The House was called to order at 9:00 a.m. by the Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding). The Clerk called the roll and a quorum was present.

The flags were escorted to the rostrum by a Sergeant at Arms Color Guard, Pages Hannah Buri and John Bussey. The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) led the Chamber in the Pledge of Allegiance. The prayer was offered by Pastor Rob Steinbach, Seaside Church, Bremerton, Washington.

Reading of the Journal of the previous day was dispensed with and it was ordered to stand approved.

**RESOLUTION**

**HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2017-4620**, by Representative Stanford

WHEREAS, Pets provide companionship to sixty-five percent of United States households; and

WHEREAS, Each year, over 2.4 million healthy and adoptable cats and dogs are put down in animal shelters due to a lack of critical resources and public awareness; and

WHEREAS, Nearly ninety percent of pets living in poverty, and ninety-eight percent of community (feral and stray) cats are unaltered; and

WHEREAS, Spaying and neutering has been shown to dramatically reduce the number of animals who are put down in animal shelters; and

WHEREAS, Programs exist to assist with the cost of spaying or neutering pets living in poverty and community cats; and

WHEREAS, On "World Spay Day" in 2016, veterinarians, national and local animal protection organizations, and private citizens worked together to ensure the spaying or neutering of tens of thousands of pets and community cats; and

WHEREAS, Veterinarians, national and local animal protection organizations, and private citizens have joined together again to advocate the spaying or neutering of pets and community cats on "World Spay Day" 2017;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Washington State House of Representatives honor the Humane Society of the United States' designation of February 28, 2017, as "World Spay Day."

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4620 was adopted.

There being no objection, the House advanced to the third order of business.

**MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

February 27, 2017

MR. SPEAKER:

The Senate has passed:

SENATE BILL NO. 5041,
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5046,
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5051,
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5161,
SENATE BILL NO. 5244,
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5322,
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5472,
and the same are herewith transmitted.

Hunter G. Goodman, Secretary

There being no objection, the House advanced to the fourth order of business.

**INTRODUCTION & FIRST READING**

**SB 5125** by Senators Braun, Conway, Rossi and Wilson

AN ACT Relating to defining independent contractor relationships in the context of real estate licensing; and amending RCW 18.85.011.

Referred to Committee on Business & Financial Services.

There being no objection, the bill listed on the day’s introduction sheet under the fourth order of business was referred to the committee so designated.

There being no objection, the House advanced to the sixth order of business.

**SECOND READING**

**HOUSE BILL NO. 1010**, by Representatives Shea, Taylor, Holy, Short, McCaslin, Pike, Haler and Young

Directing the department of ecology to submit an annual report to the legislature detailing the department’s participation in interagency agreements.

The bill was read the second time.
There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1010 was substituted for House Bill No. 1010 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1010 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Shea and Fitzgibbon spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1010.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1010, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yea s, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1010, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1279, by Representative Pettigrew

Concerning school safety drills.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1279 was substituted for House Bill No. 1279 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1279 was read the second time.

With the consent of the House, amendment (067) was withdrawn.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Pettigrew and Manweller spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1279.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1279, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yea s, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1279, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1395, by Representatives Peterson and Koster

Allowing public transportation benefit area authorities to use job order contracts and procedure.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Peterson and Koster spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1395.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1395, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yea s, 96; Nays, 2; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1395, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.


Creating Washington state aviation special license plates.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Dent and Fey spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1400.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1400, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 94; Nays, 4; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1400, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1507, by Representatives Holy and Hudgins

Enhancing election reconciliation reports.

The bill was read the second time.

Representative Bergquist moved the adoption of the striking amendment (050):

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following: 

"Sec. 1. RCW 29A.60.235 and 2011 c 10 s 62 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The county auditor shall prepare((, make publicly available at the auditor's office or on the auditor's web site, and submit)) at the time of certification an election reconciliation report that discloses the following information:

((1))) (a) The number of registered voters;

((2))) (b) The number of ballots issued;

((3))) (c) The number of ballots received;

((4))) (d) The number of ballots counted;

((5))) (e) The number of ballots rejected;

((6))) (f) The number of provisional ballots issued;

((7))) (g) The number of provisional ballots received;

((8))) (h) The number of provisional ballots counted;

((9))) (i) The number of provisional ballots rejected;

((10))) (j) The number of federal write-in ballots received;

((11))) (k) The number of federal write-in ballots counted;"
((12))) (l) The number of federal write-in ballots rejected;

((13))) (m) The number of overseas and service ballots issued by mail, email, web site link, or facsimile;

((14))) (n) The number of overseas and service ballots received by mail, email, or facsimile;

((15))) (o) The number of overseas and service ballots counted by mail, email, or facsimile;

((16))) (p) The number of overseas and service ballots rejected by mail, email, or facsimile;

((17))) (q) The number of non-overseas and non-service ballots sent by email, web site link, or facsimile;

(r) The number of non-overseas and non-service ballots received by email or facsimile,

(s) The number of non-overseas and non-service ballots that were rejected for:

(i) Failing to send an original or hard copy of the ballot by the certification deadline; or

(ii) Any other reason, including the reason for rejection;

(t) The number of voters credited with voting; and

((18))) (u) Any other information the auditor or secretary of state deems necessary to reconcile the number of ballots counted with the number of voters credited with voting.

(2) The county auditor must make the report available to the public at the auditor’s office and must publish the report on the auditor’s web site at the time of certification. The county auditor must submit the report to the secretary of state at the time of certification in any form determined by the secretary of state.

(3)(a) The secretary of state must collect the reconciliation reports from each county auditor and prepare a statewide reconciliation report for each state primary and general election. The report may be produced in a form determined by the secretary that includes the information as described in this subsection (3). The report must be prepared and published on the secretary of state's web site within two months after the last county's election results have been certified.

(b) The state report must include a comparison among counties on rates of votes received, counted, and rejected, including provisional, write-in, overseas ballots, and ballots transmitted electronically. The comparison information may be in the form of rankings, percentages, or other relevant quantifiable data that can be used to measure performance and trends.

(c) The state report must also include an analysis of the data that can be used to develop a better understanding of election administration and policy. The analysis must combine data, as available, over multiple years to provide broader comparisons and trends regarding voter registration and turnout and ballot counting. The analysis must incorporate national election statistics to the extent such information is available.”

Representatives Bergquist and Holy spoke in favor of the adoption of the striking amendment.

Amendment (050) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Holy and Hudgins spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1507.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1507, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1507, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1568, by Representatives Pettigrew, Macri, Harris, Bergquist and Farrell

Creating Fred Hutch special license plates.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1568 was substituted for House Bill No. 1568 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1568 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the was placed on final passage.

