public instruction, a 2 superintendent of a school district with a high concentration of 3 military children, a representative from a military installation, one 4 representative each from the legislative and executive branches of 5 6 government, and other offices and stakeholder groups the state council deems appropriate. A member state that does not have a school 7 district deemed to contain a high concentration of military children 8 may appoint a superintendent from another school district to 9 10 represent local education agencies on the state council.
- B. The state council of each member state shall appoint or designate a military family education liaison to assist military families and the state in facilitating the implementation of this compact.
 - C. The compact commissioner responsible for the administration and management of the state's participation in the compact shall be appointed by the governor or as otherwise determined by each member state. The governor is strongly encouraged to appoint a practicing K-12 educator as the compact commissioner.
 - D. The compact commissioner and the military family education liaison designated herein shall be ex officio members of the state council, unless either is already a full voting member of the state council.

24 ARTICLE IX

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INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY CHILDREN

The member states hereby create the "interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children." The activities of the interstate commission are the formation of public policy and are a discretionary state function. The interstate commission shall:

- A. Be a body corporate and joint agency of the member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of this compact;
- 36 B. Consist of one interstate commission voting representative 37 from each member state who shall be that state's compact 38 commissioner.

p. 16 HB 1968

1 1. Each member state represented at a meeting of the interstate commission is entitled to one vote.

- 2. A majority of the total member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the interstate commission.
- 3. A representative shall not delegate a vote to another member state. In the event the compact commissioner is unable to attend a meeting of the interstate commission, the governor or state council may delegate voting authority to another person from their state for a specified meeting.
- 4. The bylaws may provide for meetings of the interstate commission to be conducted by telecommunication or electronic communication;
 - C. Consist of ex officio, nonvoting representatives who are members of interested organizations. Such ex officio members, as defined in the bylaws, may include but not be limited to, members of the representative organizations of military family advocates, local education agency officials, parent and teacher groups, the U.S. department of defense, the education commission of the states, the interstate agreement on the qualification of educational personnel, and other interstate compacts affecting the education of children of military members;
- D. Meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the member states, shall call additional meetings;
 - E. Establish an executive committee, whose members shall include the officers of the interstate commission and such other members of the interstate commission as determined by the bylaws. Members of the executive committee shall serve a one-year term. Members of the executive committee shall be entitled to one vote each. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission, with the exception of rule making, during periods when the interstate commission is not in session. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact including enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws and rules, and other such duties as deemed necessary. The U.S. department of defense shall serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the executive committee;
 - F. Establish bylaws and rules that provide for conditions and procedures under which the interstate commission shall make its

p. 17 HB 1968

- information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The interstate commission may exempt from disclosure information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests;
- G. Give public notice of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The interstate commission and its committees may close a meeting, or portion thereof, where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:
- 10 1. Relate solely to the interstate commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- 2. Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal and state statute;
- 3. Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
- 4. Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally censuring a person;

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- 5. Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- 20 6. Disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement 21 purposes; or
- 7. Specifically relate to the interstate commission's participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding;
 - H. Cause its legal counsel or designee to certify that a meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exemptible provision for any meeting, or portion of a meeting, which is closed pursuant to this provision. The interstate commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefor, including a description of the views expressed and the record of a roll call vote. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the interstate commission;
 - I. Collect standardized data concerning the educational transition of the children of military families under this compact as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall, in so far as is reasonably possible, conform to

р. 18 НВ 1968

current technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate custodian of records as identified in the bylaws and rules;

J. Create a process that permits military officials, education officials, and parents to inform the interstate commission if and when there are alleged violations of the compact or its rules or when issues subject to the jurisdiction of the compact or its rules are not addressed by the state or local education agency. This section shall not be construed to create a private right of action against the interstate commission or any member state.

11 ARTICLE X

12 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The interstate commission shall have the following powers:

- A. To provide for dispute resolution among member states;
- B. To promulgate rules and take all necessary actions to effect the goals, purposes, and obligations as enumerated in this compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall
- 18 be binding in the compact states to the extent and in the manner
- 19 provided in this compact;

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- C. To issue, upon request of a member state, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the interstate compact, its bylaws, rules, and actions;
 - D. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the interstate commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process;
- E. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the member states;
 - F. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- 30 G. To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of 31 personnel;
- H. To establish and appoint committees including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article IX, section E of this compact, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder;
- I. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish the

p. 19 HB 1968

- 1 interstate commission's personnel policies and programs relating to
- 2 conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of
- 3 personnel;
- J. To accept any and all donations and grants of money,
- 5 equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive,
- 6 utilize, and dispose of it;
- 7 K. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or
- 8 otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal,
- 9 or mixed;
- 10 L. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon,
- 11 or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed;
- M. To establish a budget and make expenditures;
- 13 $\,$ N. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and
- 14 operation of the interstate commission;
- 15 O. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary,
- 16 and state councils of the member states concerning the activities of
- 17 the interstate commission during the preceding year. Such reports
- 18 shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by
- 19 the interstate commission;
- P. To coordinate education, training, and public awareness
- 21 regarding the compact, its implementation, and operation for
- 22 officials and parents involved in such activity;
- Q. To establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting,
- 24 and exchanging of data;
- 25 R. To maintain corporate books and records in accordance with the
- 26 bylaws;

