

SIXTY FIFTH LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**FORTY FOURTH DAY**

House Chamber, Olympia, Tuesday, February 20, 2018

The House was called to order at 9:55 a.m. by the Speaker (Representative Orwall presiding).

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

RESOLUTION**HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2018-4675, by Representative Chandler**

WHEREAS, The earliest documented proof of Filipino presence in the continental United States was on October 18, 1587, and they have contributed to the cultural, economic, social, and political life of the state of Washington, the Pacific Northwest, and the entire country; and

WHEREAS, The United States Congress, in 2016, passed the Filipino Veterans of World War II Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2015, now enshrined as Public Law 114-265; and

WHEREAS, On October 25, 2017, the United States Congress held a national celebration in Washington, D.C., where for the first time, they recognized the service and sacrifice of Filipino and American veterans of World War II who fought under active status in the Far East, and awarded the United States Congressional Gold Medal to the veterans or their surviving families; and

WHEREAS, The Congressional Gold Medal is one of the highest civilian awards bestowed by the United States, and represents a public expression of the U.S. Congress' gratitude on behalf of the nation for the distinguished contributions of 260,000 Filipino soldiers and guerrillas during World War II in the Philippines; and

WHEREAS, The recognition and celebration of these Filipino and American heroes is continuing, defined by the work of the Filipino Veterans Recognition and Education Project Region 8, the Washington State Department of Veterans Affairs, the Washington State Commission on Asian Pacific American Affairs, other Filipino American organizations, and others, in awarding the Gold Medals to eligible veterans; and

WHEREAS, The Filipino Veterans Recognition and Education Project Region 8 has set ceremonies in Olympia on April 14, 2018, and in Renton on April 15, 2018, to recognize Filipino and American Veterans of World War II for the states of Washington, Alaska, Idaho, and Oregon;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives congratulate the recipients of the medal, honor and thank them for their service to our country and encourage all Washingtonians to join in celebration of these American heroes.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4675 was adopted.

RESOLUTION**HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2018-4676, by Representative Orcutt**

WHEREAS, Washington agriculture generates \$10.16 billion annually and is a cornerstone of the Washington State economy; and

WHEREAS, Washington FFA members' continuous efforts culminated in four chapters being named as national finalists in the National Chapter Awards Program, which recognizes the top ten chapters in the nation in four qualifying areas out of the eight thousand five hundred sixty-eight chapters nationwide; and

WHEREAS, Washington FFA members contribute to the nationally generated \$4.4 billion through Supervised Agricultural Experience programs, which are an extension of classroom instruction; and

WHEREAS, National FFA Week is celebrated annually nationwide during the week of George Washington's birthday, in celebration of his legacy as an agriculturalist, and to emphasize the importance of the foundation of agriculture to FFA members; and

WHEREAS, The FFA motto, "Learning to Do, Doing to Learn, Earning to Live, Living to Serve," gives direction and purpose to students who take an active role in succeeding in agricultural education; and

WHEREAS, FFA promotes citizenship, volunteerism, patriotism, and cooperation through approximately 482,000 service hours which equates to an economic impact of over \$10.9 million nationally; and

WHEREAS, Agricultural education and FFA ensure a steady supply of young professionals to meet the growing needs of science, business, and technology in the agricultural industry; and

WHEREAS, Agricultural education is the original science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education model, and agricultural education is celebrating 101 years as a result of the Smith-Hughes Act influencing more than 50,000 Washington students enrolled in agricultural education courses annually; and

WHEREAS, Washington FFA Week is recognized by approximately 11,000 members statewide;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Washington State House of Representatives recognize

Washington FFA members and their distinction in the agricultural field during the celebration of FFA Week, February 17th through 24th, 2018.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4676 was adopted.

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

INTRODUCTION & FIRST READING

HB 2993 by Representatives Sullivan and Lytton

AN ACT Relating to transferring nine hundred ninety-five million eight hundred two thousand dollars from the budget stabilization account to the state general fund to offset the revenue impact of reducing the combined rate for state property tax levies to 2.365 dollars per thousand dollars of assessed value for taxes levied for collection in calendar year 2019 and to two dollars and thirty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for taxes levied for collection in calendar year 2020; and amending RCW 84.52.065 and 43.79.496.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

HB 2994 by Representative Kirby

AN ACT Relating to updating Washington's architect registration law to increase reciprocity and align the law with national standards; and amending RCW 18.08.350.

Referred to Committee on Business & Financial Services.

There being no objection, the bills listed on the day's introduction sheet under the fourth order of business were referred to the committees so designated.

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

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

February 16, 2018

E2SSB 5179 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Ways & Means: Requiring coverage for hearing instruments under public employee and medicaid programs. Reported by Committee on Health Care & Wellness

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

On page 1, line 15, after "audiologist" strike "or hearing aid specialist" and insert ", hearing aid specialist, or a licensed physician or osteopathic physician who specializes in otolaryngology"

On page 1, line 16, after "audiologist" strike "or hearing aid specialist" and insert ", hearing aid specialist, or a licensed physician or osteopathic physician who specializes in otolaryngology"

On page 2, line 11, after "audiologist" strike "or hearing aid specialist" and insert ", hearing aid specialist, or a licensed physician or osteopathic physician who specializes in otolaryngology"

On page 2, line 12, after "audiologist" strike "or hearing aid specialist" and insert ", hearing aid specialist, or a licensed physician or osteopathic physician who specializes in otolaryngology"

Signed by Representatives Cody, Chair; Macri, Vice Chair; Caldier; Clibborn; DeBolt; Harris; Jinks; Maycumber; Riccelli; Robinson; Slatter; Stonier and Tharjinger.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Schmick, Ranking Minority Member Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 16, 2018

SSB 5522

Prime Sponsor, Committee on Human Services, Mental Health & Housing: Requiring the department of social and health services to collect and publicly report information on the safe surrender of newborn children. Reported by Committee on Early Learning & Human Services

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that on February 12, 2014, the body of a newborn girl was found near the side of a road in North Bend, Washington, wrapped in a blanket. The newborn was less than half a mile away from Snoqualmie valley hospital, a location where infants can be safely and anonymously surrendered under Washington state's safety of newborn children law. The legislature further finds that while national estimates are that safe surrender laws across the country have saved well over one thousand infants in the past decade, surprisingly little is known about how many abandonment

incidents occur and how many could have been or have been prevented through safe surrender laws.

