

Bill Number	Title	Sponsor	Description	Position	Committee/ Action	Impact on SBCC	Impact on Stakehold.
<p>SHB 1287</p> <p>2SHB 1287</p> <p>E2SHB 1287</p> <p>The amended version has no impact on the Council</p>	Preparedness for zero emissions transportation future	Ramel, Hackney, Bateman, Fitzgibbon, Berry, Goodman, Santos, Kloba, Macri, Bergquist, Ormsby, Pollet	<p>The EV infrastructure requirements for buildings must exceed the minimum requirements established in 2019 for residential and commercial buildings to the extent necessary to support anticipated levels of ZEV use. The Council must adopt rules to implement these EV infrastructure requirements by July 1, 2024.</p> <p>Amended bill specifies that the rules adopted by the Council may be periodically updated thereafter (after July 1, 2024). The modification does not automatically add policy and/or operational impacts because it does not add new requirements, but gives the SBCC the authority to periodically update the rules pertaining to the EV charging infrastructure.</p>	Neutral – Monitor	<p>H Env & Energy</p> <p>SENATE</p> <p>Mar 6: First reading</p> <p>Mar 18: Public hearing; Environment, Energy & Technology</p> <p>Mar 23: Scheduled for executive session; Committee on Environment, Energy & Technology</p>	No	<u>Uncertain</u>
<p>SHB 1184</p> <p>Companion SB 5087</p> <p>ESHB 1184</p>	On-site nonpotable water systems	Duerr (Prime), Ramel, Dolan, Harris-Talley	<p>Requires the Department of Health to consult and coordinate with SBCC when developing rules related to on-site nonpotable water systems and when developing the building code language. Although it is unclear at this time how the DOH is planning to coordinate with SBCC, the mandates in this bill have potentially big impacts on SBCC normal course of business. The effective date (July 1, 2022) is unrealistic. Cross connection (contamination) is an issue.</p> <p>Clarifies the requirement that calculations made by property owners or permit holders to address runoff from impervious surfaces must reduce the amount of rainwater that is considered stormwater by the amount of rainwater that is treated and reused onsite in conformance with the rules established.</p>	Neutral/ Monitor	<p>H Local Govt</p> <p>SENATE:</p> <p>Mar 2: First reading</p> <p>Mar 10: Public hearing; Committee on Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 18: Executive action; Committee on Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Majority: pass. Minority: without recommendation</p>	Yes	Yes

Bill Number	Title	Sponsor	Description	Position	Committee/ Action	Impact on SBCC	Impact on Stakehold.
SHB 1329 ESHB 1329	Public meeting accessibility and participation Washington state open public meetings act	Wicks, Pollet, Taylor, Ryu, Wylie, Shewmake, Bateman, Lovick, Fey, Morgan, Lekanoff, Harris-Talley, Peterson	Amends and adds new sections to RCW 42.30 (Open Public Meeting Act) pertaining to accessibility and participation	Neutral – Monitor	H Local Government SENATE: Mar 2: First reading Mar 19: Scheduled for public hearing; Committee on State Gov. & Elections Mar 24: Scheduled for executive session; Committee on State Gov. & Elections	No	No

How a Bill Becomes a Law

- A bill may be introduced in either the Senate or House of Representatives by a member.
- It is referred to a committee for a hearing. The committee studies the bill and may hold public hearings on it. It can then pass, reject, or take no action on the bill.
- The committee report on the passed bill is read in open session of the House or Senate, and the bill is then referred to the Rules Committee.
- The Rules Committee can either place the bill on the second reading calendar for debate before the entire body, or take no action.
- At the second reading, a bill is subject to debate and amendment before being placed on the third reading calendar for final passage.
- After passing one house, the bill goes through the same procedure in the other house.
- If amendments are made in the other house, the first house must approve the changes.
- When the bill is accepted in both houses, it is signed by the respective leaders and sent to the governor.
- The governor signs the bill into law or may veto all or part of it. If the governor fails to act on the bill, it may become law without a signature.