Representatives Pettigrew and Orcutt spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1568.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1568, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 95; Nays, 3; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


Voting nay: Representatives Sawyer, Shea and Taylor.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1568, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1648, by Representatives Stonier, Frame, Peterson, Harris, Vick, Wylie and Pike

Concerning county treasurer administrative efficiencies.

The bill was read the second time.

Representative Volz moved the adoption of the striking amendment (037):

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"Sec. 1. RCW 84.56.020 and 2014 c 13 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The county treasurer must be the receiver and collector of all taxes extended upon the tax rolls of the county, whether levied for state, county, school, bridge, road, municipal or other purposes, and also of all fines, forfeitures or penalties received by any person or officer for the use of his or her county. No treasurer may accept tax payments or issue receipts for the same until the treasurer has completed the tax roll for the current year's collection and provided notification of the completion of the roll. Notification may be accomplished electronically, by posting a notice in the office, or through other written communication as determined by the treasurer. All ((taxes upon)) real and personal property taxes and assessments made payable by the provisions of this title are due and payable to the county treasurer on or before the thirtieth day of April and, except as provided in this section, ((shall be)) are delinquent after that date.

(2) Each tax statement must include a notice that checks for payment of taxes may be made payable to "Treasurer of . . . . . . County" or other appropriate office, but tax statements may not include any suggestion that checks may be made payable to the name of the individual holding the office of treasurer nor any other individual.

(3) When the total amount of tax or special assessments on personal property or on any lot, block or tract of real property payable by one person is fifty dollars or more, and if one-half of such tax ((be)) is paid on or before the thirtieth day of April, the remainder of such tax is due and payable on or before the following thirty-first day of October ((following and shall be)) and is delinquent after that date.

(4) When the total amount of tax or special assessments on any lot, block or
tract of real property or on any mobile home payable by one person is fifty dollars or more, and if one-half of such tax ((be)) is paid after the thirtieth day of April but before the thirty-first day of October, together with the applicable interest and penalty on the full amount of tax payable for that year, the remainder of such tax is due and payable on or before the following thirty-first day of October ((following)) and is delinquent after that date.

(5) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, delinquent taxes under this section are subject to interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum computed on a monthly basis on the amount of tax delinquent from the date of delinquency until paid. Interest must be calculated at the rate in effect at the time of the tax payment ((of the tax)), regardless of when the taxes were first delinquent. In addition, delinquent taxes under this section are subject to penalties as follows:

(a) A penalty of three percent of the amount of tax delinquent is assessed on the tax delinquent on June 1st of the year in which the tax is due.

(b) An additional penalty of eight percent is assessed on the ((amount of tax)) delinquent tax amount on December 1st of the year in which the tax is due.

(c) If a taxpayer is successfully participating in a partial payment ((agreement under subsection (11)(b) of this section)) program pursuant to subsection (13) of this section, the county treasurer may not assess additional penalties on delinquent taxes that are included within the payment agreement. Interest and penalties that have been assessed prior to the payment agreement remain due and payable as provided in the payment agreement.

(6)(a) When real property taxes become delinquent and prior to the filing of the certificate of delinquency, the treasurer is authorized to assess and collect tax foreclosure avoidance costs.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "tax foreclosure avoidance costs" means those ((costs that can be identified specifically)) direct costs associated with the administration of properties subject to and prior to foreclosure. Tax foreclosure avoidance costs include:

(i) Compensation of employees for the time devoted ((and identified specifically)) to administering the avoidance of property foreclosure; and

(ii) The cost of materials, services, or equipment acquired, consumed, or expended ((specifically for the purpose of)) in administering tax foreclosure avoidance prior to the filing of a certificate of delinquency.

(c) When tax foreclosure avoidance costs are collected, ((the tax foreclosure avoidance costs)) such costs must be credited to the county treasurer service fund account, except as otherwise directed.

(d) For purposes of chapter 84.64 RCW, any taxes, interest, or penalties deemed delinquent under this section remain delinquent until such time as all taxes, interest, and penalties for the tax year in which the taxes were first due and payable have been paid in full.

(7) Subsection (5) of this section notwithstanding, no interest or penalties may be assessed during any period of armed conflict ((on)) regarding delinquent taxes imposed on the personal residences owned by active duty military personnel who are participating as part of one of the branches of the military involved in the conflict and assigned to a duty station outside the territorial boundaries of the United States.

(8) During a state of emergency declared under RCW 43.06.010(12), the county treasurer, on his or her own motion or at the request of any taxpayer affected by the emergency, may grant extensions of the due date of any taxes payable under this section as the treasurer deems proper.

(9) All collections of interest on delinquent taxes must be credited to the county current expense fund.

(10) For purposes of this chapter, "interest" means both interest and penalties.

(11) The direct cost of foreclosure and sale of real property, and the direct fees and costs of distraint and sale of personal property, for delinquent taxes, must, when collected, be credited to the operation and maintenance fund of the county treasurer prosecuting the foreclosure or distraint or sale; and must be used by the county treasurer as a
revolving fund to defray the cost of further foreclosure, distraint, and sale because of delinquent taxes without regard to budget limitations and not subject to indirect costs of other charges.

(12)(a) For purposes of this chapter, and in accordance with this section and RCW 36.29.190, the treasurer may collect taxes, assessments, fees, rates, interest, and charges by electronic billing and payment. Electronic billing and payment may be used as an option by the taxpayer, but the treasurer may not require the use of electronic billing and payment. Electronic bill presentment and payment may be on a monthly or other periodic basis as the treasurer deems proper for delinquent tax year payments only or for prepayments of current tax. All prepayments must be paid in full by the due date specified in (b) of this subsection. Payments on past due taxes must include collection of the oldest delinquent year, which includes interest and taxes within a twelve-month period, prior to filing a certificate of delinquency under chapter 84.64 RCW or distraint pursuant to RCW 84.56.070.

(b) The treasurer must provide, by electronic means or otherwise, a payment agreement that provides for payment of current year taxes, inclusive of prepayment collection charges. The treasurer may provide, by electronic means or otherwise, a payment agreement for payment of past due delinquencies, which must also require current year taxes to be paid timely. The payment agreement must be signed by the taxpayer and treasurer prior to the sending of an electronic or alternative bill, which includes a payment plan for current year taxes. The treasurer may accept partial payment of current and delinquent taxes including interest and penalties using electronic bill presentment and payments.

(c) All taxes upon real and personal property made payable by the provisions of this title are due and payable to the treasurer on or before the thirtieth day of April and are delinquent after that date. The remainder of the tax is due and payable on or before the following thirty-first of October and is delinquent after that date. All other assessments, fees, rates, and charges are delinquent after the due date.

