

SIXTY SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

SEVENTY SECOND DAY

House Chamber, Olympia, Tuesday, March 23, 2021

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. 2021-4611, by Representatives Sells, Dent, Klippert, Jacobsen, Leavitt, Lekanoff, Ybarra, Pollet, and Chambers

WHEREAS, In June of this year, James L. Gaudino will conclude twelve and one-half very successful years of service to the state as president of Central Washington University; and

WHEREAS, President Gaudino's leadership has been instrumental in overcoming some of the most challenging times of the 129-year history of CWU; and

WHEREAS, During the Great Recession President Gaudino's budget management avoided mass layoffs and actually increased financial stability of the university; and

WHEREAS, He led the modernization and digitization of 14 business processes, from procurement to human resources, reducing the time and cost of administrative processes; and

WHEREAS, His intense focus on creating a welcoming and inclusive campus climate has resulted in CWU being the most diverse public university in the state, and the only university to earn the Higher Education Excellence in Diversity award in six of the past seven years; and

WHEREAS, The overhaul of campus technology and data management systems has given CWU the ability to better inform planning and decisions; and

WHEREAS, President Gaudino has modernized budget and management processes, and shifted the planning horizon from one to six years in order to ensure sustainable and accountable university management; and

WHEREAS, His modernization of enrollment management allowed CWU to recover from Great Recession enrollment drops and become one of the fastest growing institutions in the country; and

WHEREAS, He has expanded educational opportunity by launching online degree programs and establishing instructional sites in Sammamish and at Joint Base Lewis - McChord; and

WHEREAS, President Gaudino's insistence on science-informed pandemic strategies and close partnerships with local public health officials created a safe, low-transmission

learning environment and has resulted in no serious illnesses to date from COVID-19;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of the Washington State House of Representatives extend to Dr. James L. Gaudino their sincere thanks for his service to the people of Washington and his work to expand educational opportunity for the citizens of our state; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to Dr. James L. Gaudino and the Board of Trustees of Central Washington University.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4611 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4612, by Representatives Eslick, Ryu, Pollet, Valdez, Thai, Taylor, Lovick, Senn, Abbarno, Barkis, Boehnke, Calder, Chambers, Chandler, Chase, Corry, Dent, Dufault, Dye, Gilday, Goehner, Graham, Griffey, Harris, Hoff, Jacobsen, Klicker, Klippert, Kraft, Kretz, MacEwen, Maycumber, McCaslin, McEntire, Mosbrucker, Orcutt, Robertson, Rude, Schmick, Steele, Stokesbary, Sutherland, Vick, Volz, Walsh, Wilcox, Ybarra, Young, Dolan, Shewmake, Wicks, Duerr, Sells, Leavitt, Paul, Rule, and Slatter

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs in Washington state serve more than 76,000 kids and teens annually; and

WHEREAS, The mission of Boys and Girls Clubs in Washington state is to enable all young people, especially those who need it most, to reach their full potential as productive, caring, responsible citizens; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs work to ensure each member reaches three priority outcomes: Succeed academically, graduation from high school ready for college, trade school, military service, or full-time employment; demonstrate good character and citizenship, engage in their communities, register to vote, and model strong character; and commit to healthy lifestyles, adopting a healthy diet, practicing healthy lifestyle choices, and making a lifelong commitment to fitness; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs provide leadership opportunities to over 300 student leaders annually through the Youth of the Year program, and Keystone Summit; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs in Washington state have mentored and supported three National Youth of the Year winners: Dr. Tony Agtarap, Dr. Liberty Franklin, and Snohomish County Prosecuting Attorney Adam Cornell, all

representing the greatness of Washington's youth on the national stage; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs serve an additional 50,000 youth through community outreach, including sports leagues, leadership development summits, juvenile rehabilitation engagement, STEM, and other enrichment events; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs in Washington led other clubs across the country in remaining open and accessible to youth and families when it was needed most during the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, Club organizations stepped in immediately to fill gaps for communities, including serving more than 400,000 snacks and meals in the first four months of the crisis; and

WHEREAS, When schools closed a year ago, clubs became learning centers for children overnight and staff went from planning activities to teaching algebra and the ABCs; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Club staff are unsung heroes to countless families and communities across Washington state; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs continue to provide remote learning hubs, child care supports, academic tutoring and assistance with in-person and virtual, social-emotional learning opportunities, and important connections with caring, supportive adults; and

WHEREAS, Boys and Girls Clubs have been in Washington state for more than 80 years serving communities large and small;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the Boys and Girls Clubs throughout Washington for their outstanding commitment to children, teens, and families, and commend the efforts of over 1,400 staff in more than 150 Club locations for ensuring that young people have a safe, fun, and positive place to go, especially during times of crisis.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4612 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4613, by Representatives Young, Thai, Stonier, Boehnke, Chase, Schmick, Jacobsen, Graham, Eslick, Sutherland, Walsh, Dent, Gregerson, Orwall, Duerr, Ryu, Chandler, Corry, McCaslin, Callan, Chambers, Dufault, Bronoske, Robertson, Shewmake, Simmons, Santos, Wicks, Leavitt, Barkis, and Mosbrucker

WHEREAS, The people of the state of Washington share a historical, technological, cultural, and economic relationship with the people of Taiwan and the more than 100,000 Taiwanese Americans from Taiwan living and working in Washington state, and we cherish the common values of freedom and democracy; and

WHEREAS, Taiwanese immigrants and their descendants have made a profound impact by furthering the proud democratic values that have defined the United States and made our country a beacon of liberty and progress to the world; and

WHEREAS, The people of Taiwan and the people of the state of Washington have enjoyed a long and mutually beneficial commercial, cultural, and economic relationship with the prospect of further growth in trade, jobs, manufacturing, and technology; and

WHEREAS, The people of Washington state value the importance of Taiwanese companies' investment in the Pacific Northwest, including WaferTech, Eva Air, Evergreen Marine, Yang Mine Marine Transport, and Lightel Technologies, and others, that have helped to create more than 15,000 jobs in this state; and

WHEREAS, Taiwanese American frontline personnel have made profound contributions during the pandemic, and the Taiwanese people donated more than 150,000 surgical masks to the citizens of Washington state;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Washington state House of Representatives acknowledge the strong and deepening relationship between the people of Taiwan and the people of Washington state, and welcome opportunities for even closer economic ties to create greater benefits for all Washingtonians.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4613 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4614, by Representatives Vick and Ryu

WHEREAS, The Washington State House of Representatives recognizes excellence in all fields of endeavor; and

WHEREAS, On February 21, 2020, the Camas High School Papermakers became the 2020 4A gymnastics champions; and

WHEREAS, The Camas Papermakers showed immense dedication and hard work to defend their 2018 and 2019 state championship titles; and

WHEREAS, The Camas Papermakers finished the state finals with an overall team score of 182.45; and

WHEREAS, Alyssa Shibata finished third in the All-Around category with a score of 37.675, and finished second in the Bars with a score of 9.625; and

WHEREAS, Shea McGee finished fourth in the All-Around category with a score of 37.575, first in the Beam category with a score of 9.6, second in the Individual Floor category with a score of 9.750, and third in the Individual Beam category with a score of 9.450; and

WHEREAS, Seniors Annika Affleck, Amber Harris, and Kaitlyn Blair end their time at Camas High School as state champions; and

WHEREAS, Lili Ford, Peyton Cody, Siena Brophy, Olivia Beane, Morgan MacIntyre, Ali Hubbard, and Lizzy Wing all had at least one performance that added to the team's final score; and

WHEREAS, The Camas Papermaker girls gymnastics team was coached by Carol Willson;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives congratulate the Camas High School gymnastics team on their state championship, and commend fans, supportive alumni, and the entire Camas community for this remarkable accomplishment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Camas High School Papermakers gymnastics team and to Head Coach Carol Willson.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4614 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4615, by Representatives Ryu, Griffey, Kloba, Pollet, Walen, Duerr, Callan, Shewmake, Dufault, Taylor, Orwall, Boehnke, Ramel, Simmons, and Bronoske

WHEREAS, Long-term care facilities, such as nursing homes, have experienced a disproportionate share of deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic, with recent data for Washington state showing COVID-19 cases in long-term care facilities account for five percent of the state's total COVID-19 cases, but nearly 50 percent of all COVID-19 deaths in the state; and

WHEREAS, Overall, COVID-19 has taken a disproportionate toll on communities of color, with increased risk for infection, death, and hospitalization; and

WHEREAS, Nursing homes with relatively high shares of Black or Hispanic residents are more likely to have experienced COVID-19 deaths than nursing homes with lower shares of Black or Hispanic residents; and

WHEREAS, Fall prevention strategies and timely bone health screening, diagnosis, and treatment may help prevent fractures leading to hospitalization and nursing home stays; and

WHEREAS, Osteoporosis-related bone fractures are responsible for more hospitalizations than heart attacks, strokes, and breast cancer combined; and

WHEREAS, Each year, about 75,000 Americans move from the hospital to a nursing home following a fracture and never return "home"; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 54,000,000 Americans age 50 and over have osteoporosis or low bone mass, placing them at increased risk for fractures; and

WHEREAS, One in every two women and one in every four men over the age of 50 will break a bone due to osteoporosis in his or her lifetime; and

WHEREAS, Annual osteoporosis costs for America's health care system top \$19,000,000,000 and will double by 2050 as America's population ages; and

WHEREAS, Substantial risk of osteoporosis has been reported in persons of all ethnic backgrounds; and

WHEREAS, Osteoporosis is a preventable and treatable disease; and

WHEREAS, Building strong bones throughout childhood and adolescence can be the best defense against developing osteoporosis later in life; and

WHEREAS, Only one in three Americans receives enough calcium in his or her daily diet, a problem which is especially severe for children and adolescents in critical years of bone development; and

WHEREAS, Optimum bone health and prevention of osteoporosis can be maximized by a balanced diet rich in calcium and vitamin D, weight bearing and muscle strengthening exercise, and a healthy lifestyle with no smoking or excessive alcohol intake; and

WHEREAS, A bone mineral density test can be performed to identify osteoporosis and determine the risk for fractures and the severity of the disease; and

WHEREAS, The month of May has been designated as National Osteoporosis Month;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize and appreciate the ideals, goals, and activities of National Osteoporosis Month and encourage observation of appropriate good health programs and activities with respect to preventing and controlling osteoporosis.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4615 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4616, by Representatives Vick and Hoff

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives recognizes excellence in every field and endeavor; and

WHEREAS, Trey Knight of Ridgefield High School set the national high school record in the hammer throw, with a toss of 261 feet and seven inches; and

WHEREAS, Trey is a four-time Class 2A state champion, holding two discus and shot put titles and in addition, holds the 2A discus state record; and

WHEREAS, Trey was named Gatorade Washington Boys Athlete in Track and Field for three consecutive years; and

WHEREAS, Trey was anticipated to win two more titles at the 2020 state championship in discus and shot put but the meet was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, The hammer throw is not sanctioned by the Washington Interscholastic Activities Association, instead Trey won the Washington State Hammer Championships in 2017, 2018, and 2019; and

WHEREAS, Trey was named All-League defensive end and helped Ridgefield Football earn their first state playoff bid since 2005; and

WHEREAS, Trey has a 3.65 grade-point average and volunteers his time at Daybreak Youth Services along with coaching youth track and field; and

