

# Washington State Cosmetology, Barbering, Esthetics, and Manicuring Advisory Board Meeting Transcript

December 12, 2022

0:0:0.810 --> 0:0:14.610

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Perfect. Awesome. OK. So we are getting go ahead and let's see here. We're going to go ahead and call this meeting to order here and I guess we're going to go ahead and do a roll call. So can you assist with that?

0:0:15.500 --> 0:0:18.60

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Sure thing. Sandra, will you call roll?

0:0:20.60 --> 0:0:22.130

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

Yeah. So Frank Trieu.

0:0:22.620 --> 0:0:23.270

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

I'm here.

0:0:24.610 --> 0:0:26.820

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

Vice uh, sorry, Sylvia Garcia.

0:0:27.400 --> 0:0:27.850

Garcia, Sylvia (Vice Chair)

Here.

0:0:30.90 --> 0:0:30.820

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

Curtis Rice.

0:0:35.300 --> 0:0:36.20

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

I see him.

0:0:35.950 --> 0:0:38.840

Rice, Curtis (Board Member)

Oh yes, I'm here. I'm here.

0:0:38.540 --> 0:0:40.690

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

OK, Geri Merklin.

0:0:41.240 --> 0:0:41.690

Merklin, Geri (Board Member)  
I'm here.

0:0:45.140 --> 0:0:46.10

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)  
Tovi Wilkins.

0:0:52.850 --> 0:0:53.350

Baur, Sandy (DOL)  
No.

0:0:54.920 --> 0:0:56.30

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)  
Uh Shawna Martin.

0:1:4.850 --> 0:1:5.820

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)  
Iyana Thomas.

0:1:5.280 --> 0:1:6.790

Baur, Sandy (DOL)  
I see her. She's present.

0:1:7.210 --> 0:1:7.580

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)  
Ohh.

0:1:8.0 --> 0:1:9.630

Thomas, Iyana (Board Member)  
Hi, Iyana Thomas here.

0:1:10.60 --> 0:1:13.890

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)  
OK, perfect. Did we say, was Shawna Martin here or no?

0:1:15.940 --> 0:1:16.890

Baur, Sandy (DOL)  
She is, yes.

0:1:17.980 --> 0:1:20.520

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)  
OK. And then, Lacey Nygard.

0:1:27.870 --> 0:1:29.540

Baur, Sandy (DOL)  
Nope, I don't see them present.

0:1:29.730 --> 0:1:31.220

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

OK. And Sheri Rieter-Johnson.

0:1:38.230 --> 0:1:42.300

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

I'm going to say not present. And then staff. I have Sandy Baur.

0:1:44.110 --> 0:1:44.660

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Present.

0:1:46.750 --> 0:1:48.20

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

And Kelsey Stone.

0:1:50.360 --> 0:1:50.750

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Present.

0:1:51.770 --> 0:1:52.140

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

Thank you.

0:1:53.440 --> 0:1:55.40

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)

Go ahead and turn it back over to Frank.

0:1:55.880 --> 0:2:26.190

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Alright. So perfect. So good morning, everybody. My name is Frank Trieu and I am the Chair of the Cosmetology, Hair Design, Barbering, Esthetics, and Manicuring Advisory Board. It is 1:01 on Monday, December 12th. And I'm calling this special board meeting to order. The meeting is open to the public. We'll take time at the end of the meeting for a brief comment period, participants will have no more than 3 minutes to address the Board. As a reminder, Board Members are not to engage in conversation with observers listening to public comments.

0:2:26.610 --> 0:2:53.450

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

As a courtesy, we encourage all participants to mute themselves when you are speaking to reduce the background noise and also, for Board Members, to help capture information correctly, please state your name when you're making comments. And then we just did the we just called everything to order. So we're going to go ahead and move into new business here. And I'd like to be able to turn it over to Sandy to be able to walk through the annual board meeting and we anticipate it taking maybe the next half hour.

0:2:54.760 --> 0:2:56.340

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Perfect. Thank you so much.

0:2:57.720 --> 0:3:9.280

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Well, we're going to go ahead and roll right into your annual board training and the first class that we're going to kick off with this OPMA. OPMA stands for Open Public Meetings Act.

0:3:10.590 --> 0:3:22.190

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So the legislature declared that all public meetings from commissions and boards, councils, all sorts of public entities that all of their meetings need to be open to the public.

0:3:23.410 --> 0:3:36.10

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

The people need to be able to know what is going to be discussed, how it's going to be discussed and how those subjects will pertain to them in their personal lives and their businesses.

0:3:36.10 --> 0:3:36.690

Martin, Shawna (Board Member)

Businesses.

0:3:38.730 --> 0:3:39.720

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OPMA.

0:3:39.480 --> 0:3:40.370

Martin, Shawna (Board Member)

OPMA.

0:3:40.800 --> 0:3:41.660

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Oh my goodness.

0:3:41.700 --> 0:3:42.560

Martin, Shawna (Board Member)

Oh my goodness.

0:3:43.40 --> 0:3:44.320

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

I've got some feedback.

0:3:44.90 --> 0:3:45.220

Martin, Shawna (Board Member)

I've got some feedback.

0:3:49.240 --> 0:3:49.940

Schaefer, Sandra (DOL)  
Should be good now.

0:3:51.60 --> 0:3:51.870

Baur, Sandy (DOL)  
OK. Thank you.

0:3:52.570 --> 0:4:12.330

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Umm it OPMA exists for public to the public so that they can maintain their sovereignty, delegate authority while retaining their individual rights, and retain control over the instruments that they have created, and to be kept informed of the government operations and how these functions impact them and their businesses.

0:4:14.520 --> 0:4:43.170

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OPMA applies to all meetings of all the government bodies and public agencies. They all shall be open to the public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any of the meetings, except during a couple exceptions. For instance, executive sessions. But all of those are listed in RCW 42.30, so if you wanna look that up and get specifics, feel free to do that.

0:4:49.130 --> 0:5:10.360

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So what does government governing body mean? It means a multi member board or commission a committee, like subcommittees, when you set up your subcommittees to discuss things, a city council, municipal council, or any other rule making body of a public agency.

0:5:15.600 --> 0:5:36.940

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

What does "meeting" mean? So a meeting means anything where action will be taken. It doesn't have to necessarily be titled meeting for it to be a meeting. It also applies to retreats, workshops, study sessions, anything where an action is taken. Now.