(d) A county treasurer may authorize payment of past due property taxes, penalties, and interest under this chapter by electronic funds transfers on a monthly basis. Delinquent taxes are subject to interest and penalties, as provided in subsection (5) of this section.

(12)(d) The treasurer must pay any collection costs, investment earnings, or both on past due payments or prepayments to the credit of a county treasurer service fund account to be created and used only for the payment of expenses incurred by the treasurer, without limitation, in administering the system for collecting prepayments.

(13) The treasurer may accept partial payment of current and delinquent taxes including interest and penalties by any means authorized.

(14) For purposes of this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Electronic billing and payment" means statements, invoices, or bills that are created, delivered, and paid using the internet. The term includes an automatic electronic payment from a person’s checking account, debit account, or credit card.

(b) "Internet" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.270.010.
the county: PROVIDED, That the term "taxpayer" as used in this section shall refer to the person entering which taxes are delinquent and the amounts for each year. Except as provided otherwise in this section, the treasurer must provide a printed notice or electronically publish, at the expense of the county, information for each taxpayer, regarding the amount of real and personal property, and the name of each tax and levy made on the same. The county treasurer must be the sole collector of all taxes, current or delinquent.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "taxpayer" means any person charged, or whose property is charged, with property taxes.

(3) The person to be notified under this section is the person whose name appears on the tax roll herein mentioned: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That:

(a) No name so appears the person to be notified is that person shown by the treasurer's tax rolls or duplicate tax receipts of any preceding year as the payer of the tax last paid on the property in question.

(b) The real property taxes are paid by a bank, as defined in RCW 62A.1-201, the name of each tax and levy in the property tax information on the county treasurer's web site satisfies the notice requirements of this section.

Sec. 3. RCW 82.45.090 and 2009 c 350 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except for a sale of a beneficial interest in real property where no instrument evidencing the sale is recorded in the official real property records of the county in which the property is located, the tax imposed by this chapter must be paid to and collected by the treasurer of the county within which is located the real property that was sold. In collecting the tax the county treasurer must act as agent for the state. The county treasurer must cause a verification of payment evidencing satisfaction of the lien to be affixed to the instrument of sale or conveyance prior to its recording or to the real estate excise tax affidavit in the case of used mobile home sales and used floating home sales. A receipt issued by the county treasurer for the payment of the tax imposed under this chapter is evidence of the satisfaction of the lien imposed in this section and may be recorded in the manner prescribed for recording satisfactions of mortgages. No instrument of sale or conveyance evidencing a sale subject to the tax may be accepted by the county auditor for filing or recording until the tax is paid and the verification of payment affixed thereto; in case the tax is not due on the transfer, the instrument may not be so accepted until suitable notation of such fact has been made on the instrument by the treasurer. (Any time there is a)

At the sale of a used mobile home, used manufactured home, used park model, or used floating home that has not been title eliminated, property taxes must be current in order to complete the processing of the real estate excise tax affidavit or other documents transferring title. Verification that the property taxes are current must be noted on the mobile home real estate excise tax affidavit or on a form approved by the county treasurer. For the purposes of this subsection, "mobile home," "manufactured home," and "park model" have the same meaning as provided in RCW 59.20.030.

(2) For a sale of a beneficial interest in real property where a tax is due under this chapter and where no instrument is recorded in the official real property records of the county in which the property is located, the sale must be reported to the department of revenue within five days from the sale date on such returns or forms and according to such procedures as the department may prescribe. Such forms or returns must be signed or electronically signed by both the transferor and the transferee and must be accompanied by payment of the tax due.

(3) Any person who intentionally makes a false statement on any return or form required to be filed with the department under this chapter is guilty of perjury under chapter 9A.72 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. 2014 c 13 s 3 (uncodified) is repealed."
There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Stonier and Appleton spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwell presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1648.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1648, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 1; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


Voting nay: Representative Klippert.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2016, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2016, by Representatives DeBolt, Hayes, Stanford, Doglio and Muri

Concerning midwifery and doula services for incarcerated women.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 2016 was substituted for House Bill No. 2016 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2016 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives DeBolt and Cody spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwell presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2016.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 2016, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 1; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


Voting nay: Representative Klippert.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 2016, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4008, by Representative Morris

Requesting that the Bonneville Power Administration consider a rate design for the Eastern Intertie that eliminates or reduces the transmission rate associated with that part of the Eastern Intertie known as the Montana Intertie.

The joint memorial was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Joint Memorial No. 4008 was substituted for House Joint Memorial No. 4008 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4008 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Morris and DeBolt spoke in favor of the passage of the joint memorial.

The Speaker (Representative Orwell presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Joint Memorial No. 4008.
ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Joint Memorial No. 4008, and the joint memorial passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


Voting nay: Representatives DeBolt, Harris, Orcutt and Smith.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1038, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1081, by Representatives Kirby and Vick

Authorizing funeral planning and funeral services as noninsurance benefits under group life and disability insurance policies.

The bill was read the second time.

Representative Kirby moved the adoption of the striking amendment (040):

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

Sec. 1. RCW 48.24.280 and 2016 c 143 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A life insurer may include the following noninsurance benefits as part of a policy or certificate of group life insurance, with the prior approval of the commissioner:

(a) Will preparation services;
(b) Financial planning and estate planning services;
(c) Probate and estate settlement services;
(d) Grief counseling; (and)
(e) Funeral planning and funeral services, but it must be disclosed that this noninsurance benefit does not constitute an insurance funded prearrangement contract, pursuant to RCW 18.39.255; and
(f) Such other services as the commissioner may identify by rule.

(2) The commissioner may adopt rules to regulate the disclosure of noninsurance
benefits permitted under this section, including but not limited to guidelines regarding the coverage provided under the policy or certificate of insurance.

(3) Those providing the services listed in subsection (1) of this section must be appropriately licensed.

(4) This section does not require the commissioner to approve any particular proposed noninsurance benefit. The commissioner may disapprove any proposed noninsurance benefit that the commissioner determines may tend to promote or facilitate the violation of any other section of this title.

(5) This section does not expand, limit, or otherwise affect the authority and ethical obligations of those who are authorized by the state supreme court to practice law in this state. This section does not limit the prohibition against the unauthorized practice of law under chapter 2.48 RCW.

(6) This section does not affect the application of chapter 21.20 RCW.

Sec. 2. RCW 48.21.380 and 2016 c 143 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A disability insurer may include the following noninsurance benefits as part of a policy or certificate of group disability insurance, with the prior approval of the commissioner and where such benefits bear a reasonable relationship to the disability insurance with which they are intended to be offered:

(a) Will preparation services;

(b) Financial planning and estate planning services;

(c) Probate and estate settlement services;

(d) Grief counseling;

(e) Funeral planning and funeral services, but it must be disclosed that this noninsurance benefit does not constitute an insurance funded prearrangement contract, pursuant to RCW 18.39.255; and

(f) Such other services as the commissioner may identify by rule.

