

WAPA End of Session Report

2023 Session Analysis

1. Overview

The Legislature reconvened in person in January for the first time since 2020. This was the first time two classes of legislators got to participate fully in person and there were dozens of new elected officials in Olympia. Democrats still control both the House and the Senate by comfortable margins, and the majorities remained unchanged from the 2022 election cycle despite an anticipated red wave. Many believe this was due in large part to the U.S. Supreme Court decision last fall overturning *Roe v. Wade*.

The 2023 Legislative session was productive and major legislation passed in various policy areas. We discuss below some of the subject areas that attracted the most attention.

Notably, we anticipate a special session to convene to address an additional policy related to the *Blake* Supreme Court decision on the topic of drug possession. An effort to pass legislation failed in the final hours of session and the issue must be addressed before June 30th when the temporary legislative solution passed during the 2021 session will sunset. This issue is further described below.

2. Budget

Before diving into the policy areas of biggest import, we start with the budget. The Legislature faced a changing budget environment in 2023. Temporary federal funding has already or will soon be depleted. While inflation has slowed, it remains higher than prior to the pandemic. While revenue collections in the current biennium have remained strong, revenue over the next two biennia is expected to grow at a slower than average rate. The final 2023-2025 Operating Budget of \$69.8 billion was about \$2.4 billion higher than the 2021-2023 Budget. Some new cost drivers were K-12 staff salary inflation and statutory provisions around early learning and child care.

3. Key Topic Areas

a. Climate/Environment

The past few sessions have seen the passage of significant climate related legislation. While the new policies passed in the last few years are in their initial implementation period, that trend continued this session with the passage of a clean energy siting bill. The bill directs the Department of Commerce to establish a new program for the designation of Clean Energy Projects of Statewide Significance and has a fiscal impact of roughly \$30 million over the next 4 years.

A bill to kickstart a new Washington industry producing sustainable aviation fuels also passed. The bill offers tax incentives to promote the state's alternative jet fuel industry. The B&O tax breaks would go into effect after one or more facilities produce at least 20 million gallons of alternative jet fuel.

A bill overhauling the state's recycling system, known as the Washington Recycling and Packaging (WRAP) Act, failed to advance out of the House. The final Operating Budget included a study to inform the development of legislative proposals to increase recycling, reuse and source reduction rates – including how to implement a producer responsibility model for consumer packaging. Both the policy and the study will remain controversial for opponents, as another bill is anticipated for the next session.

A bill to help the state's largest investor-owned utility manage its pathway to reducing natural gas as an energy source narrowly failed to secure passage in the face of substantial opposition from the hospitality and building industries.

b. Housing & Homelessness

A substantial number of bills were introduced this session to address multiple aspects of housing – renter protections, various constraints on housing supply, density regulations, and the growing number of unhoused individuals statewide.

Those desiring more housing density were pleased with the passage of the bipartisan middle housing legislation which requires cities of certain sizes to allow more dense housing options like duplexes, triplexes and in some cases sixplexes. The bill came with controversy as cities opposed it since it was first introduced in 2022, although the Association of Washington Cities was mostly supportive of the final bill. Another bipartisan victory was the passage of the Covenant Homeownership Program which allows an additional \$100 increase to the document recording fee to provide down payment and closing cost assistance to economically-disadvantaged people.

Legislation streamlining building permit processes, reforming design review, providing SEPA exemptions for residential development, and easing barriers to the construction and use of accessory dwelling units also passed. Legislation related to lot splitting failed to pass but is expected to come back next year. The Legislature also made historic public investments in housing, despite not accepting the Governor's \$4B referendum proposal on the topic.

An additional disappointment to housing advocates was the failure to pass the Governor's transit-oriented development bill to increase housing supply near major transit facilities. Disagreements between the House and Senate about whether to include affordability criteria in the bill could not be resolved before the session ended.

Another area where many bills failed to advance related to renter protections. Legislation that would have placed a cap on rent failed to gain traction, as did legislation requiring landlords to provide several months' notice for rent increases. A bill requiring more documentation by landlords in order to keep all or some of a tenant's security deposit due to damages did pass.

c. Policing & Public Safety

The Legislature in 2021 passed a dozen police reform bills that were generally opposed by law enforcement and supported by the families of individuals impacted by police violence. Law enforcement agencies have since argued that this legislation restrained their ability to prevent or investigate certain crimes and that crime increased as a result.

