

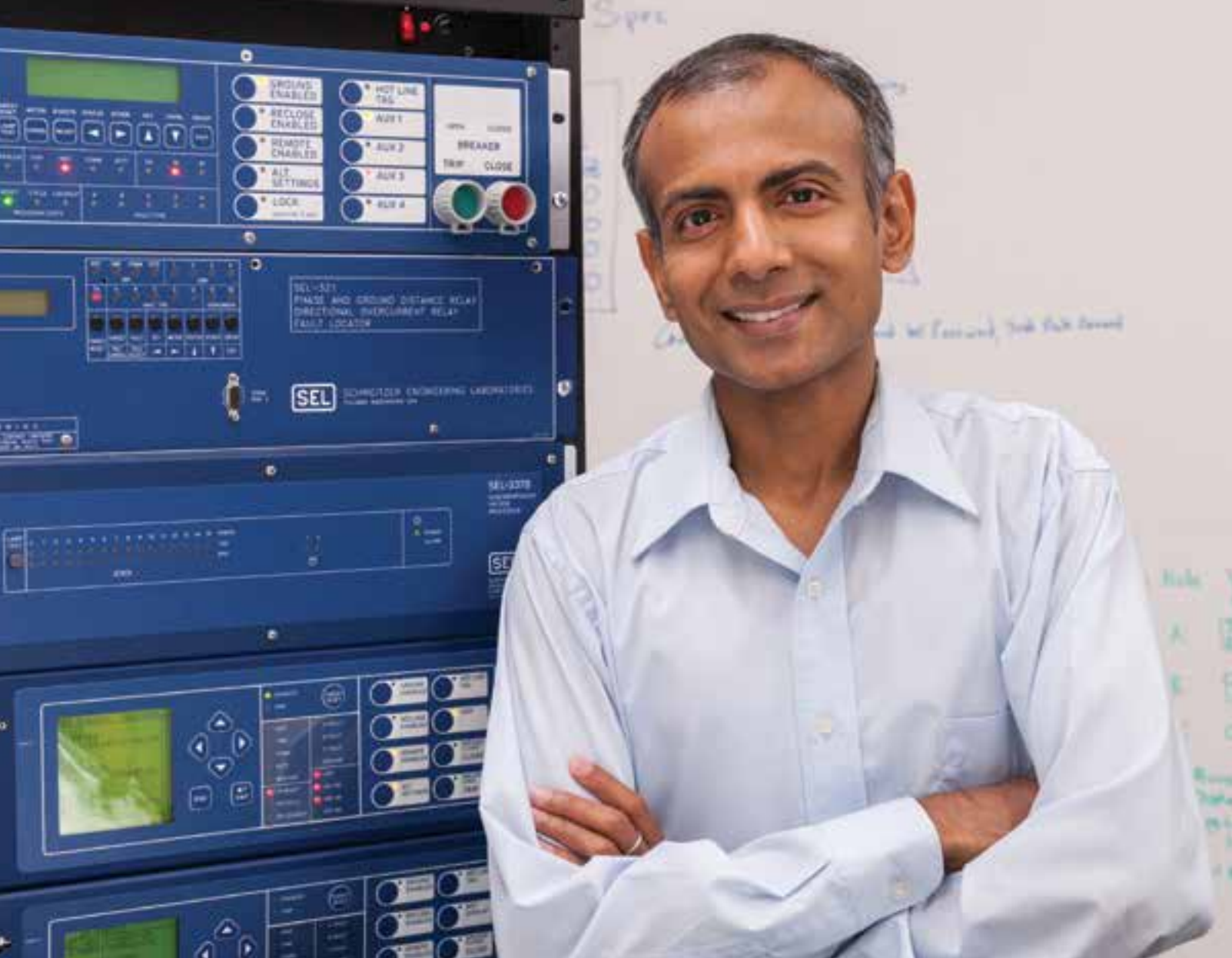
Washington Business

SUPPLEMENT | FALL 2016
NEWS WITH A COMPETITIVE EDGE

2016 Legislative Review

'No News' is Good News
for Washington's Employers





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GARY CHANDLER

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Columbia-Snake River Irrigators Association

Two Years and Two Million Fish Later—“Godly” Intervention Is Needed

Two years ago, the CSRIA warned the Northwest Governors that allowing renewed Endangered Species Act (ESA) litigation would lead to a fifth remand against the Columbia-Snake River Hydro System operators. U.S. (Oregon) District Judge Michael Simon has made good on our prophecy.

Judge Simon remanded federal agency operations under the “Biological Opinion” blaming the hydro projects for continuing “to jeopardize” the continued existence of ESA-listed Columbia-Snake River salmon and steelhead. In doing so, he ignored two years (2014-2015) of adult fish returns above the McNary (Columbia River) and Lower Granite (Snake River) projects:

About 1,357,000 Chinook Salmon, above McNary Dam; with an additional 825,000 Sockeye headed for the Mid-Upper Columbia Regions.

About 386,000 Steelhead, above McNary Dam.

About 334,000 Chinook Salmon and 304,000 Steelhead above Lower Granite Dam; including about 35,000 wild Snake River Fall Chinook.

By now, it should be apparent that some irreverent groups will always preach that river system operations “jeopardize” the continued existence of the fish. More precisely, the vagueness and ever-expanding definition of the statutory term “jeopardize” means that so long as some micro-index fish run, in some small tributary somewhere, does not bountifully flourish, the mainstem River operators should be unjustifiably held responsible, and should be subjected to tribute payments via extractive litigation.

The federal agencies, with other state and local governmental authorities, and some Tribal entities, have developed the most extensive fish protection and enhancement program in the world, funded by billions of Northwest rate payer dollars. Regardless, extreme environmentalists, aided by thoughtless judges, will relentlessly embroil the Region in litigation—seizing even more billions of dollars of household income—so long as the last rate payer stands. Their objective scoffs at sound resources management—taking money is the measure of good, not more fish.

The Endangered Species Act has a remedy to end this nonsense. It allows state governors the statutory right to demand that an ESA Committee be convened, nicknamed the “God Squad.” The ESA Committee has the power to exempt further “mitigation” from agency action, to finalize “reasonable mitigation and enhancement measures” once and for all. The Governors should end this unholy litigation action—some Godly righteousness is needed.

Columbia/Snake River Irrigators Association • CSRIA.org

Tweets



AWB tracked or received the following comments or "tweets" via Twitter (@awbolympia). Twitter limits users to 140 characters, so punctuation, spelling and grammar may be incorrect.



A colleague just observed: WA could be 1st state in union to close down a bunch of high-performing schools. @WA_Charters
Robin Lake (@RbnLake), director of the Center on Reinventing Public Education, Feb. 25



Good work @awbolympia for your help garner unanimous votes in the House & Senate on this!
Michelle DeLappe (@mdelappe), state and local tax law attorney, March 7



Thanks to @awbolympia for hosting @UKinUSA colleagues and @TataCompanies Paul Brooks for low carbon discussion. pic. twitter.com/vqbQIRY7RW



Robin Twyman (@RobinTwyman), consul for business and government affairs at the United Kingdom government office, Seattle, March 3



Pretty sure the phrase "notwithstanding the governor's veto" will be tacked onto the end of every sentence I say for a while. #waleg
Sen. Joe Fain (@senatorfain), March 28



Out-of-context #waleg quote: "Because something's historic doesn't mean it's not tedious."
Rachel La Corte (@RachelAPOly), reporter for the Associated Press, March 28



Also, Sen. Dammeier just shot a Nerf gun across the Senate floor. Sen. Roach, presiding, trying to catch the flying Nerf balls. #waleg
Melissa Santos (@MelissaSantos1), reporter for The News Tribune, March 29



OT aside, this was a relatively short #waleg session. Compared to 6 months last year & the 45 months they'll need in '17 to tackle McCleary.
Joe O'Sullivan (@OlympiaJoe), reporter for The Seattle Times, March 29



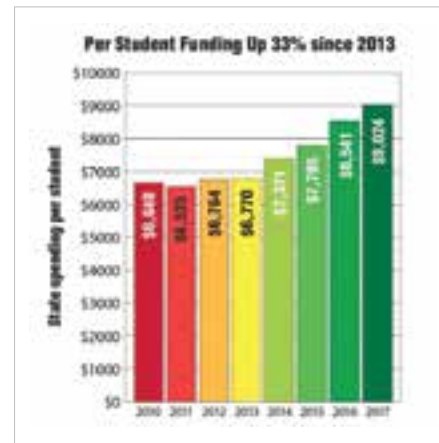
Excited that HB 2565 was signed into law! A step towards making WA more biz friendly! <http://1.usa.gov/1RPU4Y4> #waleg



Rep. Brandon Vick (@brandonvick), tweeting about legislation reducing how often local governments can change sales tax rates, March 31



In 2013 #waleg provided \$6,770 per K-12 student. By next yr: \$9,024. Putting students ahead of growing gov't. #waedu



Senate Majority Coalition (@WashingtonMCC), May 31

2016 Washington State Legislative Leaders



Gov. JAY INSLEE
Democrat



SEN. MARK SCHOESLER
R-Ritzville
Senate Majority Leader



SEN. SHARON NELSON
D-Maury Island
Senate Minority Leader



REP. FRANK CHOPP
D-Seattle
Speaker of the House



REP. DAN KRISTIANSEN
R-Snohomish
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Government Affairs Director,
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Water Quality, Energy



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Tax & Fiscal Policy



SHERI D. NELSON
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Health Care



CONNIE GRANDE
Executive Assistant,
Government Affairs

'No News' is Good News for Washington's Employers

GARY CHANDLER

AWB VICE PRESIDENT, GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

Balanced government has proven to be a positive for employers around the state. Controversial policies could not gain traction and a massive tax hike House Democrats proposed on employers and families was sidelined. This reality makes for a 2016 voting record that is reflective of the bipartisan results this year, but not wholly reflective of lawmaker's lifetime support, or lack thereof, for employer-friendly issues.

Despite yet another special session, this year was mostly uneventful in the Washington Legislature.

Some of that is due to the fact that we have a balanced government — Democratic majority in the House and a bipartisan coalition majority in the Senate — and the numbers are close. This makes it hard to get anything controversial out of either side of the rotunda. Couple that delicate balance with an election year that could swing both chambers either way and a governor's race that is more competitive than some thought it would be, and nothing — including the House Democrats' proposed tax hikes — was getting out of either chamber that could sway voters this November.

In all, that's a good thing.

But it also makes scoring legislators in this voting record difficult. That's why it's important for readers to look at each member's 2016 vote percentage as only a snapshot in time. A legislator's lifetime voting percentage is really the most accurate representation of how they support business issues year-over-year. The truth is, when one party rules, the voting record typically shows a stark contrast in policy decisions. But with bipartisan agreements ruling the day on budgets, taxes and policies, this year, like last, proved uneventful.

That isn't to say nothing controversial came up. The governor's supplemental budget proposal in December set the high water mark for proposed tax hikes, but that was just the start of negotiations. The biggest disappointment was a proposed House Democratic budget that relied on a massive tax hike on employers in order to balance. Democrats managed to pass their budget with just 50 votes, but were unable to cobble together the votes for their tax package. So their budget was incomplete and out of balance, which is why it is not counted in AWB's vote record.

On the Senate side, it was clear that new and higher taxes would not garner support, which is why money was moved around instead and the budget was balanced and passed with a bipartisan vote and signed by our Democratic governor. Some of the spending moves, such as pulling funds from the Public Works Trust Fund, unfortunately sets us up for future budget shortfalls that we'll hear about next session. But, it was the deal that was struck to finally close-out a session that should have ended on-time or early.

Investing in K-12 education was one truly bright spot in the last two budgets. During the Gregoire administration, which saw record spending increases, Democratic control over both chambers plus the governor's mansion yielded little, if any, results for school funding. However, since 2013 when the Legislature was divided, lawmakers have increased basic education spending at historic levels — \$4.5 billion, or 33 percent.

Additionally, lawmakers committed funding for college tuition reductions in the 2015-16 budget. This is a great move for college students and has garnered Washington state national recognition.

While employers managed to get out of the 2016 legislative session with relative ease, 2017 has a lot in store for business. The education funding debate will, as it has for years, circle back to higher taxes on employers and families. Meanwhile, the state Supreme Court is watching closely to ensure the state fulfills its constitutional duty to fully and equitably fund K-12 basic education by the 2018 deadline.

All that to say, AWB's 2017 voting record could tell a very different story. [WB](#)

Editorial Scorecard

“Washington’s charter-school advocates have walked on eggshells for more than a year. First, they had to wait almost a year for the state Supreme Court to rule on opponents’ lawsuit; then they had to stand by for the Legislature to remedy the court’s decision to close them; and finally they had another nail-biting wait to see whether Gov. Jay Inslee would veto the bipartisan, common-sense legislation to keep them open permanently.

A sense of closure finally came Friday when Inslee said he would let the bill become law — without his signature — two days later.

The good news is Washington’s charter school experiment finally can continue for about 1,100 students statewide and for others to come.

But Inslee’s indifference to charter schools is disappointing. He should be championing them.”

— The Seattle Times (1)

“The news that our state ranks in the middle of the pack compared with other states on a recently released scoreboard is a bit disheartening, if not entirely surprising.

When it comes to recruiting new businesses and residents — as well as retaining them — we have some work to do and we know where many of the shortcomings lie.

It was still a tough thing to hear, however, when Opportunity Washington recently turned a spotlight on those weaknesses.

Nobody likes to have their flaws flaunted for all to see. But in this case it just may be the kind of wake-up call our state’s leaders need.

The analysis compared data from 50 states across three categories Washingtonians say are most important: Achieve (education quality and outcomes), Connect (transportation efficiency and reliability) and Employ (economic vitality).

Washington dropped to 28th overall with a score of 68 out of 100. Utah took the top spot with a score of 127.

Twenty-eighth out of 50 is not competitive, no matter the test or contest.”

— The Tri-City Herald (2)

“The state Legislature deserves to be the butt of a familiar joke: They’d procrastinate, if only they could get around to it.

For the seventh time in three years, lawmakers treated the scheduled end of the legislative session like a yield sign, not a stop sign, and skidded straight into a special session. This time, it was 20 days of overtime, even though the stakes were low. Tuesday’s agreement on a one-year supplement to the state’s \$38.2 billion two-year budget added less than one half of 1 percent.”

— The Seattle Times (3)

“Nobody expected Washington state lawmakers to do much during a 60-day session leading up to a big November election.

But in some ways, the Legislature undershot those already low expectations by failing to take action on two major fronts: They didn’t pass a supplemental budget, causing the governor to call a 30-day special session Thursday for them to finish their work. And they didn’t come up with a way to solve school-funding issues that have landed the state in contempt of court, promising instead to fix things next year.

The Legislature’s modest record of accomplishments was further compromised Thursday when Gov. Jay Inslee vetoed 27 of the bills lawmakers managed to agree on this year.”

— The News Tribune (4)

“While the old saw about politics being a contact sport carries a grain of truth, a couple items out of Olympia this week lend additional insight to the physical nature of legislative give-and-take.

In one, Lieutenant Gov. Brad Owen used the occasion of his retirement announcement to implore lawmakers to put aside the “insanity of partisan politics.” While that might be akin to asking sharks to stop swimming, Owen added, “All it does is create an environment of ‘us against them’ instead of ‘all of us for the people.’”

— The Columbian (5)



“After last year’s triple overtime legislative session, political observers anticipated lawmakers would do everything in their power to avoid going into an extended session this time around.

But those hopes were dashed when legislators failed to agree on a supplemental budget before the March 10 deadline for the “short” 60-day session...

It never should have come to this.

Major policy and budget issues are supposed to be hammered out every other year. The second year of a budget cycle, which is this year, historically has been intended for budget tweaks and necessary policy issues.

House Democrats, however, have decided to change the purpose of the short session by trying to significantly alter the budget that took nearly seven months to negotiate last year.

In order to accomplish their goals, House Democrats plan to raid state reserves and ignore the budget’s four-year outlook requirement that lawmakers approved in 2012.

The Senate and House Republicans are rightly appalled at this blatant attempt to disregard fiscal safeguards that were put in place to protect the future of state government operations...

House Democrats may not like the four-year outlook restriction, but they still must abide by it, even if it means delaying certain expenditures until next year. It is the law, after all.”

— The Tri-City Herald (6)

Sources: **(1)** “Gov. Inslee shows perplexing indifference to charter schools,” April 4, 2016; **(2)** “Middle of the pack isn’t good enough,” Feb. 26, 2016; **(3)** “What took so long for the Legislature to reach a budget deal?” March 30, 2016; **(4)** “Legislature begins special session with unfinished business,” March 11, 2016; **(5)** “All of us for the people,” March 11, 2016; **(6)** “House Democrats need to budget by the rules,” March 20, 2016.