(2) The commissioner may adopt rules to regulate the disclosure of noninsurance benefits permitted under this section, including but not limited to guidelines regarding the coverage provided under the policy or certificate of insurance.

(3) Those providing the services listed in subsection (1) of this section must be appropriately licensed.

(4) This section does not require the commissioner to approve any particular proposed noninsurance benefit. The commissioner may disapprove any proposed noninsurance benefit that the commissioner determines may tend to promote or facilitate the violation of any other section of this title.

(5) This section does not expand, limit, or otherwise affect the authority and ethical obligations of those who are authorized by the state supreme court to practice law in this state. This section does not limit the prohibition against the unauthorized practice of law under chapter 2.48 RCW.

(6) This section does not affect the application of chapter 21.20 RCW.

(7) This section does not affect wellness programs as described in RCW 48.30.140(6)."

Correct the title.

Representatives Kirby and Vick spoke in favor of the adoption of the striking amendment.

Amendment (040) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Kirby and Vick spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1081.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 1081, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

FIFTY FIRST DAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2017

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1081, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1417, by Representatives Hudgins and Smith

Concerning the harmonization of the open public meetings act with the public records act in relation to information technology security matters.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1417 was substituted for House Bill No. 1417 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1417 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Hudgins and Koster spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1417.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1417, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yea's, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1437, by Representatives Pollet, Stambaugh, Orwall, Tarleton, Macri, Bergquist, Stanford and Dolan

Adding a faculty member to the board of regents at the research universities.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Pollet, Wilcox and Holy spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1437.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1437, and the bill passed the House by the following vote:  Yeas, 89; Nays, 9; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1437, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1560, by Representatives Stanford, Chandler, Ormsby, Harris, Bergquist, Fey, Stonier, Peterson and Doglio

Addressing plan membership default provisions in the public employees' retirement system, the teachers' retirement system, and the school employees' retirement system.
The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representative Stanford spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1560.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1560, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 91; Nays, 7; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


Voting nay: Representatives Buys, Fitzgibbon, Graves, Holy, Stokesbary, Taylor and Vick.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1560, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1931, by Representatives Hayes, Macri, McDonald and Jinkins

Concerning the posting of child abuse and neglect mandated reporter requirements.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Hayes and Kagi spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1931.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1931, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1931, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1965, by Representatives Lovick and Irwin

Standardizing the collection and distribution of criminal records.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Lovick and Rodne spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1965.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1965, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

Tarleton, Taylor, Tharinger, Van Werven, Vick, Volz, J. Walsh, Wilcox, Wylie, Young and Mr. Speaker.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1965, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1983, by Representatives Dye, Riccelli and Dent

Reducing the population requirement in a consortium of counties in order to operate a juvenile correctional facility.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Dye and Kagi spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1983.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1983, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


Voting nay: Representatives Pollet and Stanford.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2038, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2097, by Representatives Stanford, Fitzgibbon, Ortiz-Self, Senn, Pettigrew, Jinkins, Kagi, Lytton, Ormsby, Peterson, Pollet, Ryu, Farrell, Santos, Appleton and Macri

Limiting disclosure of information about the religious affiliation of individuals.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Stanford, Rodne, Shea, Senn, Klippert and Kraft spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 2097.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 2097, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 2097, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1320, by Representatives Reeves, McDonald, Dolan, Stambaugh, Kilduff, Ryu, Klippert, Tarleton, Appleton, Sawyer, Jinkins, Bergquist, Pellicciotti, McBride and Riccelli

Concerning certain gold star license plate qualified applicants and recipients. Revised for 1st Substitute: Concerning certain gold star license plate qualified applicants.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1320 was substituted for House Bill No. 1320 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1320 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Reeves and Orcutt spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1320.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1320, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yea's, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1320, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1341, by Representatives Bergquist, McCaslin, Stonier, Muri and Pollet

Concerning professional certification for teachers and school administrators.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Second Substitute House Bill No. 1341 was substituted for House Bill No. 1341 and the second substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1341 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Bergquist and McCaslin spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 1341.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Second Substitute House Bill No. 1341, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1341, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1526, by Representatives Griffey, Kilduff, MacEwen, Muri, Dent, Hayes, Haler, Smith and Pollet

Exempting multipurpose senior citizen centers from property taxation.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1526 was substituted for House Bill No. 1526 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1526 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Griffey and Frame spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1526.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1526, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yea’s, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1586, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1586, by Representatives Macri and Cody

Concerning dental professions.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1586 was substituted for House Bill No. 1586 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1586 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representative Macri spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1586.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1586, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yea’s, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1586, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1676, by Representatives Sullivan, Hansen, Goodman, Rodne, Shea, Ortiz-Self and Tarleton

Concerning crimes involving a dog guide or service animal.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.
Representatives Sullivan and Rodne spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Representative Klippert spoke against the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1676.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1676, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 89; Nays, 9; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1741, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1235, by Representatives Riccelli, Harris, Stonier, Bergquist, Caldier, Robinson, Nealey, Stokesbary, Jinkins, McBride, Goodman, Ryu, Frame, Gregerson, Dolan and Ormsby

Assessing physical education practices in public schools.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1235 was substituted for House Bill No. 1235 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1741 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Slatter and Hargrove spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1741.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1741, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 78; Nays, 20; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1741, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.
ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1235, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 87; Nays, 11; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1470, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1627, by Representatives Ryu and McBride

Addressing nonprofit corporation facilities financing by the Washington state housing finance commission.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Ryu and McCabe spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1627.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1470, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 68; Nays, 30; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1627, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 2064, by Representatives Shea, Blake, Taylor, Condotta, Buys, Kloba and Ormsby

Removing industrial hemp from the scope of the uniform controlled substances act.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Shea and Sawyer spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 2064.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 2064, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 2064, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1521, by Representatives Dolan, Doglio, Ormsby, Appleton, Bergquist and Pollet

Removing the requirement that an employee must work at least six months before taking vacation leave.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1521 was substituted for House Bill No. 1521 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1521 was read the second time.

Representative Stokesbary moved the adoption of amendment (092):

On page 3, beginning on line 37, strike all of section 4 and insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. This act takes effect July 1, 2019."

Correct the title.

Representatives Stokesbary and Graves spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Representative Hudgins spoke against the adoption of the amendment.