To respond to these concerns, the Legislature passed a bill expanding the scope of vehicular pursuits. The bill reduced the legal threshold to initiate a pursuit from probable cause to believe a crime was committed to reasonable suspicion that a crime was committed. Law enforcement argued the law passed in 2021 prevented them from following a potential perpetrator when they had limited evidence to initiate a pursuit. The bill that passed in this session expands the reasons an officer can initiate a pursuit to those where a person in the vehicle has committed or is committing a violent offense, a sex offense, a vehicular assault offense, an escape offense, a driving under the influence offense, or a domestic violence assault offense. While there was bipartisan support for the final bill, many on both sides of the aisle were divided on the approach.

Some of the progressive members hoped to decriminalize jaywalking and limit traffic stops arguing that these laws disproportionately impact communities of color, but these bills were unable gain traction in both chambers due to the focus on addressing the aforementioned public safety concerns.

The Legislature also grappled with how to address the 2021 Washington State Supreme Court decision which ruled Washington's felony drug possession law was unconstitutional, known as the *Blake* Decision. Because this initial decision came in the middle of the 2021 Legislative session, they enacted a temporary fix to allow them to work on a more permanent solution. The Legislature needed to act this session to either recriminalize drug possession and if so, determine whether to make that crime a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony, or choose to not pass a bill and simple possession would not be illegal. The Legislature struggled with this until the final day of session. On the penultimate legislative day, a conference committee recommended a compromise bill that diverts many people convicted of drug offenses to substance abuse treatment programs, while still treating offenses as gross misdemeanors. That bill failed to garner enough support from Democrats and no support from Republicans and failed to pass the House floor with a vote of 43-55. Without a path to agreement in the final hours of session, the Legislature adjourned with the plan to return and reach an agreement later this spring.

Washington became the 23rd state to end the use of the death penalty. A gubernatorial moratorium against the use of the death penalty has been in place since 2014. In 2018, the Washington Supreme Court ruled the death penalty unconstitutional because it is "administered in an arbitrary and racially biased manner." In response to a letter from the Supreme Court proposing technical fixes to a wide range of Washington laws which had been ruled unconstitutional, the legislature passed a bill that removes those statutes from the Washington Code of Laws, including the one authorizing the death penalty. As a result, the death penalty is no longer legal in Washington.

d. Transportation

The transportation budget drew a lot of interest this session, especially with the notion that Climate Commitment Act receipts would provide funding for many new carbon reducing initiatives.

Near session's end, the Office of Financial Management (The Governor's fiscal arm), sent a letter to the House and Senate Transportation Chairs with strong concerns that their proposed budgets only partially funded projects, and "set an unrealistic financial plan set-up for failure and disappointment." OFM also noted the budgets fall short of addressing the significant maintenance and preservation needs throughout the state.

The final compromise budget spends \$13.4B on traffic safety projects, expanding the Washington State Patrol and Washington Ferries workforces, vehicle electrification, support for projects authorized in the last transportation funding package and continuing the state's commitment to investing \$1B in replacing the I-5 bridge over the Columbia River.

e. Firearm Safety

Substantial gun safety policies have passed in recent years, and this was another historic year. The Legislature acted to prohibit the manufacture, importation, distribution, sale, or offer for sale of any assault weapon (I.e., AR-15 or AK-47), which are used in some of the deadliest mass shootings. The Legislature also allowed individuals and the state Attorney General to bring suits against bad actors in the gun industry who cause harm as a result of not taking reasonable steps to keep guns out of the hands of gun traffickers and those who are prohibited from possessing them.