WHEREAS, Trey will further his education at the University of Southern California on a full scholarship where he will specialize in the hammer throw;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives congratulate Trey Knight on setting the national high school record in the hammer throw, and commend his family, friends, and fans for this outstanding accomplishment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to Trey Knight and to Coach John Gambill.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4616 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4617, by Representatives Leavitt, Harris-Talley, Taylor, Ryu, and Bronoske

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives recognize the life and work of Bishop Leo Charles Brown Jr., a man who dedicated his life to his faith, to the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the underrepresented and most vulnerable among us, and to the Black communities of Washington state; and

WHEREAS, Bishop Brown was born June 17, 1942, in Washington D.C. In 1961, after completing high school, Bishop Brown moved to Washington State and served as a member of the Armed Services at Fort Lewis. It was there that he found and embraced his faith. In 1965, Bishop Brown joined the ministry and began his life's calling; and

WHEREAS, Bishop Brown transformed his faith into an instrument of hope for struggling members of the community, particularly those facing incarceration. His outreach and support began in 1968 when he formed the Emmanuel Temple Prison Ministry, providing spiritual guidance to persons inside prison. This began a lifelong

commitment to helping many individuals who entered our prisons; and

WHEREAS, Bishop Brown was a co-founder of Operation Longthrust, a summer camp held at Camp Moran on Orcas Island. This summer camp program provides 100 poverty-stricken children a year with the opportunity to engage in a weeklong trip filled with learning and recreational activities; and

WHEREAS, Bishop Brown founded the Progress House Association in 1972. The Progress House serves as a work release program, providing opportunities for those exiting our prisons. Bishop Brown held fast to this calling, and successfully launched work release programs across many communities. Since its founding, the Progress House Association has expanded to open facilities in Seattle, Port Orchard, and Portland, providing more than 13,000 former inmates with work-release opportunities; and

WHEREAS, Bishop Brown founded the True Vine Community Church of God in Christ, a predominately Black Pentecostal church on August 24, 1975, in Tacoma, Washington. He spent 40 years building his congregation and expanding the church to offer services including kitchens, rest areas, and classrooms. The True Vine Community Church of God in Christ has expanded to numerous ministries and auxiliaries offering services and programs to community members of all ages. Bishop Brown mentored 22 former ministers who have gone on to start their own ministries and provide services to their own communities; and

WHEREAS, Bishop Brown has been recognized on numerous occasions for his many contributions to the betterment of Washington State communities, and for championing the pursuit of improving the opportunities for the underrepresented and vulnerable members of these communities. He is a recipient of the Key to the City of Tacoma, honoree for the Rockefeller Foundation Humanity Award, and was honored by Governor John Spellman and both houses of the Legislature who declared February 6, 1982, as "Leo Charles Brown Jr. Day"; and

WHEREAS, Above all, Leo Charles Brown Jr. was a dedicated family man. He was a father and stepfather to 14 children, as well as a grandfather and great-grandfather;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize and honor the service, life, and achievements of Bishop Leo Charles Brown Jr.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4617 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4619, by Representatives Chambers, Robertson, Barkis, Jacobsen, Ryu, Bronoske, and Stokesbary

WHEREAS, For 88 years the annual Daffodil Festival has been a cherished tradition for the people of Pierce County; and

WHEREAS, The Daffodil Festival has been an anticipated event that continues to bring communities together to celebrate unity within our diverse community; and

WHEREAS, Since its inception in the 1920s as a modest garden party, it has grown into the festival that we all know and love today; and

WHEREAS, There has been a parade every year, with the exception of 1943, 1944, and 1945 (due to war), and 2020 (due to the pandemic); and

WHEREAS, Each year, 23 young women pass through a rigorous selection process to represent their schools as well as Pierce County communities through ambassadorship, community service, and civic pride; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Daffodil Festival royal court serve as role models for youth around our region. Their volunteerism, civic responsibility, and willingness to be ambassadors for Pierce County serve as a light for youth to look up to; and

WHEREAS, This year's Daffodil Festival royal court includes: Angelina Mireles-Mazz, Eatonville High School; Kelsey Monaghan-Bergson, Wilson High School; Haley Isom, Rogers High School; Lucy Dysart, Graham-Kapowsin High School; Liberty Tucker, White River High School; Guadalupe Perez-Delores, Sumner High School; Kayala Purdie, Clover Park High School; Roslyn Addy, Franklin Pierce High School; Lura Shultis, Lakes High School; Joie Goninan, Stadium High School; Annabelle Pepin, Curtis High School; Ashley Anita-Barriga, Mount Tahoma High School; Szoj Stevens, Chief Leschi High School; Ava Fritz, Orting High School; Karah Ritter, Fife High School; Katie Rose Abegglen, Puyallup High School; Annie McAuliffe, Washington High School; Brynne Spicer, Bonney Lake High School; Jewlieanna Granberry, Lincoln High School; and Makesha Conzuelo, Foss High School;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Washington State House of Representatives recognize and honor the many contributions made to our state by the Daffodil Festival, its organizers, and its royal court for the past 88 years; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to the 2021 Daffodil Festival officers and to the Daffodil Festival royalty.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4619 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4620, by Representatives Graham, Chambers, Jacobsen, Robertson, Dufault, Eslick, MacEwen, Abbarno, McCaslin, Mosbrucker, Klippert, Dye, Walsh, Ybarra, Fitzgibbon, Boehnke, Leavitt, Bronoske, Schmick, Barkis, Riccelli, Lovick, Sells, Corry, Orwall, Shewmake, Dent, Chandler,

Kraft, Ryu, Goehner, Walen, Klicker, Callan, Caldier, and Chase

WHEREAS, Firefighters in the State of Washington risk their lives every day to protect the lives, property, and well-being of our citizens; and

WHEREAS, There are over 8,000 men and women who serve as firefighters and over 10,000 who have served as volunteer firefighters in the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS, 16 of Washington state's firefighters, both active and retired, have died since 2019, as well as two volunteer firefighters; and

WHEREAS, Firefighters have continued fulfilling their sworn duties, despite the threat of COVID-19 in our state; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the additional risks firefighters have faced as first responders on the frontlines of the pandemic in our nation; and

WHEREAS, Last year, our state experienced some of the worst wildfires in the nation, and the Washington wildfire season saw more individual fires than any prior year, causing the air quality in our state to reach unprecedented dangerous levels; and

WHEREAS, Firefighters braved these wildfires and COVID-19 concurrently, with their hard work and sacrifice undoubtedly saving countless lives; and

WHEREAS, Washington's firefighters deserve to be honored for their unwavering dedication to ensuring the well-being of our citizens amidst the wildfires and the pandemic;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives express its utmost gratitude to the courageous firefighters of our state for their diligent service and perseverance in the face of wildfires and the coronavirus pandemic; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transferred by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Washington State Fire Fighters' Association, the Washington State Council of Fire Fighters, the Washington State Association of Fire Chiefs, the Spokane Firefighters Union 29, the Cheney Firefighters Union 1919, the Medical Lake Volunteer Firefighters Association, the Airway Heights Volunteer Firefighters Association, and the Washington State Board for Volunteer Fire Fighters and Reserve Officers.

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

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4621, by Representatives Volz, Riccelli, Orwall, Harris, Robertson, Jacobsen, Lovick, Walen, Chase, Gilday, Chambers, Pollet, Dye, Chandler, Schmick, Ormsby, Graham, MacEwen, Cody, Hoff, Orcutt, Eslick, Ryu, Boehnke, Dent, and Callan

WHEREAS, It is with fond memories and heavy hearts that members of this august body honor one of their own on this solemn occasion, former State Representative John Edward Ahern; and

WHEREAS, John dutifully and faithfully served the citizens of the 6th legislative district from 2001 to 2013; and

WHEREAS, In the conduct of his legislative service, John sponsored Washington's first Felony, Driving Under the Influence (DUI) statute receiving national recognition from the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA); and

WHEREAS, John's commitment and recognition to our nation's veterans made him instrumental in creating the Spokane Veterans Home, Eastern Washington's first home for veterans; and

WHEREAS, John contributed to the Spokane business community and the local economy in owning and operating JANCO Products Incorporated for nearly 40 years; and

WHEREAS, John's devotion to God, family, and country was demonstrably shown in his marriage of nearly 60 years to wife Nancy, his commitment to his local parish, and community involvement in both civic and government organizations;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives demonstrate its deep respect and appreciation in honoring the life and accomplishments of John Edward Ahern; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize the faithful support and commitment of John's family in all his endeavors: Wife Nancy, sons Michael and Brian, and daughter Carolyn; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to wife Nancy Ahern, sons Michael and Brian, and daughter Carolyn.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4621 was adopted.

RESOLUTION

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2021-4622, by Representatives Robertson, Hoff, Thai, Abbarno, Barkis, Bronoske, Eslick, Ybarra, Jacobsen, Goehner, Cody, Dent, Ryu, Dufault, Chambers, Orcutt, Orwall, MacEwen, Graham, Walen, Leavitt, Schmick, Young, Boehnke, Chandler, and Ramos

WHEREAS, It is the policy of the Washington State Legislature to recognize excellence in service to this great state of Washington; and

WHEREAS, The occasion of June 8, 2021, marks 100 years of excellence in service to the great state of Washington by the Washington State Patrol and its direct predecessor, the Highway Patrol Division, of the Department of Efficiency, created on June 8, 1921; and

WHEREAS, The Washington State Patrol traces its distinguished history to the dawn of the automobile era and the commissioning of a small number of highway patrolmen on September 1, 1921, as motorcycle officers of the Highway Patrol, whose broad responsibilities included enforcement of all motor vehicle and transportation laws; and

WHEREAS, In the early part of this century, the leaders of Washington state had the insight and foresight to recognize the increasing and indispensable role that intrastate and interstate transportation would have on the economic well-being of this great state and nation; and as such, the state of Washington was the eighth state in these United States to establish and create a state patrol; and

WHEREAS, The Washington State Patrol's duties and service to the citizens of Washington state have increased dramatically since its founding to include many diverse facets of law enforcement, such as commercial vehicle enforcement, narcotics enforcement, seven crime laboratories, fire protection and training services, cybercrime investigation, homeland security, ferry vessel and terminal safety, capitol campus security, and executive protection, as well as antiterrorism coordination with all local, state, federal, and international law enforcement partners; and

WHEREAS, The Washington State Patrol has now grown to be one of the largest and most respected law enforcement agencies in the United States with over 2,200 commissioned and civilian employees, 43 canine officers, a response fleet of more than 1,600 vehicles, as well as airplanes, the country's largest unmanned aerial vehicle fleet, and a host of other specialized response units patrolling and protecting over 18,000 lane miles of Washington roadway every day; and

WHEREAS, The Washington State Patrol members, current and retired, who have come to be known as "troopers" and are easily distinguishable with their award-winning winter uniforms dating to the mid-1930's, which include a bow tie and campaign hat, are first and foremost the highest quality law enforcement officers, who by their selfless and courageous service risk their very lives so that our homes, families, and communities will be safe; and

WHEREAS, In addition to Washington's troopers, there are hundreds of technical professionals who deliver outstanding, comprehensive services in support of troopers in the field, as well as directly to citizens in their time of need; notably, the communications officers, crime scene response team members, crime laboratory personnel, vehicle mechanics, communications technicians, facility repair personnel, records custodians, deputy fire marshals, and many other professionals in their field; and

WHEREAS, In 1995, Washington State Patrol's Annette M. Sandberg made history when she was appointed the first female chief of a state police organization in the nation. Today, the Washington State Patrol is led by Chief John R. Batiste, who is the 21st chief and first Black appointee, who continues the tradition of innovation, excellence, and courageous "service with humility" to the citizens of Washington state;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives honor the highest level of excellence in service to this great state of Washington by the troopers and employees alike, current and retired, of the Washington State Patrol; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Chief of the Washington State Patrol.