Employment & Workplace

ROBERT BATTLES: Labor & Employment Law, Workers' Compensation

LABOR & EMPLOYMENT LAW

What was expected to be a short session with very few employment law issues being heard, instead was packed with controversial and divisive issues. Many of the issues were carryovers from last year's record setting legislative session like minimum wage, paid safe and sick leave, non-compete agreements and anti-retaliation laws. Other bills raised new issues like biometrics. To say the short session was busy is an understatement.

We saw these issues result in contentious debates in both the House and Senate. While most of the bills ultimately failed, this session did see a few policies move out of the House and Senate. Unfortunately, important bills like one that would create a reasonable workplace accommodation for pregnancy, that passed the Senate unanimously, became so political by the House Democrats that it ultimately failed. This is one example of the House making a good bipartisan bill from the Senate extremely partisan.

In all, the short session left more issues unresolved than resolved. That means many of the wage and leave issues continue to be debated at the local level. We continue to see the local issues moving from one jurisdiction to another. The patchwork of different regulations has resulted in a business environment that stifles innovation, limits business growth and creates administrative burdens for employers that work across jurisdictions. The issues need a statewide solution.

These same minimum wage and paid-leave issues are also showing up as part of a statewide initiative ballot measure that qualified for the November ballot.

AWB continues to seek a balanced approach to legislation that promotes jobs and economic opportunities for all Washington residents.

ESHB 2307 ★
**PREGNANCY
 ACCOMMODATION**
 Failed/AWB Opposed

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2307, sponsored by Rep. Jessyn Farrell, D-Seattle, would have required employers, under the Washington Law Against Discrimination, to provide reasonable accommodation in employment for pregnancy, childbirth, or pregnancy related health conditions, unless the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the employer's business. AWB testified with concerns regarding this bill as it would impose a greater burden on small businesses. The bill passed the House 52-45, but failed to gain any support in the Senate.

HB 2404 ✕
**WORKPLACE PREGNANCY
 ACCOMMODATION**
 Failed/AWB Supported

House Bill 2404, sponsored by Rep. Linda Kochmar, R-Federal Way, was a substantial improvement to House Bill 2307. The bill would have required employers to provide reasonable accommodations to employees with pregnancy-related or childbirth-related health conditions like HB 2307. However, similar to Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6149, it added the requirement for written certification from the employee's health care provider. The bill also limited accommodations if they would impose an undue hardship on the employer's business. Even with these improvements the bill failed to move out of committee.

ESSB 6149 ✕ ■■
PREGNANCY ACCOMMODATION
 Failed/AWB Supported

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6149, sponsored by Sen. Karen Keiser, D-Des Moines, would have required that an employer provide reasonable accommodations to an employee for a pregnancy-related or childbirth-related health condition, unless the employer demonstrates that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship. The employee must provide written notice to the employer stating that a health condition related to pregnancy or childbirth requires accommodation. The notice must also include a certification from her licensed health care provider. The bill passed



Rep. Linda Kochmar, R-Federal Way.

the Senate in a bipartisan vote of 49-0. Unfortunately, the bill was amended in the House three separate times to increase the obligations of employers to accommodate and also created additional causes of legal action against employers. As a result of the amendments, AWB opposed the House version. Ultimately, the bill passed the House 56-41, but the chambers failed to reach an agreement on the amended version before the special session began, leaving the bill for discussion in 2017.

ESHB 1646 EQUAL PAY AND OPPORTUNITIES

Failed/AWB Opposed

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1646, sponsored by Rep. Tana Senn, D-Mercer Island, was a carryover from the 2015 legislative session. AWB worked in the interim with the prime sponsor of the bill to address the concerns raised by the business community. Instead of trying to address the business community's

concerns, the House elected to force last year's bill on the Senate with absolutely no changes. They ignored all the work that was done in the interim. The House refused to make any amendments to the earlier version. An amendment proposed on the House floor that would have addressed several employer concerns failed along party lines with a 47-50 vote. The amendment would have addressed the issues of dual causes of action and the micro-management of day to day business decisions by the state and outside labor interests. AWB continues to believe the concerns raised by the prime sponsor are already addressed by other state and federal laws. Even after the bill passed the House, AWB worked with Senate leadership to propose a striker amendment that would have addressed the problems with the partisan House version. The striker amendment failed to move out of the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee when it failed to get the necessary signatures even though the Republicans

voted to move it onto the floor. The striker amendment's failure was a missed opportunity to address this very important issue.


Other wage and sex discrimination bills introduced this year were Senate Bill 6651 and Senate Bill 6655. Both bills were introduced by Sen. Joe Fain, R-Auburn. These bills were similar to the ESHB 1646 striker amendment that was introduced in the Senate.


HB 2931 NONCOMPETITION AGREEMENTS


Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2931 was introduced by Rep. Derek Stanford, D-Bothell. This bill would have restricted the use of non-compete agreements with temporary or seasonal employees, with independent contractors, or for employees terminated without just cause or laid off. The bill would have created a rebuttable presumption that a noncompetition agreement for more than one year or for employees who are not executives is unreasonable and void. In addition, it would have restricted courts from being able to reform the noncompetition agreement. While this bill left non-compete agreements available in Washington, it would have made the use of them so restrictive, they essentially would no longer be available to employers. This bill failed to move out of the House.

Other non-compete agreement legislation introduced this session, but failed to move, was House Bill 2406. It would have made noncompetition agreements void and unenforceable if the individual subject to the noncompetition agreement works as a hair designer, cosmetologist, barber, manicurist, esthetician, drywall applicator, musician, or works in a fast-food establishment.

 Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

 Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

 Missed Opportunities

HB 2291 X ALLOWING FOR TOTAL COMPENSATION WHEN CALCULATING THE MINIMUM WAGE RATE AND PROVIDING FOR YOUTH WAGES

Failed/AWB Supported

House Bill 2291, sponsored by Rep. Drew MacEwen, R-Union, would have allowed business to include employee benefits when calculating total compensation. It also would have allowed for a youth wage. This bill would have addressed two key concerns raised by AWB that have been ignored by the House Democrats. Those concerns are: that employers have additional cost above labor; and Washington state has a significant teen unemployment issue. The bill would have allowed an employer to count some of the additional costs toward compensation. It further would have addressed the teen unemployment problem. Teens currently are limited on the number of hours they can work and what type of work they are allowed to do. The current law fails to recognize that distinction when it comes to youth compensation. Instead, the current law requires employers to pay the same rate for a 17-year-old with no skills and a limited scope of work as a 21-year-old with three years of experience. Rep. MacEwen's bill would have addressed this issue. The bill failed to move in committee.

SB 6087 X MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE

Failed/AWB Concerns

Senate Bill 6087, sponsored by Sen. Steve Hobbs, D-Lake Stevens, would have increased the minimum wage to \$12 over four years. It also included a sick leave/paid-time-off provision providing one hour for every 40 hours worked. SB 6087

included some of AWB's principles, but not all. Missing from the bill were any teen or training wage provision. The bill failed to move out of the Senate Commerce and Labor Committee.

When dealing with minimum wage discussions, AWB continues to review and evaluate all public policy proposals on minimum wage based upon the following principles:

1. There must be uniformity in the minimum wage;
2. Any increase in the minimum wage should be phased in over time;
3. Any statewide solution should include a teen wage;
4. Any statewide solution should include a training wage;
5. Any increase in the minimum wage should include other types of compensation as part of the calculation of a minimum wage.

It can be expected that minimum wage will be a major topic in the upcoming 2016 elections.

HB 2578 X UNEMPLOYMENT JOB SEARCH REQUIREMENTS

Failed/AWB Supported

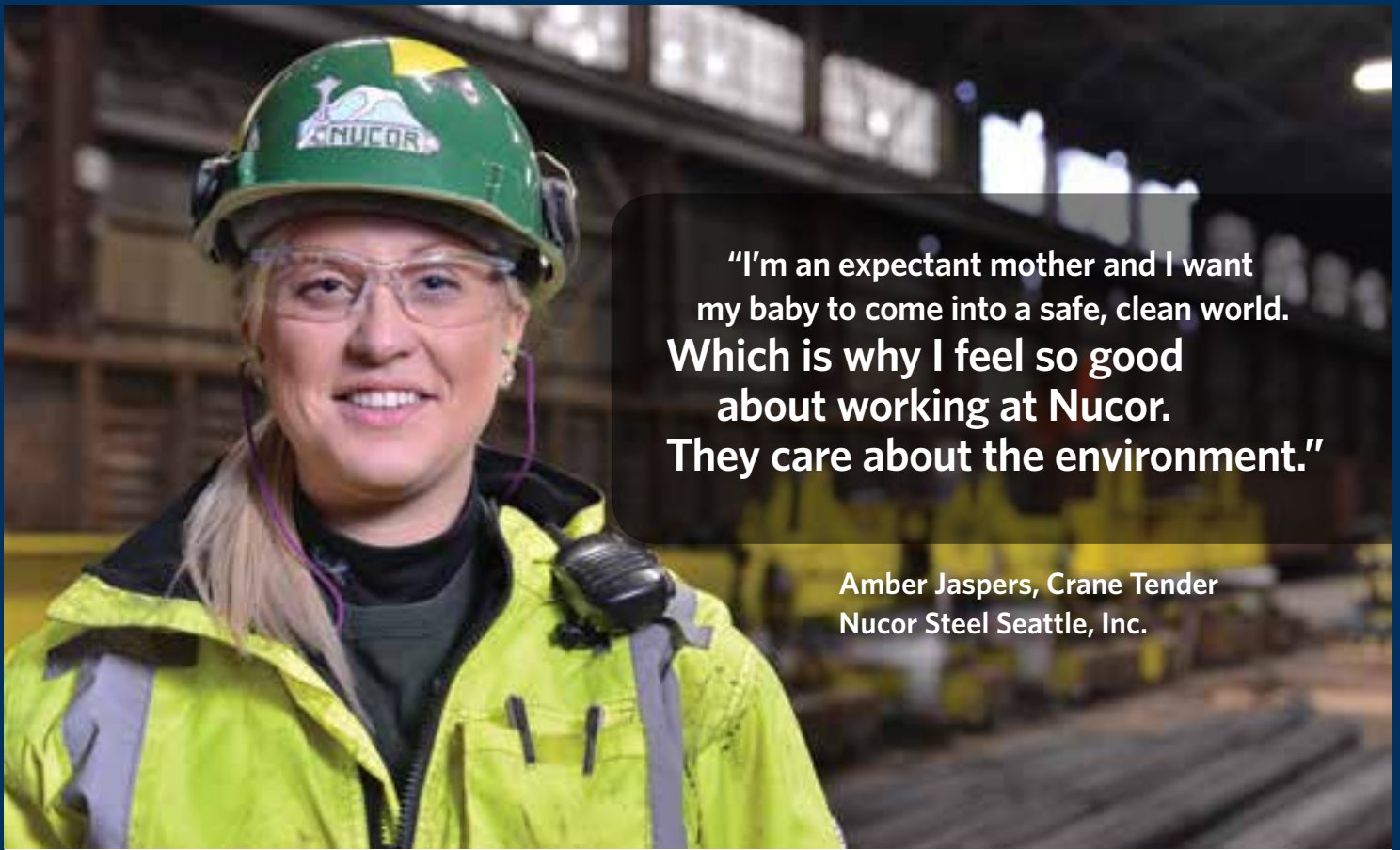
Rep. Laurie Jenkins, D-Tacoma, introduced House Bill 2578, a proposal that would have allowed in-person activities with a career counselor at an accredited institution of higher education to qualify as a job-search activity for unemployment claimants. While this bill would have addressed one problem with the current law, it failed to address a larger issue. That issue is the inability of the state Employment Security Department (ESD) to enforce worker compliance in the first five weeks of a claim. AWB

asked that an amendment be added to the bill to require workers to provide proof of job searches to ESD during the first five weeks of being on unemployment. Currently, they can refuse to provide this information. Labor, as well as the prime sponsor, opposed this amendment. The current law creates a situation that allows individuals to game the system. The amendment would have addressed this abuse. The bill passed out of the House 57-40 without the amendment. The bill ultimately failed to move in the Senate.

HB 2484 ★ DAIRY FARM WORKPLACES

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2484, sponsored by Rep. Brady Walkinshaw, D-Seattle, would have required the Department of Labor and Industries to adopt permanent rules establishing: (1) Training requirements for dairy farm employees; (2) A dairy safety emphasis unit within the department; and (3) Safety and health standards for dairy farms to ensure safe dairy workplaces. It also addressed discrimination, violations, complaints, remedies, and penalties with regard to dairy farms and employees of the farms. AWB opposed this bill, because on its face it was not a safety bill at all. Dairy farm safety is already addressed in the current law. Instead, this bill was an attempt by the prime sponsor and labor to change the wage and hour laws as well as certain penalties/damages for one industry. This bill would have added treble damages and additional penalties against one specific industry. It was an attempt to punish dairy farmers with no hope of improving real safety. The bill failed to move out of the House.



"I'm an expectant mother and I want my baby to come into a safe, clean world. Which is why I feel so good about working at Nucor. They care about the environment."

**Amber Jaspers, Crane Tender
Nucor Steel Seattle, Inc.**

Repurposing scrap for a cleaner, stronger Washington.

Every year, Nucor Steel recycles the equivalent of over a half million automobiles, turning heaps of scrap from old cars, appliances and soup cans into steel rebar for the next generation of roads, bridges and buildings.

While Nucor is the largest and oldest major recycler in Washington state, providing jobs to more than 320 families, few people realize they even exist. Perhaps it's because the plant, located within sight of the Space Needle, not only meets — but goes beyond — federal clean air requirements. "That's one of the many things we do to be good neighbors in our community," says Nucor Seattle General Manager Matt Lyons.

"If we didn't produce the steel here, it would likely be produced elsewhere in an area with much lower environmental standards," says Patrick Jablonski, Nucor's environmental manager.

Nucor's commitment to the environment is great for Washington, and especially for Amber and her new baby.

To learn more about Nucor Steel Seattle, Inc. and how businesses are creating jobs while watching out for our environment, visit AWB.org/GrowHere.



Association
of Washington
Business

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Workers' compensation continues to be one of the highest costs for employers in Washington. While this year saw some bills introduced and moved, the area of workers' compensation was relatively calm. We saw reintroduced bills on workers' compensation group self-insurance, occupational disease claims, workplace injury reporting, and the retrospective rating plan for employers. In addition, the Senate included in its budget the Catastrophic Injured Worker Pilot Project. This issue was originally covered in Substitute Senate Bill 5418. The bill would have required the state Department of Labor and Industries to create a pilot program where outside vendors would develop innovative treatment and service interventions for catastrophically injured workers. This bill was about a partnership between the public and private sector. The bill failed but the budget proviso ultimately passed. It is these types of innovative ideas that will make the difference in whether a business is successful.



Sen. Michael Baumgartner, R-Spokane, and Sen. Sharon Brown, R-Kennewick.

As we approach the 2017 session, it is expected that workers' compensation will continue to be a major factor in the cost of doing business in Washington state. With the ever-growing cost of workers' compensation insurance, AWB will be looking to propose real reforms to address the growing concerns of all businesses, especially our small businesses.

SB 6321 WORKERS DEFINITION

Failed/AWB Supported

Senate Bill 6321, was introduced by Sen. Michael Baumgartner, R-Spokane. It addressed certain exclusions from the definition of a covered worker under industrial insurance statutes. The bill would have streamlined the seven-part test for independent contractors. The seven-part test allows employers to show that a worker is not an employee if they meet the seven criteria. The seven-part test currently is:

1. The individual has been free from control or direction;
2. The service is outside the usual course of business for which the service is performed, or the service is performed outside all of the places of business of the enterprise for which the service is performed, or the individual is responsible, both under the contract and in fact, for the costs of the principal place of business from which the service is performed;
3. The individual is customarily engaged in an independently-established trade or the individual has a principal place of business eligible for a business deduction for federal income tax purposes other than that furnished by the employer;
4. The individual is responsible for filing with the IRS a schedule of expenses for the type of business being conducted;
5. The individual has an active and valid certificate of registration with the state Department of Revenue, and any other state agencies as required for the business and has registered for and received a state UBI;
6. The individual maintains a separate set of books or records for the business; and
7. The individual has a valid contractor registration or an electrician license.

In addressing the seven-part test, a business would be able to rely on what state agencies represented when verifying independent contractor status. The bill would take the employer out of policing a subcontractor's status and instead rely on the agency to confirm certain requirements. This would have reduced costs for business without impacting the intent behind the law. It passed the Senate on a vote of 29-20. Unfortunately, labor opposed the bill and it ultimately failed to move in the House.