The Legislature also implemented a new 10-day waiting period for all gun purchases to ensure effective cooling off periods for people who may purchase guns during a personal crisis and requires all gun owners to take firearm safety training. Finally, a bill requiring schools to share information provided by the Department of Health about the secure storage of firearms and ammunition also passed this year.

f. Physical & Behavioral Health

For the second session in a row, legislation was introduced to address nurse staffing ratios, meal and rest breaks and overtime policies. After weeks of negotiations between nurse unions and hospitals, a compromise bill that didn't address ratios but placed additional oversight on hospitals to meet staffing plans and to ensure access to meal and rest breaks and prohibiting required overtime for some nurses passed the Legislature. Additionally, hospitals were granted access to a new safety net assessment system which allows assessments to be collected from hospitals. These assessments are used in combination with federal funds for increased payments to hospitals. This funding will help address bed capacity issues caused when hospitals are unable to discharge patients to low acuity facilities due to systemwide bed shortages.

The Legislature continued to prioritize investing in behavioral health services this session by including funding in the budget to provide to increase rates for Medicaid behavioral health services paid through managed care organizations and for non-Medicaid behavioral health services paid through BH-ASOs by 15%.

g. Health Data Privacy & Abortion Access

House and Senate Democrats started this session prioritizing the protection of access to abortion care. They passed a package of bills which shielded Washington businesses from responding to out-of-state requests and subpoenas related to the provision of protected health services (abortion care and gender affirming care). They protected the licenses and personal information of Washington state and out-of-state providers who work here due to changing laws in other states. They expanded access to abortion care without cost sharing. Finally, the state purchased a three-year supply of the abortion medication mifepristone to ensure continued access while its FDA authorization is challenged in court.

For the fifth year in a row, the Legislature considered data privacy legislation. This year the bill was narrowed to focus on reproductive health data. The "My Health My Data Act" was pushed by the Washington Attorney General and Planned Parenthood. While it was intended to protect women's health data, opponents to the legislation argued it would have broad reaching impacts and had concerns that the bill would lead to a broader data privacy bill passing in the future with similar enforcement mechanisms (i.e., private right of action). The bill passed with strong Democratic support and the Governor has indicated that he will sign it.

h. Other Policy Changes

Since 2008, advisory votes have caused confusion for voters whose ballots ask whether they wish to maintain or repeal recent tax laws passed by the Legislature, despite the fact that their votes do not change the tax law. This session, the Legislature abolished advisory votes and replaced them with more useful and accurate online information that explains elected representatives' budgeting decisions.

The legislature also passed a bill regulating certain warehouse distribution centers to ensure sufficient time for breaks and gives the Department of Labor and Industries investigative oversight to ensure the safety of warehouse employees.

4. Pending Items

A bill introduced for the last two sessions to tax Washington's billionaires received additional consideration this year. The bill imposes a wealth tax but exempts the first \$250 million in household wealth. The bill failed to advance again this year but will remain part of the conversation as lawmakers continue to seek ways to address perceived regressivity in the current tax structure.

The Legislature also considered making additional changes to the state's graduated real estate excise tax (REET). They also considered removing the 1% property tax cap. Neither measure gained enough traction to pass in the final days of the session.

2023-2025 Operating Budget

Below are a few highlights in the 2023-2025 Operating Budget.

- **Medicaid reimbursement:** \$31.2 million for rate increases for Medicaid "professional services" delivered by physicians, physician assistants, and ARNPs, effective July 1, 2024. An additional \$3.1 million is dedicated to primary care rate increases and \$6.2 million for certain behavioral health provider rates.
- **Health professional loan repayment:** The budget provides increased funding for the state's Health Professional Loan Repayment Program as well as the loan program dedicated to behavioral health professionals.
- **Reproductive health care services:** \$15.5 million to maintain access to abortion, including funding for patient outreach, workforce retention and security investments.
- **Foundational Public Health Services:** More than \$300 million for continued support of the state's public health system.
- **Medicaid payment rate increase:** \$267.7 million for a behavioral health Medicaid community-based provider rate increase beginning Jan. 1, 2024. The amount reflects a 15% increase for services by behavioral health organizations paid through the Medicaid managed care organizations. The House budget specifies that these rate increases are for non-hospital providers.
- **Non-Medicaid/state only rate increase:** \$55.7 million state for a 15% rate increase for non-Medicaid/state only services. This is intended to address regional behavioral health service needs that cannot be paid for with Medicaid funds including designated crisis responders, involuntary treatment hearing court costs and services to low-income individuals who are not eligible for Medicaid.
- **Multistate nurse licensure compact:** \$1.2 million to implement SSB 5499.
- **Clinical placement opportunities:** \$560,000 state to help increase the number of placements.

