

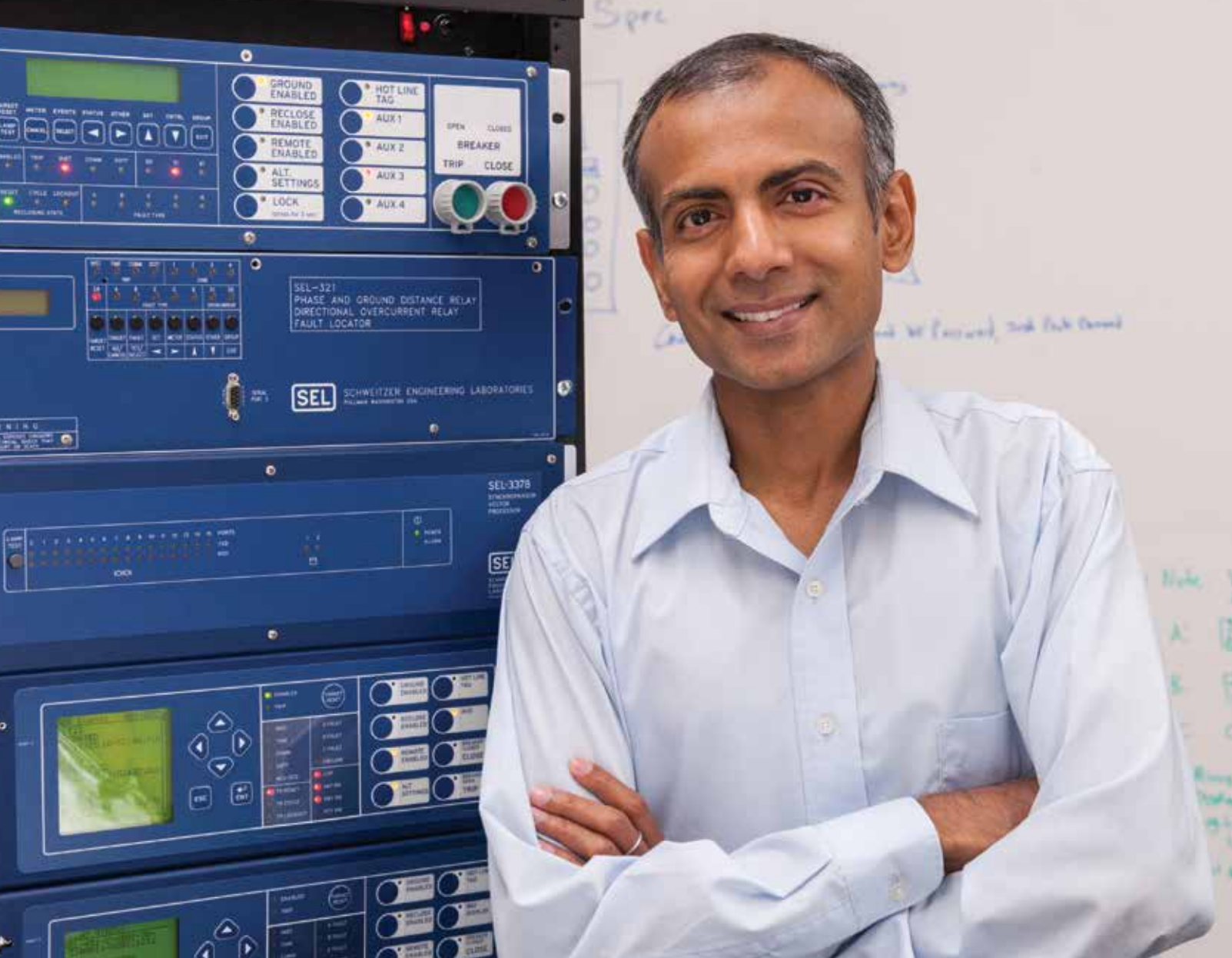
# Washington Business

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# Tweet Peek

Highlights from AWB's (@awbolympia) Twitter feed.



60 days, 280 characters, and nothing left to lose. Watch out, #waleg  
 WALeg Balloonicorn (@WABalloonicorn), Jan. 11



#walegsocks  
 @ReuvenCarlyle  
 @senatorfain Bipartisan approach to socks. At least it's a start. #waleg  
 Sen. Reuven Carlyle, D-Seattle (@ReuvenCarlyle), Feb. 13



@AGOWA will offer free advice to local govts on complying with records requests under Public Records Act. Wonder if it would be OK for #waleg members to submit a request as well. <https://www.atg.wa.gov/prc-consulting-program>  
 Herald reporter and columnist Jerry Cornfield (@dospuebls), Feb. 16



Clay Hill of @awbolympia argues that capital gains taxes affect a lot more than just high-income investors (think retirement savings). Also emphasizes that capital gains usually receive preferential rates, not special tax impositions.  
 Jared Walczak, Senior Policy Analyst at the Tax Foundation (@JaredWalczak), Feb. 16



(1/2) AWB President @KrisJohnson\_IOM testifying on B&O tax bill: Manufacturing sector provides quality, good-paying jobs that build strong communities throughout the state. Glad that #waleg is revisiting B&O tax relief for the sector today. #SupportWAmfg

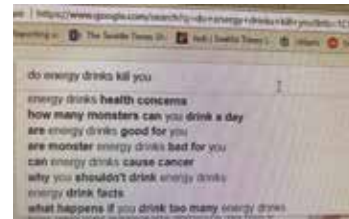
See how WA manufacturing is losing ground to other sectors: <https://goo.gl/o9UUwm>  
 @awbolympia #SupportWAmfg #waleg  
 Opportunity Washington (@OpportunityWA), Feb. 20



Rural Broadband Bill Gains Momentum | Olympia Business Watch <http://ow.ly/KHEU30iEC20> #waleg #RuralJobsWA  
 AWB (@awbolympia), Feb. 27



Real journalistic questions for today's journalistic world. I still blame the Legislature, even though I don't cover them full time anymore #waleg  
 Seattle Times opinion columnist Melissa Santos (@MelissaSantos1), March 7



As the Senate churns through a list of 50 gubernatorial appointees, I'm reminded how long it takes to do a roll call in that chamber \_ more than 3 minutes on the last one alone! \_ as opposed to voting in the House, which takes mere seconds thanks to button technology. #waleg  
 Associated Press reporter Rachel La Corte (RachelAPOly), March 8



Final review of some bills before taking action on them this afternoon. Just a couple hundred more heading to my desk in the coming days. #waleg  
 Gov. Jay Inslee (@GovInslee), March 9



## 2018 Washington State Legislative Leaders

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**Gov. JAY INSLEE**  
Democrat



**SEN. SHARON NELSON**  
D-Maury Island  
Senate Majority Leader



**SEN. MARK SCHOESLER**  
R-Ritzville  
Senate Minority Leader



**REP. FRANK CHOPP**  
D-Seattle  
Speaker of the House



**REP. DAN KRISTIANSEN**  
R-Snohomish  
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# A Mixed Record

GARY CHANDLER

AWB VICE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

The 2018 legislative session wasn't bad for employers, but it could've been a lot better if lawmakers had found a way to deliver on tax relief for manufacturers and support for broadband development in rural Washington.

It wasn't a bad session. Lawmakers passed a supplemental state budget that moved up full funding of teacher salaries, satisfying the requirements of the McCleary court decision. And they did it on time and without raising taxes.

They also passed a capital budget and a fix for the so-called Hirst state Supreme Court decision that was hampering development in rural Washington, resolving two big pieces of unfinished work from the record-setting 2017 legislative session.

But it wasn't a great session, either. Lawmakers missed an opportunity to lower the business and occupation tax rate for all manufacturers, making this the second straight year where they came close to giving manufacturers needed support, but ultimately failed to do so.

And despite talking about the need to support rural communities, lawmakers failed to pass rural broadband legislation that would help students and entrepreneurs succeed in every corner of Washington.

All of this was just a prelude to the 2019 legislative session, when lawmakers will be tasked with drafting a new two-year budget. In other words, this was the easy year. They were tweaking the budget rather than writing one from scratch, and they were doing it with the benefit of higher-than-expected tax revenue.

As long as the Legislature remains closely divided between Democrats and Republicans, the parties are forced to reach consensus, which is usually a good thing when it comes to taxes and spending.

We saw that again this year as lawmakers adjourned without raising taxes. Democrats, who gained a slim majority in the Senate this year giving them control of the House, Senate and Governor's Office, talked about several new taxes, including a capital gains tax.

The employer community pushed back against the idea, and thankfully it wasn't part of the final budget agreement.

State tax revenue has grown tremendously over the last 10 years, making the need for a new tax questionable at best. Since 2003, state tax revenue has increased by \$18 billion thanks to a growing economy, rising from \$25.6 billion to \$43.7 billion.


There are reasons to believe a capital gains tax could hurt Washington's competitiveness, too. Washington is an expensive place to do business, but the lack of an income tax is one of the few advantages we can offer compared to other states. Giving up that advantage would not help retain existing business or recruit new employers to the state.

Backers of a capital gains tax claimed it would only target the wealthy, but we argued that it would also hit small-business owners who are depending on the sale of their business to one day help fund their retirement. These are entrepreneurs who have worked their whole career to build value in their business.

Another piece of good news: Lawmakers kept in place the four-year balanced budget requirement. This is one of the best things to come out of the closely divided government in the last several years, but we were hearing lawmakers might back away from it this year. The requirement, passed in 2012, forces legislators to take a longer view of the budget.

That's a good thing, and it's one reason why the 2018 session adjourned on time. That won't be easy to duplicate next year.

When lawmakers reconvene in January, they will be facing a long to-do list that includes important pieces of unfinished business from 2018, including supporting manufacturers and boosting rural job development. And we know they will face continued pressure to raise taxes, jeopardizing Washington's competitiveness.

Expect a long session in 2019. 

## Editorial Scorecard

“While the overall perception among urbanites might be that Washington state is enjoying a robust economy, the disparity between the economic health of urban and rural communities is widening. ...

Job growth in urban areas increased by 1.5 percent between 2012 and 2016, while the average job growth rate in rural counties was barely half that. Similarly, AWB says there’s a pronounced wage gap between rural and urban counties.

To help reduce the jobs and wage gap, the state should apply tax incentives fairly across the manufacturing sector statewide so that manufacturers in rural areas are on the same playing field as far as tax breaks that urban-based Boeing Co. and other aerospace manufacturers have enjoyed since 2003.

Gov. Jay Inslee vetoed a legislative attempt last year to do just that. He was wrong. The same job-retention rationale for granting aerospace tax breaks should be used for manufacturers statewide.”

— The Spokane Journal of Business (1)

Washington state’s prolonged court battle over school funding appears to be coming to a close, a welcome result of the 60-day legislative session that ended Thursday.

The supplemental budget adopted by the Democratic-controlled Legislature added nearly \$800 million to speed the state’s takeover of school-employee salary costs, which the state Supreme Court ordered last fall in the McCleary education-funding lawsuit.

By taking steps to comply, lawmakers might well end the yearslong legal saga, allowing them to return their attention to new ways of improving student outcomes.

This is good news for Washingtonians, who deserve an amply funded school system that delivers a world-class education for the state’s 1.1 million schoolchildren, regardless of which ZIP code they live in.

Lawmakers were smart to move up certain accountability reforms aimed at preventing the state from falling behind on its school-funding responsibilities again. These changes include requiring separate accounting of state and local tax revenues — key to ensuring the state covers the full cost of basic education, rather than relying on local property-tax levies to bridge the gap. Lawmakers also wisely retained limits on the size of local levies and how they can be used.

The Legislature’s job was made easier by higher-than-expected state revenues — an extra \$2.3 billion. Given the possibility of an economic downturn, they should have socked away more money in the state’s constitutionally protected rainy-day fund.

— The Seattle Times, March 14 (2)

“The concept of equity is deeply rooted in our country’s psyche, but no one’s so naive to think we achieve that uniformly. (As anyone following the ongoing debate over basic education knows...) Government puts its thumb on the scales, for better and for worse, and there’s certainly a reason taxes are used as a tool to promote action or curb excesses. ...

Last summer’s state budget agreement included a provision to expand the lower state B&O rate beyond the aerospace sector, applying it to all manufacturers. The provision, pushed by the Republican caucus but agreed to by Democrats in budget negotiations, wouldn’t have completely eliminated state B&O, but it would have put all manufacturers on equal footing. That’s a fair request in a state where Boeing and aerospace receive a deserved share of economic credit but aren’t the only engine driving our future.

The measure was vetoed by Gov. Jay Inslee, who stated at the time he disagreed with being caught off-guard by its inclusion in a budget deal. In our view that was disappointing, given the work that went into the agreement, but this session the idea is back — actually, two versions of it are.”

— The Kitsap Sun (3)



“The Washington Legislature will pick up Monday pretty much where it left off when last year’s record 193-day session ended.

It’s not unusual for lawmakers to use the shorter 60-day sessions that follow budget years to tie up loose ends. But this session’s ends are looser than usual, and there are more of them.

Along with typical legislative business, lawmakers will have work ahead to meet a deadline for their solution for the state K-12 education funding crisis and complete unfinished work to pass a state capital budget and resolve a water rights issue that blocked that budget.”

— The Everett Herald (4)

“The Washington State Legislature has just begun its 2018 session. Though the session is short, there are two things lawmakers can do this year to significantly help rural communities across the state.

First, the Legislature must address a flawed 2016 state Supreme Court decision that has made it extremely difficult for property owners to obtain permits to drill small, household wells. Some counties have shut down rural development projects all together.

The case — *Whatcom County v. Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board*, often called the Hirst decision — created an unfunded mandate for counties and a double layer of bureaucracy. Counties and rural landowners deserve clarity. While Democrats and Republicans could not agree on a way forward to address Hirst last year, it sounds like a compromise bill is now moving, and that is a good thing.

The Legislature should also quickly pass legislation that both chambers approved last year, which would have lowered the business and occupation (B&O) tax rate by 40 percent for some 10,000 manufacturing firms across the state. The legislation would have given those manufacturers — mostly small- and medium-size companies — the same rate granted to Boeing and other aerospace companies. ...

The Puget Sound region’s economy is booming. But across the state, the post-recession economic recovery has been uneven. Much of rural Washington is still struggling, with higher rates of unemployment and comparatively modest economic gains. Fixing Hirst and delivering tax relief to manufacturers will help expand our state’s prosperity to rural counties.”

— The Wenatchee World (5)

“Washington’s legislative Democrats, in control of both houses after a special election last fall, promised that they would deal with necessary matters such as education and water rights, and then adjourn on time. They pretty much followed that script in the 60-day session that ended last week, with a giant assist from a booming state economy that filled state coffers with unexpected revenue.



The Democrats’ narrow majorities — 50-48 in the House and 25-24 in the Senate — curbed the party’s seemingly innate tendencies toward raising taxes even amid rising revenues. A carbon tax — which likely would unduly hit agricultural interests — fell by the wayside, though amid the specter of a ballot initiative that could prove more onerous than what was proposed. A capital gains tax — an income tax in disguise — never gained traction.

So while the 60 days saw its share of shenanigans, it was mostly a safe and sane session with a notable — and bipartisan — exception.

Legislators’ efforts to exempt themselves from the Public Records Act prompted a statewide outcry over a process that was just as odious as the policy.”

— The Yakima Herald-Republic (6)

Sources: (1) “Rural/urban economic gap should be addressed by state,” March 1, 2018; (2) “Lawmakers’ mixed report card,” March 14; (3) “Equal footing for economic growth,” Feb. 9, 2018; (4) “State lawmakers have a lot to prove and get done,” Jan. 7, 2018; (5) “Support rural Washington,” Jan. 12, 2018; (6) “Legislature gets some things done - on time,” March 15, 2018.

## Coming Up Short for Manufacturers

For the second straight year, Washington manufacturers were poised to receive needed tax relief. But once again, it failed to materialize.

JASON HAGEY



AWB President Kris Johnson, with Harry Ross of Cascade Designs (a Seattle manufacturer of outdoor recreational equipment), during a February hearing on House Bill 2947, regarding the business and occupation tax rate on manufacturers.

### At A Glance

Last year, lawmakers approved a plan to lower the business and occupation (B&O) tax rate for manufacturers, but it was vetoed by the governor before it could take effect.

This year, legislators considered a new proposal to lower the B&O tax rate for manufacturers, but it failed to pass the Legislature.

In 2019, AWB will continue to push for a reduced B&O tax rate for manufacturers.

Another year, another missed opportunity.