HB 2805 ★
**REQUIRING MANDATORY
 REPORTING OF
 HAZARDOUS EXPOSURES**

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2805 was introduced by Rep. Chris Reykdal, D-Tumwater. It would have required the state Department of Labor and Industries to begin rule-making to require the reporting of all hazardous exposures suffered by firefighters in the course of employment. The data gathered would have no specific use and could result in an unfunded mandate resulting in higher workers' compensation premium rates for Washington employers. The bill

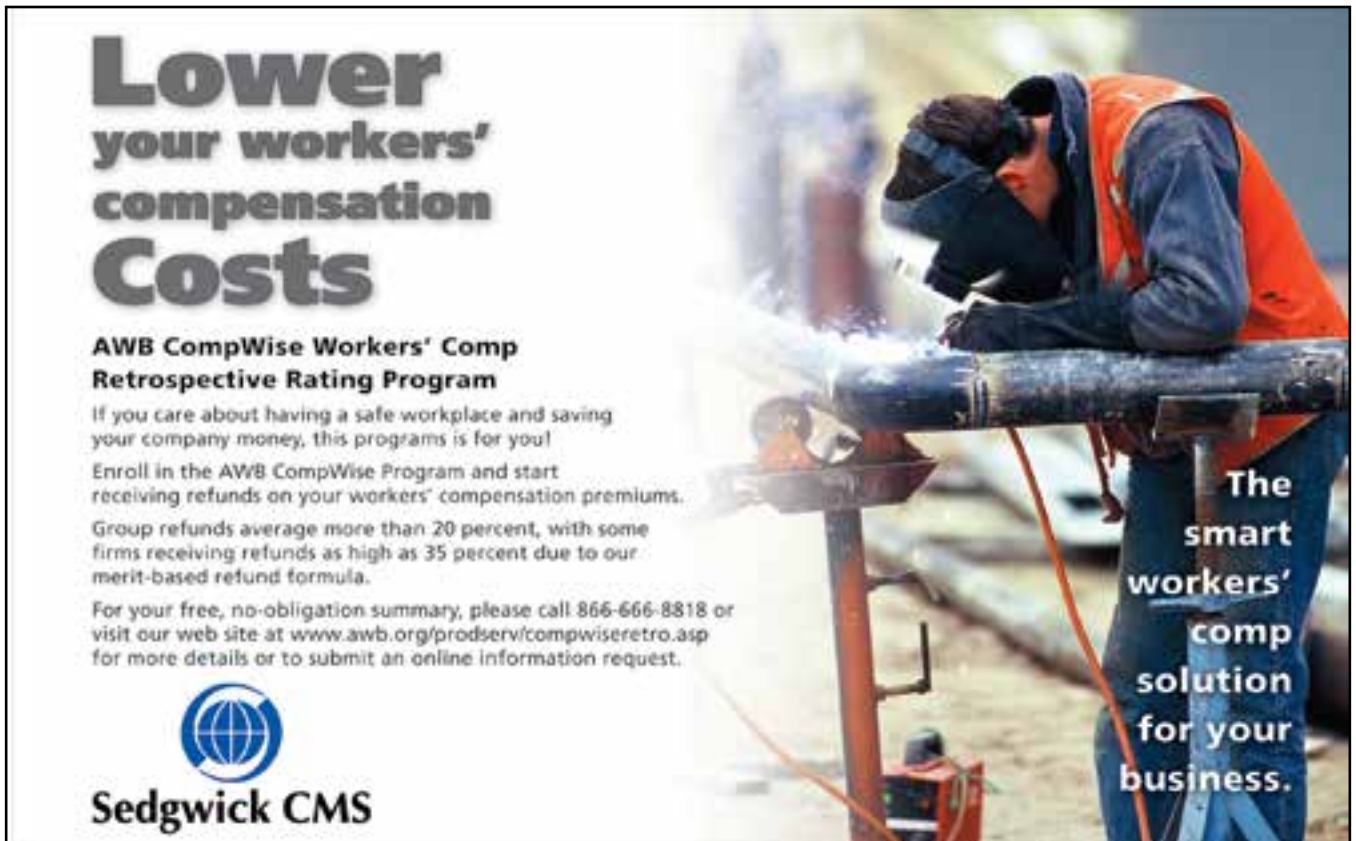
passed the House 80-17, but failed to move in the Senate.

HB 2806 ★ ■■
**OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE
 PRESUMPTIONS**

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2806 was introduced by Rep. Patty Kuderer, D-Bellevue. The bill would have created certain presumptions of occupational diseases for emergency responders, and eliminated the requirement to prove causation for particular occupational diseases for emergency responders. Currently, a worker must show that their job was a cause of the occupational disease they are suffering from before an

employer would be required to cover the cost. This law would have eliminated the requirement. Instead, an employer would be required to cover the cost without any proof. The current medical data does not support creating a presumption. Individuals can still seek to have a claim accepted as an occupational disease, they just have to prove it is related to their job. To eliminate the proof requirement could result in unrelated conditions increasing claim costs. AWB opposed this exception to the requirement to prove causation as an unnecessary cost on businesses, especially small businesses. The House passed the bill 62-35. It failed to move in the Senate.



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

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

✗ Missed Opportunities



Rep. Matt Manweller, R-Ellensburg (speaking), is the ranking Republican on the House Labor & Workplace Standards Committee. Rep. Mike Sells, D-Everett, (center) is chair of the committee. Other members (from left): Rep. Norma Smith, R-Clinton; Rep. Gina McCabe, R-Goldendale; and Rep. Mia Gregerson, D-SeaTac.

SB 6579 X INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE PRIVATIZATION

Failed/AWB Supported

Senate Bill 6579, introduced by Sen. Michael Baumgartner, R-Spokane, would have created a task force to propose legislation that would privatize the industrial insurance system. While it did not move out of the Senate, AWB testified in support of the bill because we believe it is important to continue to look for opportunities to address the unreasonable costs of the state's workers' compensation system.

ADDITIONAL BILL

2ESHB 1094 ★ BIOMETRIC IDENTIFIERS

Failed/AWB Opposed

Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1094, a carryover from the 2015 session, was sponsored by Rep. Jeff Morris, D-Mount Vernon. The bill would have prohibited a person from enrolling an individual's "biometric identifier" for a commercial

purpose without obtaining affirmative consent from the individual. It also would have restricted the sale, lease, or other disclosure of an enrolled biometric identifier to a third party and would have attempted to establish standards for storage and retention of enrolled biometric identifiers. It further would have provided for the enforcement of material violations by the attorney general under the Consumer Protection Act as well as create a private cause of action. The bill passed the House on a vote of 87-10. It failed to move in the Senate.

The business community was united in its opposition to the bill. From the beginning it was clear that the definition of "biometric identifier" was not clear. It created a system so convoluted that businesses would find it nearly impossible to comply. Any new innovation would have been required to put in multiple affirmative consent provisions that individuals would never use the product or system. The collection of biometric data is meant to make the consumers' experience better and more efficient. Consumers demand that businesses constantly improve their product

or system. This requires a constant push to innovate an item or feature of a particular product. This law would have required a form of affirmative consent with each use, not just at the time of purchase, to use it. The process would have been cumbersome and would have resulted in the product failure. The law also, in its early stages, would have limited the use of a biometric identifier by law enforcement. Consent from a criminal would have been required before the criminal's biometric data could be released. This is just one example of how the bill failed to look at all the ramifications of a law without fully vetting the draft.

After multiple meetings with the prime sponsor it became clear that the agenda was to pass any bill with no sense of how it might impact business across multiple industries. While there is a legitimate need for privacy, this bill would not have addressed that issue. Instead, it would have punished innovation without going after those who actually misused the information. AWB will continue to work with the sponsor of the bill to try to find a common ground to address the privacy concerns. [WB](#)



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Education & Workforce Development

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

While education funding was the predominant discussion in the 2016 legislative session, several education bills addressing class size, assessments, teacher salaries, and teacher shortages were also debated. Teacher shortages were addressed through Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 6455, providing a mechanism for retired teachers to return as substitute teachers and providing a program to recruit, retain, and mentor K-12 teachers. Our state's student assessments system was kept in place. We see this as a win, providing consistency for both our students and teachers. Lawmakers this year continued to move toward compliance with the state Supreme Court's 2012 education funding ruling — McCleary — by passing a plan to study how to fully comply with the court's education spending mandate in the 105-day 2017 session. The 2015-2017 supplemental budget added \$573.3 million to the original \$2.9 billion investment in K-12 funding. In another positive move, the Legislature passed a fix to the public charter schools law passed by voters but ruled unconstitutional by the state's high court. Unfortunately Gov. Jay Inslee did not see this as an important issue and failed to sign the bill, allowing it to become law without his input.

E2SSB 6195 ★ EDUCATION FUNDING TASK FORCE

Passed/AWB Supported

Sponsored by Sen. Ann Rivers, R-La Center the so-called “plan for a plan” measure — Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 6195 — was the first bill signed into law this year. It is meant to address the final piece in the McCleary education funding puzzle. It creates the Education Funding Task Force (EFTF), which is composed of two members from each caucus within each chamber who will work throughout 2016 to find a solution to ensure the state pays for all K-12 basic education expenses, including portions currently being paid for with local levy dollars. The fix is estimated to cost anywhere from \$2.6 billion to \$4 billion in every two-year budget. Ideas — and hopefully a solution — will be put forward at the start of the 2017 legislative session.

Since the McCleary ruling, the Legislature has allocated 36 percent more money to K-12 education spending, or \$4.6 billion, over the last two budgets. The EFTF bill was controversial, but passed the Senate 26-23 and the House 66-31.

E2SSB 6194 ★ CHARTER SCHOOL REAUTHORIZATION

Passed/AWB Supported

Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 6194, the public charter school fix legislation, passed the Legislature March 10 — the final day of the regular session. Prime sponsor Sen. Steve Litzow, R-Mercer Island, introduced the bill after the state Supreme Court ruled the voter-approved public charter schools law, Initiative 1240, unconstitutional based on the state constitution's definition of “common schools.” The court ruled that the

new schools were unconstitutional, and therefore could not receive state funding. This left roughly 1,100 children enrolled in the eight new schools facing an uncertain future. This bill addresses how the schools are funded — through the Opportunity Pathways account — and addresses the “common schools” issue and keeps in place the ability for communities to apply with the state to open a public charter school. AWB supports innovation in education. Public charter schools are not the only answer, but they are one choice that allows parents an option for public education. With a House vote of 58-39 and a Senate vote of 26-23, E2SSB 6194, the Charter School bill, was delivered to the governor. However, after refusing to take action to save charter schools, E2SSB 6194 became law without the governor's signature.



Rep. Chad Magendanz, R-Issaquah, and Sen. Ann Rivers, R-La Center, were part of a bipartisan, bicameral education funding work group aimed at meeting the state's McCleary obligation.

Sen. Steve Litzow, R-Mercer Island, is chair of the Senate Early Learning and K-12 Education Committee.

E2SHB 1949 ★
HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTITUTION REGULATIONS

Failed/AWB Opposed

Sponsored by Rep. Gerry Pollet, D-Seattle, Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1949, was of great concern to AWB, both as an anti-business measure and as a redundant state expenditure. The Washington Student Achievement Council and the Washington State Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board (which includes representation from AWB), administers a program that licenses and regulates private post-secondary schools. The effectiveness of the workforce board program was evident during the crisis with Corinthian (Everest)

Colleges, which created uncertainty for students and faculty when the institutions shut their doors. AWB was very proud of how the state workforce board and its staff addressed the issue, including providing restitution and solutions for students in the affected institutions. Washington state has some of the strictest standards in the nation for private education licensure. AWB is committed to making sure that Washington residents receive a quality education. The bill passed the House 52-45. It was moved out of the Senate Higher Education Committee through executive action and was returned to the House Rules Committee upon the start of the special session March 11. The bill died at the end of the first special session but funding was provided in the final



Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

✗ Missed Opportunities

supplemental budget for the portion of the bill that allowed for a study of the current Washington state regulations that oversee for-profit higher education institutions.

E2SSB 6455 ★ ■ ■ ■ EDUCATOR WORKFORCE

Passed/AWB Supported

Washington state has followed national trends in its experience with educator workforce shortages. In an attempt to address the issue while simultaneously studying how to fully fund the state's education system, Sen. Bruce Dammeier, R-Puyallup, sponsored Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 6455 that expands the professional educator workforce by increasing career opportunities in education, creating a more robust enrollment forecasting system, and enhancing recruitment efforts. The bill, which easily passed both chambers — 49-0 in the Senate and 96-2 in the House — establishes a recruitment campaign; a method for out-of-state teachers to be certified; provides opportunities for retired teachers to return as substitute teachers without impacting their retirement benefits; expands alternative routes to teacher certification; establishes a teacher mentor program; and establishes scholarship, grant, and tuition waiver programs for teacher training. E2SSB 6455 was a good solution to the educator shortage while the state works to fully fund basic education.

HB 2989/SB 6661, HB 2868/SB 6415 X CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION FUNDING

Failed/AWB Supported

Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs offer students opportunities for career exploration while providing them with the skills for post-secondary success



Amy Anderson of AWB and Joe Gregorich of the Apollo Education Group, parent company of the University of Phoenix, testify against E2SHB 1949 before the Senate Higher Education Committee.

in education, training and employment. CTE programs are also the basis for successful on-the-job training programs in high demand fields for Washington state employers. Sponsored by Sen. Christine Rolfes, D-Bainbridge Island, and Rep. Chris Reykdal, D-Tumwater, House Bills 2989 and 2868 and Senate Bills 6661 and 6415, address the Materials, Supplies, and Operating Costs (MSOCs) for CTE courses. CTE courses are critical to training the next generation of workers that our businesses require. Industries such as manufacturing, allied health, energy, and agriculture pull workers from CTE programs. These industries are also experiencing critical current and projected workforce shortages. Investing in CTE provides a workforce pipeline for our businesses and long-term, fulfilling jobs for our citizens.

EHB 2698, HB 2361, SB 6353 X LEVY REFORM

Failed/AWB Supported

House Bills 2698 and 2361, introduced by Rep. Kristine Lytton, D-Anacortes, and Senate Bill 6353, introduced by Sen. Ann Rivers, R-La Center, intended to delay the implementation of revisions to the school levy lid and local effort assistance. The delay was necessary to allow the state to adequately develop a full levy reform model. To ensure that levy reform is done in an effective manner and that there is minimal disruption to the state's K-12 system, a delay in changes to the school district formula for calculating school district's maximum maintenance and operation levy authority, and corresponding local effort assistance provisions is necessary. Engrossed House Bill 2698 provided a one-year delay. The bill passed the House 91-7. The Senate Ways & Means Committee returned the bill to the House Rules Committee for a third reading where it died. [WB](#)

Environment

BRANDON HOUSKEEPER: Climate Change, Energy, Chemical and Solid Waste Management and Water Quality

MICHAEL ENNIS: Air Quality, Land Use/Construction and Water Resources

Often we work through any given legislative session balancing our time between tracking and working on legislation, but also working with state regulatory agencies on a variety of rulemaking proposals. In 2016, this was especially true. While we still had a full suite of environmental policy bills to track, there were a couple of significant rule efforts unfolding at the same time. At least two of these rules are worth mentioning, given the direct influence from the governor on these rules.

Over the past five years, AWB and our members have been embroiled in an update to our state's water quality standards — also known as the fish consumption rule. During this time, we have been at various stakeholder tables, conducted technology feasibility studies, provided feedback and analysis on draft-rule proposals and more. In 2014, Gov. Jay Inslee issued a rule that was somewhat favorable to the regulated community, only to later withdraw that rule in favor of a more stringent rule proposal. In the meantime, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) started a process to promulgate the rule (take over for the state) because of pressures from environmental organizations and the tribal community to intervene. During the 2016 session, AWB members worked to develop final public comments on the state's rule. By the end of 2016, EPA will have reviewed the state's rule package, which is likely to be litigated. Despite this long process there is still great regulatory uncertainty for the employer community.

In the meantime, Gov. Inslee directed the Department of Ecology to develop a carbon cap rule that would regulate greenhouse gas emissions in Washington, side-stepping the legislative process altogether. In early January, the Department of Ecology issued a proposed rule that would regulate electricity utilities, natural gas providers, petroleum producers and distributors, as well as manufacturers that emit more than a certain level of emissions. In 2015, the governor introduced legislation that would have effectively done the same, but was denied when neither House Democrats nor Senate Republicans adopted his proposal. Nevertheless, the governor's rule moves forward, and will be adopted sometime in fall of 2016.