The legislature further finds that no newborn should be abandoned to die alone and hungry as its first and only exposure to the world, any life that can be saved under the safety of the newborn children law is worth saving, and understanding the characteristics of newborn abandonment and knowing when and where they occur is crucial for developing effective public awareness strategies to make caregivers aware of the state's safe surrender option. The legislature further finds that while existing state law requires persons receiving infants under the safety of newborn children law to notify child protective services, which is situated within the Washington state department of social and health services children's administration, within twenty-four hours, there is no statutory requirement for the department of social and health services to report data on surrendered newborns. The legislature therefore intends to require the department of social and health services to provide consistent tracking and regular public reporting of safe surrender information statewide and to regularly publish information on safe surrenders.

Sec. 2. RCW 13.34.360 and 2009 c 290 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Appropriate location" means (i) the emergency department of a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW during the hours the hospital is in operation; (ii) a fire station during its hours of operation and while fire personnel are present; or (iii) a federally designated rural health clinic during its hours of operation.

(b) "Newborn" means a live human being who is less than seventy-two hours old.

(c) "Qualified person" means (i) any person that the parent transferring the newborn reasonably believes is a bona fide employee, volunteer, or medical staff member of the hospital or federally designated rural health clinic and who represents to the parent transferring the newborn that he or she can and will summon appropriate resources to meet the newborn's immediate needs; or (ii) a firefighter, volunteer, or emergency medical technician at a fire station who represents to the parent transferring the

newborn that he or she can and will summon appropriate resources to meet the newborn's immediate needs.

(2) A parent of a newborn who transfers the newborn to a qualified person at an appropriate location is not subject to criminal liability under RCW 9A.42.060, 9A.42.070, 9A.42.080, 26.20.030, or 26.20.035.

(3)(a) The qualified person at an appropriate location shall not require the parent transferring the newborn to provide any identifying information in order to transfer the newborn.

(b) The qualified person at an appropriate location shall attempt to protect the anonymity of the parent who transfers the newborn, while providing an opportunity for the parent to anonymously give the qualified person such information as the parent knows about the family medical history of the parents and the newborn. The qualified person at an appropriate location shall provide referral information about adoption options, counseling, appropriate medical and emotional aftercare services, domestic violence, and legal rights to the parent seeking to transfer the newborn.

(c) If a parent of a newborn transfers the newborn to a qualified person at an appropriate location pursuant to this section, the qualified person shall cause child protective services to be notified within twenty-four hours after receipt of such a newborn. Child protective services shall assume custody of the newborn within twenty-four hours after receipt of notification.

(d) A federally designated rural health clinic is not required to provide ongoing medical care of a transferred newborn beyond that already required by law and may transfer the newborn to a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW. The federally designated rural health clinic shall notify child protective services of the transfer of the newborn to the hospital.

(e) A hospital, federally designated rural health clinic, or fire station, its employees, volunteers, and medical staff are immune from any criminal or civil liability for accepting or receiving a newborn under this section.

(4)(a) Beginning July 1, 2011, an appropriate location shall post a sign indicating that the location is an

appropriate place for the safe and legal transfer of a newborn.

(b) To cover the costs of acquiring and placing signs, appropriate locations may accept nonpublic funds and donations.

(5) The department shall collect and compile information concerning the number of newborns transferred under this section after the effective date of this section. The department shall report its findings to the public annually, which may be on its web site, beginning July 31, 2018."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Kagi, Chair; Senn, Vice Chair; Dent, Ranking Minority Member; Eslick; Frame; Goodman; Griffey; Kilduff; Klippert; Lovick; Muri and Ortiz-Self.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 15, 2018

SSB 5553 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Law & Justice: Preventing suicide by permitting the voluntary waiver of firearm rights. Reported by Committee on Judiciary

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and

insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A person may file a voluntary waiver of firearm rights with the clerk of the court in any county in Washington state. The clerk of the court must request photo identification to verify the person's identity prior to accepting the form. The person filing the form may provide an alternate person to be contacted if a voluntary waiver of firearm rights is revoked. By the end of the business day, the clerk of the court must transmit the accepted form to the Washington state patrol. The Washington state patrol must enter the voluntary waiver of firearm rights into the national instant criminal background check system and any other federal or state computer-based systems used by law enforcement agencies or others to identify prohibited purchasers of firearms within twenty-four hours of receipt of the form. Copies and records

of the voluntary waiver of firearm rights shall not be disclosed except to law enforcement agencies.

(2) No sooner than seven calendar days after filing a voluntary waiver of firearm rights, the person may file a revocation of the voluntary waiver of firearm rights in the same county where the voluntary waiver of firearm rights was filed. The clerk of the court must request photo identification to verify the person's identity prior to accepting the form. By the end of the business day, the clerk of the court must transmit the form to the Washington state patrol and to any contact person listed on the voluntary waiver of firearm rights and destroy all records of the voluntary waiver. Within seven days of receiving a revocation of a voluntary waiver of firearm rights, the Washington state patrol must remove the person from the national instant criminal background check system, and any other federal or state computer-based systems used by law enforcement agencies or others to identify prohibited purchasers of firearms in which the person was entered, unless the person is otherwise ineligible to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.040, and destroy all records of the voluntary waiver.