0:5:38.570 --> 0:5:40.100

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

What is an action?

0:5:46.490 --> 0:5:46.910

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Oh.

0:5:47.660 --> 0:6:17.770

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Let's go types of meetings and then we'll talk about actions. So we have regular meetings and we have special meetings. Regular meetings are held in accordance with statute or rule. So if it's a regular meeting, it's in statute that you will meet the third Thursday of this month. That's a regular meeting. All

other meetings are special meetings. So unless your meeting is outlined in statute of when you're meeting, it's a special meeting.

0:6:17.910 --> 0:6:20.950

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

And that becomes really important a little bit later in the presentation.

0:6:22.790 --> 0:6:27.910

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So in order to have a regular meeting, you need to have your.

0:6:29.820 --> 0:6:55.450

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Meeting filed with the Code Reviser, so it's publicly announced, and it has to be published, for instance on our website, a minimum of 20 days prior to the scheduled date. The notice and the agenda must be posted 24 hours in advance of the meeting. That way, people know what you're going to be talking about, if you're talking about something that personally affects them.

0:6:57.180 --> 0:7:16.830

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

For special meetings like this one that we have right now, notice must be given 24 hours before the special meeting. The notice must include the time and date, the location, and what the agenda is. Notice is not required if the special meeting is called to deal with an emergency.

0:7:19.760 --> 0:7:49.680

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So what actually defines a meeting? Well, first off, you need to have a quorum. And a quorum is defined as the majority of the members of your group. Vacancies in your group do not reduce the number needed for a quorum. That's one of the things that we had an issue with one of with one of our other boards. There were seven people on that board and we had four vacancies. So no matter, you know how many.

0:7:50.730 --> 0:7:54.610

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Vacancies we could not have a meeting because we did not have a quorum.

0:7:55.570 --> 0:7:57.980

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So that was it's really important that you.

0:7:59.790 --> 0:8:19.690

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Are able to attend meetings if you're part of the board or commission. The meetings don't have to occur in person. As we found out in this pandemic era, they can be over the telephone. They can be via Teams, Zoom or any other type of electronic media.

0:8:21.830 --> 0:8:38.300

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

And the exchange of e-mail could also be considered a meeting. If that e-mail has involves a quorum of your group and you're discussing business, that's a meeting, and that's subject to OPMA, which is why you see the red.

0:8:40.390 --> 0:8:47.660

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Blurb on top of our emails please do not reply all because we might be talking about board business. It might be considered.

0:8:48.360 --> 0:8:54.170

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

An action item if you're talking about board business and therefore public disclosure.

0:8:54.590 --> 0:8:57.380

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

And OPMA rules exist.

0:9:1.140 --> 0:9:32.0

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Some of the other things that we need to be aware of in a quorum is one term that we use is called splintering a quorum. And that's when you don't necessarily have a quorum, but this group is talking about this and this group is talking about that to alleviate not having a quorum. You're still discussing business and you're still discussing things that might affect the rest of the board.

0:9:32.970 --> 0:9:34.750

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Or the rest of the public.

0:9:35.830 --> 0:9:39.100

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So you just need to be really aware of.

0:9:40.280 --> 0:9:46.310

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Who you're talking with and what you're discussing and what type of environment you're in.

0:9:55.470 --> 0:10:20.0

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So when does OPMA not apply? So it doesn't apply when you're granting a license when you're revoking a license, any quasi-judicial matters, anything that is governed by RCW 34.05 or during a collective bargaining. And that's like for the unions, things like that.

0:10:22.350 --> 0:10:33.530

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Here we go. What are meeting actions? So if you're going to be having an action in your meeting, and that's what makes it a meeting, what are some of the things you need to be aware of? Public testimony.

0:10:34.580 --> 0:10:56.430

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

That that's an action deliberations or discussions, considerations, reviewing items evaluations and final actions. Final actions are like taking a vote. So if you're going to be doing any of those types of things, it's a meeting. It's an action just talking about a subject is an action.

0:10:58.440 --> 0:11:14.770

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

The final action is taking a vote. It must be taken in public. Secret ballots are not allowed, so people must know that if you're voting for something, it needs to be on record how you voted for that specific subject.

0:11:16.100 --> 0:11:17.100

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Meeting minutes.

0:11:18.570 --> 0:11:31.920

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

The minutes are open to the open, to the public as soon as possible. once you finish that meeting. There's no specific format that's required by law, just that it's available for the public to inspect.

0:11:33.380 --> 0:11:52.340

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So OPMA in summary, OPMA exists to ensure that the public is aware of the business that you're conducting and they they're able to have a say in some of the things that directly affect either their lives or their professions. Do I have any questions about OPMA?

0:11:56.520 --> 0:12:1.400

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK, let's go ahead and move on to ethics in public service.

0:12:2.170 --> 0:12:4.110

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

We'll run through these as fast as I can.

0:12:5.230 --> 0:12:32.530

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So the general expectations of ethics as a board or Commission member, you should be aware that you don't any of the following, have financial gains or interests engaged in what your board or commission is has decided, use your position to secure yourself special privileges or exempt yourself from things.

0:12:33.50 --> 0:12:48.700

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

That you received compensation from a source other than the state of Washington for performance or nonperformance of your official duty, and you should not receive gifts if it can be reasonably expected that.

0:12:49.590 --> 0:12:56.680

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

It is going to influence or reward you for your performance or nonperformance of your official duties.



0:12:57.910 --> 0:13:2.780

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So let's talk about this conflict of interest. Yes, I have a question. Go ahead.

0:13:15.490 --> 0:13:15.970

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Right.

0:13:20.20 --> 0:13:21.960

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yes, absolutely.

0:13:4.20 --> 0:13:26.480

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Great. So my question really is that first bullet point is, let's see, have financial or other interest. I mean all of us not all of us, many of us here are licensed right? And so this effects our profession. So how could you expand a little bit on that because we being licensed we are we're voting on things that influence us.

0:13:24.760 --> 0:13:29.610

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Right. So if you're coming, if you're coming to this as.

0:13:30.770 --> 0:13:56.440

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Looking out for your industry as a whole and not you personally. If you as an individual, not as your business or your representation, if you are going to and you and only you are going to benefit from the action that you're taking, you should be able to raise your hand and say, hey, I think I might have a conflict of interest in this.

0:13:57.420 --> 0:14:14.120

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Can I recuse myself? And we can cover that in the conflict of interest. That's where I drill down just a little bit further on what actual financial and other interests in the business that you as your board are performing.