While the proposal amounts to a tax on energy, many employers and employees will bear the burden of the costs associated with the rule. Many of our state's manufacturers are in energy-intensive, trade exposed industries with little opportunity to pass costs on through their commodities. Others, like natural gas utilities and fuel suppliers, will be required to pay the costs for emissions they don't even create.

A handful of modest water resource bills were adopted in 2016, and lawmakers included a \$250,000 proviso in the capital budget to study water infrastructure funding. AWB is among this group of stakeholders looking into the feasibility of funding three buckets of infrastructure: water resources, flood control, and stormwater.

While the 2016 legislative session certainly included environmental policy issues, it's important to note that much of the action in the environmental arena has shifted from the Legislature to the governor going to rule-making through regulatory agencies, bypassing the Legislature. Increasingly, AWB members are needing to balance the efforts even as the legislative session is in full swing. Following is a brief recap of some of the legislative highlights we worked on during 2016.



Tim Boyd of Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities (left), AWB's Brandon Houskeeper, and John Rothlin of Avista testify against Initiative 732 before the House Finance Committee.

CLIMATE CHANGE/ ENERGY/AIR QUALITY

Initiative 732 ★ IMPLEMENTING A CARBON TAX IN WASHINGTON STATE

Failed/AWB Opposed

Initiative 732 (I-732) — the so-called revenue neutral carbon tax — was submitted as an initiative to the Legislature for consideration during the 2016 session. Sponsored by Carbon Washington, a self-described non-partisan group, I-732 was attempting to bring a British Columbia-style carbon tax to Washington. As proposed, I-732 would create an economy wide carbon tax on greenhouse gas emissions from the delivery or combustion of electricity, natural gas and petroleum products, as well as manufacturing processes around the state. Similar to other proposals we've seen in the legislative process over the past few years, I-732 is essentially a new tax on energy that will increase the cost to consumers and businesses alike. Under the proposal, the tax rate would be as follows:

- \$15 per ton — July 2017
- \$25 per ton — July 2018
- Increases every year thereafter by 3.5% + inflation (capped at \$100 per ton)

In addition, there are several taxes that would be reduced to offset the new cost of the carbon tax, including:

- A reduced B&O rate for most manufacturers. Reduction = to 0.001 of current rate
- Reduction in state sales tax by 1%: 0.5 in 2017; and 0.5 in 2018

Based on analysis from the state's Office of Financial Management (OFM), the cost of the proposed ballot measure would be expensive to the state, despite the claims of tax neutrality. The OFM analysis showed the state would collect \$3.4 billion in 2017-19/\$4.2 billion in 2019-21, but the proposed reductions in other taxes would result in a net negative to the state of \$281 million in 2017-19 and \$633 million in 2019-21.

During public hearings before the Senate and House, AWB and our members testified in opposition to I-732, highlighting additional concerns we had identified with

the energy tax proposal. These concerns included increased regulatory uncertainty, competitiveness issues — especially for energy-intensive, trade-exposed industries — and lack of credit for early actions to reduce emissions or increase efficiency.

In the end, proponents of the carbon tax proposal failed to persuade legislators to adopt I-732. The lack of action means I-732 qualified for the 2016 ballot, giving voters an opportunity during the general election this fall to vote on the measure.

SB 6306 ★ ALTERNATIVE CARBON TAX PROPOSALS

Failed/AWB Opposed

Despite most time and attention being focused on I-732, there were several other conversations and attempts to debate a carbon tax during session. Sen. Steve Hobbs, D-Lake Stevens, introduced Senate Bill 6306 in an attempt to address the concerns being voiced by stakeholders with regard to I-732. Sen. Hobbs' proposal, which also received a public hearing in the Senate Energy Environment and Telecommunications Committee, would have implemented a carbon tax at a lower rate than I-732 and focused the tax on fossil fuels being brought into our state. SB 6306 also attempted to ensure the new tax revenues would go to programs or projects related to the issue of carbon reduction and environmental protection, unlike I-732, which would have funded general government programs. While Sen. Hobbs introduced his proposal with the purpose of generating additional debate and conversation, his proposal was met with similar opposition from many stakeholders, including the business community.

Even though none of the proposals related to a carbon tax passed through the legislative process, there were many issues discussed throughout the session, including those issues that Sen. Hobbs raised in his bill. Many of the other policy discussions focused on treatment of the manufacturing industries in Washington, spending of any revenue collected from a carbon policy and what an appropriate rate should be if instituted. Although no consensus

was reached on these issues, AWB and our members were at the table to ensure our interests were represented. These conversations also will help set the table for other conversations that are no doubt likely to happen in upcoming legislative sessions and regulatory debates.

E2SHB 2346 PROVIDING INCENTIVES FOR RENEWABLE INVESTMENTS IN WASHINGTON

Failed/AWB Neutral

Several years ago, the Legislature adopted a program to incentivize various renewable energy projects through a cost recovery program. Under the program qualifying projects are eligible for incentive payments from a servicing utility. The program also incented utilities by providing a limited tax credit for participation in the program. Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2346 sought to address an ongoing need to extend the program beyond by modifying certain elements within the original program. Rep. Jeff Morris, D-Mount Vernon, introduced E2SHB 2346, focused on continued incentives for solar projects by modifying the utility tax credits, extending the incentive program, as well as the incentive rates for eligible projects. The legislation passed the House with bipartisan support, but was modified in the Senate. The substantive portions of the bill remained largely intact, but provisions were adopted to limit the Department of Ecology's ability to adopt a carbon cap rule without legislative approval. AWB and our members supported the additional provisions to protect industry from the onerous rules being proposed by the Department of Ecology. Ultimately, the provisions related to the carbon rule kept the bill from moving, and E2SHB 2346 failed to pass the Legislature.

ESSB 6248 PROMOTING THE RETIREMENT OF ELIGIBLE COAL PLANTS

Passed/AWB Neutral

Last-year, the Legislature considered a measure to help promote the retirement of



Rep. Matt Shea, R-Spokane Valley, and Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon, D-Kirkland.

certain coal-fired facilities, while potentially creating a pathway to eliminate other uses of coal in the future. That legislation focused on a wide array of issues from environmental mitigation, securitization, and ratepayer protections, among other things. This year, the Legislature adopted Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6248, sponsored by Sen. Doug Ericksen, R-Ferndale, which narrowed the focus to help promote the retirement of coal-fired facilities. ESSB 6248 will allow for the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission to grant a utility the ability to use regulatory liability funds for the purpose of decommissioning and remediation related to the retirement of certain coal facilities.

As we've previously noted, the diversity of Washington's energy portfolio and a desire to transition to alternative renewable energy sources can be complex. In order to accomplish this, the state must provide regulatory certainty to facilitate the desired change. Ultimately, the narrowed down approach was signed by the governor, albeit with a minor veto dealing with a provision

related to the timeline funds can be used for the closure of a facility.

ESB 6166
QUALIFYING
RENEWABLE ENERGY

Passed — Veto by Gov./AWB Neutral

Since the voters approved the Energy Independence Act (I-937) in 2006, there have been many legislative attempts, many supported by the business community, to expand the list of qualifying renewable energy sources or credits. Engrossed Senate Bill 6166 sponsored by Sen. Dean Takko, D-Longview, was the latest example of well thought out legislation to provide a common-sense approach for amending the eligible renewable requirements. ESB 6166 simply would have allowed for the incremental increase of electricity produced from an already qualified renewable resource, like biomass, to also count as renewable. The increase would need to result from a capital investment, and be able to show it is an increase of the

established baseline. ESB 6166 received bipartisan support as it passed in both the Senate and House. Unfortunately, Gov. Jay Inslee vetoed the bill, stating that it harmed the investments already made by others. No investors of other renewable projects testified in opposition, or with concern, in the three public hearings held on this bill.

SB 6173 X
PROHIBITING RULES AND
POLICIES THAT LIMIT
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Failed/AWB Supported

Senate Bill 6173, sponsored by Sen. Doug Ericksen, R-Ferndale, sought to address the governor's attempt to sidestep the Legislature by reaffirming the lack of authority the Department of Ecology has to adopt a rule to limit greenhouse gas emissions in Washington. The bill, as proposed, would have simply required the Department of Ecology to submit any rule that limits or seeks to control emissions to the Legislature for approval. The legislation did not pass, but reaffirmed the requirements of the state's Administrative Procedure Act.

TOXICS

ESHB 2545 ★
CONCERNING FLAME
RETARDANTS

Passed/AWB Supported

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2545, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Van De Wege, D-Sequim, also known as the Toxic-Free Kids and Families Act, finally passed this year after common ground was reached on how to address flame retardants in children's products. The goal of the legislation, which AWB has worked on since 2012, is to ensure proper reporting and monitoring of flame retardants and other chemicals in products sold in Washington. Employers already do a good job of meeting the current strict state reporting requirements. Unfortunately, the four-year debate centered around

Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

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X Missed Opportunities

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proponents asking for sweeping additions — some major and some minor — that soured the deal year after year. This year, provisions sought to grant rulemaking authority to the Department of Health to ban chemicals without legislative oversight.

While AWB didn't support these expansive changes, we worked closely with lawmakers to offer viable solutions. This year, with the help of many legislators, including Sens. Linda Evans Parlette, Mark Schoesler, Doug Ericksen and Bruce Dammeier, as well as Reps. Joe Fitzgibbon, Matt Shea and Shelly Short, we were able to find a compromise path forward. The final version of ESHB 2545 banned several flame retardants, retained legislative oversight over the debate on chemicals in commerce and requires the inclusion of peer-reviewed science as the state's regulatory agencies develop recommendations for additional action in the future.

HB 2547 ★ MANDATING NEW REGULATIONS FOR SYNTHETIC TURF MATERIALS

Failed/AWB Opposed

Rep. Gerry Pollet, D-Seattle, introduced House Bill 2547, which sought to regulate synthetic turf field materials through various new regulations on manufacturers, installers and operators of turf that contain used tires. While the legislation did not pass, AWB and employers tracked it with interest. As with many chemical- or recycling-related policies, the business community is often concerned with onerous state-by-state rules that create a patchwork of regulations for manufacturers that businesses struggle to follow. If passed, HB 2547 would have required manufacturers to demonstrate that their turf is "safe" to the Department of Ecology, including providing proprietary information not required in other states. Additional provisions would have required safety warning signs at

fields and a report by the Department of Health on the safety of synthetic turf. In testimony, stakeholders pointed out concerns with the duplicative work being conducted by many states, as well as federal efforts already leading the way to ensure safety of materials.

WATER RESOURCES

SSB 6179 ★ WATER BANKING

Passed/AWB Supported

Substitute Senate Bill 6179, sponsored by Sen. Jim Honeyford, R-Sunnyside, requires the Department of Ecology (DOE) to provide additional information on its website, including fees charged for mitigation, areas where DOE issues permits on water rights associated with water bank mitigation, the process used to obtain the permit, and amount of water made available. SSB 6179 passed the Senate 47-1 and the House 94-3.

ESSB 6513 ★ RESERVATIONS OF WATER IN WRIAs 18 AND 45

Passed/AWB Supported

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6513, sponsored by Sen. Judy Warnick, R-Moses Lake, requires the Department of Ecology to act on some water rights applications in Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 18 and 45. ESSB 6513 passed the Senate by a vote of 48-0 and the House by a vote of 93-4.

ESB 6589 ★ WATER STORAGE STUDY

Passed/AWB Supported

Engrossed Senate Bill 6589, sponsored by Sen. Barbara Bailey, R-Oak Harbor, requires the Department of Ecology (DOE) and other stakeholders to conduct a study on the feasibility of providing enough water storage to recharge the Skagit River basin to provide water to permitted exempt wells year-round.



Sen. Steve Hobbs, D-Lake Stevens, and Sen. Linda Evans Parlette, R-Wenatchee.

DOE must report the study results to the Legislature by Dec. 1, 2016. ESB 6589 passed the House 96-1 and the Senate 49-0.

HB 2856 ★
OFFICE OF CHEHALIS RIVER
BASIN FLOOD RISK REDUCTION
 Passed/AWB Supported

House Bill 2856, sponsored by Rep. Richard DeBolt, R-Chehalis, authorizes the creation of the Office of Chehalis Basin under the Department of Ecology. The office will implement strategies and administer funding to reduce flooding, damage, and restore aquatic species in the Chehalis River Basin. The bill also creates a seven-member board to oversee the office. HB 2856 passed the Senate 46-2 and the House 91-5.

LAND USE

2SHB 1278 ★
BUILDING ENERGY DISCLOSURE
 Failed/AWB Opposed

AWB opposed Second Substitute House Bill 1278, sponsored by Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon, D-Burien, concerning building energy use disclosure requirements. The bill would have required certain building owners to disclose energy usage, cost data, and benchmark performance to the Department of Commerce. The bill also authorized financial penalties against building owners who fail to comply with certain energy performance requirements. 2SHB 1278 was strongly opposed by the business community when it was originally introduced in 2015, and sponsors attempted

to revive the bill with a floor vote this year. Once again, AWB opposed the bill and it died in the House Rules Committee.

SHB 2841/ESSB 6525 X
BUILDING CODE
COUNCIL REFORM
 Failed/AWB Supported

Substitute House Bill 2841, sponsored by Rep. Tana Senn, D-Mercer Island, and Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6525, sponsored by Sen. Jan Angel, R-Port Orchard, would have clarified the role of the State Building Code Council (SBCC). The bill would have clearly established the SBCC as an agency under the Department of Enterprise Services and required that SBCC members continuously represent the private sector, and the public sector, to which they were appointed during their entire term of service. The bill would have also created a legislative taskforce to review and make recommendations for future process improvements. While House and Senate leaders expressed the need to reform the State Building Code Council, they could not agree on the fee the council imposes on building permits. The current fee is \$4.50 per building permit. Lawmakers in the House proposed a temporary increase of \$1 on residential building permits and \$5.50 on non-residential building permits, with both expiring in 2018. Senate leaders did not believe there was justification to support the temporary fee increase without additional reforms. SHB 2841 and ESSB 6525 were volleyed between each chamber several times but lawmakers failed to find consensus.

SB 6527 X
SEPA REFORM
 Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Senate Bill 6527, sponsored by Sen. Sharon Brown, R-Kennewick, incentivizing trade and economic development through state environmental

Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

X Missed Opportunities

(Environment, continued)

policy reviews. The bill would have allowed federal environmental reviews to count toward some SEPA obligations, and require completion of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) within 30 days of publication of either a categorical exclusion determination, a finding of no significant impact, or a final EIS. The bill had a public hearing in the Senate Trade and Economic Development Committee, but did not come up for a vote.

HB 2468/ESSB 6334 X GMA RAIL USES

Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported House Bill 2468, sponsored by Rep. Liz Pike, R-Camas, and Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6334, sponsored by Sen. Don Benton, R-Vancouver, concerning rail dependent uses for purposes of the Growth Management Act (GMA) and related development regulations. The bill defines “freight rail dependent uses” and “short line railroad” in the GMA and requires comprehensive plans to allow freight rail dependent uses in rural areas. The bill also expands areas where development around short line railroads and freight rail dependent uses can occur. HB 2468 received a public hearing in the House Local Government Committee but did not come up for a vote. The Senate passed ESSB 6334 by a vote of 34-15, but the bill died in the House.

SB 6287 X HYDRAULIC PERMIT APPROVAL PERMITS

Failed/AWB Supported

Senate Bill 6287, sponsored by Sen. Jim Honeyford, R-Sunnyside, would have clarified the definition of hydraulic project in relation to the hydraulic project approval (HPA) permits. In response to the Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (WDFW) request for an attorney general’s opinion on HPA’s, Sen. Honeyford introduced SB 6287 to limit HPA jurisdiction to construction or performance of work at or below the ordinary high water line. SB 6287 did not pass but a public hearing allowed a robust discussion from many in the business community who think WDFW officials went beyond their authority when requiring an HPA permit. [WB](#)

Health Care

SHERI D. NELSON: Health Care

Despite the short 60-day session, legislators filled the health care committee calendar with a daunting number of proposed bills. Positioning for the upcoming campaign season was evident as much of the legislation offered no real or effective reforms and merely offered a placeholder for a committee discussion rather than actual solutions or innovations to improve and advance health care policy in Washington state.



Sheri Nelson is AWB’s government affairs director for health care.