(3) A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding their identity on the voluntary waiver of firearm rights form or revocation of waiver of firearm rights form is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040.

(4) Neither a voluntary waiver of firearm rights nor a revocation of a voluntary waiver of firearm rights shall be considered by a court in any legal proceeding.

(5) A voluntary waiver of firearm rights may not be required of an individual as a condition for receiving employment, benefits, or services.

(6) All records obtained and all reports produced, as required by this section, are not subject to disclosure through the public records act under chapter 42.56 RCW.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The administrator for the courts, under the direction of the chief justice, shall develop a voluntary waiver of firearm rights form and a revocation of

voluntary waiver of firearm rights form by January 1, 2019.

(2) The forms must include all of the information necessary for identification and entry of the person into the national instant criminal background check system, and any other federal or state computer-based systems used by law enforcement agencies or others to identify prohibited purchasers of firearms. The voluntary waiver of firearm rights form must include the following language:

Because you have filed this voluntary waiver of firearm rights, effective immediately you may not purchase or receive any firearm. You may revoke this voluntary waiver of firearm rights any time after at least seven calendar days have elapsed since the time of filing.

(3) The forms must be made available on the administrator for the courts web site, at all county clerk offices, and must also be made widely available at firearm and ammunition dealers and health care provider locations.

Sec. 3. RCW 9.41.080 and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 409 are each amended to read as follows:

No person may deliver a firearm to any person whom he or she has reasonable cause to believe: (1) Is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm or (2) has signed a valid voluntary waiver of firearm rights that has not been revoked under section 1 of this act. Any person violating this section is guilty of a class C felony, punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

Sec. 4. RCW 9.41.092 and 2015 c 1 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a licensed dealer may not deliver any firearm to a purchaser or transferee until the earlier of:

(1) The results of all required background checks are known and the purchaser or transferee (a) is not prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under federal or state law and (b) does not have a voluntary waiver of firearm rights currently in effect; or

(2) Ten business days have elapsed from the date the licensed dealer requested the background check. However, for sales and transfers of pistols if the purchaser or transferee does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's

license or state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, then the time period in this subsection shall be extended from ten business days to sixty days.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** Sections 1, 3, and 4 of this act take effect January 1, 2019."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Jinkins, Chair; Kilduff, Vice Chair; Rodne, Ranking Minority Member; Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Goodman; Haler; Hansen; Kirby; Muri; Orwall and Valdez.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Klippert and Shea.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 16, 2018

SSB 5683

Prime Sponsor, Committee on Ways & Means: Concerning health care for Pacific Islanders residing in Washington under a compact of free association. Reported by Committee on Health Care & Wellness

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) The compact of free association (COFA) islands, which consists of the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, has had a long-standing relationship with the United States;

(b) The relationship between the COFA islands and the United States includes economic development and a military presence in the islands;

(c) The region served as a testing ground for atmospheric nuclear weapons between 1946 and 1957, which resulted in past and current inhabitants being exposed to nuclear fallout;

(d) Residents of the COFA islands are allowed to enter the United States without work permits or visas where they live, study, work, serve in the military, and pay state and federal taxes, but are ineligible for federal health programs like medicaid and medicare; and

(e) This ineligibility for federal health programs has exacerbated barriers to health care access for this population, which has led to poorer health outcomes and increased, long-term costs on the health care system as a whole.

(2) The legislature therefore intends to increase access to health care services for COFA islanders residing in Washington by providing premium and cost-sharing assistance for health coverage purchased through the health benefit exchange.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Advance premium tax credit" means the premium assistance amount determined in accordance with the affordable care act.

(2) "Affordable care act" means the federal patient protection and affordable care act, P.L. 111-148, as amended by the federal health care and education reconciliation act of 2010, P.L. 111-152, or federal regulations or guidance issued under the affordable care act.

(3) "Authority" means the Washington state health care authority.

(4) "COFA citizen" means a person who is a citizen of:

(a) The Republic of the Marshall Islands;

(b) The Federated States of Micronesia; or

(c) The Republic of Palau.

(5) "Health benefit exchange" or "exchange" means the Washington health benefit exchange established in chapter 43.71 RCW.

(6) "Income" means the modified adjusted gross income attributed to an individual for purposes of determining his or her eligibility for advance premium tax credits.

(7) "In-network provider" means a health care provider or group of providers that directly contracts with an insurer to provide health benefits covered by a health benefit plan offered by an insurer.

(8) "Open enrollment period" means the period during which a person may enroll in a qualified health plan.

(9) "Out-of-pocket costs" means copayments, coinsurance, deductibles, and other cost-sharing requirements imposed under a qualified health plan for services, pharmaceuticals, devices, and other health benefits that are covered by the plan and rendered by in-network providers.

(10) "Premium cost" means an individual's premium for a qualified health plan less the amount of the individual's advance premium tax credit.

(11) "Qualified health plan" means a health benefit plan sold through the health benefit exchange.

(12) "Resident" means a person who is domiciled in this state.

(13) "Special enrollment period" means a period during which a person who has not done so during the open enrollment period may enroll in a qualified health plan through the exchange if the person meets specified requirements.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** (1) An individual is eligible for the COFA premium assistance program if the individual:

(a) Is a resident;

(b) Is a COFA citizen;

(c) Enrolls in a silver qualified health plan;

(d) Has income that is less than one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level; and

(e) Is ineligible for a federal or state medical program.