There being no objection, HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 4622 was adopted.

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

INTRODUCTION & FIRST READING

HB 1558 by Representatives Griffey, Jacobsen, Robertson, Eslick, Abbarno, Gilday, Caldier, Corry, Barkis, Chambers, Walsh and Hoff

AN ACT Relating to promoting recovery and improving public safety by providing behavioral health system responses to individuals with substance use disorder and providing training to law enforcement personnel; adding new sections to chapter 41.05 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.101 RCW; and providing an expiration date.

Referred to Committee on Health Care & Wellness.

HB 1559 by Representatives Mosbrucker, Jacobsen, Eslick, Abbarno, Robertson, Gilday, Caldier, Corry, Barkis, Chambers, Walsh and Hoff

AN ACT Relating to providing a behavioral health response to juveniles consuming controlled substances; and amending RCW 43.185C.260.

Referred to Committee on Children, Youth & Families.

HB 1560 by Representatives Young, Dufault, Eslick, Abbarno, Robertson, Gilday, Caldier, Corry, Barkis, Jacobsen, Chambers, Walsh and Hoff

AN ACT Relating to the mens rea element of offenses related to possession of controlled substances, counterfeit substances, and legend drugs; amending RCW 69.50.4011, 69.50.4013, 69.50.4014, 69.41.030, and 69.41.030; creating a new section; providing an effective date; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

Referred to Committee on Public Safety.

HB 1561 by Representatives Graham, Robertson, Eslick, Abbarno, Gilday, Caldier, Corry, Barkis, Jacobsen, Chambers, Walsh and Hoff

AN ACT Relating to expanding offenses and penalties for manufacture, sale, distribution, and other conduct involving controlled substances and counterfeit substances; amending RCW 9A.42.100, 9.94A.518, 69.50.406, 69.50.4011, 69.50.410, and 69.50.4015; and prescribing penalties.

Referred to Committee on Public Safety.

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

March 22, 2021

HB 1157 Prime Sponsor, Representative Bateman: Increasing housing supply through the growth management act and housing density tax incentives for local governments. Reported by Committee on Finance

MAJORITY recommendation: The second substitute bill be substituted therefor and the second substitute bill do pass and do not pass the substitute bill by Committee on Local Government. Signed by Representatives Frame, Chair; Berg, Vice Chair; Walen, Vice Chair; Orcutt, Ranking Minority Member; Chase; Chopp; Harris-Talley; Morgan; Orwall; Ramel; Springer; Stokesbary; Thai; Vick; Wylie and Young.

MINORITY recommendation: Without recommendation. Signed by Representative Dufault, Assistant Ranking Minority Member.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

March 19, 2021

ESSB 5038 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Law & Justice: Prohibiting the open carry of certain weapons at public permitted demonstrations and the state capitol. Reported by Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"**Sec. 1.** RCW 9.41.300 and 2018 c 201 s 9003 and 2018 c 201 s 6007 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) It is unlawful for any person to enter the following places when he or she

knowingly possesses or knowingly has under his or her control a weapon:

(a) The restricted access areas of a jail, or of a law enforcement facility, or any place used for the confinement of a person (i) arrested for, charged with, or convicted of an offense, (ii) held for extradition or as a material witness, or (iii) otherwise confined pursuant to an order of a court, except an order under chapter 13.32A or 13.34 RCW. Restricted access areas do not include common areas of egress or ingress open to the general public;

(b) Those areas in any building which are used in connection with court proceedings, including courtrooms, jury rooms, judge's chambers, offices and areas used to conduct court business, waiting areas, and corridors adjacent to areas used in connection with court proceedings. The restricted areas do not include common areas of ingress and egress to the building that is used in connection with court proceedings, when it is possible to protect court areas without restricting ingress and egress to the building. The restricted areas shall be the minimum necessary to fulfill the objective of this subsection (1)(b).

For purposes of this subsection (1)(b), "weapon" means any firearm, explosive as defined in RCW 70.74.010, or any weapon of the kind usually known as slungshot, sand club, or metal knuckles, or any knife, dagger, dirk, or other similar weapon that is capable of causing death or bodily injury and is commonly used with the intent to cause death or bodily injury.

In addition, the local legislative authority shall provide either a stationary locked box sufficient in size for pistols and key to a weapon owner for weapon storage, or shall designate an official to receive weapons for safekeeping, during the owner's visit to restricted areas of the building. The locked box or designated official shall be located within the same building used in connection with court proceedings. The local legislative authority shall be liable for any negligence causing damage to or loss of a weapon either placed in a locked box or left with an official during the owner's visit to restricted areas of the building.

The local judicial authority shall designate and clearly mark those areas where weapons are prohibited, and shall

post notices at each entrance to the building of the prohibition against weapons in the restricted areas;

(c) The restricted access areas of a public mental health facility licensed or certified by the department of health for inpatient hospital care and state institutions for the care of the mentally ill, excluding those facilities solely for evaluation and treatment. Restricted access areas do not include common areas of egress and ingress open to the general public;

(d) That portion of an establishment classified by the state liquor and cannabis board as off-limits to persons under (~~twenty-one~~) 21 years of age; or

(e) The restricted access areas of a commercial service airport designated in the airport security plan approved by the federal transportation security administration, including passenger screening checkpoints at or beyond the point at which a passenger initiates the screening process. These areas do not include airport drives, general parking areas and walkways, and shops and areas of the terminal that are outside the screening checkpoints and that are normally open to unscreened passengers or visitors to the airport. Any restricted access area shall be clearly indicated by prominent signs indicating that firearms and other weapons are prohibited in the area.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, it is unlawful for any person to openly carry a firearm or other weapon at any permitted demonstration. This subsection (2)(a) applies whether the person carries the firearm or other weapon on his or her person or in a vehicle.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to openly carry a firearm or other weapon within 250 feet of a permitted demonstration after a duly authorized state or local law enforcement officer advises the person of the permitted demonstration and directs the person to leave until he or she no longer possesses or controls the firearm or other weapon. This subsection (2)(b) does not apply to any person possessing or controlling any firearm or other weapon on private property owned or leased by that person.

(c) Duly authorized federal, state, and local law enforcement officers and personnel are exempt from the provisions of this subsection (2) when carrying a

firearm or other weapon in conformance with their employing agency's policy. Members of the armed forces of the United States or the state of Washington are exempt from the provisions of this subsection (2) when carrying a firearm or other weapon in the discharge of official duty or traveling to or from official duty.

(d) For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply:

(i) "Permitted demonstration" means either: (A) A gathering for which a permit has been issued by a federal agency, state agency, or local government; or (B) a gathering of 15 or more people who are assembled for a single event at a public place that has been declared as permitted by the chief executive, sheriff, or chief of police of a local government in which the gathering occurs. A "gathering" means a demonstration, march, rally, vigil, sit-in, protest, picketing, or similar public assembly.

(ii) "Public place" means any site accessible to the general public for business, entertainment, or another lawful purpose. A "public place" includes, but is not limited to, the front, immediate area, or parking lot of any store, shop, restaurant, tavern, shopping center, or other place of business; any public building, its grounds, or surrounding area; or any public parking lot, street, right-of-way, sidewalk, public park, or other public grounds.

(iii) "Weapon" has the same meaning given in subsection (1)(b) of this section.

(3) Cities, towns, counties, and other municipalities may enact laws and ordinances:

(a) Restricting the discharge of firearms in any portion of their respective jurisdictions where there is a reasonable likelihood that humans, domestic animals, or property will be jeopardized. Such laws and ordinances shall not abridge the right of the individual guaranteed by Article I, section 24 of the state Constitution to bear arms in defense of self or others; and

(b) Restricting the possession of firearms in any stadium or convention center, operated by a city, town, county,

or other municipality, except that such restrictions shall not apply to:

(i) Any pistol in the possession of a person licensed under RCW 9.41.070 or exempt from the licensing requirement by RCW 9.41.060; or

(ii) Any showing, demonstration, or lecture involving the exhibition of firearms.

((~~3~~)) (4)(a) Cities, towns, and counties may enact ordinances restricting the areas in their respective jurisdictions in which firearms may be sold, but, except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a business selling firearms may not be treated more restrictively than other businesses located within the same zone. An ordinance requiring the cessation of business within a zone shall not have a shorter grandfather period for businesses selling firearms than for any other businesses within the zone.

(b) Cities, towns, and counties may restrict the location of a business selling firearms to not less than (~~five hundred~~) 500 feet from primary or secondary school grounds, if the business has a storefront, has hours during which it is open for business, and posts advertisements or signs observable to passersby that firearms are available for sale. A business selling firearms that exists as of the date a restriction is enacted under this subsection (~~(3)~~) (4)(b) shall be grandfathered according to existing law.

((~~4~~)) (5) Violations of local ordinances adopted under subsection (~~(2)~~) (3) of this section must have the same penalty as provided for by state law.

((~~5~~)) (6) The perimeter of the premises of any specific location covered by subsection (1) of this section shall be posted at reasonable intervals to alert the public as to the existence of any law restricting the possession of firearms on the premises.

((~~6~~)) (7) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

(a) A person engaged in military activities sponsored by the federal or state governments, while engaged in official duties;

(b) Law enforcement personnel, except that subsection (1)(b) of this section does apply to a law enforcement officer

who is present at a courthouse building as a party to an action under chapter 10.14, 10.99, or 26.50 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party has alleged the existence of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010; or

(c) Security personnel while engaged in official duties.

~~((7))~~ (8) Subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section does not apply to correctional personnel or community corrections officers, as long as they are employed as such, who have completed government-sponsored law enforcement firearms training, except that subsection (1)(b) of this section does apply to a correctional employee or community corrections officer who is present at a courthouse building as a party to an action under chapter 10.14, 10.99, or 26.50 RCW, or an action under Title 26 RCW where any party has alleged the existence of domestic violence as defined in RCW 26.50.010.

~~((8))~~ (9) Subsection (1)(a) of this section does not apply to a person licensed pursuant to RCW 9.41.070 who, upon entering the place or facility, directly and promptly proceeds to the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee and obtains written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises or checks his or her firearm. The person may reclaim the firearms upon leaving but must immediately and directly depart from the place or facility.

~~((9))~~ (10) Subsection (1)(c) of this section does not apply to any administrator or employee of the facility or to any person who, upon entering the place or facility, directly and promptly proceeds to the administrator of the facility or the administrator's designee and obtains written permission to possess the firearm while on the premises.

~~((10))~~ (11) Subsection (1)(d) of this section does not apply to the proprietor of the premises or his or her employees while engaged in their employment.

~~((11))~~ (12) Government-sponsored law enforcement firearms training must be training that correctional personnel and community corrections officers receive as part of their job requirement and reference to such training does not constitute a mandate that it be provided by the correctional facility.

~~((12))~~ (13) Any person violating subsection (1) or (2) of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

~~((13))~~ (14) "Weapon" as used in this section means any firearm, explosive as defined in RCW 70.74.010, or instrument or weapon listed in RCW 9.41.250.