0:14:14.780 --> 0:14:20.580

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So conflicts of interests involve the concept of benefit and bias.

0:14:21.330 --> 0:14:25.610

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Some of the questions that you'll need to ask yourself, and this is where we get into.

0:14:26.300 --> 0:14:40.670

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

The that first bullet point. So if this doesn't answer your question let me know. Will your interest benefit as a result of your official action, your personal interest, and not your industry as a whole?

0:14:41.910 --> 0:14:58.370

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Would it be reasonable that any person, any member of the public, could conclude that your private or personal interest impairs your independent and impartial judgment?

0:14:59.220 --> 0:15:2.470

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So it drills down to those two things.

0:15:3.260 --> 0:15:4.790

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Does that answer your question?

0:15:6.640 --> 0:15:7.580

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK, great.

0:15:7.800 --> 0:15:8.430

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Yes, thank you.

0:15:9.200 --> 0:15:17.560

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

All right, so some conflicts of interest are clearly defined, such as you're going to acquire a benefit like.

0:15:18.390 --> 0:15:48.220

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

I'm going to pay you to vote this way because I think that this would be the benefit for everyone, but someone came up to you and said I want to pay you for this. So acquiring a benefit or a financial interest in a contract or transaction that is under your authority or supervision as a board or commission member, accepting compensation from someone else who has benefited from your actions as a board or commission member.

0:15:48.380 --> 0:15:51.290

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So that's where it gets into the little nitty gritty parts.

0:15:53.310 --> 0:16:18.220

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Other types of conflict are not so obvious and are determined on a case-by-case basis. And these include non-financial interests, professional or business activities, or obligations that conflict with your performance of official duties. So like somebody would want you to come and give a guest lecture at.

0:16:19.0 --> 0:16:20.710

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

You know, do a master class.

0:16:21.730 --> 0:16:51.900

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Because you're a board member, not because you're the president of a school, right? So that's that's where the conflict of interest is coming. They want you to come because you're a board member and they want to pay you. That's where it gets a little sticky using your official position to secure or convey special privileges or exemptions for yourself. So that's, that's where the benefit it becomes more personal for you as an individual and does not, and it stops benefiting.

0:16:52.240 --> 0:16:53.740

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Your industry as a whole.

0:16:56.240 --> 0:17:1.920

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Here it comes gifts and gratitudes. You may not accept gifts or gratitudes if.

0:17:3.210 --> 0:17:11.140

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

The gift or gratuity or favor could reasonably be expected to influence your performance as a board member.

0:17:12.350 --> 0:17:29.800

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Or if it could be reasonably understood that that gift or gratuity could be a result of your action or inaction. So this one is more along the lines of perception. If someone on the outside were looking in, what would they think?

0:17:32.360 --> 0:18:0.160

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

However, you can accept gifts if the prior conditions don't don't apply and your gift is worth \$50.00 or less from a single source or \$50.00, or less from multiple sources. And I have some examples here, so I'm sure you were able to read those examples before. Do you have any questions about those examples about from a single source from multiple sources?

0:18:2.540 --> 0:18:3.710

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK, let's move on.

0:18:5.150 --> 0:18:6.750

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

This includes your family as well.

0:18:7.630 --> 0:18:24.360

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Members of your family are also subject to that \$50.00 rule, unless your family member has a personal connection or a professional connection with the person giving them a gift, then that's fine.

0:18:26.760 --> 0:18:31.870

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So dealing with the conflict of interest, if you feel like you have a conflict of interest.

0:18:34.300 --> 0:19:2.290

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

You should be able to disclose that conflict of interest to either the board staff or to your chair or vice chair, and you should be able to get yourself recused from the issue and. All that means is you can still discuss it, maybe bring in a different point of view. However, when it comes down to voting, you probably shouldn't.

0:19:4.720 --> 0:19:6.300

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So using state resources.

0:19:7.420 --> 0:19:11.330

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

This is more along the lines of using state issued.

0:19:12.600 --> 0:19:40.850

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Equipment for personal gain. So if you actually had a state issued computer or printer and you were using it to design a flyer for your business, that probably shouldn't be something that you should do. I don't feel like this is really something that this group really has any any connection to, but I just wanted it to bring it to your attention just in case.

0:19:42.420 --> 0:19:43.870

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

And if you did, you could.

0:19:45.710 --> 0:19:53.520

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Use the de minimis rule, which is little or no cost to the state, the use is brief and occurs infrequently.

0:20:0.660 --> 0:20:15.110

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So maintaining confidential information. Some board and commission members may serve in positions where they have access to confidential information. If you do have access to this information.

0:20:17.430 --> 0:20:23.640

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

It may not be used for your personal benefit or gain. As a board member, you may have.

0:20:25.220 --> 0:20:29.480

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Access to someone whose license has been revoked.

0:20:30.700 --> 0:20:35.640

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

You should not use that information to further your personal or professional.

0:20:37.120 --> 0:20:39.470

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Career based on that type of information.

0:20:41.90 --> 0:20:43.400

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Do I have any questions about ethics?

0:20:52.860 --> 0:20:53.300

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yes.

0:20:57.140 --> 0:20:57.510

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yes.

0:20:46.970 --> 0:21:0.600

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

So I have a question. So Sandy, I mean we're an Advisory Board, right? I mean like we just offer advice. I mean like our our our council on that. But we don't really truly have directive powers, right, I mean.

0:21:0.650 --> 0:21:1.480

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

That's correct.

0:21:8.0 --> 0:21:8.500

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yes.

0:21:9.920 --> 0:21:11.270

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So this, this, this.

0:21:1.640 --> 0:21:11.740

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Like like the votes that we really take are really just position statements or to be able to accept minutes. I mean I I don't. It's OK. So I'm just verifying a role.

0:21:11.490 --> 0:21:17.450

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

That that's that's a very good point. A lot of this training is geared towards our regulatory boards.

0:21:18.590 --> 0:21:22.80

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

And since this is an annual requirement, we're just giving it to everyone.

0:21:22.570 --> 0:21:23.760

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Got it, alright.

0:21:23.780 --> 0:21:33.930

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So take the things that apply to you and that you can use and then if you have any questions in the future, please don't hesitate to ask me about that.

0:21:41.340 --> 0:21:41.930

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yeah, no.

0:21:42.0 --> 0:21:42.240

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yeah.