- 27 S. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate
- 28 to achieve the purposes of this compact; and
- 29 T. To provide for the uniform collection and sharing of
- 30 information between and among member states, schools, and military
- 31 families under this compact.
- 32 ARTICLE XI
- ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
- A. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members
- 35 present and voting, within twelve months after the first interstate
- 36 commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be
- 37 necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact,
- 38 including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Establishing the fiscal year of the interstate commission;

p. 20 HB 1968

2. Establishing an executive committee, and such other committees as may be necessary;

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- 3. Providing for the establishment of committees and for governing any general or specific delegation of authority or function of the interstate commission;
- 4. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the interstate commission, and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;
- 9 5. Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers 10 and staff of the interstate commission;
- 6. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the interstate commission and the return of surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment and reserving of all of its debts and obligations; and
- 7. Providing "start-up" rules for initial administration of the compact.
 - B. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson, a vice chairperson, and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the interstate commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the interstate commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the interstate commission.
 - C. Executive committee, officers, and personnel
- 1. The executive committee shall have such authority and duties as may be set forth in the bylaws, including but not limited to:
 - a. Managing the affairs of the interstate commission in a manner consistent with the bylaws and purposes of the interstate commission;
 - b. Overseeing an organizational structure within, and appropriate procedures for the interstate commission to provide for the creation of rules, operating procedures, and administrative and technical support functions; and
- 37 c. Planning, implementing, and coordinating communications and 38 activities with other state, federal, and local government 39 organizations in order to advance the goals of the interstate 40 commission.

p. 21 HB 1968

2. The executive committee may, subject to the approval of the interstate commission, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation, as the interstate commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the interstate commission, but shall not be a member of the interstate commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other persons as may be authorized by the interstate commission.

- D. The interstate commission's executive director and its employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.
- 1. The liability of the interstate commission's executive director and employees or interstate commission representatives, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. The interstate commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.
- 2. The interstate commission shall defend the executive director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the attorney general or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state represented by an interstate commission representative, shall defend such interstate commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities,

p. 22 HB 1968

provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

3. To the extent not covered by the state involved, member state, or the interstate commission, the representatives or employees of the interstate commission shall be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorneys' fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

16 ARTICLE XII

RULE-MAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

- A. Rule-making authority The interstate commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of this compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the interstate commission exercises its rule-making authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the interstate commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.
- B. Rule-making procedure Rules shall be made pursuant to a rule-making process that substantially conforms to the "model state administrative procedure act," of 1981, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000) as amended, as may be appropriate to the operations of the interstate commission.
- C. Not later than thirty days after a rule is promulgated, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule; provided, that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the interstate commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of the interstate commission's authority.

p. 23 HB 1968

D. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.

5 ARTICLE XIII

OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Oversight

- 1. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.
- 2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the interstate commission.
- 3. The interstate commission shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the interstate commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the interstate commission, this compact, or promulgated rules.
- B. Default, technical assistance, suspension, and termination If the interstate commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or promulgated rules, the interstate commission shall:
- 1. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the means of curing the default, and any action taken by the interstate commission. The interstate commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default;
- 33 2. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance 34 regarding the default;
 - 3. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination. A cure of the

p. 24 HB 1968

- default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of the default;
 - 4. Suspension or termination of membership in the compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the interstate commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states;
- 5. The state which has been suspended or terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of suspension or termination including obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of suspension or termination;
 - 6. The interstate commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or which has been suspended or terminated from the compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the interstate commission and the defaulting state;
- 7. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the interstate commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the interstate commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees.
 - C. Dispute Resolution

- 1. The interstate commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes which are subject to the compact and which may arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.
- 2. The interstate commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.
 - D. Enforcement
- 1. The interstate commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact.
- 2. The interstate commission, may by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United ((State[s])) States

 District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the interstate commission, in the federal district where the interstate commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, and its promulgated

p. 25 HB 1968

- rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees.
- 3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the interstate commission. The interstate commission may avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the regulation of a profession.

10 ARTICLE XIV

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FINANCING OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

- 12 A. The interstate commission shall pay, or provide for the 13 payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, 14 organization, and ongoing activities.
 - B. The interstate commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the interstate commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the interstate commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the interstate commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.
 - C. The interstate commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the interstate commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.
 - D. The interstate commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the interstate commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the interstate commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the interstate commission.

35 ARTICLE XV

- 36 MEMBER STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT
- A. Any state is eligible to become a member state.

p. 26 HB 1968

B. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than ten of the states. The effective date shall be no earlier than December 1, 2007.

Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other member state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the interstate commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states.