Bill Overview

1,625 policy bills (excluding resolutions) were introduced over the course of the 105-day session. 485 bills passed the legislature and have been sent to the Governor to be signed into law. Before May 16, the Governor will review bills passed by the legislature and choose one of three options: 1) sign the bill into law 2) veto the entire bill 3) partially veto the bill by removing entire sections. The Governor does not have line-item veto authority which means removing sentences or words. Once signed, bills become effective on July 23, 2023, unless provisions of the bill note otherwise. Additionally, any bill that did not advance in 2023 will be *alive* and eligible for consideration in 2024.

Bills of Interest

[HB 1310 & SB 5633](#) / **Authorizing physician assistant collaborative practice** Sponsored by Rep. Marcus Riccelli (D-Spokane) and Sen. Steve Conway (D-Tacoma), these bills establish collaborative practice for PAs modeled after a recent law that passed in Oregon. This session, WAPA had a productive hearing in the House Health Care & Wellness Committee on its priority legislation. Over 500 PAs registered their support along with many physicians and other organizations. Rep. Riccelli served his first session as the Chair of the House Health Care & Wellness Committee in 2023 and endeavored to pass bills that have broad stakeholder support. Since HB 1310 drew strong concerns from WSMA, Rep. Riccelli was not comfortable moving the bill forward and committed to bringing WAPA

and WSMA together this legislative interim to prepare a compromise bill for introduction in the 2024 session. WAPA anticipates a kick-off meeting with Rep. Riccelli and leaders from WAPA and WSMA in May with negotiations to take place later this summer. Next session, we hope to build on the strong support from PAs statewide to successfully advance a bill establishing collaborative practice.

SB 5373/Equal reimbursement for ARNPs, physician assistants, and physicians Sponsored by Sen. Emily Randall (D-Bremerton), SB 5373 is legislation that was expanded from when it was considered in the 2022 session to allow PAs, as well as ARNPs, to seek the same reimbursement as physicians. This year the bill advanced farther than it has in recent years. It passed out of the Senate Health & Long Term Care Committee with bipartisan support and had a hearing in the Senate Ways and Means Committee. We anticipated the bill could pass the committee, but it was considered on a day that a contentious hospital regulatory bill was also on the list for a vote. The bills were confused and some members thought this legislation would support hospitals rather than providers. Ultimately, the bill was removed from the list for a vote and died in committee. WAPA worked closely with the ARNPs on this legislation and if the bill is introduced in a similar form next session, WAPA is likely to continue coordinating support. WSMA advocated strongly against this bill despite acknowledging that the inclusion of PAs would temper their opposition.

SB 5179/Washington Death with Dignity Act Sponsored by Sen. Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle), SB 5179 updates the Death with Dignity law by expanding the health care providers authorized to perform the duties of the Death with Dignity Act to include advanced registered nurse practitioners and physician assistants. It also reduces the required 15-day waiting period between the first and second oral requests for medications to seven days and eliminates the 48-hour waiting period for the written request. It also permits medications dispensed under the Act to be delivered or mailed. It prohibits health care providers from contractually prohibiting an employee from participating in the Act while outside of the scope of employment and not on the employing health care provider's premises. Finally, it requires hospitals and hospices to submit their policies regarding access to end-of-life care and the Act to the Department of Health. WAPA has supported this bill for several sessions. This bill was signed into law by Governor Inslee on April 6th and takes effect July 23, 2023.

HB 1357/Modernizing the prior authorization process Sponsored by Rep. Tarra Simmons (D-Bremerton), HB 1357 standardizes prior authorization requirements. The bill establishes requirements for the prior authorization process for private health insurance, Public Employee Benefit Board and School Employee Benefit Board health programs, and Medicaid programs related to time frames for decisions, electronic authorization standards, and communication requirements. It also expands the reporting requirements of health carriers related to prior authorization information to include prescription drug data. WAPA supported the bill throughout the session. The bill was delivered to the Governor on April 20th.