0:21:34.450 --> 0:21:42.640

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK, got it. Alright. No this. This makes a lot more sense cause, yeah, nobody's offering me gold bars for my advice. It's.

0:21:43.980 --> 0:21:45.490

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Barely get 1/4 right?

0:21:44.300 --> 0:21:47.790

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yeah, this, this, this has a lot more.

0:21:51.780 --> 0:21:52.50

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK.

0:21:48.70 --> 0:21:54.890

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

In in the regulatory board arena, but is some of the things that you should be aware of.

0:21:55.720 --> 0:21:58.250

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Just in general as a board or commission member.

0:22:1.550 --> 0:22:4.490

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK, let's move on to public.

0:22:5.410 --> 0:22:7.340

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Disclosure requests.

0:22:9.120 --> 0:22:13.430

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK, why should boards and commissions care about public records?

0:22:15.220 --> 0:22:16.90

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

I'll tell you why.

0:22:18.0 --> 0:22:29.790

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Anything that is in writing that is prepared, owned, or used or retained by any state or local government agency, and you as a board are a state agency.

0:22:30.950 --> 0:22:40.880

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Which contains information that relates to the contact of government or the profession, or the performance of any governmental function, anything.

0:22:41.900 --> 0:22:46.70

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Written records, text messages, photographs, emails, all of that.

0:22:47.180 --> 0:22:50.0

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Goes back to the public disclosure back to OPMA.

0:22:50.980 --> 0:22:51.590

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So.

0:22:52.840 --> 0:22:58.210

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Anything that's written or is documented, tweets.

0:23:0.70 --> 0:23:1.830

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Everything is.

0:23:4.320 --> 0:23:8.860

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Of OPMA and public disclosable.

0:23:11.80 --> 0:23:36.990

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So the only thing that we are not obliged to provide if someone gives us a public disclosure request is personal identification information (PII) like your date of birth, your Social Security number, your driver's license number, your residential address, things, things like your bank account number. You know if you have filled out your direct deposit information.

0:23:37.780 --> 0:23:41.360

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

That's not disclosable, so things that.

0:23:43.220 --> 0:23:51.910

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Would put you in danger are not public's disclosable. But anything that has to do with board or board business is public disclosable.

0:23:54.0 --> 0:24:24.680

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So what happens if your records are requested? One, the request is submitted. We get we get requests all the time from news stations when they're trying to follow up on a story, et cetera. So they're request is submitted, the staff coordinates that request and we go to the different departments that house that type of information. We gather that information, and we redact anything that should not be given out.

0:24:25.970 --> 0:24:38.140

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

See that first slide. We redact all of that PII, personal identification information, and then we then we review and fulfill that request.

0:24:40.420 --> 0:24:40.950

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So.

0:24:41.750 --> 0:24:42.540

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

What to do?

0:24:44.400 --> 0:25:4.730

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Communicate all requests with the Board and Commission support staff. That's us and coordinate with the communications team to input and tracking. Then we anticipate the Community interest, including industry and public events, and we keep the focus on the business or board commission.

0:25:5.420 --> 0:25:26.530

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So that's that's what we do when we receive a public disclosure request. We don't share opinions. We don't lobby for legislation. We don't answer questions that we don't know of and make sure that risk to your personal integrity, integrity of others and the integrity of other board members.

0:25:29.90 --> 0:25:52.230

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Make sure that's in the forefront when you're answering questions. Like let's say you know Ken from K-5 wants to interview you. That's a public disclosure request. He's asking for public information because you know it's going to be in a news story. So if you're answering those types of questions, these are some of the things that you need to be aware of.



0:25:53.350 --> 0:25:55.550

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Any questions about pub? Oh yes, Frank.

0:25:57.530 --> 0:25:58.200

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

You're muted.

0:26:10.270 --> 0:26:10.580

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Mm-hmm.

0:26:13.790 --> 0:26:14.730

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

You could say that.

0:25:57.450 --> 0:26:16.640

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Oops, alright. Yeah. So for the public to so, there's a point where you said that you can't lobby. I mean, you know, I know that a number of us will go down to the state capital and talk with legislators, right, to be able to give our thoughts on it. So how do you balance that out then? I mean, that's not the media, right. And it's not as clear cut.

0:26:15.980 --> 0:26:23.810

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

That's a fantastic question. So as a Board Member, you cannot go down and lobby, but as.

0:26:24.770 --> 0:26:26.910

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Mr. Frank, you can.

0:26:28.210 --> 0:26:40.840

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So if you are making your statement because you are a board member and you make it known that you are a board member, and this is your view as a board member, that's not something you should do.

0:26:41.430 --> 0:26:41.910

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK.

0:26:42.150 --> 0:26:53.270

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

But, as a private citizen or as the owner of your own school, or as a member of this industry, you have every right to go down there and say what your opinion is.

0:26:54.570 --> 0:26:54.890

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK.

0:26:54.480 --> 0:26:56.690

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

As long as you make that.

0:26:58.40 --> 0:26:59.600

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Delineation right there.

0:27:4.300 --> 0:27:4.860

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yes.

0:27:9.260 --> 0:27:9.710

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Right.

0:27:14.400 --> 0:27:16.910

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Right. And as you you would.

0:27:0.800 --> 0:27:18.230

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

And so so you make that delineation when you're speaking with them. I mean like, because all of us will have our, I mean, all, you know, us sitting on this Advisory Board, it's public, right. And let's say a legislative aid to ask. Yeah. So you're on the Advisory Board and we would just say that's correct. But I'm just representing my voice. OK.

0:27:19.560 --> 0:27:19.830

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK.

0:27:25.290 --> 0:27:25.720

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK.

0:27:18.310 --> 0:27:26.350

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Exactly, exactly. You are not there to represent the board. You are not there to represent the opinions of the board. You're there as a.

0:27:27.300 --> 0:27:32.190

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

As a private party and as a member of this industry, to have your voice heard.

0:27:32.670 --> 0:27:33.680

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Got it. Thank you.

0:27:33.320 --> 0:27:34.420

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Does that make sense?

0:27:34.620 --> 0:27:35.110

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

It does.

0:27:35.850 --> 0:27:38.480

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK, good. Are there any other questions?

0:27:41.510 --> 0:27:42.300

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK.

0:27:43.100 --> 0:27:47.640

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Alright, parliamentary procedures and I know this one is really interesting.