Lawmakers had a chance during the 2018 legislative session to make up for one of the biggest failures of 2017 by agreeing on a plan to lower the business and occupation (B&O) tax rate for manufacturers.

The goal is to give manufacturers a level playing field by establishing one tax rate that applies to everyone. Currently, there's a standard tax rate that applies to manufacturers, but certain industries — including timber, aerospace, aluminum and solar energy — pay lower rates.

“It’s time to let all manufacturers win,” AWB President Kris Johnson told members of the House Finance Committee during a February bill hearing.

But despite widespread agreement about the need to help manufacturers, lawmakers ultimately failed to pass legislation to lower the manufacturing B&O rate. That failure, along with the failure to pass legislation to expand broadband internet access in rural communities (see pg. 14), rank as two major missed opportunities from the 2018 session.

It should've been easy. A year earlier, lawmakers came to agreement on a plan to reduce the B&O tax burden for manufacturers by 40 percent. They included that B&O tax relief as part of the final budget agreement, and it passed with a strong bipartisan majority of both the House and Senate.

Unfortunately, Gov. Jay Inslee vetoed the B&O part of the budget a week later, saying it did not go through the proper process. Although lawmakers approved the reduction as part of the budget agreement, it did not receive a separate hearing before a legislative committee, he said.

This year, lawmakers addressed that issue by introducing B&O tax relief bills during the session and holding hearings on the proposed legislation.

But this time, it ran into a new roadblock: Washington's growing urban-rural economic divide.

Tax relief for manufacturers and the state's urban-rural economic divide are two of the most important issues currently facing Washington employers and policymakers. Unfortunately, they became intertwined in a way that's not helpful to either issue.

House Bill 2947, co-sponsored by Reps. Mike Chapman, D-Port Angeles, and Jacquelin Maycumber, R-Republic, ended up being drafted to provide help for manufacturers only in parts of the state, while excluding manufacturers in other parts.

Proponents of the limited relief said they wanted to assist manufacturers in rural areas, and they credited AWB's Rural Jobs Summit, held last October, as the impetus.

But the bill would've lowered the B&O rate for manufacturers in 30 of Washington's 39 counties, leaving out not only urban areas, but also many counties that consist largely of rural areas, such as Kitsap and Benton. This year's proposal would have helped an estimated 3,500 manufacturers, whereas the plan approved last year — but later vetoed — would have applied to approximately 12,500 manufacturers.



Rep. Jacquelin Maycumber, R-Republic, and Rep. Mike Chapman, D-Port Angeles, testify on their business and occupation manufacturing tax relief bill during a hearing of the House Finance Committee on Feb. 16.

*"It's time to let all manufacturers win."*

—AWB PRESIDENT KRIS JOHNSON

And, as AWB and others pointed out, manufacturers are struggling statewide, including in urban areas. Yes, rural Washington needs more jobs. But manufacturing employment is down 14.2 percent in Washington since 2000, with higher job loss coming in urban areas.

"If you're looking at this strategically for manufacturing, you need to do the entire sector," Dave Gering, executive director of the Manufacturing Industrial Council, told lawmakers.

Washington's manufacturing sector is worth supporting. It provides great-paying jobs that build strong communities.

Already, some sectors are paying a reduced B&O tax rate. As it is, just 40 percent of B&O tax revenue from manufacturers comes from employers that are taxed at the full rate. It only makes sense to extend the same opportunity to all manufacturers, in all sectors and all parts of the state.

AWB will bring that message to lawmakers once again in 2019. Here's hoping the third time's the charm. ☰





"We have to avoid putting rules on top of rules on top of rules that make it almost impossible for farm families to compete."

*Alex McGregor, President  
The McGregor Company  
Colfax, WA*

## IN WASHINGTON STATE, FARMING IS A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Tucked in the middle of the rolling hills of the Palouse in Eastern Washington, a researcher named Cat Salois works in her office at The McGregor Company on new environmentally-conscious strategies that help farmers increase crop yields and provide for a hungry world.

"This is a family affair," says Salois. "In fact, families own 97% of farmland in Washington. We raise our families on the same ground we are farming, so we have every reason to be excellent stewards of land we farm."

Alex McGregor's grandfather homesteaded land in Eastern Washington 135 years ago. "There is a sense of heritage, a sense that the land matters, and a stubborn belief in small towns," says McGregor. The McGregor Company is helping family farmers, ranchers and agricultural communities grow success throughout the Inland Northwest.

Meet other AWB members like The McGregor Company that are creating opportunity, improving lives, and strengthening communities here in Washington. Visit [GrowHereWashington.com](http://GrowHereWashington.com).

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## Finished Assignment

Legislature tells court that its McCleary K-12 funding work is complete.

BOBBI CUSSINS

After years of work and billions of dollars added to education funding, the Legislature tells the state Supreme Court that it has met the obligations of the 2012 McCleary education funding ruling.



Gov. Jay Inslee signs the state's operating budget, which included \$970 million to address the final piece of the McCleary K-12 education funding case.

### McCleary.

The public, legislators, teachers and lawyers have heard or said that word thousands of times since the state Supreme Court ruled in favor of the plaintiff in the *McCleary v. State of Washington* education funding case in 2012.

In short, the court said the state was violating Article IX, Section 1, of the state constitution, which reads in part: "It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders..."

The ruling began the years-long legislative push that has nearly doubled K-12 education spending. Now the project is complete, according to lawmakers and Gov. Jay Inslee. Their efforts during the 2018 legislative session, including the approval of \$970 million to address the final piece of McCleary — teacher salary allocations — finished the job.

"We believe that by satisfying the McCleary decision we satisfied a higher purpose, which is our moral responsibility to our kids and our grandchildren. And I feel good about that," Inslee said at the bill-signing ceremony.

### At A Glance

In the 2012 *McCleary v. State of Washington* education funding case, the state Supreme Court ordered the state to comply with the state constitution and fully and equitably fund the program of K-12 basic education as defined in House bills 2261 (2009) and 2776 (2010).

State spending for elementary and secondary education has risen from \$13.4 billion in the 2011-13 biennium to \$22.8 billion in the current \$43.7 billion two-year budget and is projected to reach \$26.7 billion in the 2019-21 state operating budget.

Lawmakers added \$970 million in the 2018 supplemental budget, increasing K-12 spending to nearly 51 percent of total State General Fund spending—the highest level in more than 30 years.

Washington state has 322 school districts that serve more than 1 million students.

For more information on McCleary, educational outcomes and program specifics, contact AWB Government Affairs Director Amy Anderson at [AmyA@awb.org](mailto:AmyA@awb.org). For information on the budget implications of McCleary, contact AWB Government Affairs Director Clay Hill at [ClayH@awb.org](mailto:ClayH@awb.org). Both can be reached at 360.943.1600.

Lawmakers repeated Inslee’s assertion in an April report to the court outlining how the state is now in compliance with the entirety of the McCleary ruling.

### EDUCATION FUNDING IS MORE THAN HALF THE STATE BUDGET

Since the 2012 ruling, lawmakers have responded in a big way.

State spending for elementary and secondary education has risen from \$13.4 billion in the 2011-13 biennium to \$22.8 billion in the current \$43.7 billion two-year budget and is projected to reach \$26.7 billion in the 2019-21 state operating budget.

“We are investing not only in the well-being of us, the current generation, and the well-being of our communities, but we’re investing in the future of the younger generations,” said Sen. Christine Rolfes, D-Bainbridge Island, and the Senate’s chief budget writer.

Amy Anderson, AWB government affairs director for education issues, agrees that the Legislature fulfilled the 2012 McCleary mandates this year.

“We’ve seen historic investments in our state’s education system over the past six years, including funding educator salaries and the critical needs of our schools and students,” Anderson said. “The next step is to ensure we’re investing in programs like career and technical education that show students every career pathway as a way to fill the workforce pipeline of today and into the future.”

### TEACHER SALARIES

The most controversial move during the 2018 session was not the actual allocation of additional state funding to pay the full cost of teacher salaries, but rather the unusual budget maneuver lawmakers used to do it.

In short, budget writers took \$970 million in unexpected tax collections and used the money to pay for full state support of teacher salary increases. Sounds easy enough, but voters passed a constitutional amendment requiring that “extraordinary” tax collections must be saved in the state’s protected rainy-day fund, which can only be accessed with a supermajority vote in both chambers of the Legislature.

With that nearly \$1 billion infusion, the powerful Washington Education Association (WEA) announced that educators in all 322 school districts plan to collectively



Sen. Christine Rolfes, D-Bainbridge Island, chairs the Senate Ways & Means Committee, and is the lead Senate budget writer.

bargain locally for 15 percent pay increases for all certificated staff, the bulk of which are classroom teachers, and 37 percent raises for classified staff.

In a video on the WEA’s website, the group’s president, Kim Mead, says of the new budget investments: “Now we have the opportunity to be able to come together and negotiate substantial raises in salary and pay for all our members.”

Some lawmakers aren’t sure what to make of the WEA’s announcement.

“We didn’t come out of the session saying everybody gets a raise,” said Rolfes of the WEA’s announcement. “We said every district will get more state money.”

### WHAT’S NEXT

The final report from the Legislature’s Joint Select Committee on Article IX Litigation was submitted to the court in April. It explains how the state is fully funding the program of basic education, putting an end to the McCleary case and the court’s oversight of the state education budget.

*“We believe that by satisfying the McCleary decision we satisfied a higher purpose, which is our moral responsibility to our kids and our grandchildren. And I feel good about that.”*

— GOV. JAY INSLÉE



The plaintiffs' attorney, Thomas Ahearne, isn't quite ready to take a victory lap. In an email to The Everett Herald, Ahearne said he needed to review the numbers in the latest report to see if the money allotted by the state is enough money to provide each student an amply funded education as required under the state constitution.

The upcoming 2018 school year will be the first chance to see the "constitutional adequacy" of all the changes enacted by the Legislature, he said.

"As the court deliberates the work the Legislature has done on K-12 education funding, AWB will continue to advocate for investments in basic education that improve student outcomes and support teachers," Anderson said.

**COURT AGREES, STATE HAS MET MCCLEARY MANDATES**

On June 7, the state Supreme Court ruled that the state has finally complied with the mandates of its 2012 McCleary K-12 education funding ruling. In doing so, the court also removed the \$100,000 per day fines for lack of compliance with McCleary put in place in 2015 and terminated oversight of the Legislature's budgeting process.

"Today's Supreme Court decision affirms that, at long last, our Legislature is providing the funding necessary to cover the basic costs of our K-12 schools," Inslee said upon hearing the court's announcement. "Reversing decades of underfunding has been among the heaviest lifts we've faced in recent years and required difficult and complex decisions, but I'm incredibly proud and grateful for all those who came together on a bipartisan basis to get this job done."

For more information on K-12 education issues, contact AWB Government Affairs Director Amy Anderson at AmyA@awb.org. For tax and fiscal issues, contact AWB Government Affairs Director Clay Hill at ClayH@awb.org. Both can be reached at 360.943.1600. ☰

*"AWB will continue to advocate for investments in basic education that improve student outcomes and support teachers."*

— AMY ANDERSON, GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS DIRECTOR, AWB

Joint Committee on Article IX Litigation  
Report April 9, 2018: <http://bit.ly/2qcEf3j>



Rep. David Taylor, R-Moxee, is AWB's 2018 Legislator of the Year. With him at left is Rep. Drew Stokesbary, R-Auburn.

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## Bridging the Digital Divide

Momentum is building as awareness grows about the vital importance of rural broadband, which has become a basic need for families and commerce.

ANDREW LENDERMAN

### At A Glance

Rural broadband bills gained some traction but ultimately died before becoming law in this year's Legislature.

Broadband internet is emerging as a top priority for rural economic development and making sure Washington's economic expansion extends to rural as well as urban counties. It's also developing into a basic utility that people use to work remotely, sell products or take college classes, for example.

Access to fast, reliable broadband internet remains a major priority for the Rural Jobs Task Force and AWB is committed to working with lawmakers and stakeholders to advance this issue in 2019.



Milt Doumit of Verizon testifies in support of Senate Bill 5935, a rural broadband bill, before the House Technology & Economic Development Committee on Feb. 22.

Washington lawmakers introduced several bills this year aimed at increasing access to fast, reliable broadband internet in rural communities.

An estimated 200,000 to 400,000 people in rural Washington lack access to broadband, which has evolved into a basic utility for many families and businesses.

While none of the bills became law, AWB's recently established Rural Jobs Task Force has succeeded in increasing attention to the state's digital divide.

And the work will continue in 2019.

"We're disappointed that we didn't see a bill pass this year," AWB Government Affairs Director Mike Ennis said. "But rural broadband will remain a priority for AWB and the Rural Jobs Task Force. We will continue to engage our lawmakers on solutions that can help all of Washington succeed."

Rural Washington is falling behind the rest of the state as the Pacific Northwest goes through a major economic expansion. Fast and reliable broadband internet is one

*“We will continue to engage our lawmakers on solutions that can help all of Washington succeed.”*

—MIKE ENNIS, GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS DIRECTOR, AWB

tool that can help rural regions in all counties catch up and give employers more flexibility where they locate.

That’s why access to broadband was among AWB’s top legislative objectives in the 2018 legislative session. AWB worked with stakeholders and lawmakers on about half a dozen rural broadband bills.

The bill gaining the most traction was Senate Bill 5935, sponsored by Sens. Tim Sheldon, D-Potlatch, and Reuven Carlyle, D-Seattle. The bill would have enhanced consumer options by creating a state office on broadband access and extending the Universal Communications Services (UCS) program.

The original state broadband office was under the Department of Commerce and eliminated in 2014. The UCS program was created in 2014 to provide funding to small telecommunications companies meeting certain criteria. The program expires in 2019.

The bill would have reestablished the broadband office under the governor, amended some eligibility criteria in the UCS program, and extended it to 2025.

Sheldon contrasted the challenges in rural Washington to the impressive job growth underway in Seattle.

“The rural communities have not shared,” Sheldon said in his testimony supporting the bill. “We have struggled.” Bringing telecommunications to rural areas, he said, would make a “huge, huge difference.”

Carlyle, chairman of the Senate Energy, Environment and Technology Committee, noted that Washington has millions in state and federal funding for broadband, plus a robust private sector, with no overall plan to bring better coverage to underserved areas.

Another bill would have allowed rural counties to impose an additional sales tax as a credit against the state sales tax. That money would be used exclusively to develop high-speed internet infrastructure in rural areas. The bill was sponsored by Rep. Ed Orcutt, R-Kalama.

“In my discussions with a number of folks in my area, it became very clear that there are way too many people who are being left behind in our current economy because they don’t have broadband,” Orcutt said in a panel discussion at AWB’s Spring Meeting.

Betty Buckley of the Washington Independent Telecommunications Association also attended the panel discussion. She said

it will take about \$1 billion to build out Washington’s broadband infrastructure.

“We as a state need to make the decision about whether or not we’re going to step up to that really big ugly number and make it happen.” Buckley said.

#### AWB IS COMMITTED TO PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS

Broadband has evolved over the years as a basic tool that many families rely upon to pay bills, work remotely, work from home or find a new job. Those without reliable access can be placed at a competitive disadvantage, Ennis said. Communities without broadband will have a harder time attracting young people who have left for college to move back to their hometowns and start a family, for example.

At the same time AWB works with lawmakers on a legislative solution, the private sector is also doing its part to increase rural broadband availability.

Companies like Verizon, AT&T, Comcast, T-Mobile, and dozens of smaller rural providers have worked hard for many years to bring fast and reliable internet service to the people of Washington state.

In the last five years alone, these businesses have invested nearly \$9.5 billion in telecom infrastructure across the state. And their investments aren’t just about fiber and hardware, they’re also about people.


Telecom companies employ about 22,000 Washingtonians, all with high-tech, family-wage jobs.

“We have never been as connected as we are today because of that investment,” Ennis said. “But we still have work to do to close the digital divide and help create new jobs in rural communities.”

Washington’s rural counties have fallen behind urban areas in several key economic indicators like unemployment and median wages. Many small towns are struggling, even as the Puget Sound booms. This uneven prosperity spurred AWB to convene Washington’s lawmakers, employers and community leaders to find solutions.

AWB jump-started the conversation on the urban-rural economic divide in Washington last year with two Rural Jobs Summits. This led to the creation of a Rural Jobs Task Force, chaired by Alex McGregor of The McGregor Company.

In addition to broadband, other rural jobs priorities include improving job creation and workforce development, lowering the business and occupation tax rate for manufacturing, and investing in infrastructure throughout the state.