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

(1) Unless exempt under subsection (4) of this section, it is unlawful for any person to knowingly open carry a firearm or other weapon, as defined in RCW 9.41.300(1)(b), on the west state capitol campus grounds, in any buildings on the state capitol grounds, in any state legislative office, or at any location of a public legislative hearing or meeting during the hearing or meeting.

(2) "Buildings on the state capitol grounds" means the following buildings located on the state capitol grounds, commonly known as Legislative, Temple of Justice, John L. O'Brien, John A. Cherberg, Irving R. Newhouse, Joel M. Pritchard, Helen Sommers, Insurance, Governor's mansion, Visitor Information Center, Carlyon House, Ayer House, General Administration, 1500 Jefferson, James M. Dolliver, Old Capitol, Capitol Court, State Archives, Natural Resources, Office Building #2, Highway-License, Transportation, Employment Security, Child Care Center, Union Avenue, Washington Street, Professional Arts, State Farm, and Powerhouse buildings.

(3) "West state capitol campus grounds" means areas of the campus south of Powerhouse Rd. SW, south of Union Avenue SW as extended westward to Powerhouse Rd. SW, west of Capitol Way, north of 15th Avenue SW between Capitol Way S. and Water Street SW, west of Water Street between 15th Avenue SW and 16th Avenue SW, north of 16th Avenue SW between Water Street SW and the east banks of Capitol Lake, and east of the banks of Capitol Lake.

(4) Duly authorized federal, state, or local law enforcement officers or personnel are exempt from this section when carrying a firearm or other weapon in conformance with their employing agency's policy. Members of the armed forces of the United States or the state of Washington are exempt from this section when carrying a firearm or other

weapon in the discharge of official duty or traveling to or from official duty.

(5) A person violating this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. 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."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Hansen, Chair; Simmons, Vice Chair; Davis; Entenman; Goodman; Kirby; Orwall; Peterson; Thai; Valdez and Walen.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Walsh, Ranking Minority Member; Gilday, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Graham, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Abbarno; Klippert and Ybarra.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

March 18, 2021

SSB 5066 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Law & Justice: Concerning a peace officer's duty to intervene. Reported by Committee on Public Safety

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 10.93 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Any identifiable on-duty peace officer who witnesses another peace officer engaging or attempting to engage in the use of excessive force against another person shall intervene when in a position to do so to end the use of excessive force or attempted use of excessive force, or to prevent the further use of excessive force. A peace officer shall also render aid at the earliest safe opportunity in accordance with RCW 36.28A.445, to any person injured as a result of the use of force.

(2) Any identifiable on-duty peace officer who witnesses any wrongdoing committed by another peace officer, or has a good faith reasonable belief that another peace officer committed wrongdoing, shall report such wrongdoing to the witnessing officer's supervisor or

other supervisory peace officer in accordance with the witnessing peace officer's employing agency's policies and procedures for reporting such acts committed by a peace officer.

(3) A member of a law enforcement agency shall not discipline or retaliate in any way against a peace officer for intervening in good faith or for reporting wrongdoing in good faith as required by this section.

(4) A law enforcement agency shall send notice to the criminal justice training commission of any disciplinary decision resulting from a peace officer's failure to intervene or failure to report as required by this section to determine whether the officer's conduct may be grounds for suspension or revocation of certification under RCW 43.101.105.

(5) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Excessive force" means force that exceeds the force permitted by law or policy of the witnessing officer's agency.

(b) "Peace officer" refers to any general authority Washington peace officer.

(c) "Wrongdoing" means conduct that is contrary to law or contrary to the policies of the witnessing officer's agency, provided that the conduct is not de minimis or technical in nature.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 43.101 RCW to read as follows:

(1) By December 1, 2021, the Washington state criminal justice training commission, in consultation with the Washington state patrol, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, and organizations representing state and local law enforcement officers, shall develop a written model policy on the duty to intervene, consistent with the provisions of section 1 of this act.

(2) By June 1, 2022, every state, county, and municipal law enforcement agency shall adopt and implement a written duty to intervene policy. The policy adopted may be the model policy developed under subsection (1) of this section. However, any policy adopted must, at a minimum, be consistent with the provisions of section 1 of this act.

(3) By January 31, 2022, the commission shall incorporate training on the duty to intervene in the basic law enforcement training curriculum. Peace officers who completed basic law enforcement training prior to January 31, 2022, must receive training on the duty to intervene by December 31, 2023."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Goodman, Chair; Johnson, J., Vice Chair; Davis; Hackney; Lovick; Orwall; Ramos and Simmons.

MINORITY recommendation: Without recommendation. Signed by Representative Griffey.

MINORITY recommendation: Do not pass. Signed by Representatives Mosbrucker, Ranking Minority Member; Klippert, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Graham and Young.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

March 18, 2021

ESSB 5119 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Human Services, Reentry & Rehabilitation: Concerning individuals in custody. Reported by Committee on Public Safety

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Goodman, Chair; Johnson, J., Vice Chair; Mosbrucker, Ranking Minority Member; Davis; Graham; Griffey; Hackney; Lovick; Orwall; Ramos; Simmons and Young.

MINORITY recommendation: Without recommendation. Signed by Representative Klippert, Assistant Ranking Minority Member.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

March 19, 2021

ESSB 5235 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Housing & Local Government: Increasing housing unit inventory by removing arbitrary limits on housing options. Reported by Committee on Local Government

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that local zoning laws can contribute to limiting the housing available for Washingtonians. The legislature finds that reducing these barriers can increase affordable housing

options. The legislature finds that accessory dwelling units can be one way to add affordable long-term housing and to provide a needed increase in housing density. The legislature finds that owner-occupancy requirements may provide an appropriate means for local governments to ensure community impacts of accessory dwelling units are mitigated, allow for relaxation of other requirements, and may provide an appropriate mechanism to reduce short-term rental of accessory dwelling units, which has been shown to increase displacement and decrease affordability. Some accessory dwelling units, however, are removed from the market due to owner-occupancy requirements when an owner, due to a hardship, is forced to move from the primary residence. In these circumstances, these requirements may then remove a rental property from the housing stock and impose an undue hardship on an owner that wishes to retain the primary residence but who may no longer be able to comfortably and safely reside there. It is the intent of the legislature with this act to provide an exemption for owners suffering from such hardship. The legislature also intends to remove barriers and limitations on the number of unrelated occupants living together, which will provide additional affordable housing options.

Sec. 2. RCW 36.70A.696 and 2020 c 217 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 36.70A.697 and 36.70A.698 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Accessory dwelling unit" means a dwelling unit located on the same lot as a single-family housing unit, duplex, triplex, townhome, or other housing unit.

(2) "Attached accessory dwelling unit" means an accessory dwelling unit located within or attached to a single-family housing unit, duplex, triplex, townhome, or other housing unit.

(3) "City" means any city, code city, and town located in a county planning under RCW 36.70A.040.

(4) "County" means any county planning under RCW 36.70A.040.

(5) "Detached accessory dwelling unit" means an accessory dwelling unit that consists partly or entirely of a building that is separate and detached from a

single-family housing unit, duplex, triplex, townhome, or other housing unit and is on the same property.

~~((5))~~ (6) " Dwelling unit " means a residential living unit that provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons and that includes permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

~~((6))~~ (7) " Major transit stop " means:

(a) A stop on a high capacity transportation system funded or expanded under the provisions of chapter 81.104 RCW;

(b) Commuter rail stops;

(c) Stops on rail or fixed guideway systems, including transitways;

(d) Stops on bus rapid transit routes or routes that run on high occupancy vehicle lanes; or

(e) Stops for a bus or other transit mode providing actual fixed route service at intervals of at least fifteen minutes for at least five hours during the peak hours of operation on weekdays.

(8) " Nonprofit entity " means any entity that is exempt from income tax under section 501(c) of the federal internal revenue code.

(9) " Owner " means any person who has at least 50 percent ownership in a property on which an accessory dwelling unit is located.

(10) " Short-term rental " means a lodging use, that is not a hotel or motel or bed and breakfast, in which a dwelling unit, or portion thereof, is offered or provided to a guest by a short-term rental operator for a fee for fewer than 30 consecutive nights.

Sec. 3. RCW 36.70A.697 and 2020 c 217 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Cities must adopt or amend by ordinance, and incorporate into their development regulations, zoning regulations, and other official controls the requirements of RCW 36.70A.698(1) to take effect by July 1, 2021.

~~((2))~~ (b) Beginning July 1, 2021, the requirements of RCW 36.70A.698(1):

~~((a))~~ (i) Apply and take effect in any city that has not adopted or amended ordinances, regulations, or other

official controls as required under this section; and

~~((b))~~ (ii) Supersede, preempt, and invalidate any local development regulations that conflict with RCW 36.70A.698(1).

(2)(a) Cities and counties must adopt or amend by ordinance, and incorporate into their development regulations, zoning regulations, and other official controls the requirements of RCW 36.70A.698(2)(a) to take effect within two years of the next applicable deadline for its comprehensive plan to be reviewed under RCW 36.70A.130 after July 1, 2021.

(b) Beginning two years after the next applicable deadline for the review of a county's or city's comprehensive plan under RCW 36.70A.130 after July 1, 2021, and until such time as a city or county has complied with the requirements of RCW 36.70A.698(2)(a), the requirements of RCW 36.70A.698(2)(b):

(i) Apply and take effect in any city or county that has not adopted or amended ordinances, regulations, or other official controls as required in RCW 36.70A.698(2)(a); and

(ii) Supersede, preempt, and invalidate any local development regulations that conflict with RCW 36.70A.698(2)(b).

Sec. 4. RCW 36.70A.698 and 2020 c 217 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except as provided in ~~((subsection (2) and (3) of this section))~~ (b) and (c) of this subsection, through ordinances, development regulations, zoning regulations, and other official controls as required under RCW 36.70A.697 (1)(a), cities may not require the provision of off-street parking for accessory dwelling units within one-quarter mile of a major transit stop.

~~((2))~~ (b) A city may require the provision of off-street parking for an accessory dwelling unit located within one-quarter mile of a major transit stop if the city has determined that the accessory dwelling unit is in an area with a lack of access to street parking capacity, physical space impediments, or other reasons supported by evidence that would make on-street parking infeasible for the accessory dwelling unit.

~~((3))~~ (c) A city that has adopted or substantively amended accessory dwelling

unit regulations within the four years previous to June 11, 2020, is not subject to the requirements of this (~~section~~) subsection (1).

(2) (a) Through ordinances, development regulations, and other official controls adopted or amended as required under RCW 36.70A.697(2) (a), cities and counties that impose owner-occupancy requirements on lots containing accessory dwelling units must provide for a hardship exemption from any owner-occupancy requirements applicable to a housing or dwelling unit on the same lot as an accessory dwelling unit. Such an exemption must allow an owner to offer for rental for periods of 30-days or longer a dwelling unit or housing unit as if a dwelling or housing unit on the property was owner occupied, when the owner no longer occupies the primary residence due to age, illness, financial hardship due to the death of a spouse, domestic partner, or co-owner of the property, disability status, the deployment, activation, mobilization, or temporary duty, as those terms are defined in RCW 26.09.004, of a service member of the armed forces, or other such reason that would make the owner-occupancy requirement an undue hardship on the owner. A city or county shall develop and implement a process for the review of hardship applications.