Division was demanded and the demand was sustained. The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) divided the House. The result was 48 - YEAS; 50 - NAYS.

Amendment (092) was not adopted.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

There being no objection, the House deferred action on SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1521, and the bill held its place on the third reading calendar.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1036, by Representatives Harmsworth, Kirby, Short and Muri

Concerning business practices of registered tow truck operators by authorizing electronic records creation and storage.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1036 was substituted for House Bill No. 1036 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1036 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1036 was substituted for House Bill No. 1036 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1036 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Harmsworth and Clibborn spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1036.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1036, and the bill passed the
HOUSE by the following vote: Yea s, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1218, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1218, by Representatives Fey, McCaslin and Goodman

Modifying when towing fees terminate.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1218 was substituted for House Bill No. 1218 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1218 was read the second time.

With the consent of the House, amendment (036) was withdrawn.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Fey, Orcutt and Buys spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1218.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1218, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1036, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1616, by Representatives McBride, Johnson, Stanford, Pollet and Jinkins

Clarifying the type of land eligible for purchase under the affordable housing land acquisition revolving loan fund program.

The bill was read the second time.

With the consent of the House, amendment (066) was withdrawn.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives McBride, McCabe, Manweller and Springer spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1616.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1616, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 79; Nays, 19; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1616, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1845, by Representatives Vick, Kirby and Haler

Concerning the delivery of insurance notices and documents by electronic means.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1845 was substituted for House Bill No. 1845 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1845 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Vick and Kirby spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1845.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1845, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yea's, 98; Nays, 0; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1232, by Representatives Clibborn, Macri, Rodne, Caldier, Jinkins and Goodman

Concerning the timing and content of disclosures by continuing care retirement communities.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1232 was substituted for House Bill No. 1232 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.
SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1232 was read the second time.

Representative Schmick moved the adoption of amendment (077):

On page 3, beginning on line 10, after "accountant" strike all material through "actuary" on line 12

On page 4, line 26, after "The" strike "receipt" and insert "availability"

On page 4, beginning on line 27, after "18.390.060" strike all material through "18.390.030" on line 28

Representative Schmick spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Representative Clibborn spoke against the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (077) was not adopted.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representative Clibborn spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Representative Schmick spoke against the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1232.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1232, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 64; Nays, 34; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1232, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1494, by Representative Morris

Concerning private road maintenance agreements.

The bill was read the second time.

Representative MacEwen moved the adoption of the striking amendment (074):

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Easement" means a nonpossessory interest in the land of another that entitles the holders of an interest in the easement to a private road for ingress and egress, embodying the right to pass across another's land.

(2) "Holders of an interest in an easement" or "holder" means those with a legal right to use the easement, including the owner of the land across which the easement passes if the owner of the land has the legal right to use the easement.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) The holders of an interest in any easement shall maintain the easement. However, nothing in this section prohibits agreements that allow maintenance obligations, including costs, to be allocated to fewer than all holders of an interest in an easement.

(b) An agreement under (a) of this subsection may be recorded in the real property records with the county auditor in the county or counties in which the easement is located. A failure to record the agreement does not affect the enforceability of the agreement among the parties to the agreement and any other person with notice of the agreement.

(b) An agreement under (a) of this subsection, in the absence of an agreement under subsection (2) of this section, the reasonable and necessary cost of maintaining the easement must be shared by each holder of an interest in the easement
in proportion to the use made of the easement by each holder.

(b) Each holder of an interest in an easement is solely responsible for damage caused to the easement because of the holder's negligence or abnormal or excessive use. The holder shall repair the damage at his or her own expense.

(4)(a) Unless inconsistent with an agreement between the holders of an interest in an easement, in determining proportionate use and settling conflicts the following factors may be considered: (i) The frequency of use by the holders; (ii) the scope of use by the holders, which may be determined by dividing the distance of total usage of all holders into the distance of total usage of each holder; and (iii) the size and weight of vehicles used by the holders.

(b) Unless inappropriate, based on the factors contained in (a) of this subsection or other relevant factors, the costs for regular and routine maintenance of the easement and the costs of repair of the easement damaged by natural disasters or other events for which all holders of an interest in the easement are blameless may be shared on the basis of percentages resulting from dividing the distance of total usage of all holders into the usage distance of each holder.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1)(a) A civil action for money damages, specific performance, or contribution may be brought in a court of competent jurisdiction against a holder if:

(i) The holder fails to maintain the easement according to an agreement; or

(ii) After receiving a demand in writing sent certified mail, return receipt requested, the holder fails to pay, within sixty days of the date of the written demand, the holder's proportion of the cost for maintaining the easement as indicated under section 2 of this act.

(b) An action under this section may be brought against a holder of an interest in the easement by one or more of the other holders either jointly or severally.

(2)(a) In an action brought under this section, the court may order any equitable relief that may be just under the circumstances; and

(b) The court shall award the prevailing party all court costs, arbitration fees, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

(3) Unless the parties are subject to mandatory arbitration under chapter 7.06 RCW, any holder of an interest in an easement may apply to the court of competent jurisdiction where the easement is located and that has jurisdiction over the amount in controversy for the appointment of an impartial arbitrator to apportion the cost, and the matter may be arbitrated as provided in chapter 7.04A RCW. The application may be made before, during, or after performance of the maintenance work.

(4) Nothing in this chapter imposes a maintenance obligation on the holder of an interest in an easement based on the maintenance provisions in an instrument creating the easement if the holder is not a party to the instrument, whether the instrument is recorded or not, after the holder ceases to use the easement.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, this chapter applies to all easements existing on or created after January 1, 2018.

(2) This chapter does not apply to any entity regulated under chapter 76.09 RCW or railroad company or affiliate, or any easement or right-of-way held by any agency or department of the state, any political subdivision of the state, any public service company as defined in either RCW 80.04.010 or 81.04.010, or any public or private utility provider.

(3) Nothing in this chapter authorizes the impairment of a maintenance agreement existing on or before January 1, 2018.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) A city or town may not authorize the financing for the construction, reconstruction, or repair of a private roadway under this chapter unless the city or town receives a petition signed by the owners abutting the roadway, according to the records of the county within which the roadway is located, constituting an aggregate amount of the majority of the lineal frontage upon the contemplated roadway improvement.

(2) A petition submitted under this section must set forth the nature and territorial extent of the proposed roadway improvement and the fact that the petition signers are the owners, according to the records of the county within which the roadway is located, of a majority of the lineal frontage upon the contemplated roadway improvement. The petition must also state the financial contribution that will be provided by each of the property
owners abutting the portion of the roadway improvement and a proposed timeline for completing the roadway improvement.