HB 1197/Adding PAs to list of attending providers for L&I Sponsored by Rep. Dan Bronoske (D-Lakewood), HB 1197 adds PAs to the list of attending providers for workers compensation claims. The bill also codifies a list of other providers who have been deemed attending providers through agency rulemaking and adds psychologists to the list. WAPA coordinated with the legislative liaison for L&I throughout session and has supported this bill since last session. The bill passed the Senate 31-18 and was signed by the Governor on April 25th. It takes effect July 1, 2025.

HB 1469/Protecting Abortion Care Providers Sponsored by Rep. Drew Hansen (D-Bainbridge Island), HB 1469, known as the "shield law," defines protected health care services in Washington to include reproductive health care services and gender-affirming treatment. It restricts the ability of a court to issue, and for law enforcement to enforce, subpoenas, warrants, criminal process, extradition, and other court orders for civil or criminal liability based on the provision or receipt of protected health care services. It also restricts Washington businesses from complying with records requests or subpoenas for information related to the provision or receipt of protected health care services. Finally, it provides protection from harassment for providers who deliver reproductive and gender affirming care. Providers are also allowed to join the Address Confidentiality Program through the

Secretary of State in order to get a separate address designated as the provider's public address in order to keep his or her actual address confidential. The bill passed the Senate 29-20 on April 10th and was signed by the Governor on April 27th. Many providers who provide protected health services along the border have concerns about licensure and criminal penalties if they enter a state like Idaho. The Legislature has expressed an interest in protecting Washington State providers and providers who come to Washington due to changing laws in other states. The state hospital association is holding a webinar on Wednesday, May 3 from 9:30am – 11:00am on this topic to share more information. Please reach out to WAPA for more information if you would like to attend the webinar.

SJR 8202/Constitutional amendment codifying *Roe v. Wade* Sponsored by Sen. Karen Keiser (D-Des Moines), Senate Joint Resolution 8202 is Governor request legislation amending the state constitution to include the right to an abortion. Last year, WAPA supported legislation which codified past Attorneys General opinions authorizing PAs to provide abortion care. For this reason, and at the request of the Governor's office, WAPA supported this policy along with other provider organizations like WSMA and ARNPs United of Washington. Resolutions require a two-thirds vote of each chamber of the legislature and a vote of the people in order to amend the constitution. The Legislature lacked the support to pass the resolution by that margin, so this was intended to be a messaging bill that was considered along with several other abortion access bills.

HB 1155/Consumer Health Data Privacy Sponsored by Rep. Vandana Slatter (D-Bellevue), the stated goal of HB 1155 is to protect women's health data privacy. For the fifth year in a row, the Legislature considered data privacy legislation. This year the bill was narrowed to focus on reproductive health data. The "My Health My Data Act" was pushed by the Washington Attorney General and Planned Parenthood. While it was intended to protect women's health data, opponents to the legislation argued it would have broad reaching impacts and had concerns that the bill would lead to a broader data privacy bill passing in the future with similar enforcement mechanisms (i.e., private right of action). Proponents of the bill argued it would protect information shared on period tracking and similar apps. The bill passed with strong Democratic support and was signed by the Governor on April 27th. WAPA did not engage on this bill.

SB 5006 Waiver of firearm rights Sponsored by Sen. Jamie Pedersen (D-Seattle), SB 5006 is a bill that was first introduced last session to encourage mental health professionals and substance use disorder professionals to discuss with their patients the voluntary waiver of firearm rights. The bill was brought to the Senator by the WA State Patrol when they learned they were federally prohibited from maintaining voluntary waiver records of individuals unless there was a civil or criminal penalty in place for failing to comply with the waiver. The bill implements a minor infraction of no more than \$25, the lowest amount possible to satisfy that requirement for WSP and allows the voluntary waiver process to be maintained in the state. WAPA supported the bill last session and this session. The bill was delivered to the Governor for signature on April 19th.