For more information and to get involved in AWB’s Rural Jobs Task Force or to attend AWB’s next Rural Jobs Summit, contact Mike Ennis at 360.943.1600 or MikeE@awb.org. 



# Employment & Labor Law

Robert Battles: Labor & Employment Law, Immigration, Tech Issues

It was expected that the 2018 short legislative session would finish within the 60-day time frame and there would be a minimal amount of legislation heard. While the Legislature did finish on time, the session was anything but routine. With the recent shift in the Senate’s majority from Republican to Democratic control, we saw a remarkable amount of bills moved out of committee. In the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee, more than 150 bills moved in a three-week period. Hundreds more were given a hearing in what was described as a 60-day sprint to the finish line.

We saw a reintroduction of many of the bills from the 2017 session. Issues included wage-and-hour reform, noncompetition agreements, pay equity and Fair Chance Act legislation — known as “ban the box” — to prevent employers from seeking an applicant’s criminal history.

Even with the change in the Senate majority, many of the labor and employment issues introduced this session failed to find traction. Two significant exceptions were pay equity and ban the box.

Even with the passage of pay equity and ban the box legislation, the short session left more unresolved issues than it resolved. Many of the labor issues continue to be debated at the local level, resulting in a patchwork of labor and employment regulations that will ultimately hamper business growth and prevent innovation.

AWB remains committed to a balanced approach that respects the concerns of both workers and employers. Without this balanced approach, we will continue to see legislation that hinders growth and innovation. A balanced approach to legislation that promotes business opportunities for all Washington residents is the right solution for everyone.

## WAGE AND HOUR

### SHB 1300 ★ EMPLOYEE STATUS ENFORCEMENT

Failed/AWB Opposed

Substitute House Bill 1300, sponsored by Rep. Marcus Riccelli, D-Spokane, was reintroduced in the 2018 session. It would have established the Employee Fair Classification Act. It was intended to simplify and enforce an employee’s status under employment laws to ensure fairness to employers and employees and address the underground economy. Unfortunately, the bill sought to establish tests for compliance that were subjective and would have been almost impossible to implement fairly. Furthermore, laws regarding independent contractors already exist. AWB testified opposed to the bill.

### SB 5528 ★ EMPLOYEE ANTIRETALIATION

Failed/AWB Opposed

Senate Bill 5528, sponsored by Sen. Bob Hasegawa, D-Seattle, would have created parallel retaliation provisions in several wage and related laws. It would have imposed new penalties — including criminal penalties — against employers accused of retaliating against a worker for inquiring or asserting rights under the Washington employment statute. It also would have created a presumption of guilt against the employer for any action taken against an employee within the 90-day protection period, regardless of the reason for action. The 90-day presumption provision would have required an employer to prove its case by “clear and convincing evidence” while the employee

would only need to meet a “preponderance of the evidence” standard. Because of the change in the Senate leadership, the bill was given a hearing in the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee. AWB testified opposed to the bill. House Bill 1301, sponsored by Rep. Cindy Ryu, D-Shoreline, was the companion bill and was heard in the 2017 session. The bills failed to move.

### 2SHB 1486 ★ WAGE LIENS/WAGE RECOVERY ACT

Failed/AWB Opposed

Second Substitute House Bill 1486, sponsored by Rep. Mia Gregerson, D-Des Moines, was reintroduced in the 2018 session. It sought to create a statutory wage lien for claims on unpaid wages and create procedures for establishing, foreclosing, extinguishing, and prioritizing

wage liens. The bill would have changed long-standing practices around lien rights and would have placed a wage lien in a superior position over financial institution liens. The financial institution would be placed in an inferior lien position on disputes that the financial institution had no control over and where the financial institution is not at fault. AWB opposed the bill.

## PAY EQUITY

Pay equity legislation was once again a major issue in 2018. Like last session, AWB worked with a bipartisan group of lawmakers, including Rep. Tana Senn, D-Mercer Island (the prime sponsor of House Bill 1506), Rep. Gina Mosbrucker, R-Goldendale, and Sen. Annette Cleveland, D-Vancouver, (the sponsor of Senate Bill 5140) to see if a compromise bill could be found. While progress was made, the final bill still failed to address the business community’s concerns.

### HB 1506 GENDER PAY EQUITY Passed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 1506, sponsored by Rep. Tana Senn, D-Mercer Island, was the primary bill used during the negotiations. This was Senn’s previous pay equity bill retooled from the last three years. The bill modifies the Equal Pay Act by defining “similarly employed” and modifying defenses. It prohibits discrimination in providing employment opportunities based on gender. It further prohibits retaliation for certain workplace discussions about wages and other matters. Unfortunately, it still contained several elements of concern for employers.

This bill stalled in the Senate, but prior to cutoff it was amended. The amendments included a provision allowing for a 10-year look-back as well as a preemption clause.



Sagiv Barmor of Allegiance Staffing in Tukwila, center, and Heidi Sharpe of TrueBlue in Tacoma, left, with AWB Government Affairs Director Bob Battles testifying before the House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee on Jan. 23.

The House and Senate moved the bill in to committee to reconcile the differences. The consensus committee was made up of two members from each majority party caucuses and one member from each of the minority caucuses.

The consensus committee amended the bill as follows:

1. It removed preemption;
2. It changed the 10-year look back to four years. Although this is an improvement, it still requires employers to keep records longer than any other wage of discrimination law in the state; and,
3. It addressed the dual causes of action by mandating a dismissal of administrative actions if an employee brings a civil suit in superior court.

The committee amendments were adopted, and the bill passed. AWB pushed to keep preemption in the final version to prevent a patchwork of policies throughout the state, similar to what we now have with paid sick-leave policies.

There are four different paid sick leave policies — Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and the state. Likewise, there are four different minimum wage polices — Seattle, Tacoma, SeaTac and the rest of the state. This is a patchwork of regulations that results in higher cost for products and a substantial burden on businesses, especially small-business owners. We should be looking for solutions like the work that was done on Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML) last year as the template for making this as simple as possible for businesses, especially small businesses, to comply with the law. Preemption was part of the PFML legislation. It was widely accepted that multiple regulatory schemes do not work. Because the final version removed a preemption clause AWB remained opposed to the legislation. Several amendments, as well as the bill’s final passage, were included in AWB’s vote record.

## NONCOMPETITION AGREEMENTS

### HB 2903 ★ NONCOMPETITION AGREEMENTS

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2903, sponsored by Rep. Derek Stanford, D-Bothell, was introduced in 2018. This was a substantially different bill from Engrossed House Bill 1967, which was a compromise bill introduced in the 2017 session. HB 2903 would essentially eliminate non-compete clauses for anyone making less than \$300,000, or five times the annual average weekly wage. This was eventually reduced to anyone making up to \$103,000. It would also limit any non-compete agreements to one year. Non-compete agreements would no longer be available for independent contractors. In addition, the legislation included a garden leave clause. The garden leave clause required an employer to continue to pay an employee salary while the non-compete was in force. AWB opposed the bill as drafted. This is expected to be an issue again in 2019.

### SSB 6526 ★ NONCOMPETITION AGREEMENTS

Failed/AWB Opposed

Substitute Senate Bill 6526, sponsored by Sen. Steve Conway, D-Tacoma, would have eliminated non-compete agreements except for individuals selling their business or assets of a business. This is similar to the California system and an earlier bill introduced in the House in 2015. The bill was amended before it moved out of committee. It would allow non-competes for anyone who is not an hourly employee.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Washington's compulsory workers' compensation system continues to remain one of the most expensive and administratively complex in the nation. The last major workers' compensation reforms were passed in 2011, yet the reforms have not produced the promised savings or increased efficiencies. The 2011 reforms have failed to make our state's system competitive to other states and workers continue to have limited options for resolving their claims. The state Department of Labor & Industries continues to raise costs on employers. Substantive reforms have failed to gain support in the current political makeup of the Legislature. In fact, the 2018 session saw some significant expansion of claims not previously allowed under the system.

### SHB 1723 ✕ HANFORD OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE

Passed/AWB Opposed

Substitute House Bill 1723, sponsored by Rep. Larry Haler, R-Richland, creates a presumption of occupational disease for certain employees at the U.S. Department of Energy Hanford site. The bill defines a Hanford site worker as any person, including a contractor or subcontractor, who was engaged in the direct and indirect performance of work for the United States on projects and contracts at the Hanford nuclear site and who worked on the site at the 200 east, 300 west, 300 area, environmental restoration disposal facility site, central plateau, or the river corridor locations for at least one 8-hour shift while covered under the state's industrial insurance laws. This bill raises concerns that this presumption would apply to anyone who worked on the facility for as few as eight hours, regardless of job duties. This creates a legal precedent that changes the burden of proof for certain occupational disease claims, increases

the cost of litigation, with no additional benefit. AWB testified in opposition to this bill.

### ESB 6213 ★ PRESUMPTION OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE FOR FIREFIGHTERS, INVESTIGATORS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Failed/AWB Opposed

Engrossed Senate Bill 6213, sponsored by Sen. Kevin Ranker, D-Orcas Island, sought to make the occupational disease presumptions for firefighters applicable to certain emergency medical technicians and public employee fire investigators and add additional cancers to the cancer occupational disease presumption. It also would have created an occupational disease presumption for heart problems and infectious diseases for law enforcement officers and required the Department of Labor & Industries to convene a workgroup to recommend options for amending first responder occupations and diseases for application of a presumption. All the claims listed are still available to claimants. This bill would have shifted the burden of proof to the employer, requiring them to prove the condition does not exist. This would increase litigation cost with no real increase in benefits or reduction in claims. AWB testified in opposition to this bill.

### SSB 6214 ■■■ INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE STRESS CLAIMS

Passed/AWB Opposed

Substitute Senate Bill 6214, sponsored by Sen. Steve Conway, D-Lakewood, sought to establish that the exclusion for stress-caused mental conditions or disabilities from industrial insurance occupational disease do not apply to law enforcement officers and firefighters. Under the state's industrial insurance laws, a worker who is injured or suffers disability from an occupational disease is entitled to certain benefits. The law provides that the



Sen. John Braun, R-Centralia, at center, is ranking member of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, and serves on the Labor & Commerce Committee. With him are Sen. Ann Rivers, R-La Center, and Sen. Joe Fain, R-Auburn.

Department of Labor & Industries must allow claims based on mental conditions or mental disabilities caused by stress specifically for law enforcement officers and firefighters. Specifically, it creates a special class of workers regarding mental health claims in industrial insurance cases. It opens the door to a mental health claim that has never been allowed in workers' compensation cases. This change will result in increased cost for all claims. AWB opposed the bill since it would allow for mental conditions that are currently excluded from industrial insurance claims.

### GENERAL HUMAN RESOURCE MATTERS

#### SSB 5996 ENCOURAGING THE DISCLOSURE AND DISCUSSION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE WORKPLACE

Passed/AWB Neutral


Substitute Senate Bill 5996, sponsored by Sen. Karen Keiser, D-Kent, prohibits the use of nondisclosure agreements in the case of sexual harassment claims. It prohibits an employer from requiring an employee, as a condition of employment, to sign a nondisclosure agreement that prevents the employee from disclosing sexual harassment or sexual assault. It provides that any nondisclosure agreements that have the purpose or effect of preventing


an employee from disclosing or discussing sexual harassment or sexual assault are void and unenforceable. It makes it an unfair practice under the Washington Law Against Discrimination for an employer to retaliate against an employee for disclosing or discussing sexual harassment or sexual assault. AWB was neutral on this bill.

#### SSB 6313 CONCERNING AN EMPLOYEE'S RIGHT TO FILE A COMPLAINT OR CAUSE OF ACTION FOR SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR SEXUAL ASSAULT IN MANDATORY EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

Passed/AWB Neutral

Substitute Senate Bill 6313, sponsored by Sen. Karen Keiser, D-Kent, originally was

 Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

 Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

 Missed Opportunities





Sen. Karen Keiser, D-Kent, is the president pro tem of the Senate, and chairs the Senate Labor & Commerce Committee.

limited to complaints or causes of action for sexual harassment or sexual assault in mandatory employment contracts and agreements. It was amended to provide that any provision of an employment contract or agreement is against public policy and is void and unenforceable if it requires an employee to waive the right to publicly pursue a cause of action under the Washington Law Against Discrimination, federal antidiscrimination laws, publicly file a complaint with the appropriate state or federal agency, or if it requires a dispute resolution process that is confidential. There are concerns whether this bill may be preempted by the Federal Arbitration Act. AWB took no position initially. After passage, concerns were raised and AWB continues to work to address the apparent federal preemption issue.

**SB 6471** ★  
**DEVELOPING MODEL POLICIES  
 TO CREATE WORKPLACES  
 THAT ARE SAFE FROM SEXUAL  
 HARASSMENT**

Passed/AWB Supported

Senate Bill 6471, sponsored by Sen. Karen Keiser, D-Kent, directs the Human Rights Commission to convene a work group to

develop model policies and best practices for employers and employees to keep workplaces safe from sexual harassment. AWB supported this legislation.

**SSB 5667** ★  
**OFF-DUTY EMPLOYEE CONDUCT**

Failed/AWB Opposed

Substitute Senate Bill 5667, sponsored by Sen. Patty Kuderer, D-Bellevue, would have made it an unfair practice for an employer to take an adverse employment action, or discriminate against an employee or prospective employee because that person participates in an activity that is lawful under state law. If passed, it would have prevented employers from refusing to hire smokers or marijuana users, and any other "legal activity." This was an attempt to circumvent the current law regarding marijuana use. AWB opposed the bill.

**2SHB 1298**  
**JOB APPLICANTS/ARRESTS**

Passed/AWB Neutral

Second Substitute House Bill 1298, sponsored by Rep. Lillian Ortiz-Self, D-Mukilteo, prohibits employers from asking about arrests and convictions before

an applicant is determined otherwise qualified for a job. It does this by establishing the Washington Fair Chance Act. The act prohibits an employer from including any question on an application for employment, from inquiring either orally or in writing, from receiving information through a criminal history background check, or from otherwise obtaining information about an applicant's criminal record until after the employer initially determines that the applicant is otherwise qualified for the position. It allows employers to confirm arrest records before initial interviews. There are exceptions to the rule for several industries and types of jobs. The state Attorney General's Office will be responsible for enforcing this act. AWB was neutral on this bill.

**PORTABILITY OF BENEFITS/  
 INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS**

Lawmakers included a budget proviso during the 2018 session to study the viability of making benefits portable for independent contractors. The Legislature tasked the Department of Commerce to set up an advisory committee of stakeholders to review the topic and get back to the Legislature with a report. The proviso is as follows:

- (a) \$500,000 of the general fund. The state appropriation for fiscal year 2019 is provided solely for a contract to study and report on independent contractor employment in Washington state. The contractor shall provide to the department an interim report to include a substantive update by Nov. 1, 2018. The contractor report shall be provided to the department by June 1, 2019. The report must include information on the needs of workers earning income as independent contractors, including source of income, the amount of their income derived from independent work, and a discussion of the benefits provided to such workers.
- (b) The department must convene an advisory committee to provide assistance

with the development of the study. The advisory committee must comprise: (i) Individuals from the public and private sector with expertise in labor laws; (ii) Representatives of labor unions; (iii) Representatives from nonprofit organizations promoting economic security and educational opportunity; and (iv) Individuals from business and industry.

AWB is part of that advisory committee. The proviso is a result of several bills introduced in both the 2017 and 2018 sessions. They include HB 2109, introduced in 2017 by Rep. Jessyn Farrell, D-Seattle. The legislation was introduced as a discussion around universal benefits for workers in the gig economy. While it didn't receive a formal hearing, it was part of a work session in the House.

**HB 2812 ★**  
**CONCERNING DETERMINATIONS OF WORKER BENEFITS AND EMPLOYER OBLIGATIONS BASED ON A WORKER'S STATUS**

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2812, sponsored by Rep. Monica Stonier, D-Vancouver, would have required business entities to make contributions to benefit providers for the purposes of providing certain benefits, including industrial insurance, to workers who provide services to consumers under 1099 federal tax status. It would have created the Employee Fair Classification Act, prohibiting misclassification of employees as independent contractors and creating remedies, including civil penalties and damages. The bill sought to define "independent contractor" for purposes of the Employee Fair Classification Act and establishes the same definition for purposes of the Minimum Wage Act, unemployment insurance, industrial insurance, and other employment laws. While AWB supports reform around the independent contractor

definitions, this bill would not have resolved that issue. AWB continues to work with the Legislature to find a reasonable solution to employee classification and portability of benefits.