(3) Upon the filing of a petition under this section, the city or town must determine whether the petition is sufficient. If the city or town finds the petition to be sufficient, the city or town may adopt a resolution under section 7 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A city or town may construct, reconstruct, and repair private roadways when the city or town receives a petition under section 5 of this act and adopts a resolution required under section 7 of this act. From any available funds, the city or town may either pay the entire costs of the construction, reconstruction, or repair, or contribute a portion of the funds to pay the costs of such improvements.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) Under this chapter, a city or town may only undertake the construction, reconstruction, or repair of a private roadway pursuant to a resolution of the legislative body of the city or town. The resolution must state whether all or a specified portion of the cost of the improvements will be borne by the abutting property owners at their own cost and expense as provided in the petition under section 5 of this act. The amount of cost and expense borne by the abutting property owners, as provided in the resolution, may not exceed the amount specified in the petition under section 5 of this act. If the abutting owners are required to pay for all or a portion of the costs of the improvements and fail to pay for the costs, the city or town may perform and complete the improvements and assess the cost against the abutting owners for the portion of costs attributable to the property owners in the manner provided in the petition, but adjusted for any modifications authorized under this subsection. The city or town may not increase the total amount of funds that will be contributed by the abutting property owners in excess of the amount specified in the petition submitted under section 5 of this act, but the resolution may modify the amount contributed by each property owner to reflect a more fair allocation among the property owners.

(2) Any resolution submitted under subsection (1) of this section must include a declaration of public use that specifically identifies the significant public uses necessitating the construction, reconstruction, or repair of a private roadway.

(3) If the abutting owners are required to pay for all or a portion of the costs of the improvements as provided under subsection (1) of this section, the cost assigned to each property owner must be consistent with the allocated contribution amounts specified on the petition, but adjusted for any modifications authorized under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The legislative body of the city or town must provide a public hearing on the resolution prior to its adoption. Notice of the public hearing on the resolution must be published in the official newspaper or regularly published official publication of the city or town for two consecutive weeks before the time of hearing. At least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing, the city or town must provide notice of the date of the hearing to each owner or reputed owner of the abutting property by mailing to the owner or reputed owner of the property a notice of the date of hearing at the address shown on the tax rolls of the county treasurer. An affidavit must be filed with the city or town before the hearing showing that notice, by publication and mailing, was made as required in this section. The hearing may be postponed to a definite date until the hearing is held. At the hearing, the legislative body of the city or town must hear persons who appear for or against the improvement and determine whether it will proceed with the improvement; whether it will make any changes to the original plan; and what the changes will be, if any. This action may be taken by motion adopted in a manner as determined by the legislative body.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. When all or any portion of the cost is to be assessed against abutting property owners, the city or town may create a "private roadway construction fund No. . . . ." to be numbered differently for each improvement and with warrants drawn on this fund the cost of the respective improvements may be paid. The city or town may loan the amounts necessary to pay any costs of the improvement loan to the private roadway construction fund. If assessments are made for the improvement, then payments for the improvement must be paid into the particular private roadway improvement fund. If any funds are available over the amounts necessary to pay outstanding warrants, any advances or loans made to
the fund must be repaid. If warrants are drawn on any such fund that are not paid for lack of sufficient funds, they must be stamped as such and bear interest until called and paid at a rate established by the city or town by resolution.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. If any portion of the costs are to be assessed against the abutting property by the city or town, an assessment roll must be prepared by the proper official of the city or town and must conform with the allocation of costs specified in the petition submitted under section 5 of this act, but adjusted for any modifications authorized under this section. The assessment roll must describe the property assessed; state the name of the owner or that the owner is unknown and fix the amount of the assessment. The assessment roll must be filed with the appropriate official of the city or town. When the assessment roll is properly filed, the city or town must, by resolution, fix a date for hearing the proposed assessment roll and direct the clerk of the city or town to give notice of the hearing and the time and place of the hearing. The notice of hearing must be mailed to the person whose name appears on the county treasurer's tax roll as the owner or reputed owner of the property at the address shown on the tax roll, and must be published before the date fixed for the hearing for two consecutive weeks in the official newspaper or regular official publication of the city. The notice must be mailed and first publication made at least ten days before the hearing date. Proof of mailing and publication must be made by affidavit and must be filed with the appropriate official of the city or town before the date fixed for the hearing. Following the hearing the city or town must by resolution affirm, modify, or reject or order recasting of the assessment roll. An appeal may be filed with the superior court from the ordinance confirming the assessment roll in the same manner as provided for appeals from the assessment roll in chapters 35.43 through 35.54 RCW. Whenever the deed is issued after the sale therein provided, the regularity, validity, and correctness of the proceedings relating to such improvement and the assessment therefor is final and conclusive and no action may thereafter be brought by or in behalf of any person to set aside such deed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. The city or town must by resolution provide whether the full amount of the assessment must be paid in one payment or whether it may be paid in installments and must prescribe the time and amount of such payments. If to be paid in installments, the city or town may by resolution provide for interest on unpaid installments and fix the rate of interest.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. The assessment roll, as affirmed or modified by the city or town, must be filed with the treasurer of the city or town for collection, and the amount of the assessment roll including interest, if any, becomes a lien against the property described therein from the date of the filing. Whenever any payment on any assessment or installment is delinquent and unpaid for a period of thirty days or more, the lien may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect as provided in chapters 35.43 through 35.54 RCW. Whenever the deed is issued after the sale therein provided, the regularity, validity, and correctness of the proceedings relating to such improvement and the assessment therefor is final and conclusive and no action may thereafter be brought by or in behalf of any person to set aside such deed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Private roadway" means every way or place in private ownership and used for travel of vehicles by the owner or those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons. "Private roadway" does not include a road or road segment, other than a residential access road, that crosses land that meets the definition of forestland in RCW 76.09.020.

(2) "Public use" means the use of a private roadway by a governmental entity related to police or fire protection services or any other governmental service requiring the use of a private roadway as the vehicular roadway for ingress or egress by the governmental entity.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1) A code city may not authorize the financing for the construction, reconstruction, or repair of a private roadway under this chapter unless the code city receives a petition signed by the owners abutting the roadway, according to the records of the county within which the roadway is located, constituting an aggregate amount of the majority of the lineal frontage upon the contemplated roadway improvement.

(2) A petition submitted under this section must set forth the nature and territorial extent of the proposed roadway improvement and the fact that the petition signers are the owners, according to the records of the county within which the roadway is located, of a majority of the
lineal frontage upon the contemplated roadway improvement. The petition must also state the financial contribution that will be provided by each of the property owners abutting the portion of the roadway improvement and a proposed timeline for completing the roadway improvement.

