

Note: Washington Votes.org, provided by the Washington Policy Center, makes the following information available. Below, you will find organized, somewhat condensed, and reduced from 310 passed bills in Washington State during the 2018 legislative session from <http://washingtonvotes.org/> , <http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx> I added a few personal notes and, occasionally, background information or opinion pieces from other sources. I skimmed 1264 introduced bills and listed those most significant for which all three of 24<sup>th</sup> district reps voted with very few exceptions. I included a few bills that did not pass out of either the Senate or House if they seemed noteworthy.

Susan Shotthafer, 24<sup>th</sup> WA Legislative District

## 2018 Initiative Legislation

Concerning WA legislature's **unconstitutionally attempting to rewrite the people's Initiative 940** and the people's Initiative 940, De-escalation

### 2018 House Bill 3003: Relating to law enforcement

In January 2018, Washington's Secretary of State certified Initiative to the Legislature No. 940. dealing with law enforcement, including training, rendering of first aid, criminal liability standards for using deadly force, and investigations. Under the state constitution, the Legislature may enact the initiative, in which case it becomes law. Alternatively, the Legislature may reject it or take no action, or propose an alternative, in which case the initiative along with any alternative is submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election. This bill would amend the initiative to modify the provisions relating to training, the criminal liability standard for use of deadly force, and independent investigations of deadly force incidents. It would make it easier to bring charges against a law enforcement officer for use of deadly force by removing a "malice" requirement and mandates new programs on de-escalation and mental health training for officers. It also requires the state to reimburse a law enforcement officer for reasonable defense costs when he or she is found not guilty or charges are dismissed by reason of justifiable homicide, justifiable use of deadly force, or self-defense, for actions taken while on duty or otherwise within the scope of his or her authority as a law enforcement officer. The bill was passed before passage of the initiative itself but included a provision declaring it null and void should Initiative 940 fail to be subsequently approved by the legislature.

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/RollCall.aspx?ID=767431>

Senate Initiated Legislation 940: Initiative by the people to the legislature concerning law enforcement. Passed the Senate on March 8, 2018 by a vote of 25-24. on March 8, 2018

This is the Initiative to the Legislature amended by HB 3003. It requires all law enforcement officers in the state receive violence de-escalation training and mental health training. It also establishes the duty of all law enforcement officers to render first aid to preserve the life of persons whom the officer comes into contact with while carrying out official duties, and provides for a good faith standard, to determine whether a law enforcement officer is criminally liable for the use of deadly force. It also requires independent investigations of certain incidents involving a law enforcement officer's use of deadly force.

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx>

House Bill 3003: Relating to law enforcement

Modifies the effective date of the bill by: Delaying the effect until June 8, 2018; and modifying the contingency to 12 include an additional requirement that the bill takes effect only if 13 a referendum on Initiative Measure No. 940 is not certified by the Secretary of State.

Modifies the provisions of the underlying bill so as to amend current law, rather than the law as reflected by Initiative Measure No. 940 (I-940). Incorporates the remaining provisions of I-940 that were not included in the underlying bill. Removes the contingent effective date, and instead makes the bill an alternative to I-940. Requires the Secretary of State to place the bill on the ballot in conjunction with I-940, pursuant to Article II, section 1(a) of the state Constitution.

Passed [25 to 24 in the Senate](#) on March 8, Passed [73 to 25 in the House](#) on March 7

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/2018-HB-3003>

## **Transparency Legislation**

2018 Senate Initiated Legislation 940: Initiative by the people to the legislature: concerning Law Enforcement

Requires law enforcement officers to complete de-escalation training and mental health training. Establishes state policy requiring law enforcement personnel to render first aid.

Modifies the criminal liability standard for law enforcement officers using deadly force.  
? Requires independent investigations of certain incidents involving a law enforcement officer's use of deadly force.

Passed [25 to 24 in the Senate](#) on March 8, Passed [73 to 25 in the House](#) on March 7

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/Legislation.aspx?ID=18114>

**House Initiated Legislation 940: *Initiative by the people to the legislature concerning law enforcement.***

The Initiative to the Legislature was submitted and passed separately by both houses of the Legislature. It was filed with the Secretary of State to become law.

Passed [55 to 43 in the House](#) on March 8, 2018.

Requires law enforcement officers to complete de-escalation training and mental health training. Establishes state policy requiring law enforcement personnel to render first aid. Modifies the criminal liability standard for law enforcement officers using deadly force.