0:27:48.440 --> 0:28:9.170

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So what is parliamentary procedures? These are basically we use Robert's Rules and this is how we do the agenda. It is a set of conduct at meetings so that everyone can be heard, and decisions can be made in a quick and easy manner.

0:28:11.670 --> 0:28:26.960

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So moving into 2023, we're going to shift the agenda just a little bit and we're going to move it closer in line with Robert's Rules. So, we're going to divide the agenda up just a little bit. So instead of having.

0:28:27.420 --> 0:28:46.360

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Everything in the introduction or the call to order. We're gonna split that out just a little bit. So we'll have a call to order, then we'll have the roll call. Then we'll have the approval of agenda. Then the approval of minutes rather than crunching it all in one subject.

0:28:47.830 --> 0:28:51.800

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Then we'll move on to awards or recognitions if we have any.

0:28:53.400 --> 0:29:0.830

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Then we'll go into old business. That's where we typically capture, you know, the action items from the last meeting.

0:29:2.590 --> 0:29:11.780

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

We'll also talk about all of the agenda items from prior meetings that need to be talked about. So that's all captured. Then we'll move on to new business.

0:29:13.20 --> 0:29:20.260

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Then reports, and this will include subcommittee reports and DOL reports. So it's just one.

0:29:21.110 --> 0:29:29.260

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

One report out from different sections. Then we'll have a public comment section. Then we're gonna have a conclusion.

0:29:30.90 --> 0:30:0.460

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So what typically has been happening in the past is during public comments, the board members will hear something that they think is important and they'll want to add it to the agenda for the next meeting. And we've already asked for that before public comments. So what we'd like to do moving forward in 2023 is kind of flipping that a little bit. So we have our public comments and then we have our conclusion, which is asking for future agenda items, and then a review of action items that way.

0:30:0.720 --> 0:30:18.40

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

The board, because you're not really allowed to discuss things with the public during comments. That way you can just jot those comments down and let the conclusion you can say Sandy, I would like this and this and this added to the agenda for next.

0:30:18.670 --> 0:30:42.20

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

For the next meeting. Or can we add this, this and this as an action item for our next meeting? That way, when voices are wanting to be heard and you want to give them the avenue and you and it's an important thing that you want to discuss, you have an avenue to do that safely and within the OPMA.

0:30:42.780 --> 0:30:47.420

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

And then we'll adjourn. Any questions about our new agenda format.

0:30:50.600 --> 0:30:52.790

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

I'm excited for 2023. Can you tell?

0:30:55.100 --> 0:30:57.30

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Alright, so making a motion.

0:30:57.930 --> 0:30:58.590

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So.

0:30:59.890 --> 0:31:4.490

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

1st is to make a motion and that's where you properly gain the floor.

0:31:5.270 --> 0:31:31.380

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Mr. Chair, this is board member so and so. I would like to make a motion that. And it's important that you make the motion in a positive way. "I want to do this" instead of "I vote that we don't do this." So you'll want to make your motion in a positive statement. Someone will second the motion if someone, if anyone doesn't.

0:31:33.300 --> 0:31:50.650

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Second, the motion, then the chair will ask for a second, and then they'll open up the floor for discussion. Once all the discussion is concluded, then the Chair will ask for a vote on the motion. So that's that's the sequence of making a motion.

0:31:52.260 --> 0:32:2.90

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Again, how motions are presented, obtain the floor properly. Make your motion clearly. Always state your name for the record, and then state it in the affirmative way.

0:32:10.130 --> 0:32:14.120

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

And we just covered all that. There we go. I'm trying to make this quick. I'm sorry.

0:32:15.150 --> 0:32:15.750

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So.

0:32:16.690 --> 0:32:45.280

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

There are two ways to vote on a motion. The first is by voice. All those in favor say aye. All those in favor say no. Or if it's important, you can do. If it's important for you to know how everyone voted, you can vote by roll call, and that's where the staff will call each member. Each board member named by name, and then you vote yay or no.

0:32:49.840 --> 0:32:52.510

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So some common some common phrases.

0:32:53.690 --> 0:32:57.660

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

That are used in Robert's Rules are motion to table.

0:32:58.840 --> 0:33:14.630

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Let's say that we're talking about a motion that we're not ready to vote on right now. You can make a

motion to table that until a future meeting where you're more prepared to discuss about, to discuss that topic.

0:33:16.170 --> 0:33:23.0

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

You could also have a motion to postpone indefinitely, and that pretty much ends the motion.

0:33:25.400 --> 0:33:26.650

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Without voting on it.

0:33:29.10 --> 0:33:34.740

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So in summary, parliamentary procedures is the best way to get things done in your meetings.

0:33:36.180 --> 0:33:57.350

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

But it only works if you use it properly. Allow motions that are in order within your board or Commission's realm have Members obtain the floor properly. Speak clearly and concisely. Please state your name so that we can get it down for the record. And obey the rules of debate. And, most importantly, be courteous. Are there any questions?

0:34:0.510 --> 0:34:1.170

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

I've got a question.

0:34:1.640 --> 0:34:2.390

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Yes.

0:34:2.190 --> 0:34:15.260

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Sorry guys, I don't mean to make this longer. So when it comes down to voting, how do you guys treat the Chair's role? Does the Chair only vote when it affects the outcome, or does the Chair vote? How? How is it done here on the Advisory Board?

0:34:16.50 --> 0:34:18.190

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

So the Chair can vote.

0:34:18.720 --> 0:34:19.90

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK.

0:34:20.240 --> 0:34:21.340

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

The chair can vote.

0:34:21.800 --> 0:34:23.530

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK. OK, great. Thanks.

0:34:28.600 --> 0:34:31.510

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Another Question? Oh is that it? Any other questions?

0:34:33.560 --> 0:34:50.370

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK, I'm going to turn it over to Kelsey, and she's going to give you a Legislature 101. This was the training that was requested in the last meeting about how does the legislature work? Take it away, Kelsey.

0:34:51.230 --> 0:35:21.100

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Hi everybody. My name is Kelsey Stone and I'm a Legislative and Policy Analyst at the Department of Licensing. So I handle a portfolio of all the business and profession related bills. So cosmetology falls under that and all the associated licenses. So I just put together a little presentation on kind of the different steps that a bill takes throughout the legislative process. Think that a lot of times we see a lot of cosmetology related bills, so it's really good for you guys to know at what point in the process your feedback and input is really beneficial.

0:35:21.180 --> 0:35:23.530

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

As you know, people who deal with this every day.