In addition to the sheer volume of health care bills proposed early in the session, there was also a catastrophic miscalculation in budget forecasting by the state Health Care Authority (HCA). The HCA revealed the huge shortfall in January during a Senate Ways & Means meeting and the frustration from committee members on both sides of the aisle was notable. This budget mishap had immediate impacts on the supplemental budget and had the potential to adversely affect many Washingtonians who receive their health insurance through the state HCA. The agency under-forecasted their operational costs to the tune of over \$190 million this year. The bulk of the supplemental budget request was driven by increased Medicaid expenses that were not accurately predicted, yet there were additional costs piling onto the budget woes of the HCA. Savings of \$4 million expected from Gov. Jay Inslee’s Healthcare Innovation Plan/Healthier Washington went unrealized, and settlement costs to former HCA employees further skewed their projections. We expect further discrepancies in their budget forecast after a recent federal judge ruling mandating the HCA to provide Hepatitis C treatments, which costs nearly \$100,000 per Medicaid enrollee. The HCA had limited previous treatments for this illness to keep their cost down. The HCA states this ruling will add to their pharmaceutical costs threefold, or an annual pharmaceutical budget cost of up to \$3 billion a year. AWB expects this and any additional issues with health care costs to be part of the debate again when the Legislature reconvenes next January.

AWB will continue to work on expanding innovation in health care to meet the needs of employers and employees while keeping a close eye on cost-drivers such as new and expanded mandates.



Rep. Joe Schmick, R-Colfax, is the ranking Republican on the House Health Care & Wellness Committee.

2ESHB 2340 ✕ WASHINGTON STATE HEALTH INSURANCE POOL (WSHIP)

Failed/AWB Supported

The Washington State Health Insurance Pool (WSHIP) is the high risk insurance pool created in 1987 to provide coverage for those individuals who are unable to obtain comprehensive health care coverage or Medicare supplemental coverage. The participants covered under WSHIP have very complex medical needs and despite the intent of the ACA to extend access, their medical conditions are not covered under Medicare. Due to the complexity of these conditions and without regular medical surveillance, many of these participants will end up in emergency care and add to the growing cost of the overall health care system.

Funding for the WSHIP pool comes from a variety of sources including non-profit groups, but one of the leading funding sources is an assessment on individual health care plans. AWB pressed to have the funding mechanism reevaluated so businesses and individuals who pay for their own insurance do not bear the brunt of this additional assessment. This legislation, sponsored by Rep. Joe Schmick, R-Colfax, would have extended the pool for only one year in order to review and explore alternative funding solutions, along with an overall evaluation of the entire pool. Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2340 went through several revisions. The final version would have allowed new enrollees and eliminated critical reviews of the overall program, which AWB could not support. There are solutions to this

issue, yet the legislation died in the Rules Committee with the current funding mechanism – billing individual health plans – still in place and the pool closing in December 2017.

ESHB 2450 ★ CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITALS

Passed/AWB Supported

Critical Access Hospitals (CAH) are a vital part of the state's health care system, particularly in rural regions where a major hospital could be hours away. As such, there are 39 hospitals in Washington that are certified as CAHs. These are hospitals with 25 beds or less that are generally located in rural areas. They must deliver continuous emergency department services and they may not have an average length of stay of more

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than 96 hours per patient. This bill, sponsored by Rep. Steve Tharinger, D-Dungeness, allows rural hospitals that have been certified as CAH to participate in the Washington Rural Health Access Preservation pilot project without relinquishing their ability to return to their previous payment and licensing status as a CAH. We also supported the refinements made through Rep. Shelly Short's, R-Addy, amendment which refined the legislation to include goals for the pilots, optional participation by hospitals, and progress reports. This is yet another way to deliver life-saving care in ways that build on successful health care models, like CAHs. The bill received unanimous support in the House and Senate.

ESHB 2458 ★ PRESCRIPTION DRUG DONATION PROGRAM

Passed/AWB Supported

Patient costs continue to be a discussion in the Legislature and among Washingtonians. Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2458, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Parker, R-Spokane, offers another innovative way to offset the out-of-pocket costs of prescription medication. The measure, which takes effect Jan. 1, 2017, creates a program to allow individuals to donate unused prescription drugs that meet certain quality standards to a pharmacy for redistribution to patients at no cost. The bill passed the House and Senate unanimously and was signed by the governor March 29.

SSB 6519 ★ TELEMEDICINE

Passed/AWB Supported

Continued progress was made to further expand access and define telemedicine services this session with Substitute Senate Bill 6519, sponsored



Sen. Randi Becker, R-Eatonville, chairs the Senate Health Care Committee. Sen. Bruce Dammeier (left), R-Puyallup, is vice chair. Sen. Annette Cleveland (right), D-Vancouver, is the ranking Democrat on the committee.

by Sen. Randi Becker, R-Eatonville. This legislation allows for more specialty care in a broader scope of sites, including home sites, and creates a collaborative with the University of Washington to refine the services and set up criteria. Telemedicine is especially critical for people who live in rural areas, when traveling is difficult for the patient and residents living in a location that doesn't have in-person access to the specialty doctor required for their full medical treatment. This bill is a reflection of positive reforms that can happen within our state health care system.

SSB 6569 ★ PATIENT OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS

Passed/AWB Supported

Sponsored by Sen. Annette Cleveland, D-Vancouver, AWB supported Substitute

Senate Bill 6569. It sets up a much-needed task force to evaluate factors contributing to out-of-pocket costs for patients, which is a consistent concern of AWB members. It passed the House and Senate with strong bipartisan support and was sent to the governor for signature. Unfortunately, it was one of the 27 bills he vetoed March 10 as punishment for lawmakers failing to pass a supplemental budget within the 60-day regular session. However, the legislation was rescued in the 20-day special session when the House and Senate voted to override the governor's veto, as they did for the 26 other bills. The bill was left to become law without the governor's signature and took effect June 28. [WB](#)

Infrastructure

MICHAEL ENNIS: TRANSPORTATION, AVIATION

Headlining transportation actions during the 2016 legislative session were three key issues: the Interstate 405 express toll lanes, the Senate rejection of Transportation Secretary Lynn Peterson, and the supplemental transportation budget.

In response to a citizen's petition with more than 30,000 signatures opposing the express toll lanes, Rep. Mark Harmsworth, R-Mill Creek, and Sen. Andy Hill, R-Redmond, proposed legislation that would have restricted tolls to just one lane, and open the lane to all users during nights and weekends.

While the bills did not pass, they added fuel to the mounting public opposition against the Department of Transportation's long-term plan for I-405, and ultimately pressured Washington State Transportation Commission officials and the Legislature to adopt a suite of changes, which include funding two shoulder projects to reduce congestion, restriping, and opening the toll lanes during nights, weekends, and holidays.

Then, in a dramatic Friday afternoon floor debate, Senate leaders rejected Lynn Peterson's confirmation as the governor's appointee leading the Washington State Department of Transportation. Democrats quickly called the move a "political ambush," but citing mismanagement and an overall lack of confidence, the Senate ultimately ousted Peterson three years after her initial appointment.

Finally, in the remaining days, legislators were able to put their differences aside and adopt a statewide supplemental transportation budget.

Overall, the transportation budget represents \$8.6 billion in spending, with about \$500 million in higher-than-expected revenues, which legislators used to fund wage increases for State Patrol troopers, fish passage barriers, and two road projects on I-405. More importantly, the budget maintains the commitments to the 2015 statewide revenue package, which was the business community's top priority heading into the legislative session.

AWB was also successful in helping pass legislation to simplify and cap aircraft registration fees, and allow leased vehicles to qualify for the state's alternative fuel incentive program for commercial vehicles.

SHB 2413 ★ AVIATION REGISTRATION FAIRNESS

Passed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Substitute House Bill 2413, sponsored by Rep. Tom Dent, R-Moses Lake, concerning aircraft registration simplification and fairness. The bill limits the penalty on late payments for annual aircraft registration fees to \$100 on accounts that are 60 days or more past due. The bill also clarifies some registration

requirements. SHB 2413 was a priority for AWB's Aviation Task Force. It passed the Senate by a vote of 45-1, and unanimously in the House.

SHB 2884 ★ ALTERNATIVE FUEL LEASED VEHICLES

Passed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Substitute House Bill 2884, sponsored by Rep. Judy Clibborn, D-Mercer Island, modifying the business

and occupation tax and public utility tax credits for alternative fuel commercial vehicles by expanding the eligibility to leased vehicles. AWB drafted the original program last year to encourage businesses with large commercial fleets to convert to alternative fuels. Known as the Clean Fuel Vehicle Incentive Act, the goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through incentives rather than mandates. Entering the 2016 session, SHB 2884 was priority legislation for AWB and it passed both chambers unanimously.



Rep. Judy Clibborn, D-Mercer Island, chair of the House Transportation Committee, speaks during the dedication of the new 520 floating bridge in April.

ESHB 2524 ★
**SUPPLEMENTAL
 TRANSPORTATION BUDGET**

Passed/AWB Supported

AWB supported Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2524, sponsored by Rep. Judy Clibborn, D-Mercer Island, making supplemental transportation appropriations for the 2015-2017 biennium. Overall, the transportation budget represents \$8.6 billion in spending, with \$507 million in higher-than-expected revenues. The budget maintains the commitments to the 2015 statewide revenue package, funds wage increases for State Patrol troopers, adds \$113 million for fish passage barriers, and funds two new road projects on I-405: an auxiliary lane northbound between SR 520 and NE 70th, and a hard shoulder running northbound between SR 527 and I-5. AWB supported the supplemental

transportation budget and it passed the House by a vote of 86-10, and the Senate 44-5.

2ESHB 2778 ★
EXPANDING EV TAX EXEMPTION
 Passed/AWB Supported

Second Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2778, sponsored by Rep. Jake Fey, D-Tacoma, modifies retail sales and use tax exemption criteria for certain clean alternative fuel vehicles. The bill increases the price cap for qualifying vehicles to \$42,500 of the MSRP, and limits the sales tax exemption to the first \$32,000 of the selling price. The bill also requires the Department of Licensing to terminate the program two months after 7,500 vehicles have received the sales tax exemption, or by June 30, 2019. 2ESHB 2778 passed the House by a vote of 66-29 and the Senate by a vote of 28-15

HB 2312/SSB 6152 X
**MODIFYING THE OPERATION
 OF THE INTERSTATE 405
 EXPRESS TOLL LANES**

Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported House Bill 2312 and Substitute Senate Bill 6152, sponsored by Rep. Mark Harmsworth, R-Mill Creek, and Sen. Andy Hill, R-Redmond, modifying the operation of the Interstate 405 express toll lanes. The bills would have opened the express toll lanes for all users on nights, weekends, and holidays, and authorized the Department of Transportation to operate only one toll lane in each direction. The bills also would have prohibited expanding the toll lanes on I-405 south of Bellevue. HB 2312 and SSB 6152 received ample attention but ultimately did not pass. In response, the Washington Transportation Commission did open the toll lanes to all drivers on weekends. [WB](#)

Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

X Missed Opportunities

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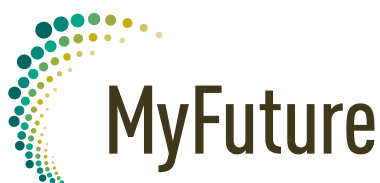
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Taxation

ERIC LOHNES: TAX AND FISCAL POLICY

The 2016 legislative session was a supplemental budget year marked by spirited debate about budget principles and Washington's tax structure. The role of tax incentives, and how to prioritize spending in the face of the looming K-12 funding implications resulting from the state Supreme Court's McCleary decision, received specific focus. Gov. Jay Inslee started the debate with his initial budget release in December, proposing to raise revenue and end tax incentives in order to fund new and expanded government programs. The House Democrats followed with their own proposal to raise taxes, close tax incentives, and leave very little in the Rainy Day Fund. The Senate Majority Coalition Caucus held the line on several AWB priorities including the importance of upholding the requirements of the four-year balanced budget act, the appropriate use of the Rainy Day Fund, and refusing to rely on new taxes to balance the budget. Sen. John Braun, R-Centralia, played a key role in budget discussions this year, and Reps. Kristine Lytton, D-Anacortes, and Terry Nealey, R-Dayton, played vital roles in the House, shepherding several AWB priority bills to the governor's desk. Finally, there was a lot of discussion about tax preference "clawbacks" — or going back and removing previously approved tax preferences — as a way to balance the House budget plan. While the bills to accomplish this effort failed to pass in either chamber, this issue is expected to remain prominent in 2017 as lawmakers continue to grapple with K-12 education funding requirements.

2ESHB 2376 ★
**SUPPLEMENTAL
 OPERATING BUDGET**
 Passed/AWB Supported

A 2016 compromise supplemental budget was reached after yet another special session of the Legislature. The final budget addressed caseload changes, wildfire costs

and some additional spending on mental health. As passed by the Legislature, the spending plan left \$1.28 billion in the state's reserve account. Here is the legislative budget breakdown:



Sen. Andy Hill, R-Redmond, chair of the Senate Ways & Means Committee, speaks to Sen. Curtis King, R-Yakima, chair of the Senate Transportation Committee.

- Increases Near General Fund and Opportunity Pathways spending by a net of \$191 million from the 2015-17 enacted spending level of \$38.2 billion. This budget reflects \$203 million in maintenance level changes for caseload and other adjustments based on current law requirements offset by approximately \$13 million in net policy level decreases.
- Appropriates \$190 million from the Budget Stabilization Account for wildfire costs accrued last summer in 2015.
- Assumes additional budget-driven revenues, including \$46 million in the 2015-17 biennium is based on the Department of Revenue using its existing statutory authority to facilitate

Bill considered as part of
 AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for
 Washington businesses

✗ Missed Opportunities

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the collection of taxes on royalties.

- No new or increased taxes.
- No tax preferences/incentives closed.
- As passed by the Legislature, it met the four-year balanced budget requirement, however the governor's line-item vetoes threw the four-year budget out of balance.

Gov. Jay Inslee vetoed a number of sections in the budget. While these vetoes left the current budget in balance, they resulted in an imbalance in the extended four-year budget.

ESHB 2988 ★ BUDGET STABILIZATION ACCOUNT

Passed/AWB Supported

One of the central pieces throughout the 2016 budget discussion focused on the appropriate use of the Budget Stabilization Account. The account, commonly referred to as the "Rainy Day Fund," was established in the state constitution in 2007. These funds can only be used in the event of a declared emergency, an economic downturn, or by a supermajority (three-fifths) vote of the House and Senate. AWB supported limited use of the funds for the purpose of covering costs associated with the historic 2015 wildfires, staving off earlier proposals that would have distributed the funds to various policy additions. The final version of Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2988 exclusively funded fire suppression costs and left a responsible level of reserve in the account.

ESHB 2540/SB 6412 ★ ANNUAL TAX SURVEYS AND REPORTS

Passed/AWB Supported

AWB strongly supported Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2540, sponsored by Rep. Terry Nealey, R-Dayton. According to the underlying law, a taxpayer who qualifies for an economic development-related tax preference is subject to

a penalty of 100 percent of the tax preference claimed if they fail to submit the required survey or report. ESHB 2540 takes the penalty from the unreasonably high level of 100 percent down to 35 percent for the first time a taxpayer is assessed a penalty for failing to submit the survey or report, with an additional 15 percent penalty for failure to submit future surveys or reports for the same tax preference. This was a priority piece of legislation for AWB.

HB 2565 ★ LOCAL SALES & USE TAX CHANGES

Passed/AWB Supported

House Bill 2565 has been a longstanding legislative objective for AWB, reducing the number of times local sales and use tax can be changed from four times a year to three times a year. Sponsored by Rep. Brandon Vick, R-Felida, the bill passed this year with unanimous votes in both the House and Senate. Under HB 2565, local changes can only take place in January, April, and July. Previously changes could also take place in October. This bill represents a small but important step toward reducing the administrative burden on businesses, particularly small businesses, in Washington state.

EHB 2959 ★ BUSINESS TAX AND LICENSES

Passed/AWB Supported

The Chair of the House Finance Committee, Rep. Kristine Lytton, D-Anacortes, prime sponsored Engrossed House Bill 2959. AWB strongly supported this policy, advancing it as a legislative objective. EHB 2959 establishes a Department of Revenue directed task force composed of representatives from cities and business to evaluate and recommend policy options to continue simplifying the administration of local business taxes and licensing. Navigating the labyrinth of the various

local business and occupation tax rates and licensing requirements has proven a difficult struggle for many employers. This task force will work to assemble meaningful policy options to make the process less cumbersome on businesses in the future.

SB 5449

TAX COURT X

Failed/AWB Supported

Senate Bill 5449, sponsored by Sen. John Braun, R-Centralia, would have eliminated the Board of Tax Appeals and transferred the duties to a new division in the Court of Appeals. The bill would have improved fairness for taxpayers, promoted due process and improved our state's ranking from the Council on State Taxation from a C+ to an A-. A top priority for AWB is to provide an independent process for appealing tax assessments while allowing taxpayers to appeal without prepayment requirements. Now that DOR has clarified that they do not conduct independent reviews, this case is more important than ever. AWB will be back in strong support of this concept in 2017.