C. The interstate commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the interstate commission and the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

15 ARTICLE XVI

WITHDRAWAL AND DISSOLUTION

A. Withdrawal

- 1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every member state; provided that a member state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute, which enacted the compact into law.
- 2. Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until one year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other member jurisdiction.
- 3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the interstate commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The interstate commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt thereof.
- 4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.
- 5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the interstate commission.

p. 27 HB 1968

- 1 B. Dissolution of compact
- 1. This compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the membership in the compact to one member state.
- 2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the interstate commission shall be concluded and surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

9 ARTICLE XVII

10 SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

- 11 A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any 12 phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the 13 remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.
- B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.
- 16 C. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prohibit the 17 applicability of other interstate compacts to which the states are 18 members.

19 ARTICLE XVIII

BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

21 A. Other laws

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- 1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this compact.
- 2. All member states' laws conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
 - B. Binding effect of the compact
- 1. All lawful actions of the interstate commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the interstate commission, are binding upon the member states.
- 2. All agreements between the interstate commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.
- 32 3. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the 33 constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, 34 such provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict 35 with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.
- 36 **Sec. 10.** RCW 43.06.220 and 2019 c 472 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

p. 28 HB 1968

(1) The governor after proclaiming a state of emergency and prior to terminating such, may, in the area described by the proclamation issue an order prohibiting:

- (a) Any person being on the public streets, or in the public parks, or at any other public place during the hours declared by the governor to be a period of curfew;
- (b) Any number of persons, as designated by the governor, from assembling or gathering on the public streets, parks, or other open areas of this state, either public or private;
- (c) The manufacture, transfer, use, possession or transportation of a molotov cocktail or any other device, instrument or object designed to explode or produce uncontained combustion;
- (d) The transporting, possessing or using of gasoline, kerosene, or combustible, flammable, or explosive liquids or materials in a glass or uncapped container of any kind except in connection with the normal operation of motor vehicles, normal home use or legitimate commercial use;
 - (e) The sale, purchase or dispensing of alcoholic beverages;
- (f) The sale, purchase or dispensing of other commodities or goods, as he or she reasonably believes should be prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace;
- (g) The use of certain streets, highways or public ways by the public; and
- (h) Such other activities as he or she reasonably believes should be prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace.
- (2) The governor after proclaiming a state of emergency and prior to terminating such may, in the area described by the proclamation, issue an order or orders concerning waiver or suspension of statutory obligations or limitations in the following areas:
 - (a) Liability for participation in interlocal agreements;
- (b) Inspection fees owed to the department of labor and industries;
 - (c) Application of the family emergency assistance program;
- 35 (d) Regulations, tariffs, and notice requirements under the jurisdiction of the utilities and transportation commission;
- 37 (e) Application of tax due dates and penalties relating to 38 collection of taxes;
- 39 (f) Permits for industrial, business, or medical uses of alcohol;
 40 and

p. 29 HB 1968

- 1 Such other statutory and regulatory obligations limitations prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, 2 or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency if strict 3 compliance with the provision of any statute, order, 4 regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary 5 6 action in coping with the emergency, unless (i) authority to waive or suspend a specific statutory or regulatory obligation or limitation 7 has been expressly granted to another statewide elected official, 8 the waiver or suspension would conflict with federal 9 requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of 10 federal funds to the state, ((or)) (iii) the waiver or suspension 11 would conflict with RCW 28A.210.070 through 28A.210.170, or (iv) the 12 waiver or suspension would conflict with the rights, under the First 13 Amendment, of freedom of speech or of the people to peaceably 14 assemble. The governor shall give as much notice as practical to 15 16 legislative leadership and impacted local governments when issuing 17 orders under this subsection (2)(g).
 - (3) In imposing the restrictions provided for by RCW 43.06.010, and 43.06.200 through 43.06.270, the governor may impose them for such times, upon such conditions, with such exceptions and in such areas of this state he or she from time to time deems necessary.

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- (4) No order or orders concerning waiver or suspension of statutory obligations or limitations under subsection (2) of this section may continue for longer than thirty days unless extended by the legislature through concurrent resolution. If the legislature is not in session, the waiver or suspension of statutory obligations or limitations may be extended in writing by the leadership of the senate and the house of representatives until the legislature can extend the waiver or suspension by concurrent resolution. For purposes of this section, "leadership of the senate and the house of representatives" means the majority and minority leaders of the senate and the speaker and the minority leader of the house of representatives.
- 34 (5) Any person willfully violating any provision of an order 35 issued by the governor under this section is guilty of a gross 36 misdemeanor.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. RCW 28A.210.060 (Immunization program— 38 Purpose) and 1990 c 33 s 190, 1984 c 40 s 3, & 1979 ex.s. c 118 s 1 39 are each repealed.

p. 30 HB 1968

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. This act may be known and cited as the students' medical freedom act.
- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** Except for section 4 of this act, this
- 4 act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace,
- 5 health, or safety, or support of the state government and its
- 6 existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.
- 7 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 14.** Section 3 of this act expires July 1,
- 8 2022.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 15.** Section 4 of this act takes effect July
- 10 1, 2022.

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p. 31 HB 1968