(2) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the authority shall pay the premium cost for a qualified health plan and the out-of-pocket costs for the coverage provided by the plan for an individual who is eligible for the premium assistance program under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The authority may disqualify a participant from the program if the participant:

(a) No longer meets the eligibility criteria in subsection (1) of this section;

(b) Fails, without good cause, to comply with procedural or documentation requirements established by the authority in accordance with subsection (4) of this section;

(c) Fails, without good cause, to notify the authority of a change of address in a timely manner;

(d) Withdraws the participant's application or requests termination of coverage; or

(e) Performs an act, practice, or omission that constitutes fraud, and, as a result, an insurer rescinds the participant's policy for the qualified health plan.

(4) The authority shall establish:

(a) Application, enrollment, and renewal processes for the COFA premium assistance program;

(b) The qualified health plans that are eligible for reimbursement under the program;

(c) Procedural requirements for continued participation in the program, including participant documentation requirements that are necessary for the authority to administer the program;

(d) Open enrollment periods and special enrollment periods consistent with the enrollment periods for the health insurance exchange; and

(e) A comprehensive community education and outreach campaign, working with stakeholder and community organizations, to facilitate applications for, and enrollment in, the program. Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the education and outreach program shall provide culturally and linguistically accessible information to facilitate participation in the program, including but not limited to enrollment procedures, benefit utilization, and patient responsibilities.

(5) The community education and outreach campaign conducted by the authority must begin no later than September 1, 2018.

(6) The first open enrollment period for the COFA premium assistance program must begin no later than November 1, 2018.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** The authority shall appoint an advisory committee that

includes, but is not limited to, insurers and representatives of communities of COFA citizens. The committee shall advise the authority in the development, implementation, and operation of the COFA premium assistance program established in this chapter. The advisory committee must exist until at least December 31, 2019. Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, advisory committee members may be reimbursed for transportation and travel expenses related to serving on the committee, as needed.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** No later than December 31, 2019, the authority shall report to the governor and the legislature on the implementation of the COFA premium assistance program established under this chapter including, but not limited to:

(1) The number of individuals participating in the program;

(2) The actual costs of the program compared to predicted costs;

(3) The results of the community education and outreach campaign; and

(4) Funding needed to continue the program through the end of the biennium.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** Sections 1 through 6 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 43 RCW."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Cody, Chair; Macri, Vice Chair; Clibborn; DeBolt; Harris; Jinkins; Riccelli; Robinson; Slatter; Stonier and Tharinger.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Schmick, Ranking Minority Member; Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Calder and Maycumber.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 16, 2018

SB 5722

Prime Sponsor, Senator Liias: Restricting the practice of conversion therapy. Reported by Committee on Health Care & Wellness

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Cody, Chair; Macri, Vice Chair; Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Caldier; Clibborn; DeBolt; Harris; Jinkins; Riccelli; Robinson; Slatter; Stonier and Tharinger.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Schmick, Ranking Minority Member and Maycumber.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 16, 2018

SB 5912 Prime Sponsor, Senator Kuderer: Concerning insurance coverage of tomosynthesis or three-dimensional mammography. Reported by Committee on Health Care & Wellness

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Cody, Chair; Macri, Vice Chair; Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Caldier; Clibborn; DeBolt; Harris; Jinkins; Maycumber; Riccelli; Robinson; Slatter; Stonier and Tharinger.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representative Schmick, Ranking Minority Member.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 15, 2018

ESB 5992 Prime Sponsor, Senator Van De Wege: Concerning trigger modification devices. (REVISED FOR ENGROSSED: Concerning bump-fire stocks.) Reported by Committee on Judiciary

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Jinkins, Chair; Kilduff, Vice Chair; Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Goodman; Haler; Hansen; Kirby; Muri; Orwall and Valdez.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Rodne, Ranking Minority Member; Klippert and Shea.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 15, 2018

ESSB 6002 Prime Sponsor, Committee on State Government, Tribal Relations & Elections: Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2018. Reported by Committee on State Government, Elections & Information Technology

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"PART I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 101.** This act may be known and cited as the Washington voting rights act of 2018.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 102.** The legislature finds that electoral systems that deny race, color, or language minority groups an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice are inconsistent with the right to free and equal elections as provided by Article I, section 19 and Article VI, section 1 of the Washington state Constitution as well as protections found in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution. The well-established principle of "one person, one vote" and the prohibition on vote dilution have been consistently upheld in federal and state courts for more than fifty years.

The legislature also finds that local government subdivisions are often prohibited from addressing these challenges because of Washington laws that narrowly prescribe the methods by which they may elect members of their legislative bodies. The legislature finds that in some cases, this has resulted in an improper dilution of voting power for these minority groups. The legislature intends to modify existing prohibitions in state laws so that these jurisdictions may voluntarily adopt changes on their own, in collaboration with affected community members, to remedy potential electoral issues so that minority groups have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice or influence the outcome of an election.

The legislature intends for this act to be consistent with federal protections that may provide a similar remedy for minority groups. Remedies shall also be available where the drawing of crossover and coalition districts is able to address both vote dilution and racial polarization.

The legislature also intends for this act to be consistent with legal precedent from *Mt. Spokane Skiing Corp. v. Spokane Co.* (86 Wn. App. 165, 1997) that found that noncharter counties need not adhere to a single uniform county system of government, but that each county have the

same "authority available" in order to be deemed uniform.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 103.** The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise. In applying these definitions and other terms in this chapter, courts may rely on relevant federal case law for guidance.