**DATA, TECHNOLOGY AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE**

**SSB 5991**  
**INCREASING TRANSPARENCY OF CONTRIBUTIONS**

Passed/AWB Neutral

Substitute Senate Bill 5991, sponsored by Sen. Andy Billig, D-Spokane, seeks to increase the transparency of political contributions by creating the Washington state DISCLOSE Act of 2018. All nonprofit organizations, regardless of primary purpose, making contributions or expenditures in Washington election campaigns above specified thresholds must file organizational statements with the state Public Disclosure Commission and disclose certain contributors.

Specified contributions are the 10 largest contributions received of at least \$10,000 in aggregate from a single source during the calendar year, including any contributions tied for 10th largest, and all contributions of at least \$100,000 in aggregate from a single source. At the request of AWB, the prime sponsor included additional language to address the definition of "incidental committee" to not include an organization that simply passes through payments that are otherwise reported. With the additional definition AWB was neutral on the bill.

**SHB 2279 ★**  
**DIGITAL RIGHT TO REPAIR**

Failed/AWB Opposed

Substitute House Bill 2279, sponsored by Rep. Jeff Morris, D-Mount Vernon, would have mandated original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) of digital electronic products sold in Washington to make available those products' diagnostic and repair information, software, tools, and parts to independent repair facilities



Rep. Mike Sells, D-Everett, (center), chairs the House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee. Rep. Gina Mosbrucker, R-Goldendale, left, is the ranking member. Rep. Mia Gregerson, D-SeaTac, at right, is vice chair.

Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses


✗ Missed Opportunities

and product owners. AWB testified that customers depend on digital products to operate safely, securely, and accurately. If enacted, the legislation would have resulted in unintended consequences to the operation, security and safety of those products. Agreements between OEMs and authorized repair networks, which include businesses of all sizes, would be undermined and provided no protection or quality assurance for consumers. Further, the legislation would have mandated the disclosure of proprietary information that may violate federal copyright protection and state trade secrets laws. Finally, numerous options were already available to consumers to repair their products, and thus the legislation was unnecessary. AWB testified in opposition to the legislation.

**EHB 1128**  **RELATING TO MANDATORY ARBITRATION**

Passed/AWB Opposed

Engrossed House Bill 1128, sponsored by Rep. Matt Shea, R-Spokane, changes the threshold for resolving legal disputes through mandatory arbitration amounts from \$50,000 to \$100,000. AWB testified opposed based on concerns that the bill will only further compound the problem. The goal of arbitration is to limit cost and provide for a faster resolution to cases. This increase will do neither. The legislation will not reduce the caseload at the superior court. Cases at the \$100,000 level are almost always complex and require substantial discovery.

There is an enormous difference between a case that has a limited value involving limited issues versus a case that has a high value and multiple issues. The more complex the case, the greater the need for extensive discovery and a trial. Choosing an arbitrary number for mandatory arbitration will not eliminate the complexity of a case. A complex case does not lend itself to the arbitration process. Requiring mandatory arbitration for more complex cases is more likely to be just another step in the appeal process without any reduction in appeals to the higher court. In fact, this legislation could actually result in the mandatory arbitration process becoming bottlenecked. The result would be costlier litigation for all parties. AWB opposed this legislation. 



**FEDERAL AFFAIRS SUMMIT**  
 ASSOCIATION of WASHINGTON BUSINESS  
 TUESDAY, AUGUST 14,  
 GREATER TACOMA CONVENTION CENTER

**AWB** 



# Education & Workforce Development

AMY ANDERSON: Education, Workforce, Federal Issues, and AWB Institute

The Legislature officially completed its years-long effort to satisfy the McCleary court ruling by adding nearly \$1 billion to the K-12 system in 2018, as well as additional investments in early learning and post-secondary education. This brings the total investment in the state's K-12 system in the last four years to \$4.6 billion with an additional \$8.4 billion investment planned through 2021. Resolving the McCleary ruling was a significant milestone, but AWB remains committed to addressing education beyond McCleary. AWB's focus will be on how this money is being utilized and supporting programs that prepare the next generation of workforce to help employers grow and attract new business to the state.



AWB Government Affairs Director Amy Anderson holds a copy of the AWB 2017 Manufacturing Week tour book as she testifies in favor of House Bill 2177, the Rural County High Employer Demand Jobs Program, during a Jan. 29 hearing of the House Appropriations Committee.

## K-12 EDUCATION

E2SSB 6362  

### MODIFYING BASIC EDUCATION PROVISIONS

Passed/AWB Supported

The Legislature dedicated almost \$1 billion more to the state's K-12 system in the 2018 supplemental budget. The budget bill, Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 6362, was sponsored by Sens. Lisa Wellman, D-Mercer Island; Christine Rolfes, D-Bainbridge Island; and Andy Billig, D-Spokane. It was intended to comply with the state Supreme Court's McCleary decision, most importantly to fully fund increases in school employee salaries in the 2018-19 school year — without a tax increase. The Legislature also considered factors in regionalization to accommodate the disparity in cost of living in some school districts. Additional changes to the 2017 funding bill included increases in special education funding, the creation

of a transportation alternate funding grant program, a delay in the requirement that districts meet kindergarten through grade 3 class size ratios until the 2019-20 school year, a statement of legislative intent to provide funding to support schools with paid sick leave costs, and a delay in the implementation of the state allocation for professional learning days by one year.

## CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

SSB 6133/HB 2641


### CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION


SSB 6133-Passed, HB 2641-Died/AWB Supported Both

A notable disappointment in the 2018 legislative session was the lack of action on Career and Technical Education (CTE). For the last 15 years, funding for CTE classes has been reduced or redirected, making it difficult for school districts to provide students

with the skills needed for success in today's globally competitive economy.

Despite the overall lack of action, the 2018 legislative session saw one win in the CTE category. Substitute Senate Bill 6133, sponsored by Sen. Hans Zeiger, R-Puyallup, expanded statewide career and technical education course equivalency options in the areas of science, technology, engineering and math. The bill specifically directs the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to develop a list of CTE courses that have content in these areas that are equivalent to academic standards in science and math courses. Another bill was not as successful. House Bill 2641, sponsored by Reps. Bob McCaslin, R-Spokane Valley; Mark Hargrove, R-Covington; Matt Shea, R-Spokane Valley; Jacquelin Maycumber, R-Republic; David Taylor, R-Moxee; Jeff Holy, R-Cheney; Cary Condotta, R-East Wenatchee; and, Jesse Young, R-Gig Harbor, would have required

 Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

 Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

 Missed Opportunities





AWB hosted an Early Childhood Learning event this year. The state legislative panel, “Making Early Childhood Learning a Priority,” featured Rep. Ruth Kagi, D-Seattle; Sen. Andy Billig, D-Spokane; Rep. Kristine Reeves, D-Federal Way; and Rep. Tom Dent, R-Moses Lake.

school districts, with support from OSPI, to adopt policies that promoted the recruitment and use of industry and trade expert volunteers. Incorporating industry expertise with practical experience to help students understand the application of the curriculum they are being taught is extremely important. AWB hopes to see this effort in the 2019 legislative session.

## EARLY LEARNING

### SHB 2367 ★ ESTABLISHING A CHILD CARE COLLABORATIVE TASK FORCE

Passed/AWB Supported

Investing in early childhood education makes sense for society and from a monetary perspective. The societal value of early childhood learning programs includes children better prepared to enter the K-12 system, ready for work upon completion of post-secondary training, and a healthier individual. Monetary values in an early childhood learning experience

are realized through higher salaries, less reliance on social programs, and increased contribution to society through giving and volunteering. The 2018 Legislature provided over \$6 million for early childhood learning, which included funding to increase home visitations and child care capacity for homeless families, expanded early childhood learning capacity by providing education opportunities for early childhood learning educators, and finally Substitute House Bill 2367, sponsored by Reps. Kristine Reeves, D-Federal Way; Vandana Slatter, D-Bellevue; Steve Tharinger, D-Dungeness; June Robinson, D-Everett; Ruth Kagi, D-Seattle; Laurie Dolan, D-Olympia; Christine Kilduff, D-University Place; Mike Chapman, D-Port Angeles; Beth Doglio, D-Olympia; Marcus Riccelli, D-Spokane; and, Monica Stonier, D-Vancouver, developed the child care collaborative task force, an effort to engage the business community in early childhood learning. At its Early Childhood Learning Summit in April, AWB was

encouraged with the amount of support for this issue area and looks forward to supporting efforts to work with this key sector in our state’s education system.

## POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET

AWB supported the following funding efforts for the state’s post-secondary education programs.

There will be 740,000 job openings in the state of Washington in the next 5 years. The majority of these jobs require post-secondary education or training. While Washington state’s high school graduation rate is increasing (79.1 percent), only 31 percent of Washington state’s high school graduates earn a post-secondary credential. This underscores the need to open access to post-secondary opportunities in our state.

Access to the post-secondary system received support through additional

funding for the Opportunity Scholarship, \$4.3 million, and the State Need Grant, \$18.5 million. Both efforts were supported by AWB. However, more than halfway into the legislative session, funding for the state's popular dual credit program — Running Start — was placed into jeopardy over a disagreement about whether to assign funding for the program to basic education or to the community and technical colleges. In addition, there was a debate over efforts to expand the program. The final decision provided protection to the program, which allows high school juniors and seniors to take college classes and complete an associates' degree at the same time they complete their high school requirements. AWB anticipates concerted efforts in the next legislative session to expand this program.

## WORKFORCE TRAINING

The state's employers need a trained and skilled workforce to grow jobs and contribute to the state's economy. We must provide education and job preparation opportunities for our citizens and our employers, most of whom are willing to help a qualified employee get the training they need. This is even more important in rural areas where the shortages are acute. In the 2018 legislative session, work-based learning opportunities such as apprenticeships, internships, and mentorships were key efforts to grow the workforce pipeline.



Rep. Laurie Dolan, D-Olympia, is vice chair of the House Education Committee.

### SSB 6544 ★ THE FUTURE OF WORK TASK FORCE

Passed/AWB Supported

Legislators established a new Future of Work Task Force. With representatives from business, labor, and government, the task force will develop and maintain an inventory of the current and future trends and factors that drive transformation of industries and work in Washington over the next 25 years through collaborations with statewide and national partners. The task force will also identify best practices and case studies applicable to the state of Washington. The face of the work place is changing quickly. Washington's workforce and training system must be able to effectively and efficiently respond to the needs of the state's employers. The Future of Work Task Force will provide this guidance and a base for future actions.

### SHB 2685 ★ PROMOTING APPRENTICESHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Passed/AWB Supported

Introduced by a bipartisan group of representatives, Substitute House Bill 2685 tasks OSPI, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and the Washington State Apprenticeship and Training Council to study opportunities to expand apprenticeships for high school students. With the governor focusing on career connected learning activities, with particular interest in apprenticeships, the work of this task force is key to increasing the state's workforce pipeline for the trades. It includes improving alignment between college level vocational courses and high school graduation requirements, identifying barriers to career exploration for the state's youth, and increasing awareness of career and apprenticeship opportunities for students, teachers, counselors and parents. ☰

■ Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

✗ Missed Opportunities

# Environment

MARY CATHERINE McALEER: Climate Change, Energy, Chemical and Solid Waste Management and Water Quality  
MICHAEL ENNIS: Land Use/Construction, Water Resources and Regulatory Reform

The 2018 legislative session began with strong momentum to pass a comprehensive carbon tax and preempt a carbon price from being placed on the November 2018 ballot via an initiative. Despite the efforts of carbon tax supporters to mediate environmentalist and business concerns to reach agreement on a carbon tax proposal, they failed to win the support necessary to pass a bill. Shortly after the session ended, backers of Initiative 1631 filed it with the Secretary of State's office. I-1631 proposes to enact a steep carbon tax rate and create a new body of unelected appointees to oversee a network of programs that are not necessarily aimed at reducing emissions. In June, supporters turned in approximately 375,000 petition signatures — far more than the 260,000 required to be placed on the November ballot.

A newly-secured Democratic majority in both House and Senate chambers also allowed for the introduction of many policy ideas previously stifled by bipartisan control of the legislative chambers. Unlike other legislative sessions, most of these dozens of energy and environmental policy proposals were moved to the House Rules Committee without being fully negotiated by House and Senate leadership teams. Energy-related bills introduced ranged from on-bill asset repayment and fuel content standards to utility renewable-energy mandates and carbon taxes. Ultimately, a prevailing combination of political factors caused most of these policies to fail: legislators being unwilling to take risky tax votes immediately prior to an election year, a short, 60-day timeline, and political tension between the legislative and executive branches of state government.

Lawmakers also delivered on two AWB priorities this session by passing a legislative fix for the Supreme Court's Hirst water rights decision and reforming the State Building Code Council (SBCC). Identified as a top issue coming out of AWB's Rural Jobs Summits last year, the Hirst bill provides property owners with access to water, allowing county officials to issue building permits again. And AWB worked with stakeholders for the last few years on finding a set of reforms that would establish a functioning and efficient administration of the SBCC. For many in the business community, the SBCC became an impediment to consistent and predictable building codes and this year's legislation will provide needed reforms.



AWB's Mary Catherine McAleer with Irene Plenefisch of Microsoft and Sheri Call of the Washington Trucking Association.

## CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY

### HB 1144 ★ AMENDING THE STATE'S GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION TARGETS

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 1144, sponsored by Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon, D-Burien, follows years of debate regarding the state's statutory greenhouse gas targets. HB 1144 attempted to amend the existing statute to codify these new, more stringent, reduction targets. AWB opposed HB 1144 in 2017 and 2018. The bill would have increased

the stringency of Washington's emission reduction goals. AWB members argued that the goals don't make sense because they ignore Washington state's relatively clean baseline, they include emissions occurring outside of the state, and they are legally unenforceable. Additionally, Washington's other energy statutes fail to recognize emissions-free hydropower and nuclear energy, which are sources of power in many of the nations participating in the Paris Climate Accord, and HB 1144 would not have provided parity with regard to electric power production. The existing emissions reduction targets also expose the state to litigation, which we have already seen in

*Zoe and Stella Foster, et. al. v. Washington State and Juliana v. United States.* HB 1144 moved out of the House on a party-line vote, but failed to pass in the Senate.

### HB 2328 ★ MAKING CHANGES TO THE CLEAN CAR STANDARDS AND CLEAN CAR PROGRAM

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2328, sponsored by Rep. Jeff Morris, D-Mount Vernon, would have mandated that Washington adopt California's Clean Car Standards program requiring manufacturers to deliver certain



percentages of zero-emission electric vehicles to market by certain annual benchmarks. Washingtonians already have access to most electric vehicle models on the market, and adoption has been aided by successful incentive and infrastructure programs. AWB members argued that low consumer demand, due in part to the relatively short mileage range of electric vehicles compared to internal combustion vehicles, is an issue worth addressing by examining residential and commercial charging infrastructure alongside grid stability, vehicle incentives, and improved battery storage.

**SB 6203**  
**ENACTING A CARBON TAX**

Failed/AWB Other/Concerns

Despite over a year of preparation and negotiation, supporters of the carbon tax, sponsored by Sen. Reuven Carlyle, D-Seattle, were not able to garner enough votes to move the tax out of the Senate chamber. Senate Bill 6203 included several provisions regarded as favorable to employers: repeal of the Clean Air Rule, statutory exemptions, tax credits and a rate cap. However, AWB expressed concerns about the future of SB 6203’s implementation: administrative costs, a lack of protection against future duplicative carbon policies, and the possibility of unintended litigation of environmental permits. In response to SB 6203’s failure to pass, a coalition of environmentalists, social justice groups, labor unions, and tribal governments filed Initiative 1631 and delivered signatures to the Secretary of State’s office July 2. I-1631 departs significantly from previous carbon tax proposals by proposing an entirely new layer of government to run alongside existing government programs and agencies with little or no legislative oversight. The new tax revenue would go into a fund controlled by a new regulatory body comprised of appointees of environmental nonprofits,



Sen. Judy Warnick, R-Moses Lake, is the ranking member of the Senate Agriculture, Water, Natural Resources & Parks Committee. Sen. Reuven Carlyle, D-Seattle, chairs the Energy, Environment & Technology Committee.

tribal governments, labor unions and state agency directors. Employers would have been afforded little representation on the oversight committees and sponsors of the initiative could become direct overseers and beneficiaries of the revenue. Most problematic is the inherent inefficiency of any new, large, unelected government architecture: complex, extensive overlay criteria provide no certainty of emissions reductions, but will require unprecedented administrative costs in terms of modeling, data-gathering, rulemaking, reporting, consultation, and litigation exposure.