HB 2638 ★

AEROSPACE TAX INCENTIVES

Failed/AWB Opposed

The House Finance Committee heard testimony on House Bill 2638, sponsored by Rep. June Robinson, D-Everett. It attempted to amend the tax incentive agreement reached in 2013 by requiring aerospace manufacturers, and Boeing specifically, to maintain a certain number of jobs in the state. AWB President Kris Johnson, along with several members representing local chambers and small businesses across the state, testified against the bill because of the harm it would have on Washington's economy and to the state's ability to recruit new companies.



Sen. John Braun, R-Centralia, Senate deputy majority leader, is vice chair of three committees: Trade & Economic Development, Commerce & Labor, and Ways & Means.

HB 2638 sent the wrong message; namely, that Washington is a state that doesn't keep its word. The bill was voted on in committee, but failed to pass.

HB 2996 ★

TAX PREFERENCES/ K-12 FUNDING

Failed/AWB Opposed

House Bill 2996, sponsored by Rep. Kristine Lytton, D-Anacortes, was one of a series of bills aimed at closing tax incentives to raise revenue. The House Finance Committee took up HB 2996, titled "investing in a well-qualified and sufficient K-12 public education workforce by narrowing or eliminating tax preferences." The bill received a "do pass" recommendation on a party-line vote, after which it lingered in the House Rules Committee until it eventually ran out of time. Other variations of this theme offered by House Democrats included bills that fell under the so-called "corporate tax accountability" heading, and included bills like House Bill 2992, concerning large private airplane taxes;

House Bill 2994, concerning aerospace tax incentives; and House Bill 2479, which would have eliminated a handful of tax incentives. While none of these bills made it past their House of origin this year, we expect the conversation to continue next year as lawmakers work to create a budget that funds the McCleary K-12 education funding obligations.

HB 2879 X

CONSOLIDATING ANNUAL REPORT AND SURVEY

Failed/AWB Supported

House Bill 2879, sponsored by Rep. Terry Nealey, R-Dayton, would have made meaningful progress toward AWB's goal of reducing red tape and paperwork burdens facing employers. Over the last 20 years, the Legislature has required taxpayers to file an annual survey or report in order to qualify for a variety of new economic development-related tax preferences. There are currently 32 economic development-related tax preferences that require one of these filings. By all accounts, both the annual

Bill considered as part of AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for Washington businesses

X Missed Opportunities

survey and report are burdensome, overly complicated, and of questionable value. HB 2879 received a hearing from the House Finance Committee, but ran out of time before it could progress. Consolidating and simplifying the annual survey and report will continue to be a priority for AWB.

SSHB 2839/SB 6454 ★ AIRPLANE REPAIR TAX

Passed/AWB Supported

With the goal of attracting economic activity and job creation in Washington, Rep. Larry Springer, D-Kirkland, sponsored Second Substitute House Bill 2839. Washington is competing with other Pacific Northwest states to attract aircraft repair service centers. This bill creates an exemption from sales and use tax, in the form of a remittance, for all charges for construction of a new building that will be owned or leased by an aircraft maintenance repair operator. The tax incentives in Second Substitute House Bill 2839 allows Washington to successfully compete with other states for the high-wage jobs created by these companies, which have salaries between \$75,000 and \$120,000 a year.

SHB 2938 ★ TRADE CONVENTION TAXES/ NEXUS

Passed/AWB Supported

Rep. Ed Orcutt, R-Kalama, successfully pushed Substitute House Bill 2938, a bill that encourages trade conventions in Washington state by modifying tax provisions related to them. Specifically, the bill allows an out-of-state business to participate in one trade convention in Washington each year without the participation being used as the sole basis to establish nexus for tax purposes. Conventions generate millions of dollars for communities and the state, and this bill secures Washington as a place that welcomes conventions and the economic and fiscal benefits that flow from them.

SHB 2539 ★ REET TAX INHERITANCE

Passed/AWB Supported

Rep. Terry Nealey, R-Dayton, sponsored, and AWB supported, Substitute House Bill 2539 concerning the inheritance exemption for the real estate excise tax. The goal of the bill is to resolve a misinterpretation related to how certain types of property transfers are documented. The conditions required to qualify for the inheritance exemption were clarified to include circumstances where a person is legally entitled to property as a result of a will or inheritance. The passage of this bill will result in a more accurate application of the real estate excise tax. SHB 2539 received unanimous support in the House and Senate.

HB 2809/SB 6355 X RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TAX CREDIT

Failed/AWB Supported

Washington state is currently at a competitive disadvantage for being one of just several states without research and development (R&D) tax incentives. R&D tax credits are an important tool for helping attract, retain, and grow high-tech companies and jobs in our state. The incentives were established in 1994, renewed in 2004, and existed until they were allowed to expire on Jan. 1, 2015. House Bill 2809 and Senate Bill 6355 would have reinstated the R&D incentives on a limited basis for biotechnology, medical device, or environmental technology related R&D. Both bills had bipartisan support in their respective chambers, but failed to pass out of their fiscal committees. Expect this issue to return in 2017.

SHB 2977 X TARGETED TAX RELIEF FOR SILICON SMELTERS

Failed/AWB Supported

Substitute House Bill 2977 is a great example of how targeted tax incentives can enhance Washington's communities and

improve the lives of its citizens. Sponsored by Rep. Shelly Short, R-Addy, SHB 2977 arose out of meetings with the governor to identify ways to recruit companies able to create jobs in our most rural, economically depressed communities. Washington's economic recovery has largely been a Puget Sound recovery. There are many parts of the state outside of the Puget Sound where unemployment remains a significant problem. This bill would have encouraged job creation in rural Washington by providing competitive tax incentives. Manufacturing companies can become the cornerstone industries in local economies, creating opportunities for living-wage jobs. At a time when we are concerned about the growing wage gap in this state and in the nation, these types of jobs are a solution. SHB 2977 passed out of the House Finance Committee with broad support, but failed to move in the House Appropriations Committee. AWB looks forward to supporting this bill again in 2017.

SHB 2334/SB 6184 X TAXATION OF MARTIAL ARTS

Failed/AWB Supported

Rep. Cindy Ryu, D-Shoreline, via Substitute House Bill 2334, attempted to fix an overly broad definition of "retail sale" created by legislation passed during the 2015 legislative session. The 2015 measure excluded certain forms of martial arts, but failed to provide a complete list of the various disciplines. SHB 2334 would have fixed this problem by fine-tuning the definition of martial arts and removing martial arts classes, training and events from the definition of "retail sale" except in very limited circumstances. Under SHB 2334, fees to participate in martial arts held at a stand-alone martial arts facility or most other venues would not be subject to retail sales tax, but would be subject to business and occupation tax under the Service and Other Business Activities classification.

HB 2542 X FILM INDUSTRY TAX CREDITS

Failed/AWB Supported

House Bill 2542, sponsored by Rep. Marcus Riccelli, D-Spokane, sought to extend the film industry tax credit, currently set to expire on July 1, 2017, to Dec. 31, 2023 while phasing in an increase to the current cap of \$3.5 million to \$10 million by 2020 and thereafter. The film industry provided detailed information on how the Washington Motion Picture Competitiveness Program has helped revitalize Washington's competitive position as a location for motion picture projects, as well as demonstrating the tangible economic impacts accrued as a result of the tax credit. With the incentive set to expire, 2017 will be a decisive year for the tax credit and the many opportunities the motion picture industry brings to the state.

SHB 2226 X TAX INCENTIVES FOR SPACECRAFT MANUFACTURING

Failed/AWB Supported

Substitute House Bill 2226 provides tax preferences to promote development of the outer space sector in Washington's economy for the purpose of encouraging the migration of high-wage jobs in the state. This bill leverages Washington's vibrant aerospace manufacturing industry and attempts to build upon it in order to create new economic opportunities for the people and businesses of Washington. This bill was put forward by Rep. Jeff Morris, D-Mount Vernon. It moved out of the House Committee on Technology & Economic Development, but stalled in the House Finance Committee.

HB 2830 X DYNAMIC FISCAL NOTES

Failed/AWB Supported

AWB supported a bill sponsored by Rep. Bruce Chandler, R-Granger, which would have improved the state's fiscal note process. Washington uses fiscal notes to estimate the expenditure and revenue impacts of proposed legislation. The current process looks at the impacts over a six-year timeframe — the current biennium and the following two biennia. While the current process is helpful and informative, it can be inaccurate and even misleading at times. For instance, a bill establishing a different tax rate for the specific purpose of wooing a company not currently doing business in Washington would show up as a revenue loss to the state under the current fiscal note process. A dynamic fiscal notes process could account for the fact the company isn't currently conducting business in Washington, and that any activity generated via a lower tax rate would actually increase state revenue. Moving toward dynamic fiscal notes in certain circumstances can greatly improve the accuracy of fiscal analysis and give lawmakers important information to help in the decision making process. The bill received a hearing in the House Appropriations Committee, but failed to gain traction this year.

SB 6665 BROADCASTER TAX

Failed/AWB Neutral

Senate Bill 6665 made a late appearance in the 2016 legislative session. Originally introduced as a title-only bill — which is essentially a bill without content — it was revealed at a Senate Ways and Means Committee hearing on March 11 to deal with tax nexus issues related to national television networks. The question has been raised as to whether national television networks have nexus with Washington, and therefore, owe business and occupation (B&O) tax on their advertising and royalty income. Also



Darcy Kooiker of Ryan LLC and Eric Lohnes, AWB, testify in support of HB 2879.

Bill considered as part of
AWB's voting record

★ Favorable outcome for
Washington businesses

X Missed Opportunities

at issue is the question of what B&O tax classification is appropriate. Proponents of the bill believed it was a fair compromise and reduced the risks of litigation over time. However, a number of questions and disagreements persisted to the end and this complicated issue wasn't able to find final resolution before the end of session.

SB 6668 PENSION MERGER

Failed/AWB Neutral

In order to defray costs associated with an unfunded pension liability in one of the state's older pension plans, Senate Bill 6668 would have merged the assets, liabilities, and membership of Plan 1 of the Law Enforcement Officers' and Firefighters' (LEOFF) Retirement System with Plan 1 of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), and established a funding policy for the merged plan. It also would have provided a one-time, lump-sum defined benefit payment of \$5,000 to all retired LEOFF Plan 1 members, payable on Jan. 3, 2017. Active or "term-vested" members would have received the lump-sum benefit payment, with interest, on their retirement date. The reduction in the TRS Plan 1 employer contribution would result in \$75 million in state General Fund savings in the 2015-17 biennium, with an expected additional savings of \$243.8 million in the 2017-19 biennium. The 25-year savings to the state General Fund is estimated at \$1.5 billion. Initial criticism slowed progress of this bill early on. However, some legislators began to warm to the idea as session advanced. Not adopted by the Legislature, it is currently being reviewed by the Select Committee on Pension Policy, and will be a topic for discussion in 2017.

SJR 8213 X FOUR-YEAR BALANCED BUDGET

Failed/AWB Supported

In 2012, the Legislature enacted a statutory four-year balanced budget provision. This provision requires the Legislature to leave a positive projected ending fund balance

in the state General Fund over a four-year period. It has been an effective tool for reducing fluctuations in state budgeting, minimizing the use of short term fixes, and reducing the number of unfunded future liabilities. However, because this provision is merely in state law, and not in the state Constitution, there are a number of ways to work around it. In order to strengthen the effectiveness of the law, Sen. Andy Hill, R-Redmond, put forward Senate Joint Resolution 8213. SJR 8213 would have taken the current four-year balanced budget law and placed it in the state Constitution. AWB supports this approach and looks forward to working on it again next year.

SJR 8215 X VOTER APPROVAL TO RAISE TAXES

Failed/AWB Supported

Sponsored by Sen. John Braun, R-Centralia, Senate Joint Resolution 8215 cut straight through the middle of a discussion that has been going on in earnest since the passage of Initiative 601 in 1993. I-601 made statutory changes requiring a supermajority vote of both the House and Senate for any

action that raised taxes. Over the years, this concept has continued to play a significant role in the legislative process. In 2013, the statutory supermajority requirement for tax increases was declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court. Since then, the conversation has refocused on making changes to the state constitution. SJR 8215 would amend the state constitution to require referral to the voters for any legislative action that raises taxes unless the action receives a supermajority vote, or the action is temporary and in response to a catastrophic event. AWB continues to support the supermajority approach to raising taxes and SJR 8215 is a commendable approach that represents an improvement to the status quo. WB

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Budget Bills and Documents:
fiscal.wa.gov/BudgetOBillsEnacted.aspx

Interactive Budget Reports:
fiscal.wa.gov/BudgetO.aspx



Rep. Kristine Lytton, D-Anacortes, chairs the House Finance Committee.

Members On The Hill



1. Scott Bolton, PacifiCorp, (left) and Dorothy Rothrock, California Manufacturers & Technology Association, testify about impacts of carbon pricing. **2.** AWB Hill Climbers from the Tri-Cities meet with Rep. Brad Klippert, R-Kennewick. **3.** George Riddell, BigHouse Production, meets with Speaker of the House Frank Chopp, D-Seattle, during the Hill Climb. **4.** Robin Toth, Greater Spokane Incorporated, (right) with Mike Bomar of the Columbia River EDC and Jonathan Smith of the Yakima County Development Association testify on aerospace incentives. **5.** Fran Forgette of TRIDEC (left) with Steve Simmons of the Country Gentleman Restaurant and Shannon Draughon of Greenpoint Technologies testify on aerospace incentives.

Voting Record Overview

SENATE

Annual Percentage of AWB Supported Votes

Dist.	Senator	2015	2016	Lifetime Average	Labor Score*
26	Sen. Angel-R	87%	100%	92%	18%
10	Sen. Bailey-R	93%	100%	93%	13%
6	Sen. Baumgartner-R	100%	92%	93%	11%
2	Sen. Becker-R	93%	100%	94%	12%
17	Sen. Benton-R	87%	92%	88%	26%
3	Sen. Billig-D	29%	62%	46%	99%
20	Sen. Braun-R	93%	92%	95%	5%
8	Sen. Brown-R	93%	100%	96%	8%
36	Sen. Carlyle-D	31%	50%	43%	72%
32	Sen. Chase-D	31%	54%	34%	98%
49	Sen. Cleveland-D	27%	62%	45%	97%
29	Sen. Conway-D	27%	62%	34%	100%
25	Sen. Dammeier-R	93%	100%	93%	14%
7	Sen. Dansel-R	80%	85%	88%	14%
27	Sen. Darneille-D	27%	45%	36%	91%
42	Sen. Ericksen-R	85%	92%	91%	15%
47	Sen. Fain-R	93%	100%	93%	18%
22	Sen. Fraser-D	13%	54%	33%	96%
46	Sen. Frockt-D	20%	46%	48%	90%
48	Sen. Habib-D	33%	50%	41%	97%
24	Sen. Hargrove-D	47%	69%	53%	69%
11	Sen. Hasegawa-D	13%	54%	29%	99%
16	Sen. Hewitt-R	93%	100%	95%	11%
45	Sen. Hill-R	80%	100%	90%	15%
44	Sen. Hobbs-D	67%	85%	63%	64%

Dist.	Senator	2015	2016	Lifetime Average	Labor Score*
15	Sen. Honeyford-R	93%	100%	95%	8%
37	Sen. Jayapal-D	8%	42%	25%	100%
33	Sen. Keiser-D	33%	54%	35%	95%
14	Sen. King-R	93%	100%	95%	15%
21	Sen. Liias-D	40%	62%	43%	96%
41	Sen. Litzow-R	87%	100%	90%	19%
1	Sen. McAuliffe-D	7%	54%	35%	91%
38	Sen. McCoy-D	27%	46%	36%	94%
30	Sen. Miloscia-R	80%	92%	86%	84%
5	Sen. Mullet-D	53%	92%	69%	69%
34	Sen. Nelson-D	20%	62%	37%	96%
28	Sen. O'Ban-R	100%	100%	97%	18%
4	Sen. Padden-R	79%	92%	87%	8%
12	Sen. Evans Parlette-R	93%	92%	96%	14%
39	Sen. Pearson-R	80%	85%	90%	16%
43	Sen. Pedersen-D	29%	62%	40%	79%
40	Sen. Ranker-D	0%	69%	42%	94%
18	Sen. Rivers-R	100%	100%	94%	15%
31	Sen. Roach-R	73%	92%	84%	38%
23	Sen. Rolfes-D	17%	77%	45%	90%
9	Sen. Schoesler-R	93%	100%	93%	12%
35	Sen. Sheldon-D	93%	92%	88%	27%
19	Sen. Takko-D	46%	69%	49%	80%
13	Sen. Warnick-R	93%	92%	93%	12%