SB 5629/Hepatitis screenings Sponsored by Sen. Steve Conway (D-Tacoma), SB 5629 requires primary care providers to offer a hepatitis B and a hepatitis C screening test to any patient based on the latest federal screening recommendations to the extent the services are covered under the patient's health insurance, unless the provider reasonably believes certain conditions are met. The bill is modeled after a law in California but is structured differently and the definition of primary care provider is so broad that it classifies all PAs - regardless of specialty - as primary care providers who must offer these screenings. WAPA spoke with Chair Riccelli and other members of the House Health Care & Wellness Committee to request clarifying language to limit the application to only PAs in primary care. WSMA expressed concerns with the broad mandate. Ultimately, the bill did not advance this session, but it will be reintroduced next session.

HB 1073/Medical assistants Sponsored by Rep. Paul Harris (R-Vancouver), HB 1073 extends the expiration of a medical assistant-certified interim permit to the issuance of a medical assistant-certified certification. It also allows an applicant for a medical assistant-plebotomist credential or a medical assistant-hemodialysis technician credential who has completed the training program to work, under the level of supervision required for the

training program, for a period of up to 180 days after filing their application. It also makes changes to the authorized duties of a medical assistant-certified and a medical assistant-registered. The bill passed the Senate 47-0 and was signed by the Governor on April 20th. The bill took effect the same day. WAPA did not engage on this bill.

[SB 5184 & HB 1038/Anesthesiologist Assistant Licensure](#) Sponsored by Rep. Jamila Taylor (D-Federal Way) and Sen. Ann Rivers (R-La Center), these bills establish anesthesiologist assistants as a new profession, requiring licensure to practice medicine under the supervision of an anesthesiologist or group of anesthesiologists approved by the Washington Medical Commission. WAPA was neutral on this bill. The House and Senate bills received public hearings but did not advance from committee.

Bill Tracking List

Bill #	Abbrev. Title	Short Description	Status	Sponsor	Position
2SHB 1009	Military spouse employment	Concerning military spouse employment.	C 165 L 23	Leavitt	
2SHB 1039 (SB 5288)	Intramuscular needling	Concerning physical therapists performing intramuscular needling.	Del to Gov	Macri	
ESHB 1073	Medical assistants	Concerning medical assistants.	C 134 L 23	Harris	
HB 1197 (SB 5310)	Workers' comp. providers	Defining attending provider and clarifying other provider functions for workers' compensation claims, and adding psychologists as attending providers for mental health only claims.	Del to Gov	Bronoske	
SHB 1255	Health care prof. SUD prg.	Reducing stigma and incentivizing health care professionals to participate in a substance use disorder monitoring and treatment program.	C 141 L 23	Simmons	
E2SHB 1357	Prior authorization/health	Modernizing the prior authorization process.	Del to Gov	Simmons	
ESHB 1469 (SB 5489)	Health care services/access	Concerning access to reproductive health care services and gender-affirming treatment in Washington state.	Del to Gov	Hansen	
HB 1512	Missing persons	Providing tools and resources for the location and recovery of missing persons.	Del to Gov	Mosbrucker	
2SHB 1724	Behavioral health workforce	Increasing the trained behavioral health workforce.	Del to Gov	Bateman	
HJR 4201 (SJR 8202)	Reproductive freedom	Amending the Constitution to address reproductive freedom.	H HC/Wellness	Gregerson	
SSB 5006	Waiver of firearm rights	Clarifying waiver of firearm rights.	Del to Gov	Pedersen	
SB 5036 (HB 1027)	Audio-only telemedicine	Concerning telemedicine.	C 8 L 23	Muzzall	
ESSB 5179 (SHB 1281)	Death with dignity act	Increasing access to the provisions of the Washington death with dignity act.	C 38 L 23	Pedersen	
ESSB 5187 (SHB 1140)	Operating budget	Making 2023-2025 fiscal biennium operating appropriations.	Del to Gov	Rolfes	

SSB 5189 (HB 1348)	Behavioral health support	Establishing behavioral health support specialists.	Del to Gov	Trudeau	
SSB 5389	Optometry	Concerning the practice of optometry.	Del to Gov	Cleveland	
SB 5394	Medical graduate supervisors	Concerning malpractice insurance for international medical graduate supervisors.	C 14 L 23	Randall	
SJR 8202 (HJR 4201)	Reproductive freedom	Amending the Constitution to address reproductive freedom.	S Rules X	Keiser	