(1) "At-large election" means any of the following methods of electing members of the governing body of a political subdivision:

(a) One in which the voters of the entire jurisdiction elect the members to the governing body;

(b) One in which the candidates are required to reside within given areas of the jurisdiction and the voters of the entire jurisdiction elect the members to the governing body; or

(c) One that combines the criteria in (a) and (b) of this subsection or one that combines at-large with district-based elections.

(2) "District-based elections" means a method of electing members to the governing body of a political subdivision in which the candidate must reside within an election district that is a divisible part of the political subdivision and is elected only by voters residing within that election district.

(3) "Polarized voting" means voting in which there is a difference, as defined in case law regarding enforcement of the federal voting rights act, 52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq., in the choice of candidates or other electoral choices that are preferred by voters in a protected class, and in the choice of candidates and electoral choices that are preferred by voters in the rest of the electorate.

(4) "Political subdivision" means any county, city, town, school district, fire protection district, port district, or public utility district, but does not include the state.

(5) "Protected class" means a class of voters who are members of a race, color, or language minority group, as this class is referenced and defined in the federal voting rights act, 52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 104.** As provided in section 302 of this act, no method of

electing the governing body of a political subdivision may be imposed or applied in a manner that impairs the ability of members of a protected class or classes to have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice as a result of the dilution or abridgment of the rights of voters who are members of a protected class or classes.

PART II - VOLUNTARY CHANGES TO ELECTORAL PROCESSES

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 201.** (1) A political subdivision that conducts an election pursuant to state, county, or local law, is authorized to change its electoral system, including, but not limited to, implementing a district-based election system, to remedy a potential violation of section 104 of this act.

(2) If a political subdivision invokes its authority under this section to implement a district-based election system, the districts shall be drawn in a manner consistent with section 202 of this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 202.** (1) (a) Prior to the adoption of its proposed plan, the political subdivision must provide public notice to residents of the subdivision about the proposed remedy to a potential violation of section 104 of this act. If a significant segment of the residents of the subdivision have limited English proficiency and speaks a language other than English, the political subdivision must:

(i) Provide accurate written and verbal notice of the proposed remedy in languages that diverse residents of the political subdivision can understand, as indicated by demographic data; and

(ii) Air radio or television public service announcements describing the proposed remedy broadcast in the languages that diverse residents of the political subdivision can understand, as indicated by demographic data.

(b) The political subdivision shall hold at least one public hearing on the proposed plan at least one week before adoption.

(c) For purposes of this section, "significant segment of the community" means five percent or more of residents, or five hundred or more residents, whichever is fewer, residing in the political subdivision.

(2) (a) If the political subdivision invokes its authority under this section and the plan is adopted during the period of time between the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November and on or before January 15th of the following year, the political subdivision shall order new elections to occur at the next succeeding general election.

(b) If the political subdivision invokes its authority under this section and the plan is adopted during the period of time between January 16th and on or before the first Monday of November, the next election will occur as scheduled and organized under the current electoral system, but the political subdivision shall order new elections to occur pursuant to the remedy at the general election the following calendar year.

(3) If a political subdivision implements a district-based election system, the plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each district shall be as reasonably equal in population as possible to each and every other such district comprising the political subdivision.

(b) Each district shall be reasonably compact.

(c) Each district shall consist of geographically contiguous area.

(d) To the extent feasible, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

(e) District boundaries may not be drawn or maintained in a manner that creates or perpetuates the dilution of the votes of the members of a protected class or classes.

(4) Within forty-five days after receipt of federal decennial census information applicable to a specific local area, the commission established in RCW 44.05.030 shall forward the census information to each political subdivision.

(5) No later than eight months after its receipt of federal decennial census data, the governing body of the political subdivision that had previously invoked its authority under this section to implement a district-based election system, or that was previously charged

with redistricting under section 403 of this act, shall prepare a plan for redistricting its districts, pursuant to RCW 29A.76.010, and in a manner consistent with this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 203. A new section is added to chapter 28A.343 RCW to read as follows:

The school board of directors may authorize a change to its electoral system pursuant to section 201 of this act. Any staggering of directors' terms shall be accomplished as provided in RCW 28A.343.030 and 28A.343.600 through 28A.343.650.

Sec. 204. RCW 36.32.020 and 1982 c 226 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of county commissioners of each county shall divide their county into three commissioner districts so that each district shall comprise as nearly as possible one-third of the population of the county: PROVIDED, That the territory comprised in any voting precincts of such districts shall remain compact, and shall not be divided by the lines of said districts.

However, the commissioners of any county composed entirely of islands and with a population of less than thirty-five thousand may divide their county into three commissioner districts without regard to population, except that if any single island is included in more than one district, the districts on such island shall comprise, as nearly as possible, equal populations.

The commissioners of any county may authorize a change to their electoral system pursuant to section 201 of this act. Except where necessary to comply with a court order issued pursuant to section 403 of this act, and except in the case of an intervening census, the lines of the districts shall not be changed (~~often~~) more often than once in four years and only when a full board of commissioners is present. The districts shall be designated as districts numbered one, two and three.

Sec. 205. RCW 36.32.040 and 1982 c 226 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the qualified electors of each county commissioner district, and they only, shall nominate

from among their own number, candidates for the office of county commissioner of such commissioner district to be voted for at the following general election. Such candidates shall be nominated in the same manner as candidates for other county and district offices are nominated in all other respects.

(2) Where the commissioners of a county composed entirely of islands with a population of less than thirty-five thousand have chosen to divide the county into unequal-sized commissioner districts pursuant to the exception provided in RCW 36.32.020, the qualified electors of the entire county shall nominate from among their own number who reside within a commissioner district, candidates for the office of county commissioner of such commissioner district to be voted for at the following general election. Such candidates shall be nominated in the same manner as candidates for other county offices are nominated in all other respects.