0:35:24.410 --> 0:35:54.300

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So 2023 session, the state Constitution tells us how long each legislative session will be, and it alternates every other year. So odd years will be what's considered a long session. It's 105 days versus an even years is a short session, which is 60 days. And the reason that those odd years are a little bit longer because it's considered a budget year. So this next coming session in 2023 will be a long one because it's an odd year and it'll be the beginning of a new biennium. And this is when the legislature will start to create their budget.

0:35:54.390 --> 0:36:5.120

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

For the biennium. So those even years that are shorter are called supplemental years, and if you guys have any questions throughout this presentation, feel free to toss up a hand or just jump in. I'm happy to answer those.

0:36:6.10 --> 0:36:6.460

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Next slide.

0:36:10.250 --> 0:36:40.390

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So what is a bill? That's a question that we get a lot. If you don't work in the legislative sphere very often, sometimes it's hard to know where they come from. So legislative proposals can come from a couple of different places. The most often are constituent issues. So somebody's experiencing a problem in their day-to-day, whether that's their business or personal life. Sometimes that can be elevated to a legislative office and you'll see that a lot of people have those similar issues. So that's sometimes where change comes from. Changes in social circumstances, issues with current laws.

0:36:40.460 --> 0:37:3.590

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

More recently enacted legislation could be in response to court cases at the state or federal level and then changes in federal laws or regulation. Those are just some of the common buckets that we usually see. Bills can be drafted by really anybody, citizens and interest groups are pretty common state agencies. We call that agency, request legislation, and then legislators and legislative staff.

0:37:4.260 --> 0:37:11.50

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Although the one thing to note is that, no matter who drafts a bill, if it moves through the process, it has to be sponsored by a legislative member.

0:37:12.120 --> 0:37:12.610

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Next slide.

0:37:15.700 --> 0:37:43.670

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So the legislative process is a really long one, and sometimes it's really complicated because there's a lot of change that happens and there's a lot of different types of terminology. So I just tried to break this down into a really simplistic steps that you can see kind of like the gradual progress of a bill through session. So the first step is filing. Bills can be filed starting one month before a session. So we've already started our pre files for the 2023 legislative session, usually happens at the beginning of December.

0:37:44.630 --> 0:38:2.40

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

And then once the bill is filed, it has to be introduced and it'll get its first reading on the floor. So they're introduced in their House of origin. Senate bills, or SBs, are introduced in the Senate, House Bills or HBs, are introduced in the House. And then there are assigned to a committee in that chamber of origin.

0:38:3.910 --> 0:38:33.840

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

I've listed out some of the standing committees here and I believe that this presentation is going to be available to you all, just to show you a little bit about, you know, if you see certain types of words or phrases, this will help kind of figure out if that's a House or a Senate committee. I think that the one that we normally see cosmetology bills pop up in is in the Senate in Business, Financial Services and Trade, that one's pretty common. And then in the House, it's usually gonna be Consumer Protection and Business. So those are two to kind of keep out for for the industry.



0:38:35.600 --> 0:38:36.170

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Next slide.

0:38:41.740 --> 0:39:13.550

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

A third step is going to be the committee hearing, the chairs and the ranking members of each committee are the ones that set the agenda and they decide which bills are going to be heard. So a lot of times if you're pushing a bill or you're supporting a bill, you'll want to know where that bill is going, to which committee, and then you can look up who to talk to to make sure that that bill gets on and agenda. Almost all bills will need to pass Committee before they can go to the Chamber floor for a vote. Some bills also may need to be heard in multiple committees.

0:39:13.640 --> 0:39:27.510

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So we have what's called a Policy Committee and a Fiscal Committee. Fiscal committees are things like Senate Ways and Means or House Appropriations, and they deal solely with bills that usually have a high cost or deal with the state budgets.

0:39:28.350 --> 0:39:39.370

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

And policy committees are really just focused on, like certain subject matter. So sometimes a bill will go straight to that fiscal committee or it'll have to go through a couple of different reps to get to the end.

0:39:40.100 --> 0:40:8.390

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Step Four is the Rules Committee after committee votes, but before a bill can go to the floor, it has to go to that Chamber's Rules Committee and then it has to be pulled by a legislator to the floor. Usually that's going to be the bill sponsor, since they're the ones that are most familiar with the legislation. And if they aren't pulled, that's where we like to term it, die. They die during session because they're stuck in that committee, but they can always come back the next year if it's in the same biennium. After that it, Frank, go ahead.

0:40:11.250 --> 0:40:11.500

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Yeah.

0:40:8.530 --> 0:40:16.10

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

So, so counseling. When it goes to rules, the whole function, of the rules is just a holding committee, is that it? Or does something else happen in Rules Committee?

0:40:21.540 --> 0:40:21.930

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK.

0:40:16.450 --> 0:40:48.610

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So a lot of, I would probably term it a holding committee. It's just kind of like they want there to be a bunch of steps for checks and balances to make sure that we're not passing frivolous legislation or legislation that has problems. Because all of these different steps give the proponents or opponents of legislation time to weigh in and make sure that we understand the full picture. So this is also sometimes where a lot of the backdoor dealing happens, like where the politics go on of, you know.

0:40:48.670 --> 0:40:58.10

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

We'll pull this bill if you consider that bill, that sort of thing, but really it's just that holding committee giving an extra step to make sure that, you know, you want that bill to go to the floor.

0:40:59.370 --> 0:41:0.990

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

And pass basically.

0:41:1.510 --> 0:41:14.0

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Got it. All right. And so when it it's at the third step, the committee, so it sits on one of the committees that you had and then it goes over to the fiscal committees and they add on to it and then that's where it sits in the rules. OK, thank you.

0:41:13.860 --> 0:41:14.200

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Yep.

0:41:15.30 --> 0:41:15.540

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

You've got it.

0:41:19.330 --> 0:41:49.590

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So then the bill will go to the floor for a vote. If it's passed by a majority in the Chamber of origin, it then gets sent to the opposite chamber. So Senate bills will be sent to the House. House bills will be sent to the Senate. And then you get to do it all over again. It gets introduced, assigned to a committee, heard in a committee. And that's where public testimony will be offered is in the committee process. You can do that orally or you can do written testimony. And I believe that this next session, they're going to be in person, but that they'll still have that remote testimony option, which is great for folks who are.