(b) Any city or county that imposes an owner-occupancy requirement on lots containing accessory dwelling units and has not provided a hardship exemption from the requirement through ordinances, development regulations, or other official controls as required by (a) of this subsection within two years of the next applicable deadline for its comprehensive plan to be reviewed under RCW 36.70A.130 after July 1, 2021, may not impose or enforce an owner-occupancy requirement on any lot containing an accessory dwelling unit until such time as the city or county has adopted the required hardship exemption, except that an owner-occupancy requirement may be imposed and enforced if the owner of the lot offers an accessory dwelling unit for short-term rental within the state or if the owner of the lot owns more than three accessory dwelling units within the county.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 35.21 RCW to read as follows:

Except for occupant limits on group living arrangements regulated under state law or on short-term rentals as defined in RCW 64.37.010 and any lawful limits on occupant load per square foot or generally applicable health and safety provisions as established by applicable building code or city ordinance, a city or town may not regulate or limit the number of unrelated persons that may occupy a household or dwelling unit.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 35A.21 RCW to read as follows:

Except for occupant limits on group living arrangements regulated under state law or on short-term rentals as defined in RCW 64.37.010 and any lawful limits on occupant load per square foot or generally applicable health and safety provisions as established by applicable building code or city ordinance, a code city may not regulate or limit the number of unrelated persons that may occupy a household or dwelling unit.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 36.01 RCW to read as follows:

Except for occupant limits on group living arrangements regulated under state law or on short-term rentals as defined in RCW 64.37.010 and any lawful limits on occupant load per square foot or generally applicable health and safety provisions as established by applicable building code or county ordinance, a county may not regulate or limit the number of unrelated persons that may occupy a household or dwelling unit."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Pollet, Chair; Duerr, Vice Chair; Goehner, Ranking Minority Member; Griffey, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Berg; Robertson and Senn.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

March 18, 2021

ESSB 5245 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Human Services, Reentry & Rehabilitation: Concerning the safety of crime victims. Reported by Committee on Public Safety

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass. Signed by Representatives Goodman, Chair; Johnson, J., Vice Chair; Mosbrucker, Ranking Minority Member; Klippert, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Davis;

Graham; Griffey; Hackney; Lovick; Orwall; Ramos; Simmons and Young.

Referred to Committee on Rules for second reading.

March 19, 2021

SB 5312 Prime Sponsor, Senator Mullet:
Facilitating transit-oriented development
and increasing housing inventory.
Reported by Committee on Environment &
Energy

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"Sec. 1. RCW 36.70A.500 and 2012 1st sp.s. c 1 s 310 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department of commerce shall provide management services for the growth management planning and environmental review fund created by RCW 36.70A.490. The department shall establish procedures for fund management. The department shall encourage participation in the grant or loan program by other public agencies. The department shall develop the grant or loan criteria, monitor the grant or loan program, and select grant or loan recipients in consultation with state agencies participating in the grant or loan program through the provision of grant or loan funds or technical assistance.

(2) A grant or loan may be awarded to a county or city that is required to or has chosen to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 and that is qualified pursuant to this section. The grant or loan shall be provided to assist a county or city in paying for the cost of preparing an environmental analysis under chapter 43.21C RCW, that is integrated with a comprehensive plan, subarea plan, plan element, countywide planning policy, development regulation, monitoring program, or other planning activity adopted under or implementing this chapter that:

(a) Improves the process for project permit review while maintaining environmental quality; or

(b) Encourages use of plans and information developed for purposes of complying with this chapter to satisfy requirements of other state programs.

(3) In order to qualify for a grant or loan, a county or city shall:

(a) Demonstrate that it will prepare an environmental analysis pursuant to chapter 43.21C RCW and subsection (2) of this section that is integrated with a comprehensive plan, subarea plan, plan element, countywide planning policy, development regulations, monitoring program, or other planning activity adopted under or implementing this chapter;

(b) Address environmental impacts and consequences, alternatives, and mitigation measures in sufficient detail to allow the analysis to be adopted in whole or in part by applicants for development permits within the geographic area analyzed in the plan;

(c) Demonstrate that procedures for review of development permit applications will be based on the integrated plans and environmental analysis;

(d) Include mechanisms to monitor the consequences of growth as it occurs in the plan area and to use the resulting data to update the plan, policy, or implementing mechanisms and associated environmental analysis;

(e) Demonstrate substantial progress towards compliance with the requirements of this chapter. A county or city that is more than six months out of compliance with a requirement of this chapter is deemed not to be making substantial progress towards compliance; and

(f) Provide local funding, which may include financial participation by the private sector.

(4) In awarding grants or loans, the department shall give preference to proposals that include one or more of the following elements:

(a) Financial participation by the private sector, or a public/private partnering approach;

(b) Identification and monitoring of system capacities for elements of the built environment, and to the extent appropriate, of the natural environment;

(c) Coordination with state, federal, and tribal governments in project review;

(d) Furtherance of important state objectives related to economic development, protection of areas of

statewide significance, and siting of essential public facilities;

(e) Programs to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the permitting process by greater reliance on integrated plans and prospective environmental analysis;

(f) Programs for effective citizen and neighborhood involvement that contribute to greater likelihood that planning decisions can be implemented with community support;

(g) Programs to identify environmental impacts and establish mitigation measures that provide effective means to satisfy concurrency requirements and establish project consistency with the plans; or

(h) Environmental review that addresses the impacts of increased density or intensity of comprehensive plans, subarea plans, or receiving areas designated by a city or town under the regional transfer of development rights program in chapter 43.362 RCW.

(5) If the local funding includes funding provided by other state functional planning programs, including open space planning and watershed or basin planning, the functional plan shall be integrated into and be consistent with the comprehensive plan.

(6) State agencies shall work with grant or loan recipients to facilitate state and local project review processes that will implement the projects receiving grants or loans under this section.

(7)(a) Appropriations to the growth management planning and environmental review fund established in RCW 36.70A.490 for the purpose of grants to cities to facilitate transit-oriented development may be used to pay for the costs associated with the preparation of state environmental policy act environmental impact statements, planned action ordinances, subarea plans, costs associated with the utilization of other tools under the state environmental policy act, and the costs of local code adoption and implementation of such efforts.

(b) Grant awards may only fund efforts that address environmental impacts and consequences, alternatives, and mitigation measures in sufficient detail to allow the analysis to be adopted in

whole or in part by applicants for development permits within the geographic area analyzed in the plan.

(8) The department shall prioritize applications for grants to facilitate transit-oriented development that maximize the following policy objectives in the area covered by a proposal:

(a) The total number of housing units authorized for new development;

(b) The proximity and quality of transit access in the area;

(c) Plans that authorize up to six stories of building height;

(d) Plans that authorize ground floor retail with housing above;

(e) Plans in areas that minimize or eliminate on-site parking requirements;

(f) Existence or establishment of incentive zoning, mandatory affordability, or other tools to promote low-income housing in the area;

(g) Plans that include dedicated policies to support public or nonprofit funded low-income or workforce housing; and

(h) Plans designed to maximize and increase the variety of allowable housing types and expected sale or rental rates.

(9) For purposes of this section, "transit access" includes walkable access to:

(a) Light rail and other fixed guideway rail systems;

(b) Bus rapid transit;

(c) High frequency bus service; or

(d) Park and ride lots.

Sec. 2. RCW 36.70A.600 and 2020 c 173 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A city planning pursuant to RCW 36.70A.040 is encouraged to take the following actions in order to increase its residential building capacity:

(a) Authorize development in one or more areas of not fewer than five hundred acres that include at least one train station served by commuter rail or light rail with an average of at least fifty residential units per acre that require no more than an average of one on-site parking space per two bedrooms in the portions of multifamily zones that are located within the areas;

(b) Authorize development in one or more areas of not fewer than two hundred acres in cities with a population greater than forty thousand or not fewer than one hundred acres in cities with a population less than forty thousand that include at least one bus stop served by scheduled bus service of at least four times per hour for twelve or more hours per day with an average of at least twenty-five residential units per acre that require no more than an average of one on-site parking space per two bedrooms in portions of the multifamily zones that are located within the areas;

(c) Authorize at least one duplex, triplex, quadplex, sixplex, stacked flat, townhouse, or courtyard apartment on each parcel in one or more zoning districts that permit single-family residences unless a city documents a specific infrastructure of physical constraint that would make this requirement unfeasible for a particular parcel;

(d) Authorize a duplex, triplex, quadplex, sixplex, stacked flat, townhouse, or courtyard apartment on one or more parcels for which they are not currently authorized;

(e) Authorize cluster zoning or lot size averaging in all zoning districts that permit single-family residences;

(f) Adopt a subarea plan pursuant to RCW 43.21C.420;

(g) Adopt a planned action pursuant to RCW 43.21C.440(1)(b)(ii), except that an environmental impact statement pursuant to RCW 43.21C.030 is not required for such an action;

(h) Adopt increases in categorical exemptions pursuant to RCW 43.21C.229 for residential or mixed-use development;

(i) Adopt a form-based code in one or more zoning districts that permit residential uses. "Form-based code" means a land development regulation that uses physical form, rather than separation of use, as the organizing principle for the code;

(j) Authorize a duplex on each corner lot within all zoning districts that permit single-family residences;

(k) Allow for the division or redivision of land into the maximum number of lots through the short subdivision process provided in chapter 58.17 RCW;

(l) Authorize a minimum net density of six dwelling units per acre in all residential zones, where the residential development capacity will increase within the city. For purposes of this subsection, the calculation of net density does not include the square footage of areas that are otherwise prohibited from development, such as critical areas, the area of buffers around critical areas, and the area of roads and similar features;

(m) Create one or more zoning districts of medium density in which individual lots may be no larger than three thousand five hundred square feet and single-family residences may be no larger than one thousand two hundred square feet;

(n) Authorize accessory dwelling units in one or more zoning districts in which they are currently prohibited;

(o) Remove minimum residential parking requirements related to accessory dwelling units;

(p) Remove owner occupancy requirements related to accessory dwelling units;

(q) Adopt new square footage requirements related to accessory dwelling units that are less restrictive than existing square footage requirements related to accessory dwelling units;

(r) Adopt maximum allowable exemption levels in WAC 197-11-800(1) as it existed on June 11, 2020, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the department of ecology by rule, consistent with the purposes of this section;

(s) Adopt standards for administrative approval of final plats pursuant to RCW 58.17.100;

(t) Adopt ordinances authorizing administrative review of preliminary plats pursuant to RCW 58.17.095;

(u) Adopt other permit process improvements where it is demonstrated that the code, development regulation, or ordinance changes will result in a more efficient permit process for customers;

(v) Update use matrices and allowable use tables that eliminate conditional use permits and administrative conditional use permits for all housing types, including single-family homes, townhomes, multifamily housing, low-

income housing, and senior housing, but excluding essential public facilities;

(w) Allow off-street parking to compensate for lack of on-street parking when private roads are utilized or a parking demand study shows that less parking is required for the project;

(x) Develop a local program that offers homeowners a combination of financing, design, permitting, or construction support to build accessory dwelling units. A city may condition this program on a requirement to provide the unit for affordable home ownership or rent the accessory dwelling unit for a defined period of time to either tenants in a housing subsidy program as defined in RCW 43.31.605(14) or to tenants whose income is less than eighty percent of the city or county median family income. If the city includes an affordability requirement under the program, it must provide additional incentives, such as:

- (i) Density bonuses;
- (ii) Height and bulk bonuses;
- (iii) Fee waivers or exemptions;
- (iv) Parking reductions; or
- (v) Expedited permitting; and

(y) Develop a local program that offers homeowners a combination of financing, design, permitting, or construction support to convert a single-family home into a duplex, triplex, or quadplex where those housing types are authorized. A local government may condition this program on a requirement to provide a certain number of units for affordable home ownership or to rent a certain number of the newly created units for a defined period of time to either tenants in a housing subsidy program as defined in RCW 43.31.605(14) or to tenants whose income is less than eighty percent of the city or county median family income. If the city includes an affordability requirement, it must provide additional incentives, such as:

- (i) Density bonuses;
- (ii) Height and bulk bonuses;
- (iii) Fee waivers or exemptions;
- (iv) Parking reductions; or
- (v) Expedited permitting.