**HB 2995** ★  
**MODIFYING THE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE ACT**

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2995, sponsored by Rep. Gael Tarleton, D-Ballard, was one of the session’s last attempts to modify the Energy Independence Act (EIA). With the EIA sunseting in 2020, states like Washington are receiving significant pressure by environmental groups to increase their renewable-energy

installation requirements for the generation of power to electric utilities. Most of the EIA bills the Washington Legislature contemplated during the 2018 session required the state’s electricity to be 100 percent generated by wind and solar installations by deadlines ranging between 2035 and 2050. Some banned the use of any fossil fuels — including natural gas — beyond a certain date. Some proposals restructured the definition of “eligible renewable resource” to include all zero-emissions generating resources such as incremental hydropower and nuclear energy. All of the proposed options present extreme concerns to the business community, including vastly increased costs, reliability risks, and the service of low-income customers and employers that operate on thin margins or otherwise vulnerable electricity customers. Legislators requested that electric utilities convene a “stakeholder process” throughout 2018 to determine whether consensus is possible for a 2019 proposal. Most impacted stakeholders prefer an economy-wide emissions-reduction policy that invests in climate-friendly solutions at the least cost

Bill considered as part of AWB’s voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

✗ Missed Opportunities



per metric ton of greenhouse gases reduced, a trait not inherent to the EIA as a policy. Other EIA bills included House bills 2283, 2402, 2995, 2997 and Senate Bill 6253.

### HB 2327 ★ CONCERNING APPLIANCE EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2327, sponsored by Rep. Jeff Morris, D-Mount Vernon, would have mandated efficiency in energy consumption by various appliances found in homes and businesses. While appliance manufacturers support the federal Energy Star efficiency program, AWB members could not support mandating those same production standards be applied to nearly all appliances. Had HB 2327 passed, many appliances on the market today would have become unavailable to Washingtonians, physically impossible to manufacture for consumer use, or unattainable for use in financially-sensitive applications such as low-income housing development and health care settings. The Senate Energy, Environment and Telecommunications Committee adopted a favorable substitute to HB 2327 mandating only appliances that

use water, such as shower heads, comply with efficiency requirements, but the Senate ultimately did not adopt the measure.

### HB 2412 ★ CONCERNING PROCUREMENT OF BUILDING MATERIALS WITH EMBODIED CARBON

Failed/AWB Opposed

AWB opposed House Bill 2412, sponsored by Rep. Beth Doglio, D-Olympia, as it would have required the state to purchase building materials that have been deemed to have a lower life-cycle carbon footprint. While holding the state accountable for environmental requirements placed on the private sector is a noble goal, a significant dispute still exists concerning how life-cycle analyses determine the “embodied” carbon content of one material versus another, and whether that analysis can be reliably performed at all. Although HB 2412 died this legislative session, AWB members expect continued conversation around embodied emissions and a renewed effort toward regulating them next year.

### HB 2338 ★ CREATING A LOW-CARBON FUEL STANDARD

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2338, sponsored by Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon, D-Burien, proposed to adopt a low-carbon fuel standard (LCFS) similar to California’s, which has presented – and will continue to present – enormous regulatory and economic challenges for the state. HB 2338 would have directed the Washington state Department of Ecology to implement a LCFS over the next several years but did not provide any research or fiscal support to help implement it. In California, the LCFS has been stalled for the past seven years due to the lack of biofuel feedstock needed to reduce the carbon intensity of fuel, infrastructure challenges and legal concerns. Furthermore, not all proponents of carbon reduction have supported the LCFS as a policy. The federal Renewable Fuel Standard has raised concerns about: people growing new crops domestically and abroad, causing increased emissions and removed forest habitat, technological concerns over biological contamination, and ecological concerns over the use of water to grow ethanol feedstocks. California’s LCFS mandate is now being fully implemented, and the resulting spike in gasoline prices will inevitably damage California’s economy. Washington state legislators were prudent to set aside HB 2338 to allow time to assess the impact that the California LCFS will have on those industries attempting to comply with its mandate, and then determine whether feedstocks will be available to support new LCFS mandates, and whether the economic costs associated with LCFS implementation are worth the potential carbon-reduction benefits.



Jessica Spiegel of the Western States Petroleum Association joins AWB’s Mike Ennis and Mary Catherine McAleer to testify on HB 2338, regarding low-carbon fuel standards, before the House Transportation Committee on Feb. 5.



Rep. Brian Blake, D-Aberdeen, chairs the House Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee.

## WATER QUALITY, CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT POLICY

### EHB 2957 X BANNING NET PEN AQUACULTURE

Passed/AWB Opposed

A net pen containing Atlantic salmon off the coast of Cypress Island failed in August 2017 and released the salmon into the Puget Sound. The released salmon could not reproduce with wild Pacific salmon populations and were found with empty stomachs, meaning the Atlantic salmon were not competing with native salmon for prey, and yet lawmakers introduced several pieces of legislation to ban net pen aquaculture in Washington state entirely. AWB members hold a spectrum of opinions on this topic, but AWB eventually opposed the bills banning net pen aquaculture outright due to the dangerous precedent it sets for other Washington state industries.

The state should not arbitrarily shut down permitted facilities due to a malfunction. However, Engrossed House Bill 2957, sponsored by Rep. Brian Blake, D-Aberdeen, ultimately passed the Legislature having been amended to match Senate Bill 6086, sponsored by Sen. Kevin Ranker, D-Orcas Island. The legislation prohibits the Department of Natural Resources from permitting another net pen after the lease of the existing pens expires. AWB members expect to see continued discussion and potential litigation of the issue. Other bills included House bills 2260, 2418, 2956, 2984 and Senate Bill 6086

### HB 2285 CONCERNING MARBLED MURRELET REPORTING

Passed/AWB Neutral

The marbled murrelet is a small seabird that lives within 50 miles of saltwater coast and nests in old-growth trees. It's a federally

threatened species, but when the state's 1997 Habitat Conservation Plan for spotted owl and marbled murrelet was developed, the Board of Natural Resources chose not to set aside additional public trust lands from harvest specifically for the murrelet until an additional study was done. That study concluded in October 2017, and the Department of Natural Resources will submit its plan for how many acres of forest to remove from production to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for approval with Endangered Species Act requirements. Lawmakers debated several amendments to budgets to require economic analysis, and there were nearly two hours of House Floor debate on House Bill 2285 arguing for stronger study. An option that sets aside fewer acres does a better job of protecting the state's fiduciary duty to its trust beneficiaries through public forestry, which represents a value of about \$400 million to the trusts and about \$10 million annually to the beneficiaries. This corresponds to about 1,300 jobs. All employers, even those not involved in the forestry sector, play a role in protecting asset-producing public natural resources, which can only produce revenue to support small towns and schools when the private sector can collaborate in their development. The current situation removes that possibility, and places five rural counties at risk of bankruptcy. The topic of marbled murrelet was an extremely controversial issue throughout the legislative session and was described as a re-litigation of the past 40 years of spotted owl regulations damaging to Washington state's once-vibrant rural mill communities. HB 2285, sponsored by Rep.

Bill considered as part of  
AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for  
Washington businesses

X Missed Opportunities

Mike Chapman, D-Port Angeles, requires the Department of Natural Resources to do periodic reporting on marbled murrelet conditions and protections. A coalition of businesses and local government representatives succeeded in amending the final Supplemental Operating Budget, SB 6032 Section 308(24), to reiterate the state's trust mandate obligation to beneficiaries of trust land resource revenues. Other marbled murrelet bills included House Bill 2300 and Senate bills 6020 and 6032 (the final Supplemental Operating Budget).

### HB 2658 X PFAS IN FOOD PACKAGING

Passed/AWB Opposed

AWB members have been advisory committee members to the poly- and perfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) Chemical Action Plan (CAP) at the state Department of Ecology since 2015. The CAP process seeks to convene stakeholders and scientists to provide recommendations to the Legislature for whether and how to regulate certain chemicals. The CAP was scheduled to finish in 2018, but before it had the chance, the environmentalist group Toxic-Free Future (which was also a member of the CAP Advisory Committee) introduced legislation to ban PFAS in food packaging. House Bill 2658, sponsored by Rep. Joan McBride, D-Kirkland, requires an Alternative Assessment to be performed prior to the ban taking place, but since the products are federally-regulated and considered safe by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, it is unclear whether the assessment will produce truly safer alternatives. Banning a substance before creating private-sector consensus and phase-out opportunities is an unprecedented move that could expose Washington state to litigation.

### SB 6413 X PFAS IN FIREFIGHTING FOAMS

Passed/AWB Opposed

In past years, the Washington state Department of Ecology has discovered



Rep. Richard DeBolt, R-Chehalis, is the ranking member of the Capital Budget Committee and assistant ranking member of the Technology & Economic Development Committee.

“long-chain” PFAS chemicals PFOA and PFOS in groundwater reserves surrounding military bases. The PFOA and PFOS contamination results from military and firefighter training exercises using the chemicals to extinguish fires ignited by flammable liquids such as aircraft or vehicle fires. The PFOA and PFOS are found to be persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic, so industry voluntarily phased out their manufacture and replaced them with “short-chain” PFAS chemistries that are not shown to have the same damaging characteristics. However, the group Toxic-Free Future proposed Senate Bill 6413, sponsored by Sen. Kevin Van De Wege, D-Sequim, to ban the use of PFAS in all firefighting foams that are not required to meet military specifications. As such, federal military bases, airports, or other facilities may still use the long-chain foams. The bill did not address remediation measures such as groundwater cleanup on those sites, which are a higher priority for

the PFAS CAP. Rather than an outright ban, AWB members supported sticking to the recommendations of the PFAS CAP which include protecting drinking water, collecting legacy stockpiles, and examining research on safer alternatives.

### LAND USE, WATER RESOURCES AND REGULATORY REFORM

#### ESSB 6091 LEGISLATIVE HIRST FIX

Passed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6091, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Van De Wege, D-Sequim, which provided a legislative fix for the Hirst water rights decision. In 2016, in a ruling known as the Hirst decision, the Washington Supreme Court ruled that counties (not the state) must determine whether adequate water is available before issuing a building permit. This caused many counties, especially in rural areas to stop issuing building permits.





Rep. Vincent Buys, R-Lynden, is the ranking member of the House Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee. Rep. Dan Kristiansen, R-Snohomish, at left, is retiring from the Legislature this year after serving as House Minority Leader.

ESSB 6091 reaffirms that counties can rely on the state Department of Ecology rules for water resources. The bill separates basins with watershed plans from those without and defines a process for each. For the seven watersheds with adopted plans, the withdrawal limit is 3,000 gallons per day, per connection. For the eight watersheds without adopted plans, a watershed committee must be formed and adopt a plan by June 2021. In these areas, the withdrawal limit is 950 gallons per day, which can be reduced to 350 gallons per day during a drought. New wells are charged a \$500 fee and the bill declares existing exempt wells are not impacted. Another element of the Hirst legislation is creation of a Foster Task Force and up to five pilot projects, which aims to address a similar court decision. The original Supreme Court Foster decision removed the ability for the Department of Ecology to use overriding considerations of

public interest (OCPI) to appropriate water that would impair minimum instream flows, even with a mitigation package. The Hirst bill creates a joint legislative task force to review alternatives to OCPI when appropriating water relative to streams with instream flow requirements. The task force will review the findings from five pilot projects authorized in the Hirst bill. The five areas include water systems in Pierce, Thurston, Whatcom, and Kitsap counties. Lawmakers also allocated \$300 million to enhance stream flows. ESSB 6091 passed the Senate by a vote of 35-14 and the House by a vote of 66-30.

**E2SHB 1622** ■■■★  
**STATE BUILDING CODE COUNCIL REFORM**

Passed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1622, sponsored

by Rep. Tana Senn, D-Mercer Island, which reformed the State Building Code Council (SBCC). The business community has worked with stakeholders on various versions of this bill for about three years and we finally reached agreement on a compromise this session. The bill makes numerous reforms including: moving SBCC under the Department of Enterprise Services, requiring code amendments to be treated as significant legislative rules, funding an economic analysis, and establishing additional membership criteria. The bill also creates a new fee for architects (\$6.50) and increases the fees for residential (\$6.50) and commercial (\$25) building permits. Overall, AWB members determined this bill provided the necessary reforms and additional revenue to accomplish what employers need most, which is a functioning building code council. E2SHB 1622 passed the House by a vote of 73-24 and the Senate by a vote of 30-19. [E](#)

■■■ Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

✗ Missed Opportunities



# Health Care

AMY ANDERSON: Health Care

With aspects of the Affordable Care Act being debated at the federal level, health care in the 2018 Washington state legislative session focused on the opioid crisis, drug pricing transparency and the individual health insurance market.

## 2SSB 6150/SB 6050/SB 6028 ADDRESSING THE OPIOID CRISIS

Failed/AWB Neutral

With an estimated two people per day dying of an opioid-related episode in Washington, the Legislature unsuccessfully attempted to address the issue through legislative means this session. Second Substitute Senate Bill 6150 declared that opioid use is a public health crisis and would have required impacted state agencies to address the issue in a coordinated manner. Senate Bill 6050 and Senate Bill 6028 would have enacted restrictions on prescriptions for opioids. None of these bills passed. Rule making on the issue throughout the interim has the potential of getting to the desired results that the legislative process did not.

## 2SSB 5586/SSB 6147/ SSB 5995/HB 2501 PRESCRIPTION DRUG COST TRANSPARENCY

Failed/AWB Neutral

Aggregate costs of health care, including prescription drug costs, is the main driver of health care coverage pricing. Lawmakers introduced several bills in 2018 to address prescription drug pricing. Second Substitute Senate Bill 5586 would have required the collection of prescription drug pricing data provided by issuers and manufacturers. Substitute Senate Bill 6147 would have implemented a cost-effective requirement that ensures patients can rely on the prescription formulary they enter into with their insurance carrier through the entirety of the plan year; Substitute

Senate Bill 5995 would have addressed generic prescription drug prices; and finally, House Bill 2501 would have required the state's prescription monitoring program database to technologically align with all federally certified electronic health records.

Cost transparency in health care becomes difficult when addressing one specific point of cost, such as prescription drug costs, within the system. Addressing overall cost within the health care system will continue to be addressed at both the state and federal levels.

## ESHB 1047 DRUG TAKE-BACK PROGRAM

Passed/AWB Neutral

Lawmakers passed legislation instating a drug take-back program. Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1047 requires manufacturers of pharmaceuticals that sell drugs in the state of Washington to develop a program that collects and disposes of over-the-counter drugs from residential sources. While this is yet another financial mandate on a manufacturer doing business in the state of Washington, the public benefit of safely disposing of unwanted pharmaceuticals is important.

## 2SSB 6062 ★ ESTABLISHING A REINSURANCE PROGRAM

Failed/AWB Opposed

With the federal Affordable Care Act reinsurance program having expired in 2016, several states, including Washington,

have introduced legislation to implement a state level reinsurance program. Bills to address this issue with the goal of stabilizing the individual health insurance market were introduced in the 2018 legislative session. AWB supports employer private market options and continues to encourage research and development of market-based solutions that provide more health care coverage options for consumers. However, the legislation introduced to stabilize the individual market, Second Substitute Senate Bill 6062, threatened other aspects of the market and AWB opposed it. The legislation failed to pass.

## ESHB 2408 ★ PRESERVING ACCESS TO INDIVIDUAL MARKET HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Passed/AWB Supported

One proposal that did pass, Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2408, provides coverage in counties where an individual product is not available through the exchange. This product will be offered through the School Employees' Benefits Board or the Public Employees' Benefit Board. The goal of providing an insurance product to all Washington state citizens was achieved through the passage of ESHB 2408. ☰

# Infrastructure

**MICHAEL ENNIS: TRANSPORTATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, AVIATION, REGULATORY REFORM, WATER RESOURCES, TELECOM, RURAL JOBS, LAND USE**

Lawmakers adjourned the 60-day legislative session on time. While transportation leaders did adopt a supplemental budget, this session can be best summed up by what did not pass. Lawmakers left the express toll lanes on Interstate 405 alone, failed to provide car tab relief from the ST3 program, punted on regulating transportation network companies, and let the sales tax exemption on the purchase of electric vehicles expire. And in a surprise move, Rep. Judy Clibborn, D-Mercer Island, announced on the floor that she will retire this year. Clibborn has served as chair of the House Transportation Committee and was instrumental in passing the Connecting Washington package in 2015.

