2021 Legislative Session Bill Tracking Log State Building Code Council Bills of Interest

Bill Number	Title	Sponsor	Description	Position	Committee/ Action	Impact on SBCC	Impact on Stakehold.
2SHB <u>1050</u> E2SHB <u>1050</u>	Fluorinated gases	Fitzgibbon	Requires the SBCC to solicit input from affected parties prior to adopting rules addressing substitutes, refrigerants, and refrigeration systems or AC systems. Requires the SBCC to adopt rules that allow the use of low-GWP substitutes to the maximum extent practicable, but only if the substitutes do not present a risk to building occupant safety or conflict with the fire code or best practices to reduce fire risk. The SBCC may adopt rules that allow the use of substitutes that are not yet approved by the EPA The amended version has no impact on the Council	Neutral – Monitor	H Env & Energy SENATE: Feb 25: First reading Mar 16: Public hearing; Committee on Environment, Energy & Technology Mar 23: Scheduled for executive session; Committee on Environment, Energy & Technology	No Changes to mechanical code can be done during the standard three year code cycle process.	Major Cost of transitioning to new refrigerants and purchasing new refrigeration systems.
SHB <u>1329</u> <u>ESHB 1329</u>	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: Public hearing; Committee on State Gov. & Elections Mar 24: Scheduled for executive session; Committee on State Gov. & Elections	No	No

Last Updated 03/18/2021

Bill Number	Title	Sponsor	Description	Position	Committee/ Action	Impact on SBCC	Impact on Stakehold.
SHB 1287 2SHB 1287 E2SHB 1287 The amended version has no impact on the Council	Preparedness for zero emissions transportation future	Ramel, Hackney, Bateman, Fitzgibbon, Berry, Goodman, Santos, Kloba, Macri, Bergquist, Ormsby, Pollet	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. 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.	Neutral – Monitor	SENATE Mar 6: First reading Mar 18: Public hearing; Environment, Energy & Technology Mar 23: Scheduled for executive session; Committee on Environment, Energy & Technology	No The date (July 1, 2024) allows SBCC to adopt the rule during the regular code adoption process.	Uncertain
SHB 1184 Companion SB 5087	On-site nonpotable water systems	Duerr (Prime), Ramel, Dolan, Harris- Talley	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. 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	Neutral/ Monitor	H Local Govt SENATE: Mar 2: First reading Mar 10: Public hearing; Committee on Housing & Local Government Mar 18: Executive action; Committee on Housing & Local Government Mar 18: M	Yes Fiscal impact above \$60,000	Yes
			amount of rainwater that is considered stormwater by the amount of rainwater that is treated and reused onsite in conformance with the rules established.		Minority: without recommendation		

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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.