(2) A city planning pursuant to RCW 36.70A.040 may adopt a housing action plan as described in this subsection. The

goal of any such housing plan must be to encourage construction of additional affordable and market rate housing in a greater variety of housing types and at prices that are accessible to a greater variety of incomes, including strategies aimed at the for-profit single-family home market. A housing action plan may utilize data compiled pursuant to RCW 36.70A.610. The housing action plan should:

(a) Quantify existing and projected housing needs for all income levels, including extremely low-income households, with documentation of housing and household characteristics, and cost-burdened households;

(b) Develop strategies to increase the supply of housing, and variety of housing types, needed to serve the housing needs identified in (a) of this subsection;

(c) Analyze population and employment trends, with documentation of projections;

(d) Consider strategies to minimize displacement of low-income residents resulting from redevelopment;

(e) Review and evaluate the current housing element adopted pursuant to RCW 36.70A.070, including an evaluation of success in attaining planned housing types and units, achievement of goals and policies, and implementation of the schedule of programs and actions;

(f) Provide for participation and input from community members, community groups, local builders, local realtors, nonprofit housing advocates, and local religious groups; and

(g) Include a schedule of programs and actions to implement the recommendations of the housing action plan.

(3) If adopted by April 1, 2023, ordinances, amendments to development regulations, and other nonproject actions taken by a city to implement the actions specified in subsection (1) of this section, with the exception of the action specified in subsection (1)(f) of this section, are not subject to administrative or judicial appeal under chapter 43.21C RCW.

(4) Any action taken by a city prior to April 1, 2023, to amend their comprehensive plan, or adopt or amend ordinances or development regulations, solely to enact provisions under subsection (1) of this section is not

subject to legal challenge under this chapter.

(5) In taking action under subsection (1) of this section, cities are encouraged to utilize strategies that increase residential building capacity in areas with frequent transit service and with the transportation and utility infrastructure that supports the additional residential building capacity.

(6) A city that is planning to take at least two actions under subsection (1) of this section, and that action will occur between July 28, 2019, and April 1, ((2021)) 2025, is eligible to apply to the department for planning grant assistance of up to one hundred thousand dollars, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for that purpose. The department shall develop grant criteria to ensure that grant funds awarded are proportionate to the level of effort proposed by a city, and the potential increase in housing supply or regulatory streamlining that could be achieved. Funding may be provided in advance of, and to support, adoption of policies or ordinances consistent with this section. A city can request, and the department may award, more than one hundred thousand dollars for applications that demonstrate extraordinary potential to increase housing supply or regulatory streamlining.

(7) A city seeking to develop a housing action plan under subsection (2) of this section is eligible to apply to the department for up to one hundred thousand dollars.

(8) The department shall establish grant award amounts under subsections (6) and (7) of this section based on the expected number of cities that will seek grant assistance, to ensure that all cities can receive some level of grant support. If funding capacity allows, the department may consider accepting and funding applications from cities with a population of less than twenty thousand if the actions proposed in the application will create a significant amount of housing capacity or regulatory streamlining and are consistent with the actions in this section.

(9) In implementing chapter 348, Laws of 2019, cities are encouraged to prioritize the creation of affordable, inclusive neighborhoods and to consider the risk of residential displacement,

particularly in neighborhoods with communities at high risk of displacement."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Fitzgibbon, Chair; Duerr, Vice Chair; Klicker, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Abbarno; Berry; Goehner; Harris-Talley; Ramel; Shewmake and Slatter.

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

MINORITY recommendation: Without recommendation. Signed by Representative Boehnke.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

March 19, 2021

ESSB 5408 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Law & Justice: Concerning the homestead exemption. Reported by Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that the homestead exemption is intended to protect the homeowner's equity in a home against unsecured creditors. The legislature finds that changes to the homestead exemption are necessary to modernize the law and to address the case of *Wilson v. Rigby*, 909 F.3d 306 (2018) and to adopt the reasoning in *In re Good*, 588 B.R. 573 (Bankr. W.D. Wash. 2018).

Sec. 2. RCW 6.13.010 and 1999 c 403 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The homestead consists of real or personal property that the owner or a dependent of the owner uses as a residence. In the case of a dwelling house or mobile home, the homestead consists of the dwelling house or the mobile home in which the owner resides or intends to reside, with appurtenant buildings, and the land on which the same are situated and by which the same are surrounded, or improved or unimproved land, regardless of area, owned with the intention of placing a house or mobile home thereon and residing thereon. A mobile home may be exempted under this chapter whether or not it is permanently affixed to the underlying land and whether or not the mobile home is placed

upon a lot owned by the mobile home owner or a dependent of the owner. Property included in the homestead must be actually intended or used as the principal home for the owner.

(2) As used in this chapter (~~the term "owner"~~):

(a) "Owner" includes but is not limited to a purchaser under a deed of trust, mortgage, or real estate contract.

~~((3) As used in this chapter, the term "net"))~~ (b) "Net value" means market value less all liens and encumbrances senior to the judgment being executed upon and not including the judgment being executed upon.

(c) "Forced sale" includes any sale of homestead property in a bankruptcy proceeding under Title 11 of the United States Code. The reinvestment provisions of RCW 6.13.070 do not apply to the proceeds.

(d) "Dependent" has the meaning given in Title 11 U.S.C. Sec. 522(a)(1).

Sec. 3. RCW 6.13.030 and 2007 c 429 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((A homestead may consist of lands, as described in RCW 6.13.010, regardless of area, but the homestead exemption amount shall not exceed the lesser of (1) the total net value of the lands, manufactured homes, mobile home, improvements, and other personal property, as described in RCW 6.13.010, or (2) the sum of one hundred twenty five thousand dollars in the case of lands, manufactured homes, mobile home, and improvements, or the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in the case of other personal property described in RCW 6.13.010, except where))~~ (1) The homestead exemption amount is the greater of:

(a) \$125,000;

(b) The county median sale price of a single-family home in the preceding calendar year; or

(c) Where the homestead is subject to execution, attachment, or seizure by or under any legal process whatever to satisfy a judgment in favor of any state for failure to pay that state's income tax on benefits received while a resident of the state of Washington from a pension or other retirement plan, ~~((in which event there shall be))~~ no dollar limit ~~((on the value of the exemption))~~.

(2) In determining the county median sale price of a single-family home in the preceding year, a court shall use data from the Runstad department of real estate at the University of Washington or, if the Runstad department no longer provides the data, a successor entity designated by the office of financial management.

Sec. 4. RCW 6.13.060 and 2008 c 6 s 634 are each amended to read as follows:

The homestead of a spouse or domestic partner cannot be conveyed or encumbered unless the instrument by which it is conveyed or encumbered is executed and acknowledged by both spouses or both domestic partners, except that either spouse or both or either domestic partner or both jointly may make and execute powers of attorney for the conveyance or encumbrance of the homestead. The conveyance or encumbrance of the homestead does not require that any dependent of the owner who is not a spouse or domestic partner execute and acknowledge the instrument by which it is conveyed or encumbered.

Sec. 5. RCW 6.13.070 and 1987 c 442 s 207 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 6.13.080, the homestead is exempt from attachment and from execution or forced sale for the debts of the owner up to the amount specified in RCW 6.13.030.

(2) In a bankruptcy case, the debtor's exemption shall be determined on the date the bankruptcy petition is filed. If the value of the debtor's interest in homestead property on the petition date is less than or equal to the amount that can be exempted under RCW 6.13.030, then the debtor's entire interest in the property, including the debtor's right to possession and interests of no monetary value, is exempt. Any appreciation in the value of the debtor's exempt interest in the property during the bankruptcy case is also exempt, even if in excess of the amounts in RCW 6.13.030(1).

(3) The proceeds of the voluntary sale of the homestead in good faith for the purpose of acquiring a new homestead, and proceeds from insurance covering destruction of homestead property held for use in restoring or replacing the homestead property, up to the amount specified in RCW 6.13.030, shall likewise be exempt for one year from receipt, and also such new homestead acquired with such proceeds.

~~((2))~~ (4) Every homestead created under this chapter is presumed to be valid to the extent of all the property claimed exempt, until the validity thereof is contested in a court of general jurisdiction in the county or district in which the homestead is situated.

Sec. 6. RCW 6.13.080 and 2019 c 238 s 215 are each amended to read as follows:

The homestead exemption is not available against an execution or forced sale in satisfaction of judgments obtained:

(1) On debts secured by mechanic's, laborer's, construction, maritime, automobile repair, material supplier's, or vendor's liens arising out of and against the particular property claimed as a homestead;

(2) On debts secured:

(a) ~~((by))~~ By security agreements describing as collateral the property that is claimed as a homestead; or

(b) ~~((by))~~ By mortgages or deeds of trust on the premises that have been executed and acknowledged by both spouses or both domestic partners or by any claimant not married or in a state registered domestic partnership. The execution and acknowledgment of a mortgage or deed of trust by a dependent who is not a spouse or domestic partner is not required;

(3) On one spouse's or one domestic partner's or the community's debts existing at the time of that spouse's or that domestic partner's bankruptcy filing where (a) bankruptcy is filed by both spouses or both domestic partners within a six-month period, other than in a joint case or a case in which their assets are jointly administered, and (b) the other spouse or other domestic partner exempts property from property of the estate under the bankruptcy exemption provisions of 11 U.S.C. Sec. 522(d);

(4) On debts arising from a lawful court order or decree or administrative order establishing a child support obligation or obligation to pay maintenance;

(5) On debts owing to the state of Washington for recovery of medical assistance correctly paid on behalf of an individual consistent with 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396p;

(6) On debts secured by a condominium, homeowners', or common interest community association's lien; or

(7) On debts owed for taxes collected under chapters 82.08, 82.12, and 82.14 RCW but not remitted to the department of revenue.

Sec. 7. RCW 61.24.100 and 1998 c 295 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except to the extent permitted in this section for deeds of trust securing commercial loans, a deficiency judgment shall not be obtained on the obligations secured by a deed of trust against any borrower, grantor, or guarantor after a trustee's sale under that deed of trust.

(2)(a) Nothing in this chapter precludes an action against any person liable on the obligations secured by a deed of trust or any guarantor prior to a notice of trustee's sale being given pursuant to this chapter or after the discontinuance of the trustee's sale.

(b) No action under (a) of this subsection precludes the beneficiary from commencing a judicial foreclosure or trustee's sale under the deed of trust after the completion or dismissal of that action.