*Source: WA State Labor Council

GOVERNOR INSLEE



Bill	Description	AWB Position	Gov.'s Action
2376	Supplemental Operating Budget	Oppose	Partial Veto*
2540	Tax Reporting	Support	Signed
2545	Flame Retardants	Support	Signed
2565	Sales and Use Tax Changes	Support	Signed
2959	Business Tax and Licensing Simplification	Support	Signed
6194	Public Charter Schools	Support	Took No Action
6195	Education Funding	Support	Signed
6220	Economic Development	Support	Vetoed*
6455	Teacher Recruitment	Support	Signed

2016 RECORD



67%

* No Veto Requested

The 2016 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 2015 and from their lifetime in the Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, A-McB
Annual Percentage of AWB Supported Votes

Dist.	Representative	2015	2016	Lifetime Average	Labor Score*
23	Rep. Appleton-D	31%	46%	36%	99%
2	Rep. Barkis-R	NA	89%	89%	20%
11	Rep. Bergquist-D	23%	46%	35%	100%
19	Rep. Blake-D	38%	46%	47%	90%
42	Rep. Buys-R	92%	85%	91%	11%
26	Rep. Caldier-R	85%	85%	85%	24%
15	Rep. Chandler-R	85%	85%	92%	10%
43	Rep. Chopp-D	38%	46%	38%	90%
41	Rep. Clibborn-D	38%	54%	44%	82%
34	Rep. Cody-D	33%	46%	35%	95%
12	Rep. Condotta-R	85%	85%	90%	13%
20	Rep. DeBolt-R	92%	92%	91%	15%
13	Rep. Dent-R	92%	85%	89%	10%
44	Rep. Dunshee-D	15%	46%	36%	92%
9	Rep. Dye-R	83%	92%	88%	10%
46	Rep. Farrell-D	31%	46%	37%	100%
27	Rep. Fey-D	31%	46%	39%	100%
34	Rep. Fitzgibbon-D	23%	46%	40%	99%
36	Rep. Frame-D	NA	46%	46%	100%
45	Rep. Goodman-D	15%	46%	35%	96%
33	Rep. Gregerson-D	31%	46%	35%	97%
35	Rep. Griffey-R	85%	77%	81%	10%
8	Rep. Haler-R	92%	77%	90%	24%
23	Rep. Hansen-D	17%	46%	37%	98%
47	Rep. Hargrove-R	85%	92%	88%	14%
44	Rep. Harmsworth-R	85%	77%	81%	14%
17	Rep. Harris-R	85%	85%	81%	27%
12	Rep. Hawkins-R	85%	92%	88%	17%
10	Rep. Hayes-R	85%	85%	91%	22%
30	Rep. Hickel-R	NA	77%	77%	45%
6	Rep. Holy-R	92%	85%	90%	17%
11	Rep. Hudgins-D	38%	46%	36%	95%
22	Rep. Hunt-D	31%	50%	35%	98%
31	Rep. Hurst-D	69%	54%	61%	72%
27	Rep. Jinkins-D	23%	46%	40%	89%
14	Rep. Johnson-R	85%	92%	91%	16%
32	Rep. Kagi-D	38%	54%	38%	90%
28	Rep. Kilduff-D	31%	46%	39%	100%
29	Rep. Kirby-D	38%	38%	36%	98%
8	Rep. Klippert-R	85%	85%	91%	12%
30	Rep. Kochmar-R	92%	77%	86%	37%
7	Rep. Kretz-R	91%	85%	92%	12%
39	Rep. Kristiansen-R	88%	85%	91%	11%
48	Rep. Kuderer-D	NA	46%	46%	100%
40	Rep. Lytton-D	38%	54%	45%	99%
35	Rep. MacEwen-R	92%	73%	87%	18%
5	Rep. Magendanz-R	92%	100%	92%	12%
13	Rep. Manweller-R	85%	92%	89%	18%
48	Rep. McBride-D	38%	38%	38%	100%

*Source:
WA State Labor Council

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, McC-Z
Annual Percentage of AWB Supported Votes

Dist.	Representative	2015	2016	Lifetime Average	Labor Score*
14	Rep. McCabe-R	92%	92%	92%	24%
4	Rep. McCaslin-R	92%	85%	89%	10%
49	Rep. Moeller-R	31%	46%	40%	91%
40	Rep. Morris-D	33%	54%	45%	81%
1	Rep. Moscoso-D	38%	46%	41%	100%
28	Rep. Muri-R	100%	85%	90%	29%
16	Rep. Nealey-R	92%	92%	93%	12%
20	Rep. Orcutt-R	92%	77%	92%	13%
3	Rep. Ormsby-D	31%	46%	33%	99%
21	Rep. Ortiz-Self-D	23%	46%	33%	100%
33	Rep. Orwall-D	38%	50%	41%	96%
6	Rep. Parker-R	85%	92%	88%	13%
21	Rep. Peterson-D	31%	46%	39%	100%
37	Rep. Pettigrew-D	38%	54%	40%	89%
18	Rep. Pike-R	92%	85%	88%	10%
46	Rep. Pollet-D	23%	46%	36%	100%
22	Rep. Reykdal-D	23%	46%	39%	99%
3	Rep. Riccelli-D	31%	46%	37%	98%
38	Rep. Robinson-D	38%	46%	35%	100%
5	Rep. Rodne-R	100%	92%	90%	16%
19	Rep. Rossetti -D	NA	46%	46%	100%
32	Rep. Ryu-D	23%	46%	35%	100%
37	Rep. Tomiko Santos-D	17%	46%	40%	95%
29	Rep. Sawyer-D	23%	50%	36%	98%
9	Rep. Schmick-R	85%	92%	93%	12%
39	Rep. Scott-R	85%	73%	78%	10%
38	Rep. Sells-D	31%	46%	36%	100%
41	Rep. Senn-D	38%	46%	38%	97%
4	Rep. Shea-R	85%	85%	82%	12%
7	Rep. Short-R	92%	85%	91%	11%
10	Rep. Smith-R	85%	85%	90%	17%
45	Rep. Springer-D	38%	54%	46%	78%
25	Rep. Stambaugh-R	92%	77%	85%	33%
1	Rep. Stanford-D	23%	46%	39%	100%
31	Rep. Stokesbary-R	92%	92%	92%	24%
47	Rep. Sullivan-D	38%	54%	42%	86%
36	Rep. Tarleton-D	38%	46%	39%	100%
15	Rep. Taylor-R	69%	77%	81%	10%
24	Rep. Tharinger-D	38%	46%	45%	91%
24	Rep. Van De Wege-D	31%	46%	39%	88%
42	Rep. Van Werven-R	92%	85%	89%	10%
18	Rep. Vick-R	92%	100%	95%	10%
43	Rep. Walkinshaw-D	23%	46%	35%	100%
16	Rep. Walsh-R	85%	77%	87%	29%
2	Rep. Wilcox-R	92%	92%	94%	14%
17	Rep. Wilson-R	85%	85%	85%	14%
49	Rep. Wylie-D	31%	46%	40%	91%
26	Rep. Young-R	85%	77%	80%	23%
25	Rep. Zeiger-R	100%	85%	90%	36%

*Source:
WA State Labor Council

SENATE

Legislative Voting Record

ALL POLICY

				Federal Economic Dev. Funds 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Public Non-Common Schools Final Passage as Amended by the House	Basic Education Obligations 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Prof. Educator Workforce Final Passage as Amended by the House	Pregnancy Accommodation 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Industrial Insurance Workers 3rd Reading & Final Passage
BILL NUMBER				SB 6220	E2SSB 6194	E2SSB 6195	E2SSB 6455	ESSB 6149	ESB 6321
VOTE COUNT				48-0-0-1	26-23-0-0	26-23-0-0	49-0-0-0	49-0-0-0	29-20-0-0
AWB'S POSITION				S	S	S	S	S	S
DISTRICT	SENATOR	2016	LIFETIME AVERAGE	ECON. DEV.	EDU. & WORKFORCE	EMPLOYMENT LAW			
26	Sen. Jan Angel-R	100%	92%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Sen. Barbara Bailey-R	100%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Sen. Michael Baumgartner-R	92%	93%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2	Sen. Randi Becker-R	100%	94%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17	Sen. Don Benton-R	92%	88%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3	Sen. Andy Billig-D	62%	46%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20	Sen. John Braun-R	92%	95%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Sen. Sharon Brown-R	100%	96%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Sen. Reuven Carlyle-D	50%	43%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32	Sen. Maralyn Chase-D	54%	34%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
49	Sen. Annette Cleveland-D	62%	45%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
29	Sen. Steve Conway-D	62%	34%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
25	Sen. Bruce Dammeier-R	100%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Sen. Brian Dansel-R	85%	88%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27	Sen. Jeannie Darneille-D	45%	36%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
42	Sen. Doug Ericksen-R	92%	91%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
47	Sen. Joe Fain-R	100%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22	Sen. Karen Fraser-D	54%	33%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
46	Sen. David Frockt-D	46%	48%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
48	Sen. Cyrus Habib-D	50%	41%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
24	Sen. Jim Hargrove-D	69%	53%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11	Sen. Bob Hasegawa-D	54%	29%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
16	Sen. Mike Hewitt-R	100%	95%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
45	Sen. Andy Hill-R	100%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44	Sen. Steve Hobbs-D	85%	63%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15	Sen. Jim Honeyford-R	100%	95%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37	Sen. Pramila Jayapal-D	42%	25%	A	N	N	Y	Y	N
33	Sen. Karen Keiser-D	54%	35%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
14	Sen. Curtis King-R	100%	95%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	Sen. Marko Liias-D	62%	43%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
41	Sen. Steve Litzow-R	100%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Sen. Rosemary McAuliffe-D	54%	35%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
38	Sen. John McCoy-D	46%	36%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
30	Sen. Mark Miloscia-R	92%	86%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Sen. Mark Mullet-D	92%	69%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34	Sen. Sharon Nelson-D	62%	37%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
28	Sen. Steve O'Ban-R	100%	97%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Sen. Mike Padden-R	92%	87%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12	Sen. Linda Evans Parlette-R	92%	96%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
39	Sen. Kirk Pearson-R	85%	90%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
43	Sen. Jamie Pedersen-D	62%	40%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
40	Sen. Kevin Ranker-D	69%	42%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
18	Sen. Ann Rivers-R	100%	94%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31	Sen. Pam Roach-R	92%	84%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23	Sen. Christine Rolfes-D	77%	45%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9	Sen. Mark Schoesler-R	100%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	Sen. Tim Sheldon-D	92%	88%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19	Sen. Dean Takko-D	69%	49%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13	Sen. Judy Warnick-R	92%	93%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

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

A: Absent E: Excused

SENATE (continued)

Legislative Voting Record

ALL POLICY

				Flame Retardant Chemicals 3rd Reading & Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	State Building Code Council 3rd Reading & Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	State Building Code Council 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Annual Tax Surveys & Reports 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Local Sales & Use Tax Changes 3rd Reading & Final Passage	Business Tax & Licenses 3rd Reading & Final Passage as Amended by the Senate	Operating Sup. Budget 2016 3rd Reading & Final Passage
BILL NUMBER				ESHB 2545	SHB 2841	ESSB 6525	ESHB 2540	HB 2565	EHB 2959	ESSB 6246
VOTE COUNT				48-0-1-0	32-17-0-0	30-19-0-0	47-0-2-0	47-0-2-0	43-6-0-0	25-22-2-0
AWB'S POSITION				S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DISTRICT	SENATOR	2016	LIFETIME AVERAGE	ENVIRONMENT	LAND USE		TAX & FISCAL POLICY			
26	Sen. Jan Angel-R	100%	92%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Sen. Barbara Bailey-R	100%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Sen. Michael Baumgartner-R	92%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Sen. Randi Becker-R	100%	94%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17	Sen. Don Benton-R	92%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	E
3	Sen. Andy Billig-D	62%	46%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20	Sen. John Braun-R	92%	95%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	Sen. Sharon Brown-R	100%	96%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Sen. Reuven Carlyle-D	50%	43%	E	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
32	Sen. Maralyn Chase-D	54%	34%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
49	Sen. Annette Cleveland-D	62%	45%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
29	Sen. Steve Conway-D	62%	34%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
25	Sen. Bruce Dammeier-R	100%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Sen. Brian Dansel-R	85%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27	Sen. Jeannie Darnelle-D	45%	36%	Y	N	N	E	E	Y	N
42	Sen. Doug Ericksen-R	92%	91%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
47	Sen. Joe Fain-R	100%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22	Sen. Karen Fraser-D	54%	33%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
46	Sen. David Frockt-D	46%	48%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
48	Sen. Cyrus Habib-D	50%	41%	Y	Y	N	E	E	N	E
24	Sen. Jim Hargrove-D	69%	53%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11	Sen. Bob Hasegawa-D	54%	29%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16	Sen. Mike Hewitt-R	100%	95%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
45	Sen. Andy Hill-R	100%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44	Sen. Steve Hobbs-D	85%	63%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15	Sen. Jim Honeyford-R	100%	95%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37	Sen. Pramila Jayapal-D	42%	25%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
33	Sen. Karen Keiser-D	54%	35%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14	Sen. Curtis King-R	100%	95%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	Sen. Marko Lias-D	62%	43%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
41	Sen. Steve Litzow-R	100%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Sen. Rosemary McAuliffe-D	54%	35%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
38	Sen. John McCoy-D	46%	36%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
30	Sen. Mark Miloscia-R	92%	86%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Sen. Mark Mullet-D	92%	69%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34	Sen. Sharon Nelson-D	62%	37%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
28	Sen. Steve O'Ban-R	100%	97%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Sen. Mike Padden-R	92%	87%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12	Sen. Linda Evans Parlette-R	92%	96%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39	Sen. Kirk Pearson-R	85%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43	Sen. Jamie Pedersen-D	62%	40%	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
40	Sen. Kevin Ranker-D	69%	42%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
18	Sen. Ann Rivers-R	100%	94%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31	Sen. Pam Roach-R	92%	84%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23	Sen. Christine Rolfes-D	77%	45%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9	Sen. Mark Schoesler-R	100%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	Sen. Tim Sheldon-D	92%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19	Sen. Dean Takko-D	69%	49%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13	Sen. Judy Warnick-R	92%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

HOUSE OF REPS.
A-McB

Legislative Voting Record
ALL POLICY

				Federal Economic Dev. Funds Final Passage	Public Non-Common Schools Final Passage as Amended by the House	Basic Education Obligations Final Passage	Prof. Educator Workforce Final Passage as Amended by the House	Biometric Identifiers Final Passage	Equal Pay and Opportunities 605 Short Striker
BILL NUMBER				SB 6220	E2SSB 6194	E2SSB 6195	E2SSB 6455	2ESHB 1094	ESHB 1646
VOTE COUNT				97-0-1-0	58-39-1-0	66-32-1-0	96-2-0-0	87-10-0-0	47-50-0-0
AWB'S POSITION				S	S	S	S	O	S
DISTRICT	SENATOR	2016	LIFETIME AVERAGE	ECON. DEV.	EDUCATION & WORKFORCE TRAINING			EMPLOYMENT LAW	
23	Rep. Sherry Appleton-D	46%	36%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2	Rep. Andrew Barkis-R	89%	89%	Y	Y	N	Y		
11	Rep. Steve Bergquist-D	46%	35%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19	Rep. Brian Blake-D	46%	47%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
42	Rep. Vincent Buys-R	85%	91%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
26	Rep. Michelle Caldier-R	85%	85%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15	Rep. Bruce Chandler-R	85%	92%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43	Rep. Frank Chopp-D	46%	38%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
41	Rep. Judy Clibborn-D	54%	44%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34	Rep. Eileen Cody-D	46%	35%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12	Rep. Cary Condotta-R	85%	90%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20	Rep. Richard DeBolt-R	92%	91%	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13	Rep. Tom Dent-R	85%	89%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
44	Rep. Hans Dunshee-D	46%	36%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9	Rep. Mary Dye-R	92%	88%	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
46	Rep. Jessyn Farrell-D	46%	37%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27	Rep. Jake Fey-D	46%	39%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
34	Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon-D	46%	40%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
36	Rep. Noel Frame-D	46%	46%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
45	Rep. Roger Goodman-D	46%	35%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
33	Rep. Mia Gregerson-D	46%	35%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
35	Rep. Dan Griffey-R	77%	81%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Rep. Larry Haler-R	77%	90%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23	Rep. Drew Hansen-D	46%	37%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
47	Rep. Mark Hargrove-R	92%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44	Rep. Mark Harmsworth-R	77%	81%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17	Rep. Paul Harris-R	85%	81%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12	Rep. Brad Hawkins-R	92%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Rep. Dave Hayes-R	85%	91%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30	Rep. Teri Hicckel-R	77%	77%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Rep. Jeff Holy-R	85%	90%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11	Rep. Zack Hudgins-D	46%	36%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22	Rep. Sam Hunt-D	50%	35%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
31	Rep. Christopher Hurst-D	54%	61%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27	Rep. Laurie Jinkins-D	46%	40%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14	Rep. Norm Johnson-R	92%	91%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32	Rep. Ruth Kagi-D	54%	38%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28	Rep. Christine Kilduff-D	46%	39%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
29	Rep. Steve Kirby-D	38%	36%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8	Rep. Brad Klippert-R	85%	91%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30	Rep. Linda Kochmar-R	77%	86%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Rep. Joel Kretz-R	85%	92%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
39	Rep. Dan Kristiansen-R	85%	91%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
48	Rep. Patty Kuderer-D	46%	46%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
40	Rep. Kristine Lytton-D	54%	45%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35	Rep. Drew MacEwen-R	73%	87%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5	Rep. Chad Magendanz-R	100%	92%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13	Rep. Matt Manweller-R	92%	89%	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
48	Rep. Joan McBride-D	38%	38%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N