Following AWB’s Rural Job’s Summits last year, AWB members also identified telecom and broadband infrastructure as top issues for the business community. Just in the previous five years alone, our telecom businesses have invested nearly \$9.5 billion in Washington state, and they employ about 22,000 Washingtonians, all with high tech, family-wage jobs. Our citizens have never been as connected to the world as they are today thanks to private enterprise. We still have work to do, as an estimated 200,000 to 400,000 people, mostly in the rural areas, remain unserved.



Mike Ennis is AWB’s government affairs director for transportation, air quality, land use and water resources.

## INFRASTRUCTURE/ TRANSPORTATION

### ESSB 6106 ★ SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION BUDGET

Passed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6106, sponsored by Sen. Steve Hobbs, D-Lake Stevens, which made supplemental appropriations to the biennial transportation budget. The bill adds about \$800 million in new spending from the enacted 2017-19 biennial budget. Among

other provisions, lawmakers chose to fund a few new projects, accelerate a handful of Connecting Washington projects, develop a Request For Proposals to convert three ferry vessels to hybrid electric, and funded an autonomous vehicle work group. Transportation leaders also funded several new studies, including: the state of city transportation funding, public transit capital needs, regulation of transportation network companies, regulation of taxi and for hire services, the business case analysis of high-speed rail between Vancouver, B.C., and Portland, and an assessment of setting medical standards for commercial driver’s

license holders. The budget also contained funding for corridor studies, including: SR 518, I-5 between exits 116 and 99, SR 162 interchange, and SR 410. This legislation passed the Senate 47-1 and the House by a vote of 96-1.

### SHB 2970 ★ AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE WORK GROUP

Passed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Substitute House Bill 2970, sponsored by Rep. Zack Hudgins, D-Tukwila, which establishes an autonomous

Bill considered as part of AWB’s voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

✗ Missed Opportunities



Sen. Steve Hobbs, D-Lake Stevens, chairs the Senate Transportation Committee. Sen. Curtis King, R-Yakima, at left, is the ranking member of the committee.

vehicle work group. The bill directs officials with the Washington Transportation Commission (WTC) to convene a group of executive and legislative branch representatives, as well as any additional individuals representing relevant stakeholders. The scope of the work group includes: following technology developments, identifying policies to improve public safety, preparing state agencies for deployment, and engaging the public to inform policy development. The bill also directs WTC officials to provide a report and recommendations to the Legislature annually until December 2023. SHB 2970 passed the Senate 48-0 and the House 90-6.

### SHB 2990 TACOMA NARROWS BRIDGE TOLLS

Passed/AWB Neutral

Substitute House Bill 2990, sponsored by Rep. Jake Fey, D-Tacoma, is intended to keep toll rates on the Tacoma Narrows Bridge (TNB) from rising above current levels until 2022. The existing financial plan calls for escalating debt payments, which requires ongoing toll increases. Over the years, public pressure has mounted against these rising toll rates and Washington

Transportation Commission officials have used funds from various transportation accounts to defer toll increases. The current toll rate for an average passenger vehicle is \$5 with a Good To Go pass, \$6 if paying by cash, or \$7 pay by mail. SHB 2990 intends to pay TNB debt service with up to \$85 million in loans, which will then be repaid by toll revenue after the TNB debt service is paid off. SHB 2990 passed the Senate 47-1 and the House 97-1.

### SHB 2282 NET NEUTRALITY

Passed/AWB Neutral

Substitute House Bill 2282, sponsored by Rep. Drew Hansen, D-Bainbridge Island, imposed state level net neutrality regulations on internet access. With recent changes at the federal level, state lawmakers said it was necessary to impose certain “open access” regulations at the state level. More specifically, the bill prohibits internet providers from blocking content, applications, or services as well as throttling traffic. Federal law expressly preempts states from imposing net neutrality laws and litigation is expected on this issue. SHB 2282 passed the House 93-5 and the Senate 35-14.

### HB 2653 X ELECTRIC VEHICLE INCENTIVE

Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported House Bill 2653, sponsored by Rep. Jake Fey, D-Tacoma, which would have extended the sales tax exemption on the purchase of qualifying electric vehicles. Currently, the retail sales tax is exempted on the first \$32,000 of an electric vehicle’s value. There are about 6,800 vehicles titled in Washington subject to the exemption. Under current law, the exemption will expire if the number of vehicles reaches 7,500 or by June 30, 2019, whichever occurs first. The number of vehicles under the exemption reached the limit this year, thus activating an end to the incentive. The cost of the exemption is paid from the Multi-modal account in the transportation budget. HB 2653 would have extended the sunset to June 30, 2021 and removed the expiration trigger of 7,500 vehicles. HB 2653 passed the House by a vote of 86-12 but it died in the Senate Rules Committee.

### EHB 2201 & ESSB 5955 X SOUND TRANSIT MVET VALUATION

Failed/AWB Neutral

Engrossed House Bill 2201, sponsored by Rep. Mike Pellicciotti, D-Federal Way, and Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5955, sponsored by Sen. Patty Kuderer, D-Bellevue, would have amended Sound Transit’s valuation method for determining vehicle values when imposing its Motor Vehicle Excise Tax (MVET) approved by voters in 2016. The bills would have





Discussing rural broadband solutions at AWB's 2018 Spring Meeting, from left: Melissa Sassi of the Airband Initiative at Microsoft; Philip Hankins of T-Mobile West; Betty Buckley of the Washington Independent Telecommunications Association; and Rep. Ed Orcutt, R-Kalama.

required Sound Transit officials to adjust the MVET valuation in different ways, but both would have generally reduced the amount charged to vehicle owners. The sticking point between the two bills centered on whether the money lost to Sound Transit should be backfilled from other sources. In the end, legislators could not agree, and the bills died.

### SB 6043 & HB 2716 X REGULATING TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANIES

Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Senate Bill 6043, sponsored by Sen. Steve Hobbs, D-Lake Stevens, and House Bill 2716, sponsored by Rep. Gael Tarleton, D-Ballard, which would have created a statewide regulatory framework for transportation network companies (TNCs). The bills would have defined how TNCs operate in Washington state, established enforcement criteria, created a permit fee and per trip surcharge, and required state preemption over all local ordinances

governing TNCs. Neither bill received a floor vote and they died in their respective chambers.

### E2SSB 5935 X BROADBAND OFFICE & UCS FUND

Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5935, sponsored by Sen. Tim Sheldon, D-Potlatch. It would have enhanced consumer access to broadband services by creating a state office on broadband access and extended the Universal Communications Services (UCS) program. The original state broadband office was under the Department of Commerce and was eliminated in 2014. The UCS program was created in 2014 to provide funding to small telecommunications companies meeting certain criteria. The program expires in 2019. E2SSB 5935 would have reestablished the broadband office under the governor, amended some eligibility criteria in the UCS program, and

extended the UCS program to 2025. E2SSB 5935 passed the Senate by a vote of 45-3 but did not come up for a vote in the House.

### SHB 1422 & SSB 5208 X RURAL JOBS ACT

Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Substitute House Bill 1422, sponsored by Rep. Brian Blake, D-Aberdeen, and Substitute Senate Bill 5208, sponsored by Sen. Judy Warnick, R-Moses Lake, which would have improved access to financial capital in rural areas. Known as the Rural Jobs Act, the bills would have created a rural growth fund and a tax credit on the state business and occupation tax and insurance premium taxes for individuals to invest or improve a business. The bills also would have created performance triggers requiring the investment authority to pay back the funds if certain job and growth criteria were not met. The bills did not come up for a vote in either the House or Senate. ☰

Bill considered as part of  
AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for  
Washington businesses

X Missed Opportunities

# Budget & Taxation

## CLAY HILL: TAX & FISCAL POLICY

In even-numbered years, the Legislature writes a supplemental operating budget to address unforeseen changes since the passage of the biennial budget the previous year. This year, the unforeseen changes that needed to be dealt with included a November 2017 ruling from the Washington Supreme Court in the ongoing McCleary case declaring that an additional \$950 million would be needed in the 2017-19 budget to pay for teacher salaries. Also unexpected was the governor's summer 2017 veto of a reduced business and occupation tax rate for manufacturers — part of a deal agreed to by budget negotiators in 2017.

In addition, lawmakers looked for funding to provide property tax relief. In February, county treasurers mailed out the 2018 property tax bills, leading to complaints from property owners unhappy with the approximately \$0.81 per \$1,000 increase in the state education levy. This was part of the agreement that passed in June 2017 to satisfy the state's obligation to fully fund basic education (also known as the McCleary fix). The reaction was predictable given that the reduction of locally enacted school levies that was part of the McCleary "levy swap" does not occur until 2019.

One unforeseen piece of good news came in February. That's when the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council alerted budget writers that revenue for the 2017-19 biennium would be \$1.2 billion larger than forecast the previous June when the budget was passed, and \$2.3 billion larger over the four-year outlook.



Clay Hill, AWB government affairs director for tax and fiscal policy, left, and attorney Brett Durbin of Stoel Rives testify in support of House Bill 2777.

### HB 2299 ■■■ OPERATING BUDGET Failed/AWB Opposed

AWB opposed House Bill 2299, the House's proposed supplemental budget, sponsored by Rep. Timm Ormsby, D-Spokane, because it contained an appropriation to fund administration of a capital gains tax and did not assume passage of legislation to lower the business and occupation tax on manufacturers.

### SB 6032 OPERATING BUDGET Passed/AWB Neutral

The supplemental budget that lawmakers ultimately approved was a compromise between House Democrats and Senate Democrats that was revealed to the public less than a day before final passage. It was sponsored by Sen. Christine Rolfes, D-Bainbridge Island. The budget funded the teacher salaries required by the Supreme Court and did not assume passage

of any new or increased taxes — including the capital gains tax favored by the House. However, it assumed passage of Senate Bill 6614, which directed funds that would have gone to the state's rainy-day fund to be used for spending. The bill passed 25-24 in the Senate and 54-44 in the House.

### AMD 697, SB 6032 ■■■ OPERATING BUDGET – BRAUN STRIKER Failed/AWB Supported

This floor striking amendment offered by Sen. John Braun, R-Centralia, would have substituted entirely for the budget offered by Senate Democrats. It assumed the fiscal impact of passage of legislation lowering the business and occupation tax rate on manufacturing over a four-year phase in, funded teacher compensation consistent with the Supreme Court's McCleary decision, and provided property tax relief. The amendment failed 25-23.



Sen. Sharon Brown, R-Kennewick, is the ranking member of the Senate Economic Development & International Trade Committee.

### EHB 2777 TAX APPEALS

Passed/AWB Supported

Sponsored by Rep. Laurie Jinkins, D-Tacoma, this bill sought to increase the qualifications and staffing level at the Board of Tax Appeals — an executive branch agency that is supposed to provide an independent review of Department of Revenue assessments. The aim of the legislation is to deal with a multi-year backlog of tax appeals. AWB supports legislation that improves the fairness and efficiency of the tax appeals process. This bill did not represent AWB's preferred path to improving tax appeals, but as amended it did include elements that would have made incremental progress for taxpayers, such as a stay of collections pending appeal and the ability to obtain attorney's fees for some prevailing parties. AWB would have preferred the elimination of the Board of Tax Appeals in favor of a specialized Tax Court within the judicial branch, which was proposed by Senate Bill 5866 in 2017. A Tax Court would reduce the layers of appeal, increase predictability and consistency, and provide a truly independent and expert review. In

past sessions, Tax Court legislation has not received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee chaired by Rep. Jinkins, despite passing in the Senate. The reforms to the Board of Tax Appeals bill passed 98-0 in the House and 48-1 in the Senate. The governor vetoed numerous provisions, including all amendments that were supported by AWB and added during the legislative process, such as a provision to specify the number of tax referees, a provision to hold hearings at



Sen. Christine Rolfes, D-Bainbridge Island, and Sen. John Braun, R-Centralia. The two are the top budget writers of their Senate caucuses.

forums outside of Olympia, and the requirement to award attorney's fees in certain cases.

### HB 2967 CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Failed/AWB Opposed

Sponsored by Rep. Kristine Lytton, D-Anacortes, this bill would have imposed a 7 percent tax on capital gains income. Unlike previous bills on this issue, this proposal would have directed the revenue to be used for property tax relief. The bill passed out of the House Finance Committee but died before a floor vote.

### HB 2940 B&O SURCHARGE

Failed/AWB Opposed

Sponsored by Rep. Kristine Lytton, D-Anacortes, this bill proposed financing tax relief for small businesses by a 6 percent surcharge on current business and occupation tax rates for larger businesses. The bill passed the House Finance Committee but died in House Appropriations.





Rep. Laurie Jinkins, D-Tacoma, chairs the House Judiciary Committee.

### SHB 2992 RURAL MANUFACTURING

Failed/AWB Opposed

Sponsored by Rep. Mike Chapman, D-Port Angeles, this bill proposed a phase-in of a lower manufacturing business and occupation tax rate, but only for businesses in 30 of 39 counties. AWB expressed a desire to work with the sponsor to broaden the eligible areas to include the entire state. Manufacturing job loss is occurring in both rural and urban areas and excluding some counties from this relief would create an unlevel playing field. The bill did not pass out of the House.

### 3SHB 1904 DATA TAX

Failed/AWB Opposed

Rep. Norma Smith, R-Clinton, introduced Third Substitute House Bill 1904 in 2017 to impose a new business and occupation tax on the sale of a Washington resident's personal information. The legislation was an attempt to illuminate how many businesses buy and sell personal data and what the contribution from data sales means to Washington's economy. In 2018, the bill was reintroduced without the tax. Instead,

the new bill required that businesses with more than \$100,000 in gross revenue from sales of personal information register with the Department of Revenue and provide "informational returns" detailing the type of information collected and the sources and methods for the collection. Inaccurate or incomplete filings would result in a \$5,000 fine. The bill passed out of the House Technology & Economic Development Committee but died in the House Appropriations Committee.

### ESSB 5513 TAX EXPENDITURE BUDGET

Failed/AWB Opposed

Sen. David Frockt, D-Seattle, proposed this bill which would have required lawmakers to adopt a "tax expenditure budget" every biennium. In it, every state tax preference would be up for reauthorization and expire if not readopted. AWB opposed the bill because of the great uncertainty it would create for tax policy. The bill was amended before leaving committee to focus on increasing the frequency of updates to the Department of Revenue's existing tax exemption report and listing tax preferences with budget documents. It passed the Senate 47-0 but died in the House.

### E2SHB 1054 TOBACCO & VAPOR PRODUCTS

Failed/AWB Opposed

AWB opposed Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1054, sponsored by Rep. Paul Harris, R-Vancouver, increasing the lawful age for purchase of tobacco and vapor products to 21. There was no provision to require tax compacts with federally recognized tribes to set a similar age requirement to keep a level playing field. This legislation passed the House 63-35, but failed to advance in the Senate.

### SB 6481 X MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Senate Bill 6481, sponsored by Sen. Sharon Brown, R-Kennewick, which would have expanded an existing pilot program deferring sales tax on construction costs of new or expanded manufacturing facilities. The deferred taxes would be repaid into an account dedicated to customized job training. The bill received a hearing, but died in committee.

### HB 2393 X MANUFACTURING TAX RELIEF

Failed/AWB Supported

Sponsored by Rep. Brandon Vick, R-Vancouver, this bill would have reduced the manufacturing business and occupation tax rate to the same rate as the aerospace industry without any phase-in. The bill did not receive a public hearing.

### SB 6542 X MANUFACTURING TAX RELIEF

Failed/AWB Supported

Sponsored by Sen. Michael Baumgartner, R-Spokane, this bill mirrored part II of Senate Bill 5977 — the manufacturing tax rate relief phased in over four years — that the governor vetoed in 2017. The bill did not receive a public hearing. [E](#)

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Junus Khan, CEO  
Carbitex, Kennewick

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## On The Hill



1. Justin Stiefel, CEO of Heritage Distilling Co., testifies before the House Commerce & Gaming Committee; 2. Members of the Greater Maple Valley-Black Diamond Chamber of Commerce meet with Rep. Mark Hargrove, R-Covington, during AWB's 2018 Hill Climb; 3. Sen. Andy Billig, D-Spokane, meets with AWB members during the Hill Climb; 4. AWB President Kris Johnson and Harry Ross of Cascade Designs testify on business and occupation tax relief for manufacturers; 5. Robert Bleu of Shining Ocean meets with Rep. Mia Gregerson, D-SeaTac, during the Hill Climb; 6. Rep. Brandon Vick, R-Vancouver, meets with AWB members on the Hill Climb.