(3) The commissioners of any county may authorize a change to their electoral system pursuant to section 201 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 206. A new section is added to chapter 35.21 RCW to read as follows:

The legislative authority of a city or town may authorize a change to its electoral system pursuant to section 201 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 207. A new section is added to chapter 35A.21 RCW to read as follows:

The legislative authority of a code city or town may authorize a change to its electoral system pursuant to section 201 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 208. A new section is added to chapter 52.14 RCW to read as follows:

The board of fire commissioners of a fire protection district may authorize a change to its electoral system pursuant to section 201 of this act by majority vote.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 209. A new section is added to chapter 53.12 RCW to read as follows:

The port commission may authorize a change to its electoral system pursuant to section 201 of this act.

Sec. 210. RCW 54.12.010 and 2004 c 113 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

A public utility district that is created as provided in RCW 54.08.010 shall be a municipal corporation of the state of Washington, and the name of such public utility district shall be Public Utility District No. of County.

The powers of the public utility district shall be exercised through a commission consisting of three members in three commissioner districts, and five members in five commissioner districts.

(1) If the public utility district is countywide and the county has three county legislative authority districts, then, at the first election of commissioners and until any change is made in the boundaries of public utility district commissioner districts, one public utility district commissioner shall be chosen from each of the three county legislative authority districts.

(2) If the public utility district comprises only a portion of the county, with boundaries established in accordance with chapter 54.08 RCW, or if the public utility district is countywide and the county does not have three county legislative authority districts, three public utility district commissioner districts, numbered consecutively, each with approximately equal population and following precinct lines, as far as practicable, shall be described in the petition for the formation of the public utility district, subject to appropriate change by the county legislative authority if and when it changes the boundaries of the proposed public utility district. One commissioner shall be elected as a commissioner of each of the public utility district commissioner districts.

(3) Only a registered voter who resides in a commissioner district may be a candidate for, or hold office as, a commissioner of the commissioner district. Only voters of a commissioner district may vote at a primary to nominate candidates for a commissioner of the commissioner district. Voters of the entire public utility district may vote at a general election to elect a person as a commissioner of the commissioner district.

(4) The term of office of each public utility district commissioner other than

the commissioners at large shall be six years, and the term of each commissioner at large shall be four years. Each term shall be computed in accordance with RCW ((29A.20.040)) 29A.60.280 following the commissioner's election. All public utility district commissioners shall hold office until their successors shall have been elected and have qualified and assume office in accordance with RCW ((29A.20.040)) 29A.60.280.

(5) A vacancy in the office of public utility district commissioner shall occur as provided in chapter 42.12 RCW or by nonattendance at meetings of the public utility district commission for a period of sixty days unless excused by the public utility district commission. Vacancies on a board of public utility district commissioners shall be filled as provided in chapter 42.12 RCW.

(6) The boundaries of the public utility district commissioner districts may be changed only by the public utility district commission or by a court order issued pursuant to section 403 of this act, and shall be examined every ten years to determine substantial equality of population in accordance with chapter 29A.76 RCW. Except as provided in this section ((or)), section 403 of this act, RCW 54.04.039, or in the case of an intervening census, the boundaries shall not be changed ((oftener)) more often than once in four years. Boundaries may only be changed when all members of the commission are present. Whenever territory is added to a public utility district under RCW 54.04.035, or added or withdrawn under RCW 54.04.039, the boundaries of the public utility commissioner districts shall be changed to include the additional or exclude the withdrawn territory. Unless the boundaries are changed pursuant to RCW 54.04.039, the proposed change of the boundaries of the public utility district commissioner district must be made by resolution and after public hearing. Notice of the time of the public hearing shall be published for two weeks before the hearing. Upon a referendum petition signed by ten percent of the qualified voters of the public utility district being filed with the county auditor, the county legislative authority shall submit the proposed change of boundaries to the voters of the public utility district for their approval or rejection. The petition must be filed within ninety days after the adoption of resolution of the proposed action. The validity of the

petition is governed by the provisions of chapter 54.08 RCW.

PART III - CITIZEN-INITIATED CHANGES TO ELECTORAL PROCESSES

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 301.** (1) A voter who resides in the political subdivision who intends to challenge a political subdivision's electoral system under this act shall first notify the political subdivision. The political subdivision shall promptly make such notice public.

(2) The notice provided shall identify and provide contact information for the person or persons who intend to file an action, and shall identify the protected class or classes whose members do not have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice or an equal opportunity to influence the outcome of an election because of alleged vote dilution and polarized voting. The notice shall also include a type of remedy the person believes may address the alleged violation of section 302 of this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 302.** (1) A political subdivision is in violation of this act when it is shown that:

(a) Elections in the political subdivision exhibit polarized voting; and

(b) Members of a protected class or classes do not have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice as a result of the dilution or abridgment of the rights of members of that protected class or classes.

(2) The fact that members of a protected class are not geographically compact or concentrated to constitute a majority in a proposed or existing district-based election district shall not preclude a finding of a violation under this act, but may be a factor in determining a remedy. The equal opportunity to elect shall be assessed pragmatically, based on local election conditions, and may include crossover districts.

(3) In determining whether there is polarized voting under this act, the court shall analyze elections of the governing body of the political subdivision, ballot measure elections, elections in which at least one candidate is a member of a protected class, and other electoral choices that affect the rights and privileges of members of a protected class. Elections conducted

prior to the filing of an action pursuant to this act are more probative to establish the existence of racially polarized voting than elections conducted after the filing of an action.