Dead Bills

Bill #	Abbrev. Title	Short Description	Status	Sponsor	Position
HB 1027 (SB 5036)	Audio-only telemedicine	Concerning telemedicine.	H Rules C	Riccelli	
HB 1035	Health care restrictions	Prohibiting health care entities from restricting the provision of certain health care services by health care providers.	H HC/Wellness	Walen	
HB 1038 (SB 5184)	Anesthesiologist assistants	Concerning licensure of anesthesiologist assistants.	H HC/Wellness	Taylor	
HB 1041	Prescribing psychologists	Authorizing the prescriptive authority of psychologists.	H HC/Wellness	Bateman	
SHB 1140 (ESSB 5187)	Operating budget	Making 2023-2025 fiscal biennium operating appropriations.	H Rules R	Ormsby	
HB 1141 (SB 5188)	Operating budget, supp.	Making 2021-2023 fiscal biennium second supplemental operating appropriations.	H Approps	Ormsby	
SHB 1281 (ESSB 5179)	Death with dignity act	Increasing access to the provisions of the Washington death with dignity act.	H Rules C	Rude	
HB 1286 (SB 5260)	Reprod. health/employers	Protecting and assisting Washington employers that provide access to, or benefits for, reproductive health care services.	H Labor & Workpl	Berry	
HB 1310 (SB 5633)	Physician assistant collab.	Authorizing physician assistant collaborative practice.	H HC/Wellness	Riccelli	
HB 1379 (2SSB 5393)	Health provider contracting	Addressing affordability through health care provider contracting.	H HC/Wellness	Macri	
SHB 1417	Multistate nurse licensure	Concerning the multistate nurse licensure compact.	H Approps	Volz	
HB 1437	Interstate massage compact	Concerning the interstate massage compact.	H Postsec Ed & W	Kloba	
HB 1655	Provider contract comp.	Concerning provider contract compensation.	H HC/Wellness	Harris	
HB 1713	Health care/rural areas	Increasing access to health care services in rural and underserved areas of the state.	H HC/Wellness	Maycumber	
SB 5100	Breast & chest wall surgery	Concerning breast or chest wall reconstruction surgery.	S Health & Long	Wellman	

SB 5184 (HB 1038)	Anesthesiologist assistants	Concerning licensure of anesthesiologist assistants.	S Health & Long	Rivers	
SB 5188 (HB 1141)	Operating budget, supp.	Making 2021-2023 fiscal biennium second supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes	
SB 5219	Counseling compact	Enacting the interstate counseling compact for licensed mental health counselors.	S Health & Long	Muzzall	
SB 5310 (HB 1197)	Workers' comp. providers	Defining attending provider and clarifying other provider functions for workers' compensation claims, and adding psychologists as attending providers for mental health only claims.	S Rules X	Lovelett	
SB 5327	Intern wages	Concerning paying interns.	S Labor & Comm	Keiser	
SB 5373 (HB 1495)	ARNP, PA, & MD reimbursement	Requiring equal reimbursement for advanced registered nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and physicians.	S Ways & Means	Randall	
SSB 5388	Diversity in clinical trials	Concerning improving diversity in clinical trials.	S Rules 3	Rivers	
2SSB 5393 (HB 1379)	Health provider contracting	Addressing affordability through health care provider contracting.	S Rules X	Robinson	
SB 5411	Naturopathic physician scope	Increasing the scope of practice of naturopathic physicians.	S Health & Long	Short	
SSB 5470	Lactation consultants	Creating a new health profession for lactation consultants.	S Ways & Means	Trudeau	
SSB 5481	Uniform telehealth act	Concerning the uniform telemedicine act.	S Rules X	Cleveland	
SB 5489 (ESHB 1469)	Health care services/access	Concerning access to reproductive health care services and gender-affirming treatment in Washington state.	S Rules X	Trudeau	
SB 5633 (HB 1310)	Physician assistant collab.	Authorizing physician assistant collaborative practice.	S Health & Long	Conway	