0:41:49.760 --> 0:41:57.110

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

You know all across the state because it takes a lot to get down to Olympia, especially when you're in Eastern Washington. So that's always a nice bonus.

0:41:58.0 --> 0:42:11.890

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

And then after it repeats the process in the opposite chamber that Bill gets delivered to the Governor. And so once the Governor signs, then the bill officially becomes a law, and it gets codified into our RCWs The Revised Code of Washington.

0:42:14.900 --> 0:42:37.970

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

A big question that we get a lot is about amendments, because that's always a really complicated process. Amendments are proposed by legislators to change the language of a bill. They can be amended really at any time. So that by the time they get to committee or they're on the floor for a final vote, it can happen anytime during that process. So sometimes we see a lot of like last minute amendments.

0:42:38.420 --> 0:43:10.430

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

But to amend the bill, we have rules in Washington that they have to be within the scope. So like if you're doing a cosmetology bill, you couldn't add an amendment to something, say, like, security guards because those are two totally different things. And then once a bill passes one chamber to the next, that new chamber. So like, if a Senate bill goes to the house and a House decides, you know, we don't really like this language, we'd like to make it a little bit different. They can amend that bill. But that means that the original Chamber, in this scenario being the Senate, they would have to concur with that.

0:43:10.620 --> 0:43:24.150

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Meaning that they would accept the language and say, yes, we agree to this change. Or if they say no, we would like to go back to the original language. It would be considered a dispute. This is like kind of a very.

0:43:24.870 --> 0:43:51.850

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Very common process in a lot of like really big bills or controversial legislation, because everybody has different opinions on how that should happen. So they'll move to a conference committee, which will include representatives from both of the chambers, and basically they'll have to come to a compromise on something that they can both agree on. This can often cause bills to die if the house and the Senate can't agree on how to approach something. So we see that happen a lot.

0:43:54.710 --> 0:43:55.150

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Next slide.

0:43:58.640 --> 0:44:22.50

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Once the bill passes both of the chambers and is delivered to the Governor, if this occurs more than five days before we adjourn, which we also call Sine Die, it has to be signed within that five days. But if it occurs five days or less before the legislature adjourns, it has to be signed within 20 days. So usually there's a little bit of a backlog at the end of session because the Governor is seeing all of those bills that have been passed.

0:44:22.770 --> 0:44:33.880

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Most bills will have a default effective date of 90 days after the legislature adjourns. And if you're if you're looking at a bill and you go to the end of the section and there's no.

0:44:34.290 --> 0:45:4.700

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

And there's no section that specifically says this is the effective date of this bill, that means that it will be that 90 day Sine Die bill. But sometimes they can have emergency clauses, which means they go into effect immediately or different specified effective dates in a bill that can cause them to take effect earlier or later depending. It just. It's very dependent on kind of the language of the bill and the subject matter, but one little quick easy trick is you can go in and Control F.

0:45:4.770 --> 0:45:11.670

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

For effective if you're trying to figure out when something is going to go into effect. And that's an easy way to find it if the legislation is really long.

0:45:13.90 --> 0:45:27.420

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

And then this last thing for the Governor's role is that he, he or she has authority to veto the entirety of non-fiscal bills or they can veto by section. So sometimes a bill will pass, but then the governor will change it after the fact.

0:45:29.160 --> 0:45:52.630

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Next slide. Oh. It's the end of the presentation. I tried to keep this kind of high level. I know that some folks are much more involved in legislative session than others, so I'm happy to answer questions that you guys have. And if you think of any questions or comments or anything you'd like to see in further board meetings, you guys can feel free to reach me at that e-mail below and be happy to provide you some additional info.

0:45:55.470 --> 0:45:56.300

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Yeah, go ahead, Frank.

0:46:2.520 --> 0:46:2.940

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Mhm.

0:46:10.410 --> 0:46:10.830

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Mhm.

0:45:56.610 --> 0:46:17.350

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Yeah. So, Kelsey, two questions. You know, with the effective dates. You said that it defaults to 90 days. So if you if a bill was to be able to, if it made sense to default to like six months or so, then that would be an amendment then, right? That that would be introduced. Is is that how you would be able to change the effective date or does it?

0:46:16.870 --> 0:46:47.580

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Well, usually usually once bills are introduced, they'll have done, the sponsor of the legislation, will have done some work with stakeholders beforehand to determine if a 90 day time frame works or if it needs to be what we call like a pushed out effective date. So sometimes we'll say, you know we can't do it in 90 days, but we could do it in six months. So they'll push it out to like January 1 of 2024. Normally I think a lot of members of the legislature will just do a default bill.

0:46:47.760 --> 0:47:17.630

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

And then you know, it'll like, for example, in Department of Licensing, we check what's called the prefilled introductions for the day and we'll go through and look at all of the bills that they dropped into the electronic hopper and see which bills have impacts for us. And as a policy analyst, reading those bills, I'll see, OK, this bill has a 90 day Sine Die effective date, but it requires a lot of work on DOLs, and we have to do a lot of programming changes in our system and those take a lot of time. So we'll request.

0:47:17.710 --> 0:47:51.760

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Send a request for amendment that will say we would like to recommend a new effective date for this reason and then it would have to go through that amendment process. If the Member had already determined that it was gonna take a lot of work or had done some communication with stakeholders beforehand to determine that, then they could just create a section when they're drafting the bill that says this bill will take effect January 1 of 2024. So it just kind of depends on how much advanced communication you have with the folks that are going to be impacted by the bill to determine if you'll.

0:47:52.120 --> 0:47:56.340

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Need to make that change or if you can just go ahead and include it from the beginning.

0:47:57.920 --> 0:48:13.930

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

And Kelsey, could you speak to our role as an advisory, you know, committee and this this whole legislative process? Well, when could we expect that, you know, either DOL will reach out to us or a member of the legislative body would reach out to us, if at all.

0:48:14.740 --> 0:48:44.630

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So this is kind of a complicated question and it's one that we get a lot from folks who are really involved in their industry like you all are. Normally the Department of Licensing doesn't do any direct outreach to our associations and our boards about specific bills that impact them because we're a nonpartisan organization. And so we don't want to be seen as promoting or opposing certain legislation. Normally a lot of the organizations and associations have.

0:48:45.250 --> 0:49:15.320

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Lobbyists who are checking these bills that come out like, you know, real estate, real estate, is massive in Washington. And so they have a lobbyist for their association that monitors that legislation and then can mobilize members of the organization to support or oppose a bill as need be. So I think that that's

really something that's on the industry to do themselves. But we always keep all of our stakeholders and our associations and boards updated on changes that DOL makes.