(3) This chapter does not preclude any one or more of the following after a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan executed after June 11, 1998:

(a)(i) To the extent the fair value of the property sold at the trustee's sale to the beneficiary or an affiliate of the beneficiary is less than the unpaid obligation secured by the deed of trust immediately prior to the trustee's sale, an action for a deficiency judgment against the borrower or grantor, if such person or persons was timely given the notices under RCW 61.24.040, for (A) any decrease in the fair value of the property caused by waste to the property committed by the borrower or grantor, respectively, after the deed of trust is granted, and (B) the wrongful retention of any rents, insurance proceeds, or condemnation awards by the borrower or grantor, respectively, that are otherwise owed to the beneficiary.

(ii) This subsection (3)(a) does not apply to any property that is occupied by the borrower as its principal residence as of the date of the trustee's sale;

(b) Any judicial or nonjudicial foreclosures of any other deeds of trust, mortgages, security agreements, or other security interests or liens covering any real or personal property granted to secure the obligation that was secured by the deed of trust foreclosed; or

(c) Subject to this section, an action for a deficiency judgment against a guarantor if the guarantor is timely given the notices under RCW 61.24.042.

(4) Any action referred to in subsection (3)(a) and (c) of this section shall be commenced within one year after the date of the trustee's sale, or a later date to which the liable party otherwise agrees in writing with the beneficiary after the notice of foreclosure is given, plus any period during which the action is prohibited by a bankruptcy, insolvency, moratorium, or other similar debtor protection statute. If there occurs more than one trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan or if trustee's sales are made pursuant to two or more deeds of trust securing the same commercial loan, the one-year limitation in this section begins on the date of the last of those trustee's sales.

(5) In any action against a guarantor following a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan, the guarantor may request the court or other appropriate adjudicator to determine, or the court or other appropriate adjudicator may in its discretion determine, the fair value of the property sold at the sale and the deficiency judgment against the guarantor shall be for an amount equal to the sum of the total amount owed to the beneficiary by the guarantor as of the date of the trustee's sale, less the fair value of the property sold at the trustee's sale or the sale price paid at the trustee's sale, whichever is greater, plus interest on the amount of the deficiency from the date of the trustee's sale at the rate provided in the guaranty, the deed of trust, or in any other contracts evidencing the debt secured by the deed of trust, as applicable, and any costs, expenses, and fees that are provided for in any contract evidencing the guarantor's liability for such a judgment. If any other security is sold to satisfy the same debt prior to the entry of a deficiency judgment against the guarantor, the fair value of that security, as calculated in the manner

applicable to the property sold at the trustee's sale, shall be added to the fair value of the property sold at the trustee's sale as of the date that additional security is foreclosed. This section is in lieu of any right any guarantor would otherwise have to establish an upset price pursuant to RCW 61.12.060 prior to a trustee's sale.

(6) A guarantor granting a deed of trust to secure its guaranty of a commercial loan shall be subject to a deficiency judgment following a trustee's sale under that deed of trust only to the extent stated in subsection (3)(a)(i) of this section. If the deed of trust encumbers the guarantor's principal residence, the guarantor shall be entitled to receive an amount up to ~~((the homestead exemption set forth in RCW 6.13.030))~~ \$125,000, without regard to the effect of RCW 6.13.080(2), from the bid at the foreclosure or trustee's sale accepted by the sheriff or trustee prior to the application of the bid to the guarantor's obligation.

(7) A beneficiary's acceptance of a deed in lieu of a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan exonerates the guarantor from any liability for the debt secured thereby except to the extent the guarantor otherwise agrees as part of the deed in lieu transaction.

(8) This chapter does not preclude a beneficiary from foreclosing a deed of trust in the same manner as a real property mortgage and this section does not apply to such a foreclosure.

(9) Any contract, note, deed of trust, or guaranty may, by its express language, prohibit the recovery of any portion or all of a deficiency after the property encumbered by the deed of trust securing a commercial loan is sold at a trustee's sale.

(10) A trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan does not preclude an action to collect or enforce any obligation of a borrower or guarantor if that obligation, or the substantial equivalent of that obligation, was not secured by the deed of trust.

(11) Unless the guarantor otherwise agrees, a trustee's sale shall not impair any right or agreement of a guarantor to be reimbursed by a borrower or grantor for a deficiency judgment against the guarantor.

(12) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, the rights and obligations of any borrower, grantor, and guarantor following a trustee's sale under a deed of trust securing a commercial loan or any guaranty of such a loan executed prior to June 11, 1998, shall be determined in accordance with the laws existing prior to June 11, 1998."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Hansen, Chair; Simmons, Vice Chair; Graham, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Davis; Entenman; Goodman; Kirby; Klippert; Orwall; Peterson; Thai; Valdez and Walen.

MINORITY recommendation: Without recommendation. Signed by Representatives Walsh, Ranking Minority Member; Gilday, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Abbarno and Ybarra.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

March 19, 2021

SSB 5417 Prime Sponsor, Committee on Labor, Commerce & Tribal Affairs: Extending certain privileges granted to liquor licensees to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. Reported by Committee on Commerce & Gaming

MAJORITY recommendation: Do pass as amended.

Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The COVID-19 pandemic that arrived in Washington in 2020 led to historic economic disruptions and devastating health impacts in the state. In an effort to assist businesses and employees whose assets and livelihoods have been impacted by the strategies used to protect the public's health, the legislature finds that steps must be taken in the public interest to support the most severely impacted industries. The hospitality industry has suffered some of the most devastating impacts of any sector of the state's economy. The legislature finds that assisting this sector of the state's economy to survive and recover from the effects of the pandemic and the steps taken to combat its spread are an urgent priority that is in the best interests of the state and its residents.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** (1) The board must implement the provisions of this

section as expeditiously as possible. Liquor licensees may conduct activities authorized under this section before completion by the board of actions the board plans to take in order to implement this act, such as adoption of rules or completion of information system changes necessary to allow licensees to apply for required endorsements. However, licensees must comply with board rules when they take effect.

(2) The following licensees may sell alcohol products at retail for curbside and takeout service or delivery or both under liquor and cannabis board licenses and endorsements: Beer and wine restaurants; spirits, beer, and wine restaurants; taverns; domestic wineries; domestic breweries and microbreweries; distilleries; snack bars; nonprofit arts licensees; and caterers.

(3) Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees may sell premixed servings of spirits containing other alcohol authorized to be sold under the terms of their license or nonalcoholic mixers, or both for takeout or curbside service and for delivery. Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees may also sell kits containing bottled or packaged spirits, other alcohol authorized to be sold under the terms of their license, or nonalcoholic mixers, or both for takeout or curbside service and for delivery. The board may establish by rule the manner in which alcohol products for off-premises consumption must be provided. This subsection does not authorize sale of full bottles of spirits by licensees for off-premises consumption, with the exception of mini-bottles as part of kits containing bottled or packaged spirits. Mini-bottle sales authorized under this subsection as part of kits containing bottled or packaged spirits are exempt from the spirits license issuance fee under RCW 66.24.630(4)(a) and the tax on each retail sale of spirits under RCW 82.08.150.

(4) Spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensees may sell wine by the glass or premixed servings of wine containing other alcohol authorized to be sold under the terms of the license or nonalcoholic mixers, or both for takeout or curbside service and delivery. Beer and wine restaurant licensees may sell wine or premixed wine drinks by the glass for takeout or curbside service and for delivery. The board may establish by rule the manner in which wine by the glass for

off-premises consumption must be provided.

(5) Distillery and craft distillery licensees may sell premixed servings of spirits containing other alcohol authorized to be sold under the terms of their license or nonalcoholic mixers, or both for takeout or curbside service and for delivery. Distillery and craft distillery licensees may also sell kits containing bottled or packaged spirits, other alcohol authorized to be sold under the terms of their license or nonalcoholic mixers, or both for takeout or curbside service and for delivery. The board may establish by rule the manner in which spirits, other alcohol, and nonalcoholic mixers sold for off-premises consumption must be provided under this subsection, so long as such requirements do not increase the underlying food service obligations for distillers and craft distillers provided in chapter 66.24 RCW. This subsection does not alter the authorizations or privileges contained in chapter 66.24 RCW for distillers or craft distillers to sell full bottles of spirits for off-premises consumption.

(6) Licensees that were authorized by statute or rule before January 1, 2020, to sell growlers for on-premises consumption may sell growlers for off-premises consumption through curbside, takeout, or delivery service. Sale of growlers under this subsection must meet federal alcohol and tobacco tax and trade bureau requirements.

(7) Licensees must obtain from the board an endorsement to their license in order to conduct activities authorized under subsections (2) through (6) of this section. The board may adopt rules governing the manner in which the activities authorized under this section must be conducted. Licensees must not be charged a fee in order to obtain an endorsement required under this section.

(8) Beer and wine specialty shops licensed under RCW 66.24.371 and domestic breweries and microbreweries may sell prefilled growlers for off-premises consumption through takeout or curbside service and delivery, provided that prefilled growlers are sold the same day they are prepared for sale and not stored overnight for sale on future days.

(9) The board must adopt or revise current rules to allow for outdoor service of alcohol by on-premises

licensees holding licenses issued by the board for the following license types: Beer and wine restaurants; spirits, beer, and wine restaurants; taverns; domestic wineries; domestic breweries and microbreweries; distilleries; snack bars; and private clubs licensed under RCW 66.24.450 and 66.24.452. The board may adopt requirements providing for clear accountability at locations where multiple licensees use a shared space for serving customers.

(10) Upon delivery of any alcohol product authorized to be delivered under this section, the signature of the person age 21 or over receiving the delivery must be obtained.

(11) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Board" means the liquor and cannabis board.

(b) "Growlers" means sanitary containers brought to the premises by the purchaser or furnished by the licensee and filled by the retailer at the time of sale.

(c) "Mini-bottles" means original factory-sealed containers holding not more than 50 milliliters of a spirituous beverage.

(12) This section expires July 1, 2023.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 66.08 RCW to read as follows:

The board must consider revising current rules in order to provide greater flexibility regarding food service menu requirements that businesses holding a license issued by the board under Title 66 RCW must provide in conjunction with alcohol sales. This section does not apply to licensees that were not required to provide food service under rules in effect on January 1, 2020. The purpose of this section is to ease food menu requirements to make it more feasible financially for licensees to comply with the board's food service requirements but not replace food safety requirements in rule adopted by the department of health in chapter 246-215 WAC.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** (1) The liquor and cannabis board must contract with an independent entity to conduct a study of the impacts of privileges granted by this

act to businesses licensed by the board under Title 66 RCW. The study must examine relevant issues including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Quantitative measures of impact such as liquor sales data, licensee locations, enforcement activity, hospital and other health provider visits for alcohol-related causes, underage drinking, alcohol dependence treatment, alcohol-related traffic violations, and motor vehicle crash deaths or injuries;

(b) Qualitative investigation of relevant impacts using methods such as key informant interviews and supplemental data collection with licensees, law enforcement, behavioral health service providers, youth prevention and intervention specialists, and revenue stakeholders; and

(c) Additional issues deemed relevant to the goals and results of this act.

(2) The study authorized by this section must be started by January 1, 2022. A report with findings and any recommendations must be provided to the legislature and the governor by December 1, 2022.

(3) This section expires July 1, 2023.