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/RollCall.aspx?ID=767779>

**Senate Bill 6617: *Concerning records disclosure obligations of the legislative branch. Passed the Senate on February 23, 2018 by a vote of 41-7, one member excused. on February 23, 2018***

The bill, as passed, specifies that the state Public Records Act (PRA) would not apply to the Legislature, its houses, members, employees, and agencies. Denial of a legislative records request would only be reviewable by the public records officers of the House or Senate, whose decisions are final and not subject to review by a court. The bill is retroactive, applying to all records requests and lawsuits under the PRA as of the effective date of the act.

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx>

**Senate Bill 6617**

Lawmakers moved this bill from first introduction to final passage in two days without public hearings or committee action. The bill was delivered to the governor, and after nearly a week of public and editorial outcry, Governor Inslee vetoed the bill late Thursday evening. Legislative leaders have indicated that they would not try to override his veto.

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx>

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Passed [41 to 7 in the Senate](#) on February 23, 2018. Passed [83 to 14 in the House](#) on February 23,

### Senate Bill 5991: Increasing transparency of contributions by creating the Washington state DISCLOSE act of 2018. Passed the House on February 28, 2018 by a vote of 53-45. on February 28, 2018

Passed in January by a 32-17 in the Senate, this bill was amended in the House to require certain nonprofit organizations participating in political campaign financing to report to the Public Disclosure Commission on its top contributors and its expenditures to political campaigns or groups. It creates reporting requirements under campaign finance and disclosure laws are for "incidental committees," which are defined as any nonprofit organization, not otherwise reporting as a political committee that makes political contributions or expenditures in political campaigns. Each report must disclose the top 10 largest payments that exceed an aggregate of \$10,000 in a calendar year, and any expenditure of \$50 or more made to an election campaign, political committee, or other incidental committees. In committee testimony on the bill, concerns were expressed that there could be unintended consequences that will require reporting on non-political fundraising. The bill will be returned to the Senate for concurrence action.

Passed [32 to 17 in the Senate](#) on January 17, Passed [53 to 45 in the House](#) on February 28,

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/MyLegislatorsKeyVotes.aspx>

## **Voting Legislation**

### 2018 Senate Bill 6002: Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2018

Creates a state voting rights act to protect the equal opportunity for minority groups to participate in local elections and elect candidates of choice. ? Creates a cause of action and authorizes courts to order appropriate remedies for a violation of the voting rights act, including redistricting within a political subdivision. ? Authorizes local governments to change their election systems to remedy potential violations of the act.

Passed [52 to 46 in the House](#) on February 27 Passed [29 to 20 in the Senate](#) on March 5,

<http://washingtonvotes.org/Legislation.aspx?ID=178959>

**Noteworthy:** Below, see the **numerous** GOP attempts to amend this bill.

<http://washingtonvotes.org/Legislation.aspx?ID=179830>

### House Bill 2595: Concerning procedures in order to automatically register citizens to vote

EFFECT: (1) Requires automatic voter registration services to be offered with applications to change the address on an existing enhanced driver's license or identocard. (2) Requires a response to a verification notice within 45 days for an application to be completed. (3) Removes requirement that the Department of Licensing (DOL) determine that applicants meet constitutional voter eligibility requirements. (4) Clarifies that a person automatically registered to vote at DOL who must respond to a verification notice is not placed on the list of registered voters until the application is complete. **CONTINUES**

Passed [27 to 21 in the Senate](#) on March 6, Passed [50 to 48 in the House](#) on March 7,

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/2018-HB-2595>

### House Bill 1513: Concerning the collection of youth voter registration sign up information

Authorizes a person to sign up to register to vote upon turning 16 years old, but provides that such persons are not registered until the person will be 18 years old before the next election. ? Exempts the information contained in voter sign-up records from public disclosure requirements and from inclusion on the jury source list. ? Provides for a voter sign-up and registration event in high school classes on Temperance and Good Citizenship Day.

Passed [27 to 22 in the Senate](#) on February 28, Passed [52 to 46 in the House](#) on February 12

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/2017-HB-1513>

2018 Senate Bill 6052: Reducing criminal justice expenses by eliminating the death penalty and instead requiring life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole as the sentence for aggravated first degree murder

Passed [26 to 22 in the Senate](#) on February 14, Referred to the House Judiciary Committee on February 16, 2018, **Remained in a committee.**

2018 Senate Bill 6002: Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2018

Authorizes a person to sign up to register to vote upon turning 16 years old, but provides that such persons are not registered until the person will be 18 years old before the next election. ? Exempts the information contained in voter sign-up records from public disclosure requirements and from inclusion on the jury source list. ? Provides for a voter sign-up and registration event in high school classes on Temperance and Good Citizenship Day.

Passed [27 to 22 in the Senate](#) on February 28 in,

<http://www.washingtonvotes.org/2017-HB-1513>