1. Ashley Kittrell of the Washington Society of CPAs meets with Rep. Joan McBride, D-Kirkland, during the AWB Hill Climb; 2. Sen. Mike Padden, R-Spokane Valley, and Kevin Person of Wagstaff, Inc., during the Hill Climb; 3. Rep. Vicki Kraft, R-Vancouver, meets with employers from Southwest Washington during the Hill Climb; 4. Kevin Messner of the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, testifies before the Senate Energy, Environment & Technology Committee; 5. AWB members meet with Rep. Laurie Jinkins, D-Tacoma, during the Hill Climb.

# Voting Record Overview

## SENATE

Annual Percentage of AWB Supported Votes

Dist.	Senator	2017	2018	Lifetime Average	Labor Score*
26	Sen. Angel-R	80%	64%	88%	18%
10	Sen. Bailey-R	70%	57%	89%	14%
6	Sen. Baumgartner-R	80%	57%	87%	17%
2	Sen. Becker-R	90%	71%	91%	15%
3	Sen. Billig-D	40%	36%	44%	98%
20	Sen. Braun-R	90%	64%	89%	15%
8	Sen. Brown-R	80%	57%	87%	14%
36	Sen. Carlyle-D	20%	36%	40%	79%
32	Sen. Chase-D	20%	29%	33%	98%
49	Sen. Cleveland-D	30%	29%	40%	97%
29	Sen. Conway-D	40%	36%	34%	100%
27	Sen. Darneille-D	30%	36%	35%	91%
45	Sen. Dhingra-D	NA	29%	29%	100%
42	Sen. Ericksen-R	80%	57%	88%	15%
47	Sen. Fain-R	90%	57%	88%	31%
31	Sen. Fortunato-R	90%	71%	81%	41%
46	Sen. Frockt-D	30%	36%	44%	93%
11	Sen. Hasegawa-D	20%	21%	28%	99%
12	Sen. Hawkins-R	80%	64%	83%	27%
44	Sen. Hobbs-D	60%	29%	60%	69%
15	Sen. Honeyford-R	80%	71%	93%	8%
22	Sen. Hunt-D	22%	29%	33%	98%
33	Sen. Keiser-D	50%	36%	37%	96%
14	Sen. King-R	90%	64%	92%	22%
48	Sen. Kuderer-D	20%	36%	34%	100%

Dist.	Senator	2017	2018	Lifetime Average	Labor Score*
21	Sen. Lias-D	30%	36%	42%	95%
38	Sen. McCoy-D	22%	29%	35%	95%
30	Sen. Miloscia-R	100%	57%	82%	82%
5	Sen. Mullet-D	60%	36%	62%	77%
34	Sen. Nelson-D	20%	36%	35%	98%
28	Sen. O'Ban-R	100%	50%	90%	30%
4	Sen. Padden-R	70%	64%	81%	8%
1	Sen. Palumbo-D	30%	36%	33%	94%
43	Sen. Pedersen-D	20%	29%	37%	84%
40	Sen. Ranker-D	30%	29%	39%	96%
18	Sen. Rivers-R	100%	57%	90%	18%
23	Sen. Rolfes-D	30%	36%	43%	92%
37	Sen. Saldaña-D	22%	29%	26%	100%
9	Sen. Schoesler-R	90%	64%	92%	13%
35	Sen. Sheldon-D	80%	57%	87%	28%
7	Sen. Short-R	70%	64%	87%	11%
19	Sen. Takko-D	50%	36%	48%	82%
24	Sen. Van De Wege-D	30%	36%	38%	90%
6	Sen. Wagoner-R	NA	57%	57%	10%
16	Sen. Walsh-R	90%	50%	84%	33%
13	Sen. Warnick-R	90%	71%	91%	15%
41	Sen. Wellman-D	33%	29%	31%	97%
17	Sen. Wilson-R	90%	71%	83%	17%
25	Sen. Zeiger-R	100%	50%	86%	41%

\*Source: WA State Labor Council

The 2018 Voting Record is one of several tools AWB members can use to evaluate how lawmakers responded to bills affecting the state's business community this session. AWB's Government Affairs team, in conjunction with the AWB Government Affairs Council, selects the bills and amendments to be included in the vote record. Recommendations are then made to the AWB Executive Committee, which has final approval over the record. As in previous years, this year's record includes votes cast on final passage of bills, as well as amendments to certain bills. The narrative accompanying each issue area provides additional details on these measures. All votes are weighted equally in calculating each legislator's voting record percentage. Finally, to give readers a better sense of each lawmaker's voting performance over time, we've included their scores from the current legislative session, from 2017 and from their lifetime in the Legislature.



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, A-Mac

Annual Percentage of AWB Supported Votes

Dist.	Representative	2017	2018	Lifetime Average	Labor Score*
23	Rep. Appleton-D	27%	29%	35%	99%
2	Rep. Barkis-R	80%	86%	85%	23%
11	Rep. Bergquist-D	18%	29%	31%	100%
19	Rep. Blake-D	30%	36%	46%	92%
42	Rep. Buys-R	70%	79%	87%	13%
26	Rep. Caldier-R	50%	64%	71%	29%
15	Rep. Chandler-R	80%	79%	90%	10%
24	Rep. Chapman-D	20%	36%	28%	100%
43	Rep. Chopp-D	40%	36%	38%	92%
41	Rep. Clibborn-D	30%	36%	43%	85%
34	Rep. Cody-D	36%	36%	35%	96%
12	Rep. Condotta-R	70%	71%	87%	13%
20	Rep. DeBolt-R	89%	71%	90%	14%
13	Rep. Dent-R	80%	86%	86%	13%
22	Rep. Doglio-D	27%	29%	28%	100%
22	Rep. Dolan-D	40%	36%	38%	100%
9	Rep. Dye-R	80%	79%	84%	13%
39	Rep. Eslick-R	NA	57%	57%	18%
27	Rep. Fey-D	36%	29%	37%	100%
34	Rep. Fitzgibbon-D	36%	36	39%	99%
36	Rep. Frame-D	9%	29%	28%	100%
45	Rep. Goodman-D	30%	29%	34%	97%
5	Rep. Graves-R	80%	71%	76%	46%
33	Rep. Gregerson-D	27%	29%	32%	98%
35	Rep. Griffey-R	70%	64%	74%	25%
8	Rep. Haler-R	78%	57%	87%	28%
23	Rep. Hansen-D	27%	29%	35%	99%
47	Rep. Hargrove-R	75%	71%	84%	13%
44	Rep. Harmsworth-R	70%	79%	78%	20%
17	Rep. Harris-R	80%	71%	79%	25%
10	Rep. Hayes-R	83%	79%	88%	25%
6	Rep. Holy-R	83%	71%	85%	17%
11	Rep. Hudgins-D	30%	29%	35%	96%
31	Rep. Irwin-R	67%	71%	69%	37%
16	Rep. Jenkin-R	70%	79%	75%	11%
27	Rep. Jinkins-D	36%	36%	39%	93%
14	Rep. Johnson-R	78%	64%	87%	19%
32	Rep. Kagi-D	27%	36%	38%	91%
28	Rep. Kilduff-D	40%	36%	38%	100%
29	Rep. Kirby-D	40%	36%	36%	99%
8	Rep. Klippert-R	70%	93%	89%	11%
1	Rep. Kloba-D	27%	29%	28%	100%
17	Rep. Kraft-R	50%	71%	61%	20%
7	Rep. Kretz-R	60%	79%	89%	12%
39	Rep. Kristiansen-R	90%	86%	91%	13%
44	Rep. Lovick-D	30%	36%	33%	96%
40	Rep. Lytton-D	40%	29%	42%	99%
35	Rep. MacEwen-R	80%	57%	81%	25%
43	Rep. Macri-D	27%	29%	28%	100%

\*Source:

WA State Labor Council

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Man-Y

Annual Percentage of AWB Supported Votes

Dist.	Representative	2017	2018	Lifetime Average	Labor Score*
13	Rep. Manweller-R	75%	86%	86%	19%
7	Rep. Maycumber-R	60%	79%	70%	14%
48	Rep. McBride-D	30%	36%	36%	100%
4	Rep. McCaslin-R	70%	71%	80%	9%
25	Rep. McDonald-R	60%	64%	62%	27%
40	Rep. Morris-D	0%	29%	42%	84%
14	Rep. Mosbrucker-R	70%	64%	80%	25%
28	Rep. Muri-R	60%	71%	80%	44%
16	Rep. Nealey-R	56%	57%	85%	14%
20	Rep. Orcutt-R	80%	79%	90%	13%
3	Rep. Ormsby-D	40%	36%	34%	99%
21	Rep. Ortiz-Self-D	30%	29%	31%	100%
33	Rep. Orwall-D	40%	29%	40%	97%
30	Rep. Pellicciotti-D	30%	36%	33%	100%
21	Rep. Peterson-D	27%	36%	35%	100%
37	Rep. Pettigrew-D	40%	36%	40%	91%
18	Rep. Pike-R	70%	71%	82%	11%
46	Rep. Pollet-D	27%	29%	33%	100%
30	Rep. Reeves-D	30%	36%	33%	100%
3	Rep. Riccelli-D	40%	36%	37%	99%
38	Rep. Robinson-D	40%	36%	36%	100%
5	Rep. Rodne-R	60%	64%	86%	19%
32	Rep. Ryu-D	36%	29%	34%	100%
37	Repr. Santos-D	27%	29%	38%	96%
29	Rep. Sawyer-D	36%	29%	35%	99%
9	Rep. Schmick-R	70%	79%	89%	13%
38	Rep. Sells-D	27%	29%	35%	100%
41	Rep. Senn-D	30%	36%	36%	98%
4	Rep. Shea-R	83%	71%	81%	11%
48	Rep. Slatter-D	27%	36%	32%	100%
10	Rep. Smith-R	78%	64%	86%	22%
45	Rep. Springer-D	30%	36%	44%	81%
25	Rep. Stambaugh-R	70%	71%	78%	54%
1	Rep. Stanford-D	9%	29%	34%	100%
12	Rep. Steele-R	80%	71%	76%	26%
31	Rep. Stokesbary-R	100%	79%	91%	30%
49	Rep. Stonier-D	30%	29%	30%	91%
47	Rep. Sullivan-D	40%	36%	42%	89%
36	Rep. Tarleton-D	40%	29%	37%	100%
15	Rep. Taylor-R	70%	79%	80%	9%
24	Rep. Tharinger-D	40%	36%	43%	94%
46	Rep. Valdez-D	40%	29%	35%	100%
42	Rep. Van Werven-R	70%	86%	83%	16%
18	Rep. Vick-R	80%	86%	91%	12%
6	Rep. Volz-R	70%	71%	71%	18%
19	Rep. Walsh-R	60%	71%	66%	29%
2	Rep. Wilcox-R	100%	57%	90%	18%
49	Rep. Wylie-D	36%	29%	38%	94%
26	Rep. Young-R	60%	57%	72%	28%

\*Source:

WA State Labor Council



# SENATE

Legislative Voting Record

## ALL POLICY

				Civil Arbitration 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 837 Baumgartner Pg 6 Ln 26	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 838 Baumgartner Pg 3 Ln 12	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 846 Rivers Pg 6 Ln 35	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	Occup. disease presumptions 3rd Reading & Final Passage	PTSD/law enf. & firefighters 3rd Reading & Final Passage
BILL NUMBER				EHB 1128	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	ESB 6213	SSB 6214
VOTE COUNT				41-8-0-0	24-25-0-0	24-25-0-0	24-25-0-0	37-12-0-0	46-1-2-0	47-0-2-0
AWB'S POSITION				O	S	S	S	O	O	O
DISTRICT	SENATOR	2018	LIFETIME AVERAGE	EMPLOYMENT LAW						
26	Sen. Jan Angel-R	64%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10	Sen. Barbara Bailey-R	57%	89%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6	Sen. Michael Baumgartner-R	57%	87%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	E	E
2	Sen. Randi Becker-R	71%	91%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3	Sen. Andy Billig-D	36%	44%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20	Sen. John Braun-R	64%	89%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8	Sen. Sharon Brown-R	57%	87%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Sen. Reuven Carlyle-D	36%	40%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32	Sen. Maralyn Chase-D	29%	33%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
49	Sen. Annette Cleveland-D	29%	40%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
29	Sen. Steve Conway-D	36%	34%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27	Sen. Jeannie Darneille-D	36%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
45	Sen. Manka Dhingra-D	29%	29%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
42	Sen. Doug Ericksen-R	57%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
47	Sen. Joe Fain-R	57%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31	Sen. Phil Fortunato-R	71%	81%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
46	Sen. David Frockt-D	36%	44%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11	Sen. Bob Hasegawa-D	21%	28%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12	Sen. Brad Hawkins-R	64%	83%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
44	Sen. Steve Hobbs-D	29%	60%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15	Sen. Jim Honeyford-R	71%	93%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22	Sen. Sam Hunt-D	29%	33%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
33	Sen. Karen Keiser-D	36%	37%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14	Sen. Curtis King-R	64%	92%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
48	Sen. Patty Kuderer-D	36%	34%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
21	Sen. Marko Liias-D	36%	42%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
38	Sen. John McCoy-D	29%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
30	Sen. Mark Miloscia-R	57%	82%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Sen. Mark Mullet-D	36%	62%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
34	Sen. Sharon Nelson-D	36%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
28	Sen. Steve O'Ban-R	50%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Sen. Mike Padden-R	64%	81%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1	Sen. Guy Palumbo-D	36%	33%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
43	Sen. Jamie Pedersen-D	29%	37%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
40	Sen. Kevin Ranker-D	29%	39%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
18	Sen. Ann Rivers-R	57%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23	Sen. Christine Rolfes-D	36%	43%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
37	Sen. Rebecca Saldaña-D	29%	26%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9	Sen. Mark Schoesler-R	64%	92%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	Sen. Tim Sheldon-D	57%	87%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Sen. Shelly Short-R	64%	87%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19	Sen. Dean Takko-D	36%	48%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
24	Sen. Kevin Van De Wege-D	36%	38%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
39	Sen. Keith Wagoner-R	57%	57%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16	Sen. Maureen Walsh-R	50%	84%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	E	E
13	Sen. Judy Warnick-R	71%	91%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
41	Sen. Lisa Wellman-D	29%	31%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17	Sen. Lynda Wilson-R	71%	83%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
25	Sen. Hans Zeiger-R	50%	86%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

  Votes for AWB's position
   Votes against AWB's position

A: Absent                      E: Excused

SENATE (continued)

Legislative Voting Record

ALL POLICY

				Rural County Jobs Program Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	Basic Education Funding Final Passage as Amended by the House	State Building Code Council 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Perfluorinated Chemicals 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Water Availability 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Board of Tax Appeals Admin. Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	Supp. Operating Budget 697 Braun Striker
BILL NUMBER				E2SHB 2177	E2SSB 6362	E2SHB 1622	2ESHB 2658	ESSB 6091	EHB 2777	ESSB 6032
VOTE COUNT				48-1-0-0	25-23-0-1	30-19-0-0	30-17-2-0	35-14-0-0	48-0-1-0	23-25-1-0
AWB'S POSITION				S	S	S	O	S	S	S
DISTRICT	SENATOR	2018	LIFETIME AVERAGE	EDUCATION		ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY			TAX & FISCAL POLICY	
26	Sen. Jan Angel-R	64%	88%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10	Sen. Barbara Bailey-R	57%	89%	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
6	Sen. Michael Baumgartner-R	57%	87%	Y	A	N	N	N	Y	Y
2	Sen. Randi Becker-R	71%	91%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3	Sen. Andy Billig-D	36%	44%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20	Sen. John Braun-R	64%	89%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Sen. Sharon Brown-R	57%	87%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
36	Sen. Reuven Carlyle-D	36%	40%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
32	Sen. Maralyn Chase-D	29%	33%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
49	Sen. Annette Cleveland-D	29%	40%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
29	Sen. Steve Conway-D	36%	34%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27	Sen. Jeannie Darneille-D	36%	35%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
45	Sen. Manka Dhingra-D	29%	29%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
42	Sen. Doug Ericksen-R	57%	88%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
47	Sen. Joe Fain-R	57%	88%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31	Sen. Phil Fortunato-R	71%	81%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
46	Sen. David Frockt-D	36%	44%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11	Sen. Bob Hasegawa-D	21%	28%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12	Sen. Brad Hawkins-R	64%	83%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
44	Sen. Steve Hobbs-D	29%	60%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	E	N
15	Sen. Jim Honeyford-R	71%	93%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22	Sen. Sam Hunt-D	29%	33%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
33	Sen. Karen Keiser-D	36%	37%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14	Sen. Curtis King-R	64%	92%	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
48	Sen. Patty Kuderer-D	36%	34%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21	Sen. Marko Liias-D	36%	42%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
38	Sen. John McCoy-D	29%	35%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
30	Sen. Mark Miloscia-R	57%	82%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Sen. Mark Mullet-D	36%	62%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34	Sen. Sharon Nelson-D	36%	35%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28	Sen. Steve O'Ban-R	50%	90%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Sen. Mike Padden-R	64%	81%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1	Sen. Guy Palumbo-D	36%	33%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43	Sen. Jamie Pedersen-D	29%	37%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
40	Sen. Kevin Ranker-D	29%	39%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18	Sen. Ann Rivers-R	57%	90%	Y	N	N	E	Y	Y	Y
23	Sen. Christine Rolfes-D	36%	43%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
37	Sen. Rebecca Saldaña-D	29%	26%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9	Sen. Mark Schoessler-R	64%	92%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
35	Sen. Tim Sheldon-D	57%	87%	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7	Sen. Shelly Short-R	64%	87%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19	Sen. Dean Takko-D	36%	48%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24	Sen. Kevin Van De Wege-D	36%	38%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
39	Sen. Keith Wagoner-R	57%	57%	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
16	Sen. Maureen Walsh-R	50%	84%	Y	N	Y	E	Y	Y	E
13	Sen. Judy Warnick-R	71%	91%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
41	Sen. Lisa Wellman-D	29%	31%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17	Sen. Lynda Wilson-R	71%	83%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
25	Sen. Hans Zeiger-R	50%	86%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