0:49:15.420 --> 0:49:46.10

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So like rulemaking, for example, we have different ListServes that you all can be connected to where anytime we're considering rulemaking or responding to legislation that is passed that requires us to do rulemaking, we'll always send out those updates to the folks so that they can be involved in the public hearings that we hold to comment on that. But legislation is something that we're strictly providing a DOL impact. So I think that it has to be on.

0:49:46.160 --> 0:49:59.630

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

You all, as engaged citizens, to be aware of the types of bills that are being dropped, and I'm happy to. I'm gonna pop into the chat the main legislative website. So if you go to [leg.wa.gov](http://leg.wa.gov).

0:50:0.710 --> 0:50:10.550

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

It's got all of the information there for all of the committees. That's where you can find all the links to TV-W if you wanna watch any of the committee hearings to follow bills you might be interested in.

0:50:11.100 --> 0:50:40.80

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

And trying to think that would be [leg.wa.gov](http://leg.wa.gov) and TV-W are the main resources that the public has to keep up to date on what's happening in the legislature. And I think that they have what's called GovDelivery, where folks can go on that website and then you can type in your e-mail and then click different subject matter. And so when bills are dropped or committees are meeting that are going to be discussing those issues, you'll get notified.

0:50:40.680 --> 0:50:59.870

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

So that you can kind of see what's happening in real time, but a lot of it's kind of similar to what happens at DOL. Well like we have to go on there and check really repeatedly for things that might have impacts to us. Which I know is a very long winded way of answering your question. But I think that those are just a couple of the resources that can be utilized.

0:51:1.440 --> 0:51:15.690

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

And so. So, Kelsey, what I heard is that as an Advisory Board here, we we are we don't really have input on anything on the legislative, on the RCW our our main input will be on the the the code right on the rules the WAC yes.

0:51:27.810 --> 0:51:28.110

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Uh.

0:51:15.700 --> 0:51:45.450

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Directly from DOL. But if there's something that you're really interested in, you know pursuing new legislation, that's definitely something to talk to your representative or your senators about. And they can assist with that, and or reach out to the program, see if you that like we also do agency request legislation at DOL. So that's something that we can take on if our licensees are really passionate about it or they see a major.

0:51:45.520 --> 0:51:48.730

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Obstacle or problem in their industry but.

0:51:49.470 --> 0:52:8.440

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

If you want to be involved on different legislation as it goes through the process, it has to be through public testimony, in committees or through that written testimony to like a bill sponsor or to a committee or something like that. So there's different ways to be engaged, but when it's with DOL, it will most likely be about that rulemaking.

0:52:9.200 --> 0:52:9.650

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Thank you.

0:52:10.370 --> 0:52:10.560

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Yeah.

0:52:16.790 --> 0:52:18.180

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

I see another hand out. Sylvia.

0:52:21.810 --> 0:52:30.80

Garcia, Sylvia

Sorry, I wasn't unmuted, just to clarify for some of the other meetings or members on the Board if someone wanted to.

0:52:31.780 --> 0:52:46.610

Garcia, Sylvia

Develop legislature or start it. they need to contact their representative or their senator with their idea, make an appointment to have a conversation. And that's kind of the starting point.

0:52:48.260 --> 0:53:21.330

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Yeah, I think that that's definitely the 1st place to go. And on that [led.wa.gov](http://led.wa.gov), if you don't know who your representative or your senator are, there's a spot that you can type in your address to figure out who all of your representatives are at the state and federal levels. And then if, let's say, you contact your representative or your senator and you're having trouble getting a response from them, there's also you can reach out to any of your any of the members of the legislature. Often, they'll refer you back to whoever your direct representative is for your legislative district.

0:53:21.440 --> 0:53:30.750

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

But sometimes it can be helpful, like if you want to pursue a bill related to cosmetology and you know that it often goes through, you know, the consumer protection.

0:53:31.870 --> 0:53:54.100

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Or the business, financial services and Trade Committee. You could go directly to the Chair and the Vice Chair of those committees and say, you know, I'm really interested in working on a piece of this legislation, you know, can you direct me to somebody who may also have interest in this? And that comes into kind of doing a little bit of research on what the members are interested in. A lot of them will have.

0:53:55.350 --> 0:54:6.900

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

Links to pages like to their own personal pages that talk about the, you know, the past legislation they've worked on or like their topics of interest. So that can definitely be a place to go to start.

0:54:8.630 --> 0:54:9.130

Garcia, Sylvia

Thank you.

0:54:9.660 --> 0:54:10.110

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

You're welcome.

0:54:14.140 --> 0:54:14.450

Stone, Kelsey (DOL)

OK.

0:54:13.880 --> 0:54:15.680

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Are there any other questions for Kelsey?

0:54:18.620 --> 0:54:24.160

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK, great. That concludes our annual training. We'll turn it back over to the Chair.

0:54:24.940 --> 0:54:38.20

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Great. And I think to be able to close this out, we are looking at public comments. I don't know if there's any public members that would like to make any comments, but the Board has an option to receive comments from the public unless the comment is related.

0:54:39.770 --> 0:55:2.990

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

To open investigation. Comments will be limited to 3 minutes per person. If you have any questions or concerns you'd like to address regarding the topic of today's meeting or you have specific questions



concerning your license or application status, please e-mail the e-mail that's being presented right there. So I guess we'll we'll wait just a few moments here to see if anybody has any public comments.

0:55:3.750 --> 0:55:4.810

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

We'll give it a minute.

0:55:5.250 --> 0:55:5.550

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

OK.

0:55:18.110 --> 0:55:18.450

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

OK.

0:55:16.890 --> 0:55:38.790

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Great. So hearing none, I I think that we can go ahead and move to conclude the meeting here. So we'll go ahead and, if there's no other comments, I'll go ahead and adjourn the meeting at 1:55 PM on Monday, December 12th and bid everyone a wonderful holiday and we will see you in 2023.

0:55:39.580 --> 0:55:42.350

Baur, Sandy (DOL)

Thank you everyone. I appreciate your time. Have a great day.

0:55:43.250 --> 0:55:43.710

Garcia, Sylvia (Board Member)

Bye.

0:55:42.930 --> 0:55:44.400

Trieu, Frank (Chair)

Thank you so much. Bye.