

Policy 3116 and Procedure 3116P, Students in Out-of-Home (Foster) Care

Revisions are from WSSDA to comply with [HB 1955](#)—Dependency Proceedings—Students that went into effect June 9, 2022. For students subject to dependency proceedings, this legislation changes requirements connected to the transmission of education records, reviews of unexpected or excessive absences, educational continuity along with the associated student transportation, and on-time grade level progression and graduation.

Policy 3430 and Procedure 3430P, Comprehensive Safe Schools Plans

Revisions are from WSSDA to comply with [HB 1941](#)— School Safety Drills – Active Shooter Scenarios. HB 1941 went into effect June 9, 2022 and prohibits active shooter scenarios for school safety-related drills. The passage of HB 1941 allows for a critical first step in standardizing active shooter training across Washington State. Specifically, HB 1941 mandates that students, teachers, and staff should continue to be provided with the content taught in active shooter training. However, this content is now required to be implemented in a “trauma-informed and age and developmentally appropriate” manner. HB 1941 has created an environment for all students, teachers, and staff to learn potentially lifesaving knowledge, without causing undue stress or psychological harm.

Policy 4207, Regulation of Firearms and Dangerous Weapons on School District Property

Revisions are from WSSDA to comply with [HB 1630](#)—Possession of Weapons—Certain Locations, that went into effect on June 9, 2022. With the passage of HB 1630, the open carry of guns and other weapons at city and county council meetings, election sites, and off-campus school board meetings are prohibited. Guns and other weapons are completely banned from ballot counting locations and on-campus school board meetings. However, on-duty law enforcement, security, and military are still allowed to carry weapons.

Policy 5410 and Procedure 5410P, Substitute Employment

Revisions are from WSSDA to comply with [HB 1699](#)—School district employees—Retired individuals—Pension, that went into effect on June 9, 2022. This legislation permits school districts to hire retired school district employees for up to 1,040 hours per school year without disruption to the retired employee’s pension benefits through July 1, 2025. These provisions provide a way for school districts to hire experienced and highly qualified bus drivers, paraeducators, teachers, and other professionals to return to work after their jobs were eliminated by the school closures and canceled bus routes as necessitated in response to COVID-19.

Policy 6112, Rental, Lease, or Use of Surplus District Real Property

Revisions are from WSSDA to comply with [HB 1630](#)—Possession of Weapons—Certain Locations, that went into effect on June 9, 2022. With the passage of HB 1630, the open carry of guns and other weapons at city and county council meetings, election sites, and off-campus school board meetings are prohibited. Guns and other weapons are completely banned from ballot counting locations and on-campus school board meetings. However, on-duty law enforcement, security, and military are still allowed to carry weapons.

Policy 6700 and Procedure 6700P, Food and Nutrition Program

Revisions are from WSSDA to comply with [HB 1878](#)—School meals—Community Eligibility Provision, that went into effect on March 4, 2022. This legislation requires public school districts to group their schools (to the extent practicable) in a manner that maximizes the Community Eligibility Provision in the National School Lunch Program. The Community Eligibility Provision offers an alternative to the traditional method of individual families applying for free or reduced-price meals via the household application. Instead of household applications, a school, group of schools, or school district can use the Community Eligibility Provision to provide free meals to all students. To be eligible, at least 40 percent of students need to be identified as eligible for free meals through means other than the household application. Examples of alternatives for identifying eligibility include: students directly certified through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and foster, homeless, and migrant students. Please note that this legislation expressly includes charter schools and state tribal education compact schools.