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

A: Absent E: Excused

HOUSE OF REPS.
A-McB (continued)

Legislative Voting Record
ALL POLICY

				Occup. Disease Presumptions Final Passage	Pregnancy Accommodations Final Passage as Amended by the House	Flame Retardant Chemicals 721 Short Pg 1 Ln 2	Operating Sup. Budget 2016 Final Passage	Annual Tax Surveys & Reports Final Passage	Local Sales & Use Tax Changes Final Passage	Business Tax & Licenses Final Passage
BILL NUMBER				HB 2806	ESSB 6149	ESHB 2545	2ESHB 2376	ESHB 2540	HB 2565	EHB 2959
VOTE COUNT				62-35-0-0	56-41-1-0	46-51-0-0	50-47-1-0	99-0-0-0	98-0-1-0	94-4-1-0
AWB'S POSITION				O	O	S	O	S	S	S
DISTRICT	SENATOR	2016	LIFETIME AVERAGE	EMPLOYMENT LAW	ENVIRONMENT	TAX & FISCAL POLICY				
23	Rep. Sherry Appleton-D	46%	36%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Rep. Andrew Barkis-R	89%	89%		N		N	Y	Y	Y
11	Rep. Steve Bergquist-D	46%	35%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19	Rep. Brian Blake-D	46%	47%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
42	Rep. Vincent Buys-R	85%	91%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
26	Rep. Michelle Calder-R	85%	85%	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15	Rep. Bruce Chandler-R	85%	92%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43	Rep. Frank Chopp-D	46%	38%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41	Rep. Judy Clibborn-D	54%	44%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34	Rep. Eileen Cody-D	46%	35%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12	Rep. Cary Condotta-R	85%	90%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20	Rep. Richard DeBolt-R	92%	91%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13	Rep. Tom Dent-R	85%	89%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
44	Rep. Hans Dunshee-D	46%	36%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	Rep. Mary Dye-R	92%	88%	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
46	Rep. Jessyn Farrell-D	46%	37%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27	Rep. Jake Fey-D	46%	39%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34	Rep. Joe Fitzgibbon-D	46%	40%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Rep. Noel Frame-D	46%	46%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
45	Rep. Roger Goodman-D	46%	35%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
33	Rep. Mia Gregerson-D	46%	35%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	Rep. Dan Griffey-R	77%	81%	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8	Rep. Larry Haler-R	77%	90%	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23	Rep. Drew Hansen-D	46%	37%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
47	Rep. Mark Hargrove-R	92%	88%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
44	Rep. Mark Harmsworth-R	77%	81%	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17	Rep. Paul Harris-R	85%	81%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12	Rep. Brad Hawkins-R	92%	88%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10	Rep. Dave Hayes-R	85%	91%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30	Rep. Teri Hickel-R	77%	77%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6	Rep. Jeff Holy-R	85%	90%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11	Rep. Zack Hudgins-D	46%	36%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22	Rep. Sam Hunt-D	50%	35%	Y	Y	N	E	Y	Y	Y
31	Rep. Christopher Hurst-D	54%	61%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27	Rep. Laurie Jinkins-D	46%	40%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	Rep. Norm Johnson-R	92%	91%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32	Rep. Ruth Kagi-D	54%	38%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28	Rep. Christine Kilduff-D	46%	39%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29	Rep. Steve Kirby-D	38%	36%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8	Rep. Brad Klippert-R	85%	91%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30	Rep. Linda Kochmar-R	77%	86%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7	Rep. Joel Kretz-R	85%	92%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
39	Rep. Dan Kristiansen-R	85%	91%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
48	Rep. Patty Kuderer-D	46%	46%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
40	Rep. Kristine Lytton-D	54%	45%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	Rep. Drew MacEwen-R	73%	87%	Y	N	Y	N	Y	E	E
5	Rep. Chad Magendanz-R	100%	92%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13	Rep. Matt Manweller-R	92%	89%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
48	Rep. Joan McBride-D	38%	38%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N

HOUSE OF REPS. McC-Z

Legislative Voting Record

ALL POLICY

				Federal Economic Dev. Funds Final Passage	Public Non-Common Schools Final Passage as Amended by the House	Basic Education Obligations Final Passage	Prof. Educator Workforce Final Passage as Amended by the House	Biometric Identifiers Final Passage	Equal Pay and Opportunities 605 Short Striker
BILL NUMBER				SB 6220	E2SSB 6194	E2SSB 6195	E2SSB 6455	2ESHB 1094	ESHB 1646
VOTE COUNT				97-0-1-0	58-39-1-0	66-32-1-0	96-2-0-0	87-10-0-0	47-50-0-0
AWB'S POSITION				S	S	S	S	O	S
DISTRICT	SENATOR	2016	LIFETIME AVERAGE	ECON. DEV.	EDUCATION & WORKFORCE TRAINING			EMPLOYMENT LAW	
14	Rep. Gina McCabe-R	92%	92%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Rep. Bob McCaslin-R	85%	89%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
49	Rep. Jim Moeller-D	46%	40%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
40	Rep. Jeff Morris-D	54%	45%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1	Rep. Luis Moscoso-D	46%	41%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
28	Rep. Dick Muri-R	85%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16	Rep. Terry Nealey-R	92%	93%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20	Rep. Ed Orcutt-R	77%	92%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3	Rep. Timm Ormsby-D	46%	33%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21	Rep. Lillian Ortiz-Self-D	46%	33%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
33	Rep. Tina Orwall-D	50%	41%	Y	E	Y	Y	Y	N
6	Rep. Kevin Parker-R	92%	88%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	Rep. Strom Peterson-D	46%	39%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
37	Rep. Eric Pettigrew-D	54%	40%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18	Rep. Liz Pike-R	85%	88%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
46	Rep. Gerry Pollet-D	46%	36%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22	Rep. Chris Reykdal-D	46%	39%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3	Rep. Marcus Riccelli-D	46%	37%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
38	Rep. June Robinson-D	46%	35%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5	Rep. Jay Rodne-R	92%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19	Rep. J.D. Rossetti-D	46%	46%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
32	Rep. Cindy Ryu-D	46%	35%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
37	Rep. Sharon Tomiko Santos-D	46%	40%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
29	Rep. David Sawyer-D	50%	36%	Y	Y	E	Y	N	N
9	Rep. Joe Schmick-R	92%	93%	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
39	Rep. Elizabeth Scott-R	73%	78%	E	Y	N	N	Y	Y
38	Rep. Mike Sells-D	46%	36%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
41	Rep. Tana Senn-D	46%	38%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4	Rep. Matt Shea-R	85%	82%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7	Rep. Shelly Short-R	85%	91%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10	Rep. Norma Smith-R	85%	90%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
45	Rep. Larry Springer-D	54%	46%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25	Rep. Melanie Stambaugh-R	77%	85%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Rep. Derek Stanford-D	46%	39%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
31	Rep. Drew Stokesbary-R	92%	92%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
47	Rep. Pat Sullivan-D	54%	42%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36	Rep. Gael Tarleton-D	46%	39%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15	Rep. David Taylor-R	77%	81%	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24	Rep. Steve Tharinger-D	46%	45%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
24	Rep. Kevin Van De Wege-D	46%	39%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
42	Rep. Luanne Van Werven-R	85%	89%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18	Rep. Brandon Vick-R	100%	95%	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
43	Rep. Brady Walkinshaw-D	46%	35%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16	Rep. Maureen Walsh-R	77%	87%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Rep. J.T. Wilcox-R	92%	94%	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17	Rep. Lynda Wilson-R	85%	85%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
49	Rep. Sharon Wylie-D	46%	40%	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
26	Rep. Jesse Young-R	77%	80%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25	Rep. Hans Zeiger-R	85%	90%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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

A: Absent

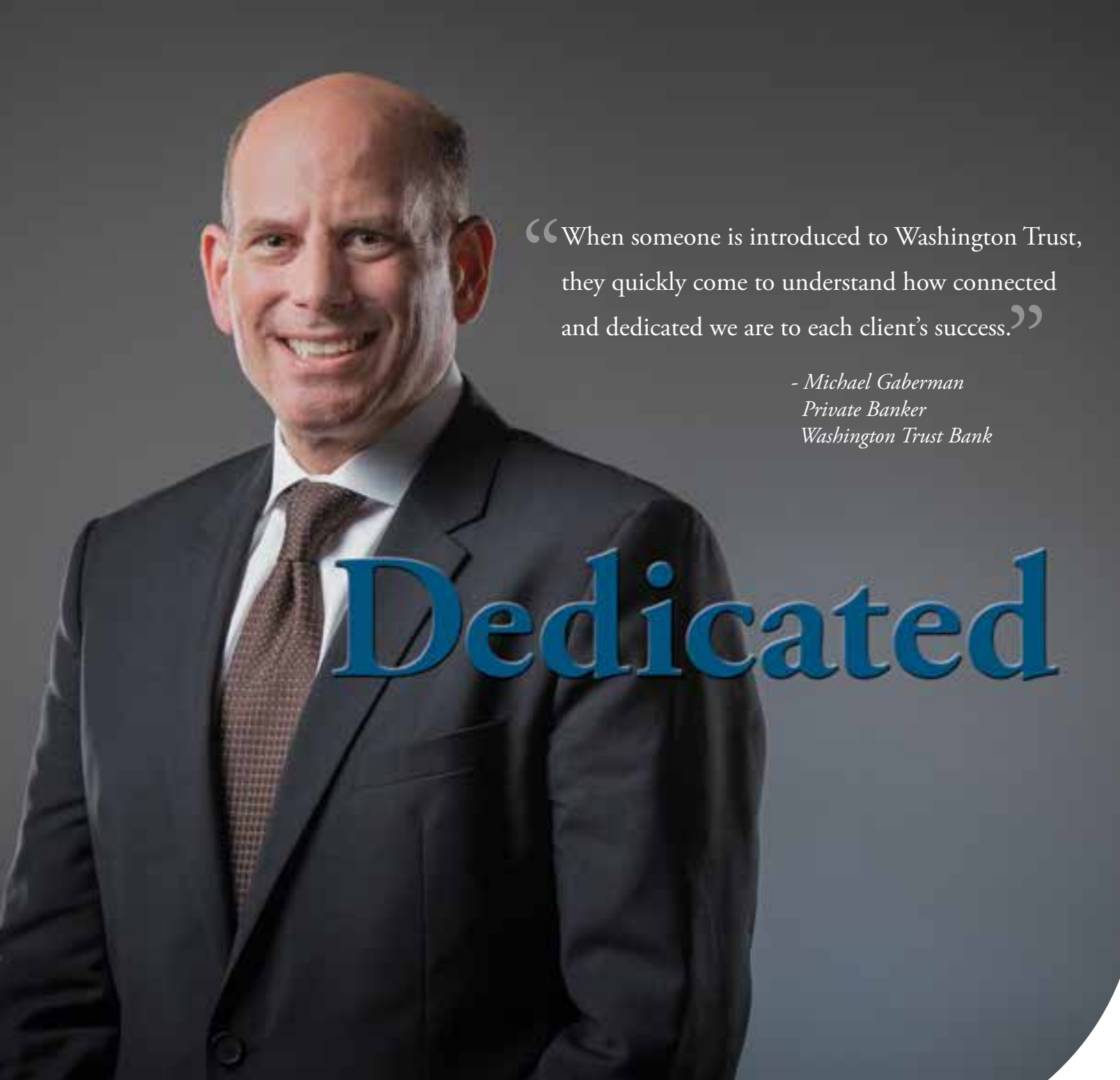
E: Excused

HOUSE OF REPS.
McC-Z (continued)

Legislative Voting Record

ALL POLICY

				Occup. Disease Presumptions Final Passage	Pregnancy Accommodations Final Passage as Amended by the House	Flame Retardant Chemicals 721 Short Pg 1 Ln 2	Operating Sup. Budget 2016 Final Passage	Annual Tax Surveys & Reports Final Passage	Local Sales & Use Tax Changes Final Passage	Business Tax & Licenses Final Passage
BILL NUMBER				HB 2806	ESSB 6149	ESHB 2545	2ESHB 2376	ESHB 2540	HB 2565	EHB 2959
VOTE COUNT				62-35-0-0	56-41-1-0	46-51-0-0	50-47-1-0	99-0-0-0	98-0-1-0	94-4-1-0
AWB'S POSITION				O	O	S	O	S	S	S
DISTRICT	SENATOR	2016	LIFETIME AVERAGE	EMPLOYMENT LAW		ENVIRONMENT	TAX & FISCAL POLICY			
14	Rep. Gina McCabe-R	92%	92%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4	Rep. Bob McCaslin-R	85%	89%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
49	Rep. Jim Moeller-D	46%	40%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
40	Rep. Jeff Morris-D	54%	45%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Rep. Luis Moscoso-D	46%	41%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28	Rep. Dick Muri-R	85%	90%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16	Rep. Terry Nealey-R	92%	93%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20	Rep. Ed Orcutt-R	77%	92%	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3	Rep. Timm Ormsby-D	46%	33%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	Rep. Lillian Ortiz-Self-D	46%	33%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
33	Rep. Tina Orwall-D	50%	41%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Rep. Kevin Parker-R	92%	88%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21	Rep. Strom Peterson-D	46%	39%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37	Rep. Eric Pettigrew-D	54%	40%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18	Rep. Liz Pike-R	85%	88%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
46	Rep. Gerry Pollet-D	46%	36%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22	Rep. Chris Reykdal-D	46%	39%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Rep. Marcus Riccelli-D	46%	37%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
38	Rep. June Robinson-D	46%	35%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Rep. Jay Rodne-R	92%	90%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19	Rep. J.D. Rossetti-D	46%	46%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
32	Rep. Cindy Ryu-D	46%	35%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37	Rep. Sharon Tomiko Santos-D	46%	40%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29	Rep. David Sawyer-D	50%	36%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9	Rep. Joe Schmick-R	92%	93%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
39	Rep. Elizabeth Scott-R	73%	78%	N	E	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38	Rep. Mike Sells-D	46%	36%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41	Rep. Tana Senn-D	46%	38%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4	Rep. Matt Shea-R	85%	82%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7	Rep. Shelly Short-R	85%	91%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10	Rep. Norma Smith-R	85%	90%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
45	Rep. Larry Springer-D	54%	46%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25	Rep. Melanie Stambaugh-R	77%	85%	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1	Rep. Derek Stanford-D	46%	39%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31	Rep. Drew Stokesbary-R	92%	92%	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
47	Rep. Pat Sullivan-D	54%	42%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36	Rep. Gael Tarleton-D	46%	39%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15	Rep. David Taylor-R	77%	81%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24	Rep. Steve Tharinger-D	46%	45%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24	Rep. Kevin Van De Wege-D	46%	39%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
42	Rep. Luanne Van Werven-R	85%	89%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18	Rep. Brandon Vick-R	100%	95%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43	Rep. Brady Walkinshaw-D	46%	35%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16	Rep. Maureen Walsh-R	77%	87%	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2	Rep. J.T. Wilcox-R	92%	94%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17	Rep. Lynda Wilson-R	85%	85%	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
49	Rep. Sharon Wylie-D	46%	40%	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26	Rep. Jesse Young-R	77%	80%	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25	Rep. Hans Zeiger-R	85%	90%	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y



“When someone is introduced to Washington Trust, they quickly come to understand how connected and dedicated we are to each client’s success.”

- Michael Gaberman
Private Banker
Washington Trust Bank

Dedicated

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Our goal is simple: develop a deeper understanding of our clients and how their business works. Then work tirelessly to help their business thrive.

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