(3) Upon the filing of a petition under this section, the code city must determine whether the petition is sufficient. If the code city finds the petition to be sufficient, the code city may adopt a resolution under section 15 of this act.

NEW SECTION.  Sec. 14. A code city may construct, reconstruct, and repair private roadways when the code city receives a petition under section 13 of this act and adopts a resolution required under section 15 of this act. From any available funds, the code city may either pay the entire costs of the construction, reconstruction, or repair; or contribute a portion of the funds to pay the costs of such improvements.

NEW SECTION.  Sec. 15. (1) Under this chapter, a code city may only undertake the construction, reconstruction, or repair of a private roadway pursuant to a resolution of the legislative body of the code city. The resolution must state whether all or a specified portion of the cost of the improvements will be borne by the abutting property owners at their own cost and expense as provided in the petition under section 13 of this act. The amount of cost and expense borne by the abutting property owners, as provided in the resolution, may not exceed the amount specified in the petition under section 13 of this act. If the abutting owners are required to pay for all or a portion of the costs of the improvements and fail to pay for the costs, the code city may perform and complete the improvements and assess the cost against the abutting owners for the portion of costs attributable to the property owners in the manner provided in the petition, but adjusted for any modifications authorized under this subsection. The code city may not increase the total amount of funds that will be contributed by the abutting property owners in excess of the amount specified in the petition submitted under section 13 of this act, but the resolution may modify the amount contributed by each property owner to reflect a more fair allocation among the property owners.

(2) Any resolution submitted under subsection (1) of this section must include a declaration of public use that specifically identifies the significant public uses necessitating the construction, reconstruction, or repair of a private roadway.

(3) If the abutting owners are required to pay for all or a portion of the costs of the improvements as provided under subsection (1) of this section, the cost assigned to each property owner must be consistent with the allocated contribution amounts specified on the petition, but adjusted for any modifications authorized under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The legislative body of the code city must provide a public hearing on the resolution prior to its adoption. Notice of the public hearing on the resolution must be published in the official newspaper or regularly published official publication of the code city for two consecutive weeks before the time of hearing. At least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing, the code city must provide notice of the date of the hearing to each owner or reputed owner of the abutting property by mailing to the owner or reputed owner of the property a notice of the date of hearing at the address shown on the tax rolls of the county treasurer. An affidavit must be filed with the code city before the hearing showing that notice, by publication and mailing, was made as required in this section. The hearing may be postponed to a definite date until the hearing is held. At the hearing, the legislative body of the code city must hear persons who appear for or against the improvement and determine whether it will proceed with the improvement; whether it will make any changes to the original plan; and what the changes will be, if any. This action may be taken by motion adopted in a manner as determined by the legislative body.

NEW SECTION.  Sec. 16. When all or any portion of the cost is to be assessed against abutting property owners, the code city may create a "private roadway construction fund No. . . . ." to be numbered differently for each improvement and with warrants drawn on this fund the cost of the respective improvements may be paid. The code city may loan the amounts necessary to pay for any costs of the improvement loan to the private roadway construction fund. If assessments are made for the improvement, then payments for the improvement must be paid into the particular private roadway improvement fund. If any funds are available over the amounts necessary to pay outstanding
warrants, any advances or loans made to the fund must be repaid. If warrants are drawn on any such fund that are not paid for lack of sufficient funds, they must be stamped as such and bear interest until called and paid at a rate established by the code city by resolution.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. If any portion of the costs are to be assessed against the abutting property by the code city, an assessment roll must be prepared by the proper official of the code city and must conform with the allocation of costs specified in the petition submitted under section 13 of this act, but adjusted for any modifications authorized under this section. The assessment roll must describe the property assessed; state the name of the owner or that the owner is unknown and fix the amount of the assessment. The assessment roll must be filed with the appropriate official of the code city. When the assessment roll is properly filed, the code city must, by resolution, fix a date for hearing the proposed assessment roll and direct the clerk of the code city to give notice of the hearing and the time and place of the hearing. The notice of hearing must be mailed to the person whose name appears on the county treasurer's tax roll as the owner or reputed owner of the property at the address shown on the tax roll, and must be published before the date fixed for the hearing for two consecutive weeks in the official newspaper or regular official publication of the city. The notice must be mailed and first publication made at least ten days before the hearing date. Proof of mailing and publication must be made by affidavit and must be filed with the appropriate official of the code city before the date fixed for the hearing. Following the hearing the code city must by resolution affirm, modify, or reject the assessment roll or order recasting of the assessment roll. An appeal may be filed with the superior court from the ordinance confirming the assessment roll in the same manner and with the same effect as provided in chapters 35.43 through 35.54 RCW. Whenever the deed is issued after the sale therein provided, the regularity, validity, and correctness of the proceedings relating to such improvement and the assessment therefor is final and conclusive and no action may thereafter be brought by or in behalf of any person to set aside such deed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. The code city must by resolution provide whether the full amount of the assessment must be paid in one payment or whether it may be paid in installments and must prescribe the time and amount of such payments. If to be paid in installments, the code city may by resolution provide for interest on unpaid installments and fix the rate of interest.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. The assessment roll, as affirmed or modified by the code city, must be filed with the treasurer of the code city for collection, and the amount of the assessment roll including interest, if any, becomes a lien against the property described therein from the date of the filing. Whenever any payment on any assessment or installment is delinquent and unpaid for a period of thirty days or more, the lien may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect as provided in chapters 35.43 through 35.54 RCW. Whenever the deed is issued after the sale therein provided, the regularity, validity, and correctness of the proceedings relating to such improvement and the assessment therefor is final and conclusive and no action may thereafter be brought by or in behalf of any person to set aside such deed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Private roadway" means every way or place in private ownership and used for travel of vehicles by the owner or those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons. "Private roadway" does not include a road or road segment, other than a residential access road, that crosses land that meets the definition of forestland in RCW 76.09.020.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. (1) A county may not authorize the financing for the construction, reconstruction, or repair of a private roadway under this chapter unless the county receives a petition signed by the owners abutting the roadway, according to the records of the county within which the roadway is located, constituting an aggregate amount of the majority of the lineal frontage upon the contemplated roadway improvement.

(2) A petition submitted under this section must set forth the nature and territorial extent of the proposed roadway improvement and the fact that the petition signers are the owners, according to the records of the county within which the roadway is located, of a majority of the
lineal frontage upon the contemplated roadway improvement. The petition must also state the financial contribution that will be provided by each of the property owners abutting the portion of the roadway improvement and a proposed timeline for completing the roadway improvement.