Sec. 5. RCW 66.24.630 and 2020 c 238 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is a spirits retail license to: Sell spirits in original containers to consumers for consumption off the licensed premises and to permit holders; sell spirits in original containers to retailers licensed to sell spirits for consumption on the premises, for resale at their licensed premises according to the terms of their licenses, although no single sale may exceed twenty-four liters, unless the sale is by a licensee that was a contract liquor store manager of a contract liquor store at the location of its spirits retail licensed premises from which it makes such sales; and export spirits.

(2) For the purposes of this title, a spirits retail license is a retail license, and a sale by a spirits retailer is a retail sale only if not for resale. Nothing in this title authorizes sales by on-sale licensees to other retail licensees. The board must establish by rule an obligation of on-sale spirits retailers to:

(a) Maintain a schedule by stock-keeping unit of all their purchases of

spirits from spirits retail licensees, including combination spirits, beer, and wine licensees holding a license issued pursuant to RCW 66.24.035, indicating the identity of the seller and the quantities purchased; and

(b) Provide, not more frequently than quarterly, a report for each scheduled item containing the identity of the purchasing on-premises licensee and the quantities of that scheduled item purchased since any preceding report to:

(i) A distributor authorized by the distiller to distribute a scheduled item in the on-sale licensee's geographic area; or

(ii) A distiller acting as distributor of the scheduled item in the area.

(3) (a) Except as otherwise provided in (c) of this subsection, the board may issue spirits retail licenses only for premises comprising at least ten thousand square feet of fully enclosed retail space within a single structure, including storerooms and other interior auxiliary areas but excluding covered or fenced exterior areas, whether or not attached to the structure, and only to applicants that the board determines will maintain systems for inventory management, employee training, employee supervision, and physical security of the product substantially as effective as those of stores currently operated by the board with respect to preventing sales to or pilferage by underage or inebriated persons.

(b) License issuances and renewals are subject to RCW 66.24.010 and the regulations adopted thereunder, including without limitation rights of cities, towns, county legislative authorities, the public, churches, schools, and public institutions to object to or prevent issuance of local liquor licenses. However, existing grocery premises licensed to sell beer and/or wine are deemed to be premises "now licensed" under RCW 66.24.010(9) (a) for the purpose of processing applications for spirits retail licenses.

(c) The board may not deny a spirits retail license to an otherwise qualified contract liquor store at its contract location or to the holder of former state liquor store operating rights sold at auction under RCW 66.24.620 on the grounds of location, nature, or size of the premises to be licensed. The board

may not deny a spirits retail license to applicants that are not contract liquor stores or operating rights holders on the grounds of the size of the premises to be licensed, if such applicant is otherwise qualified and the board determines that:

(i) There is no spirits retail license holder in the trade area that the applicant proposes to serve;

(ii) The applicant meets, or upon licensure will meet, the operational requirements established by the board by rule; and

(iii) The licensee has not committed more than one public safety violation within the three years preceding application.

(d) A retailer authorized to sell spirits for consumption on or off the licensed premises may accept delivery of spirits at its licensed premises, at another licensed premises as designated by the retailer, or at one or more warehouse facilities registered with the board, which facilities may also warehouse and distribute nonliquor items, and from which the retailer may deliver to its own licensed premises and, pursuant to sales permitted under subsection (1) of this section:

(i) To other retailer premises licensed to sell spirits for consumption on the licensed premises;

(ii) To other registered facilities; or

(iii) To lawful purchasers outside the state. The facilities may be registered and utilized by associations, cooperatives, or comparable groups of retailers, including at least one retailer licensed to sell spirits.

(e) For purposes of negotiating volume discounts, a group of individual retailers authorized to sell spirits for consumption off the licensed premises may accept delivery of spirits at their individual licensed premises or at any one of the individual licensee's premises, or at a warehouse facility registered with the board.

(4) (a) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 66.24.632, section 2 of this act, or in (b) of this subsection, each spirits retail licensee must pay to the board, for deposit into the liquor revolving fund, a license issuance fee equivalent to seventeen percent of all spirits sales revenues under the license, exclusive of

taxes collected by the licensee and of sales of items on which a license fee payable under this section has otherwise been incurred. The board must establish rules setting forth the timing of such payments and reporting of sales dollar volume by the licensee, with payments required quarterly in arrears. The first payment is due October 1, 2012.

(b) This subsection (4) does not apply to craft distilleries for sales of spirits of the craft distillery's own production.

(5) In addition to the payment required under subsection (4) of this section, each licensee must pay an annual license renewal fee of one hundred sixty-six dollars. The board must periodically review and adjust the renewal fee as may be required to maintain it as comparable to annual license renewal fees for licenses to sell beer and wine not for consumption on the licensed premises. If required by law at the time, any increase of the annual renewal fee becomes effective only upon ratification by the legislature.

(6) As a condition to receiving and renewing a spirits retail license the licensee must provide training as prescribed by the board by rule for individuals who sell spirits or who manage others who sell spirits regarding compliance with laws and regulations regarding sale of spirits, including without limitation the prohibitions against sale of spirits to individuals who are underage or visibly intoxicated. The training must be provided before the individual first engages in the sale of spirits and must be renewed at least every five years. The licensee must maintain records documenting the nature and frequency of the training provided. An employee training program is presumptively sufficient if it incorporates a "responsible vendor program" adopted by the board.

(7) The maximum penalties prescribed by the board in WAC 314-29-020 through 314-29-040 relating to fines and suspensions are doubled for violations relating to the sale of spirits by spirits retail licensees.

(8) (a) The board must adopt regulations concerning the adoption and administration of a compliance training program for spirits retail licensees, to be known as a "responsible vendor program," to reduce underage drinking,

encourage licensees to adopt specific best practices to prevent sales to minors, and provide licensees with an incentive to give their employees ongoing training in responsible alcohol sales and service.

(b) Licensees who join the responsible vendor program under this section and maintain all of the program's requirements are not subject to the doubling of penalties provided in this section for a single violation in any period of twelve calendar months.

(c) The responsible vendor program must be free, voluntary, and self-monitoring.

(d) To participate in the responsible vendor program, licensees must submit an application form to the board. If the application establishes that the licensee meets the qualifications to join the program, the board must send the licensee a membership certificate.

(e) A licensee participating in the responsible vendor program must at a minimum:

(i) Provide ongoing training to employees;

(ii) Accept only certain forms of identification for alcohol sales;

(iii) Adopt policies on alcohol sales and checking identification;

(iv) Post specific signs in the business; and

(v) Keep records verifying compliance with the program's requirements.

(f)(i) A spirits retail licensee that also holds a grocery store license under RCW 66.24.360 or a beer and/or wine specialty shop license under RCW 66.24.371 may, upon board approval and pursuant to board rules, transition to a combination spirits, beer, and wine license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035.

(ii) An applicant that would qualify for a spirits retail license under this section and that qualifies for a combination spirits, beer, and wine license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035 may apply for a license pursuant to RCW 66.24.035 instead of applying for a spirits retail license under this section.

Sec. 6. RCW 82.08.150 and 2012 c 2 s 106 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is levied and collected a tax upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of fifteen percent of the selling price.

(2) There is levied and collected a tax upon each sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of ten percent of the selling price on sales by a spirits distributor licensee or other licensee acting as a spirits distributor pursuant to Title 66 RCW to restaurant spirits retailers.

(3) There is levied and collected an additional tax upon each sale of spirits in the original package by a spirits distributor licensee or other licensee acting as a spirits distributor pursuant to Title 66 RCW to a restaurant spirits retailer and upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package by a licensee of the board at the rate of one dollar and seventy-two cents per liter.

(4) An additional tax is imposed equal to fourteen percent multiplied by the taxes payable under subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(5) An additional tax is imposed upon each sale of spirits in the original package by a spirits distributor licensee or other licensee acting as a spirits distributor pursuant to Title 66 RCW to a restaurant spirits retailer and upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package by a licensee of the board at the rate of seven cents per liter. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax must be deposited in the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(6)(a) An additional tax is imposed upon retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of three and four-tenths percent of the selling price.

(b) An additional tax is imposed upon retail sale of spirits in the original package to a restaurant spirits retailer at the rate of two and three-tenths percent of the selling price.

(c) An additional tax is imposed upon each sale of spirits in the original package by a spirits distributor licensee or other licensee acting as a spirits distributor pursuant to Title 66 RCW to a restaurant spirits retailer and upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package by a licensee of the board at the rate of forty-one cents per liter.

(d) All revenues collected during any month from additional taxes under this subsection must be deposited in the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(7)(a) An additional tax is imposed upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of one dollar and thirty-three cents per liter.

(b) All revenues collected during any month from additional taxes under this subsection must be deposited by the twenty-fifth day of the following month into the general fund.

(8) The tax imposed in RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales of spirits in the original package.

(9) The taxes imposed in this section must be paid by the buyer to the seller, and each seller must collect from the buyer the full amount of the tax payable in respect to each taxable sale under this section. The taxes required by this section to be collected by the seller must be stated separately from the selling price, and for purposes of determining the tax due from the buyer to the seller, it is conclusively presumed that the selling price quoted in any price list does not include the taxes imposed by this section. Sellers must report and return all taxes imposed in this section in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

(10) ~~((As used in this section))~~ (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the terms, "spirits" and "package" have the same meaning as provided in chapter 66.04 RCW.

(b) Until July 1, 2023, for the purposes of the taxes imposed under this section, the term "spirits" does not include mini-bottles of spirits sold by a person who possesses a valid endorsement under section 2(7) of this act and is licensed as a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant under RCW 66.24.400.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection, "mini-bottles of spirits" means an original factory-sealed container holding not more than 50 milliliters of spirits.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) This act contains a temporary tax exemption for restaurants which sell kits containing mini-bottles of spirits. This temporary tax exemption is intended to avoid administrative costs for the state which

are expected to exceed the value of the tax collected during the time until the exemption expires on July 1, 2023.

(2) This act is exempt from the provisions of RCW 82.32.805 and 82.32.808.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Except as provided in section 2(10) of this act, any temporary authorization or relaxation of requirements provided by the Washington state liquor and cannabis board, in effect on the effective date of this section, related to authorizing the photographing or scanning of customer identification in lieu of obtaining a physical signature to document liquor product delivery or verify the age of customers, expires at the end of the governor's proclamation of emergency related to COVID-19.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Any temporary authorization or relaxation of statutory requirements provided by the Washington state liquor and cannabis board related to food requirements associated with wine and beer sampling at farmers markets expires at the end of the governor's proclamation of emergency related to COVID-19.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. 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."

Correct the title.

Signed by Representatives Kloba, Chair; Wicks, Vice Chair; MacEwen, Ranking Minority Member; Robertson, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Chambers; Kirby; Morgan; Vick and Wylie.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

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 advanced to the eighth order of business.

MOTION

There being no objection, the Committee on Rules was relieved of the following bills and the bills were placed on the second reading calendar:

HOUSE BILL NO. 1277
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5013

SENATE BILL NO. 5021
ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 5026
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5055
SENATE BILL NO. 5058
SENATE BILL NO. 5077
SENATE BILL NO. 5101
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5140
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5179
SENATE BILL NO. 5198
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO.
5229
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5236
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5273
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO.
5275
SECOND SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5313
SENATE BILL NO. 5322
SENATE BILL NO. 5338
SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 5423

There being no objection, the House adjourned until 9:55 a.m., March 24, 2021, the 73rd Legislative Day of the Regular Session.

LAURIE JINKINS, Speaker

BERNARD DEAN, Chief Clerk

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