HOUSE OF REPS.  
A-Mac

Legislative Voting Record  
ALL POLICY

				Civil Arbitration Final Passage	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 664 Muri Pg 7 Ln 1	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 666 Maycumber Pg 3 Ln 27	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 669 Smith Pg 7 Ln 2	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity Final Passage	PTSD/Law Enf. & Firefighters Final Passage	Rural County Jobs Program Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	Basic Education Funding Final Passage as Amended by the House
BILL NUMBER				EHB 1128	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	SSB 6214	E2SHB 2177	E2SSB 6362
VOTE COUNT				77-19-2-0	47-50-1-0	46-51-1-0	47-50-1-0	69-28-1-0	91-7-0-0	97-0-1-0	50-48-0-0
AWB'S POSITION				O	S	S	S	O	O	S	S
DISTRICT	REPRESENTATIVE	2018	LIFETIME AVERAGE	EMPLOYMENT LAW					EDUCATION		
23	Rep. Sherry Appleton-D	29%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Rep. Andrew Barkis-R	86%	85%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11	Rep. Steve Bergquist-D	29%	31%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19	Rep. Brian Blake-D	36%	46%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
42	Rep. Vincent Buys-R	79%	87%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
26	Rep. Michelle Caldier-R	64%	71%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15	Rep. Bruce Chandler-R	79%	90%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24	Rep. Mike Chapman-D	36%	28%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
43	Rep. Frank Chopp-D	36%	38%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41	Rep. Judy Clibborn-D	36%	43%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34	Rep. Eileen Cody-D	36%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12	Rep. Cary Condotta-R	71%	87%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20	Rep. Richard DeBolt-R	71%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13	Rep. Tom Dent-R	86%	86%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22	Rep. Beth Doglio-D	29%	28%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22	Rep. Laurie Dolan-D	36%	38%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	Rep. Mary Dye-R	79%	84%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
39	Rep. Carolyn Eslick-R	57%	57%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27	Rep. Jake Fey-D	29%	37%	E	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34	Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon-D	36%	39%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Rep. Noel Frame-D	29%	28%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
45	Rep. Roger Goodman-D	29%	34%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Rep. Paul Graves-R	71%	76%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33	Rep. Mia Gregerson-D	29%	32%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	Rep. Dan Griffey-R	64%	74%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8	Rep. Larry Haler-R	57%	87%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23	Rep. Drew Hansen-D	29%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
47	Rep. Mark Hargrove-R	71%	84%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
44	Rep. Mark Harmsworth-R	79%	78%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17	Rep. Paul Harris-R	71%	79%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10	Rep. Dave Hayes-R	79%	88%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6	Rep. Jeff Holy-R	71%	85%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11	Rep. Zack Hudgins-D	29%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31	Rep. Morgan Irwin-R	71%	69%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16	Rep. Bill Jenkin-R	79%	75%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27	Rep. Laurie Jinkins-D	36%	39%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	Rep. Norm Johnson-R	64%	87%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
32	Rep. Ruth Kagi-D	36%	38%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28	Rep. Christine Kilduff-D	36%	38%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29	Rep. Steve Kirby-D	36%	36%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Rep. Brad Klippert-R	93%	89%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1	Rep. Shelley Kloba-D	29%	28%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17	Rep. Vicki Kraft-R	71%	61%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7	Rep. Joel Kretz-R	79%	89%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
39	Rep. Dan Kristiansen-R	86%	91%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
44	Rep. John Lovick-D	36%	33%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
40	Rep. Kristine Lytton-D	29%	42%	E	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	Rep. Drew MacEwen-R	57%	81%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43	Rep. Nicole Macri-D	29%	28%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

  Votes for AWB's position
   Votes against AWB's position

A: Absent                      E: Excused



HOUSE OF REPS.  
A-Mac (continued)

Legislative Voting Record  
ALL POLICY

				Greenhouse Gas Emissions Final Passage	State Building Code Council Final Passage	Perfluorinated Chemicals Final Passage	Water Availability Final Passage	Board of Tax Appeals Admin. Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	Supp. Operating Budget Final Passage as Amended by the House
BILL NUMBER				E3SHB 1144	E2SHB 1622	2ESHB 2658	ESSB 6091	EHB 2777	ESSB 6032
VOTE COUNT				50-48-0-0	73-24-1-0	56-41-1-0	66-30-2-0	98-0-0-0	50-46-2-0
AWB'S POSITION				O	S	O	S	S	O
DISTRICT	REPRESENTATIVE	2018	LIFETIME AVERAGE	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY				TAX & FISCAL POLICY	
23	Rep. Sherry Appleton-D	29%	35%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2	Rep. Andrew Barkis-R	86%	85%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11	Rep. Steve Bergquist-D	29%	31%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19	Rep. Brian Blake-D	36%	46%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
42	Rep. Vincent Buys-R	79%	87%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
26	Rep. Michelle Caldier-R	64%	71%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
15	Rep. Bruce Chandler-R	79%	90%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
24	Rep. Mike Chapman-D	36%	28%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43	Rep. Frank Chopp-D	36%	38%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41	Rep. Judy Clibborn-D	36%	43%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34	Rep. Eileen Cody-D	36%	35%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12	Rep. Cary Condotta-R	71%	87%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
20	Rep. Richard DeBolt-R	71%	90%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	E
13	Rep. Tom Dent-R	86%	86%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22	Rep. Beth Doglio-D	29%	28%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22	Rep. Laurie Dolan-D	36%	38%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	Rep. Mary Dye-R	79%	84%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
39	Rep. Carolyn Eslick-R	57%	57%	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
27	Rep. Jake Fey-D	29%	37%	Y	Y	Y	E	Y	Y
34	Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon-D	36%	39%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Rep. Noel Frame-D	29%	28%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
45	Rep. Roger Goodman-D	29%	34%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5	Rep. Paul Graves-R	71%	76%	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
33	Rep. Mia Gregerson-D	29%	32%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
35	Rep. Dan Griffey-R	64%	74%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8	Rep. Larry Haler-R	57%	87%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
23	Rep. Drew Hansen-D	29%	35%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
47	Rep. Mark Hargrove-R	71%	84%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
44	Rep. Mark Harmsworth-R	79%	78%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
17	Rep. Paul Harris-R	71%	79%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
10	Rep. Dave Hayes-R	79%	88%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6	Rep. Jeff Holy-R	71%	85%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
11	Rep. Zack Hudgins-D	29%	35%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
31	Rep. Morgan Irwin-R	71%	69%	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16	Rep. Bill Jenkin-R	79%	75%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
27	Rep. Laurie Jinkins-D	36%	39%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	Rep. Norm Johnson-R	64%	87%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
32	Rep. Ruth Kagi-D	36%	38%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28	Rep. Christine Kilduff-D	36%	38%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29	Rep. Steve Kirby-D	36%	36%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Rep. Brad Klippert-R	93%	89%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1	Rep. Shelley Kloba-D	29%	28%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17	Rep. Vicki Kraft-R	71%	61%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7	Rep. Joel Kretz-R	79%	89%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
39	Rep. Dan Kristiansen-R	86%	91%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
44	Rep. John Lovick-D	36%	33%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40	Rep. Kristine Lytton-D	29%	42%	Y	Y	Y	E	Y	Y
35	Rep. Drew MacEwen-R	57%	81%	N	N	E	Y	Y	N
43	Rep. Nicole Macri-D	29%	28%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

HOUSE OF REPS.  
Man-Y

Legislative Voting Record  
ALL POLICY

				Civil Arbitration Final Passage	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 664 Muri Pg 7 Ln 1	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 666 Maycumber Pg 3 Ln 27	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity 669 Smith Pg 7 Ln 2	Workplaces/Gender Pay Equity Final Passage	PTSD/Law Enf. & Firefighters Final Passage	Rural County Jobs Program Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	Basic Education Funding Final Passage as Amended by the House
BILL NUMBER				EHB 1128	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	2SHB 1506	SSB 6214	E2SHB 2177	E2SSB 6362
VOTE COUNT				77-19-2-0	47-50-1-0	46-51-1-0	47-50-1-0	69-28-1-0	91-7-0-0	97-0-1-0	50-48-0-0
AWB'S POSITION				O	S	S	S	O	O	S	S
DISTRICT	REPRESENTATIVE	2018	LIFETIME AVERAGE	EMPLOYMENT LAW					EDUCATION		
13	Rep. Matt Manweller-R	86%	86%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7	Rep. Jacquelin Maycumber-R	79%	70%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
48	Rep. Joan McBride-D	36%	36%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Rep. Bob McCaslin-R	71%	80%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
25	Rep. Joyce McDonald-R	64%	62%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
40	Rep. Jeff Morris-D	29%	42%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	Rep. Gina Mosbrocker-R	64%	80%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28	Rep. Dick Muri-R	71%	80%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16	Rep. Terry Nealey-R	57%	85%	Y	E	E	E	E	N	Y	N
20	Rep. Ed Orcutt-R	79%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3	Rep. Timm Ormsby-D	36%	34%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	Rep. Lillian Ortiz-Self-D	29%	31%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
33	Rep. Tina Orwall-D	29%	40%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30	Rep. Mike Pellicciotti-D	36%	33%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	Rep. Strom Peterson-D	36%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37	Rep. Eric Pettigrew-D	36%	40%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18	Rep. Liz Pike-R	71%	82%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
46	Rep. Gerry Pollet-D	29%	33%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30	Rep. Kristine Reeves-D	36%	33%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Rep. Marcus Riccelli-D	36%	37%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
38	Rep. June Robinson-D	36%	36%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Rep. Jay Rodne-R	64%	86%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	E	N
32	Rep. Cindy Ryu-D	29%	34%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37	Rep. Sharon Tomiko Santos-D	29%	38%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29	Rep. David Sawyer-D	29%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	Rep. Joe Schmick-R	79%	89%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
38	Rep. Mike Sells-D	29%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41	Rep. Tana Senn-D	36%	36%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Rep. Matt Shea-R	71%	81%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
48	Rep. Vandana Slatter-D	36%	32%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Rep. Norma Smith-R	64%	86%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
45	Rep. Larry Springer-D	36%	44%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25	Rep. Melanie Stambaugh-R	71%	78%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1	Rep. Derek Stanford-D	29%	34%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12	Rep. Mike Steele-R	71%	76%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31	Rep. Drew Stokesbary-R	79%	91%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
49	Rep. Monica Jurado Stonier-D	29%	30%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
47	Rep. Pat Sullivan-D	36%	42%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Rep. Gael Tarleton-D	29%	37%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15	Rep. David Taylor-R	79%	80%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
24	Rep. Steve Tharinger-D	36%	43%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
46	Rep. Javier Valdez-D	29%	35%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
42	Rep. Luanne Van Werven-R	86%	83%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18	Rep. Brandon Vick-R	86%	91%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6	Rep. Mike Volz-R	71%	71%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
19	Rep. Jim Walsh-R	71%	66%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2	Rep. J.T. Wilcox-R	57%	90%	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
49	Rep. Sharon Wylie-D	29%	38%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26	Rep. Jesse Young-R	57%	72%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

  Votes for AWB's position
   Votes against AWB's position

A: Absent                      E: Excused

HOUSE OF REPS.  
Man-Y (continued)

Legislative Voting Record

ALL POLICY

				Greenhouse Gas Emissions Final Passage	State Building Code Council Final Passage	Perfluorinated Chemicals Final Passage	Water Availability Final Passage	Board of Tax Appeals Admin. Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	Supp. Operating Budget Final Passage as Amended by the House
BILL NUMBER				E3SHB 1144	E2SHB 1622	2ESHB 2658	ESSB 6091	EHB 2777	ESSB 6032
VOTE COUNT				50-48-0-0	73-24-1-0	56-41-1-0	66-30-2-0	98-0-0-0	50-46-2-0
AWB'S POSITION				O	S	O	S	S	O
DISTRICT	REPRESENTATIVE	2018	LIFETIME AVERAGE	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY				TAX & FISCAL POLICY	
13	Rep. Matt Manweller-R	86%	86%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7	Rep. Jacquelin Maycumber-R	79%	70%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
48	Rep. Joan McBride-D	36%	36%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Rep. Bob McCaslin-R	71%	80%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
25	Rep. Joyce McDonald-R	64%	62%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
40	Rep. Jeff Morris-D	29%	42%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14	Rep. Gina Mosbrocker-R	64%	80%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
28	Rep. Dick Muri-R	71%	80%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16	Rep. Terry Nealey-R	57%	85%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20	Rep. Ed Orcutt-R	79%	90%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3	Rep. Timm Ormsby-D	36%	34%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	Rep. Lillian Ortiz-Self-D	29%	31%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33	Rep. Tina Orwall-D	29%	40%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30	Rep. Mike Pellicciotti-D	36%	33%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	Rep. Strom Peterson-D	36%	35%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37	Rep. Eric Pettigrew-D	36%	40%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18	Rep. Liz Pike-R	71%	82%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
46	Rep. Gerry Pollet-D	29%	33%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30	Rep. Kristine Reeves-D	36%	33%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Rep. Marcus Riccelli-D	36%	37%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38	Rep. June Robinson-D	36%	36%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Rep. Jay Rodne-R	64%	86%	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
32	Rep. Cindy Ryu-D	29%	34%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
37	Rep. Sharon Tomiko Santos-D	29%	38%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29	Rep. David Sawyer-D	29%	35%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9	Rep. Joe Schmick-R	79%	89%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
38	Rep. Mike Sells-D	29%	35%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
41	Rep. Tana Senn-D	36%	36%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Rep. Matt Shea-R	71%	81%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
48	Rep. Vandana Slatter-D	36%	32%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Rep. Norma Smith-R	64%	86%	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
45	Rep. Larry Springer-D	36%	44%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25	Rep. Melanie Stambaugh-R	71%	78%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1	Rep. Derek Stanford-D	29%	34%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12	Rep. Mike Steele-R	71%	76%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
31	Rep. Drew Stokesbary-R	79%	91%	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
49	Rep. Monica Jurado Stonier-D	29%	30%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
47	Rep. Pat Sullivan-D	36%	42%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Rep. Gael Tarleton-D	29%	37%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15	Rep. David Taylor-R	79%	80%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
24	Rep. Steve Tharinger-D	36%	43%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
46	Rep. Javier Valdez-D	29%	35%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
42	Rep. Luanne Van Werven-R	86%	83%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18	Rep. Brandon Vick-R	86%	91%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6	Rep. Mike Volz-R	71%	71%	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
19	Rep. Jim Walsh-R	71%	66%	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2	Rep. J.T. Wilcox-R	57%	90%	N	E	Y	N	Y	E
49	Rep. Sharon Wylie-D	29%	38%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26	Rep. Jesse Young-R	57%	72%	N	N	N	N	Y	N






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Owner, The Ram Restaurant Group

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