(3) Upon the filing of a petition under this section, the county must determine whether the petition is sufficient. If the county finds the petition to be sufficient, the county may adopt a resolution under section 23 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. A county may construct, reconstruct, and repair private roadways when the county receives a petition under section 21 of this act and adopts a resolution required under section 23 of this act. From any available funds, the county may either pay the entire costs of the construction, reconstruction, or repair; or contribute a portion of the funds to pay the costs of such improvements.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. (1) Under this chapter, a county may only undertake the construction, reconstruction, or repair of a private roadway pursuant to a resolution of the legislative body of the county. The resolution must state whether all or a specified portion of the cost of the improvements will be borne by the abutting property owners at their own cost and expense as provided in the petition under section 21 of this act. The amount of cost and expense borne by the abutting property owners, as provided in the resolution, may not exceed the amount specified in the petition under section 21 of this act. If the abutting owners are required to pay for all or a portion of the costs of the improvements and fail to pay for the costs, the county may perform and complete the improvements and assess the cost against the abutting owners for the portion of costs attributable to the property owners in the manner provided in the petition, but adjusted for any modifications authorized under subsection (1) of this section. The county may loan the amounts necessary to pay for any costs of the improvement to the private roadway construction fund. If assessments are made for the improvement, then payments for the improvement must be paid into the particular private roadway improvement fund. If any funds are available over the amounts necessary to pay outstanding...
warrants, any advances or loans made to the fund must be repaid. If warrants are drawn on any such fund that are not paid for lack of sufficient funds, they must be stamped as such and bear interest until called and paid at a rate established by the county by resolution.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. If any portion of the costs are to be assessed against the abutting property by the county, an assessment roll must be prepared by the proper official of the county and must conform with the allocation of costs specified in the petition submitted under section 21 of this act, but adjusted for any modifications authorized under this section. The assessment roll must describe the property assessed; state the name of the owner or that the owner is unknown and fix the amount of the assessment. The assessment roll must be filed with the appropriate official of the county. When the assessment roll is properly filed, the county must, by resolution, fix a date for hearing the proposed assessment roll and direct the clerk of the county to give notice of the hearing and the time and place of the hearing. The notice of hearing must be mailed to the person whose name appears on the county treasurer's tax roll as the owner or reputed owner of the property at the address shown on the tax roll, and must be published before the date fixed for the hearing for two consecutive weeks in the official newspaper or regular official publication of the city. The notice must be mailed and first publication made at least ten days before the hearing date. Proof of mailing and publication must be made by affidavit and must be filed with the appropriate official of the county before the date fixed for the hearing. Following the hearing the county must by resolution affirm, modify, or reject the assessment roll or order recasting of the assessment roll. An appeal may be filed with the superior court from the ordinance confirming the assessment roll in the same manner as provided for appeals from the assessment roll in chapters 35.43 through 35.54 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. The county must by resolution provide whether the full amount of the assessment must be paid in one payment or whether it may be paid in installments and must prescribe the time and amount of such payments. If to be paid in installments, the county may by resolution provide for interest on unpaid installments and fix the rate of interest.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. The assessment roll, as affirmed or modified by the county, must be filed with the treasurer of the county for collection, and the amount of the assessment roll including interest, if any, becomes a lien against the property described therein from the date of the filing. Whenever any payment on any assessment or installment is delinquent and unpaid for a period of thirty days or more, the lien may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect as provided in chapters 35.43 through 35.54 RCW. Whenever the deed is issued after the sale therein provided, the regularity, validity, and correctness of the proceedings relating to such improvement and the assessment therefor is final and conclusive and no action may thereafter be brought by or in behalf of any person to set aside such deed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 28. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Private roadway" means every way or place in private ownership and used for travel of vehicles by the owner or those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons. "Private roadway" does not include a road or road segment, other than a residential access road, that crosses land that meets the definition of forestland in RCW 76.09.020.

(2) "Public use" means the use of a private roadway by a governmental entity related to police or fire protection services or any other governmental service requiring the use of a private roadway as the vehicular roadway for ingress or egress by the governmental entity.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. Sections 1 through 4 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 64 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 30. Sections 5 through 12 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 35 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 31. Sections 13 through 20 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 35A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 32. Sections 21 through 28 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 36 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 33. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the
application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 34. Sections 1 through 4 of this act take effect January 1, 2018."

Correct the title.

POINT OF ORDER

Representative Tarleton requested a scope and object ruling on amendment (074) to House Bill No. 1494.

SPEAKER’S RULING

Mr. Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding): “The title of House Bill 1494 is ‘an act relating to private road maintenance agreements.’ The bill requires easement holders to share the reasonable and necessary costs of maintaining an easement and provides a civil cause of action for breach of a private agreement or failure to pay proportionate maintenance costs.

In addition to regulating private road maintenance agreements, amendment 74 regulates the actions that local governments may take with respect to easements.

The Speaker therefore finds and rules that the amendment is beyond the scope and object of the bill, and that your point of order is well taken.”

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representative Morris spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Representative Rodne spoke against the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of House Bill No. 1494.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of House Bill No. 1494, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 50; Nays, 48; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


HOUSE BILL NO. 1494, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1605, by Representatives Pettigrew, Hayes and Klippert

Concerning vessel impoundment.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1605 was substituted for House Bill No. 1605 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1605 was read the second time.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Pettigrew and Hayes spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1605.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Substitute House Bill No. 1605, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 97; Nays, 1; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


Voting nay: Representative Taylor.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1605, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.
HOUSE BILL NO. 1751, by Representatives Farrell and Goodman

Allowing fire protection district annexations and mergers within a reasonable geographic proximity and eliminating cross-county restrictions for annexations to a fire protection district.

The bill was read the second time.

There being no objection, Substitute House Bill No. 1751 was substituted for House Bill No. 1751 and the substitute bill was placed on the second reading calendar.

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1751 was read the second time.

Representative Farrell moved the adoption of amendment (048):

On page 7, line 9, after "means" strike all material through "district" on line 10 and insert "geographical areas near enough to each other so that governance, management, and services can be delivered effectively"

Representatives Farrell and Griffey spoke in favor of the adoption of the amendment.

Amendment (048) was adopted.

The bill was ordered engrossed.

There being no objection, the rules were suspended, the second reading considered the third and the bill was placed on final passage.

Representatives Farrell and Griffey spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Speaker (Representative Lovick presiding) stated the question before the House to be the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 1751.

ROLL CALL

The Clerk called the roll on the final passage of Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 1751, and the bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 84; Nays, 14; Absent, 0; Excused, 0.


ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 1751, having received the necessary constitutional majority, was declared passed.

There being no objection, the House adjourned until 9:00 a.m., March 1, 2017, the 52nd Day of the Regular Session.

FRANK CHOPP, Speaker
BERNARD DEAN, Chief Clerk