(4) The election of candidates who are members of a protected class and who were elected prior to the filing of an action pursuant to this act shall not preclude a finding of polarized voting that results in an unequal opportunity for a protected class to elect candidates of their choice.

(5) Proof of intent on the part of the voters or elected officials to discriminate against a protected class is not required for a cause of action to be sustained.

(6) Other factors such as the history of discrimination, the use of electoral devices or other voting practices or procedures that may enhance the dilutive effects of at-large elections, denial of access to those processes determining which groups of candidates will receive financial or other support in a given election, the extent to which members of a protected class bear the effects of past discrimination in areas such as education, employment, and health, which hinder their ability to participate effectively in the political process, and the use of overt or subtle racial appeals in political campaigns are probative, but not necessary factors, to establish a violation of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 303. (1) The political subdivision shall work in good faith with the person providing the notice to implement a remedy that provides the protected class or classes identified in the notice an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. Such work in good faith to implement a remedy may include, but is not limited to consideration of: (a) Relevant electoral data; (b) relevant demographic data, including the most recent census data available; and (c) any other information that would be relevant to implementing a remedy.

(2) If the political subdivision adopts a remedy that takes the notice into account, or adopts the notice's proposed remedy, the political subdivision shall seek a court order acknowledging that the political subdivision's remedy complies with section 104 of this act and was prompted by a plausible violation. The person who

submitted the notice may support or oppose such an order, and may obtain public records to do so. The political subdivision must provide all political, census, and demographic data and any analysis of that data used to develop the remedy in its filings seeking the court order and with any documents made public. All facts and reasonable inferences shall be viewed in the light most favorable to those opposing the political subdivision's proposed remedy at this stage. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the court will decline to approve the political subdivision's proposed remedy at this stage.

(3) If the court concludes that the political subdivision's remedy complies with section 104 of this act, an action under this act may not be brought against that political subdivision for four years by any party so long as the political subdivision does not enact a change to or deviation from the remedy during this four-year period that would otherwise give rise to an action under this act.

(4) In agreeing to adopt the person's proposed remedy, the political subdivision may do so by stipulation, which shall become a public document.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 304. (1) Any person may file an action under this act if, one hundred eighty days after a political subdivision receives notice of a challenge to its electoral system under section 301 of this act, the political subdivision has not obtained a court order stating that it has adopted a remedy in compliance with section 104 of this act. However, if notice is received after July 1, 2021, then the political subdivision shall have ninety days to obtain a court order before an action may be filed.

(2) If a political subdivision has received two or more notices containing materially different proposed remedies, the political subdivision shall work in good faith with the persons to implement a remedy that provides the protected class or classes identified in the notices an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. If the political subdivision adopts one of the remedies offered, or a different remedy that takes multiple notices into account, the political subdivision shall seek a court order acknowledging that the political subdivision's remedy is reasonably necessary to avoid a violation of section 104 of this act. The persons

who submitted the notice may support or oppose such an order, and may obtain public records to do so. The political subdivision must provide all political, census, and demographic data and any analysis of that data used to develop the remedy in its filings seeking the court order and with any documents made public. All facts and reasonable inferences shall be viewed in the light most favorable to those opposing the political subdivision's proposed remedy at this stage. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the court will decline to approve the political subdivision's proposed remedy at this stage.

(3) If the court concludes that the political subdivision's remedy complies with section 104 of this act, an action under this act may not be brought against that political subdivision for four years by any party so long as the political subdivision does not enact a change to or deviation from the remedy during this four-year period that would otherwise give rise to an action under this act.

PART IV - SAFE HARBOR AND LEGAL ACTION UNDER THIS ACT

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 401.** (1) After exhaustion of the time period in section 304 of this act, any voter who resides in a political subdivision where a violation of section 104 of this act is alleged may file an action in the superior court of the county in which the political subdivision is located. If the action is against a county, the action may be filed in the superior court of such county, or in the superior court of either of the two nearest judicial districts as determined pursuant to RCW 36.01.050(2). An action filed pursuant to this chapter does not need to be filed as a class action.

(2) Members of different protected classes may file an action jointly pursuant to this act if they demonstrate that the combined voting preferences of the multiple protected classes are polarized against the rest of the electorate.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 402.** (1) In an action filed pursuant to this act, the trial court shall set a trial to be held no later than one year after the filing of a complaint, and shall set a discovery and motions calendar accordingly.

(2) For purposes of any applicable statute of limitations, a cause of action under this act arises every time there is

an election for any members of the governing body of the political subdivision.

(3) The plaintiff's constitutional right to the secrecy of the plaintiff's vote is preserved and is not waived by the filing of an action pursuant to this act, and the filing is not subject to discovery or disclosure.

(4) In seeking a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction, a plaintiff shall not be required to post a bond or any other security in order to secure such equitable relief.

(5) No notice may be submitted to any political subdivision pursuant to this act before July 19, 2018.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 403.** (1) The court may order appropriate remedies including, but not limited to, the imposition of a district-based election system. The court may order the affected jurisdiction to draw or redraw district boundaries or appoint an individual or panel to draw or redraw district lines. The proposed districts must be approved by the court prior to their implementation.

(2) Implementation of a district-based remedy is not precluded by the fact that members of a protected class do not constitute a numerical majority within a proposed district-based election district. If, in tailoring a remedy, the court orders the implementation of a district-based election district where the members of the protected class are not a numerical majority, the court shall do so in a manner that provides the protected class an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. The court may also approve a district-based election system that provides the protected class the opportunity to join in a coalition of two or more protected classes to elect candidates of their choice if there is demonstrated political cohesion among the protected classes.

(3) In tailoring a remedy after a finding of a violation of section 104 of this act:

(a) If the court's order providing a remedy or approving proposed districts, whichever is later, is issued during the period of time between the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November and on or before January 15th of the following year, the court shall order new elections, conducted pursuant to the

remedy, to occur at the next succeeding general election. If a special filing period is required, filings for that office shall be reopened for a period of three business days, such three-day period to be fixed by the filing officer.

(b) If the court's order providing a remedy or approving proposed districts, whichever is later, is issued during the period of time between January 16th and on or before the first Monday of November, the next election will occur as scheduled and organized under the current electoral system, but the court shall order new elections to occur pursuant to the remedy at the general election the following calendar year.

(c) The remedy may provide for the political subdivision to hold elections for the members of its governing body at the same time as regularly scheduled elections for statewide or federal offices.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 404. (1) No action under this act may be brought by any person against a political subdivision that has adopted a remedy to its electoral system after an action is filed that is approved by a court pursuant to section 303 of this act or implemented a court-ordered remedy pursuant to section 403 of this act for four years after adoption of the remedy if the political subdivision does not enact a change to or deviation from the remedy during this four-year period that would otherwise give rise to an action under this act.

(2) No action under this act may be brought by any person against a political subdivision that has adopted a remedy to its electoral system in the previous decade before the effective date of this section as a result of a claim under the federal voting rights act until after the political subdivision completes redistricting pursuant to RCW 29A.76.010 for the 2020 decennial census.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 405. (1) In any action to enforce this chapter, the court may allow the prevailing plaintiff or plaintiffs, other than the state or political subdivision thereof, reasonable attorneys' fees, all nonattorney fee costs as defined by RCW 4.84.010, and all reasonable expert witness fees. No fees or costs may be awarded if no action is filed.

(2) Prevailing defendants may recover an award of fees or costs pursuant to RCW 4.84.185.

PART V - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 501. The provisions of parts I, III, and IV of this act are not applicable to cities and towns with populations under one thousand or to school districts with K-12 full-time equivalent enrollments of less than two hundred fifty.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 502. A new section is added to chapter 29A.76 RCW to read as follows:

In any change to its electoral system under section 201 of this act or preparation of a subsequent redistricting plan, political subdivisions may use population data regarding political parties only to the extent necessary to ensure compliance with this act or federal law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 503. This act supersedes other state laws and local ordinances to the extent that those state laws or ordinances would otherwise restrict a jurisdiction's ability to comply with this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 504. 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. 505. Sections 101 through 202, 301 through 501, and 503 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 29A RCW."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Hudgins, Chair; Dolan, Vice Chair; Appleton; Gregerson and Pellicciotti.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives McDonald, Ranking Minority Member; Kraft, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Irwin and Johnson.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 15, 2018

SSB 6021

Prime Sponsor, Committee on State Government, Tribal Relations & Elections: Extending the period for voter registration. Reported by Committee on State Government, Elections & Information Technology

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Hudgins, Chair; Dolan, Vice Chair; Appleton; Gregerson and Pellicciotti.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives McDonald, Ranking Minority Member; Kraft, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Irwin and Johnson.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 15, 2018

SB 6136 Prime Sponsor, Senator Rolfes: Removing concurrent enrollment requirement of algebra II for AP computer science courses to be counted as equivalent to high school mathematics. Reported by Committee on Education

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Santos, Chair; Dolan, Vice Chair; Stonier, Vice Chair; Harris, Ranking Minority Member; Muri, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Bergquist; Johnson; Kilduff; Lovick; McCaslin; Ortiz-Self; Senn; Slatter; Steele; Valdez and Volz.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Hargrove and Stokesbary.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 16, 2018

SSB 6155 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Transportation: Concerning bone marrow donation information provided to driver's license and identicard applicants. Reported by Committee on Health Care & Wellness

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Cody, Chair; Macri, Vice Chair; Schmick, Ranking Minority Member; Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Caldier; Clibborn; DeBolt; Harris; Jinkins; Maycumber; Riccelli; Robinson; Slatter; Stonier and Tharinger.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 16, 2018

SSB 6219 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Health & Long Term Care: Concerning health plan coverage of reproductive health care. Reported by Committee on Health Care & Wellness

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Cody, Chair; Macri, Vice Chair; Clibborn; Jinkins; Riccelli; Robinson; Slatter; Stonier and Tharinger.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Schmick, Ranking Minority Member;

Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Caldier; DeBolt and Maycumber.

MINORITY recommendation: Without recommendation. Signed by Representative Harris.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

February 16, 2018

ESSB 6257 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Early Learning & K-12 Education: Providing early intervention services for eligible children. (REVISED FOR ENGROSSED: Developing a funding model for early intervention services for eligible children.) Reported by Committee on Early Learning & Human Services

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Kagi, Chair; Senn, Vice Chair; Dent, Ranking Minority Member; Eslick; Frame; Goodman; Griffey; Kilduff; Klippert; Lovick; Muri and Ortiz-Self.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

February 16, 2018

SB 6580 Prime Sponsor, Senator Rolfes: Concerning human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing. Reported by Committee on Health Care & Wellness

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Cody, Chair; Macri, Vice Chair; Graves, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Clibborn; DeBolt; Harris; Jinkins; Maycumber; Riccelli; Robinson; Slatter; Stonier and Tharinger.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Schmick, Ranking Minority Member and Caldier.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

There being no objection, the bills listed on the day's committee reports under the fifth order of business were referred to the committees so designated.

There being no objection, the House adjourned until 10:00 a.m., February 21, 2018, the 45th Day of the Regular Session.

FRANK CHOPP, Speaker

BERNARD DEAN, Chief Clerk

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