Washington State Legislature Update for the EMC (Nov 2018)

2019 Legislative Session
“The Process” – High Level

Agency Strategic Plans Drive What is Requested for Budgets & Bills

Agency Request Process = Volumes of Requirements for both Budgets & Bills, Developed, Vetted and Submitted to the Governors Office (May – Sep)

Governor’s Budget and Agency Request Bill Decisions (mid-Dec)

Agencies Allowed to Approach Legislature To Sponsor Bills and Advocate for the Only What is on the Governor’s Budget Request

How long do we have? = Long session is 105 Days and the bills need to pass by Day 94 and budget by Day 105

- (7) days a week count as a day during session
- Federal holidays include full calendar of hearings
- Day 40 = **House of Origin** Policy Committee Bill Cutoff
- Day 47 = House of Origin Fiscal Committee Bill Cutoff
- Day 59 = House of Origin Bill Cutoff
- Day 80 = **Opposing House** Policy Committee Bill Cutoff
- Day 86 = Opposing House Fiscal Committee Bill Cutoff
- **Day 94** = Opposing House Bill Cutoff – all bills that are not budget or necessary to implement the budget (NTIB)
- Day 105 = last day of the regular session

Governor has 5 days excluding Sundays to take action on a bill except if passed in the last five days of session
2019 Emergency Management Legislative Priorities

**Emergency Management Policy Bills Priorities**
- Catastrophic Incident Emergency Preparedness Bill (Agency Request)
- Washington Disaster Individual Assistance Bill (Agency Request)
- Governor’s Powers Bill (Agency Drafted – Member Request)
- Continuity of Government Bill to Amend RCW 42.14
- Continuity of Government Bill to send Article II Section 42 Change to Voters

**Emergency Management Operating Budget Requests**
- Enhanced 911/Next Generation
- Catastrophic Preparedness
- Resilient Emergency Communications
- Public Alert and Warning
- Critical Infrastructure
- Hazardous Materials Planning
- Individual Assistance Program
- FirstNet
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Emergency Management Legislation</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Catastrophic Incident Emergency Preparedness Bill (Agency Request)</strong></td>
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<td>- Adds definitions to statute and deletes prohibitions on planning for evacuation for a nuclear attack</td>
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<td>- Requires director to develop, maintain, train and exercise catastrophic incident plans, and programs for alert and warning with education, outreach, response and recovery.</td>
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<td><strong>Washington Disaster Individual Assistance Bill (Agency Request)</strong></td>
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<td>- Provides authority to establish a program for emergency assistance financial grants for events that do not qualify for federal funding.</td>
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<td>- Provides specific authority to use the disaster assistance account for the assistance.</td>
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<td><strong>Governor’s Powers Bill (Agency Drafted Member Request)</strong></td>
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<td>- Extends the Governors authority under emergency proclamations to waive or suspend certain statutory obligations or limitations in the affected areas if strict compliance would present, hinder or delay necessary action for emergency response</td>
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### Emergency Management Legislation

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<th>Continuity of Government (COG) Bills</th>
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<td>- Following catastrophic incidents that result in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption it is important that government services continue.</td>
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<td>- Both the WA State Constitution (Article II, Section 42) and implementing statute RCW 42.14 only provide for COG in the event of enemy attack.</td>
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<td>- The two COG bills amend state statute and send the constitutional change to the voters at the next general election to provide for catastrophic emergencies other than attack.</td>
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<td>- The statutory bill adds contextual definitions to state law and requires a educational program for state and local government</td>
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### Washington Youth Academy Capital Budget Request

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<th>WYA Eastside Campus Pre-Design</th>
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<td>$200,000 for Phase I pre-design got s 36,000 sq.ft. dormitory, offices, classroom library, kitchen and other support areas to be co-located with the Tri-Cites Readiness Center (Richland, WA)</td>
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How a Bill Becomes a Law – Washington State Legislature

#1 Bill Introduction & Sponsorship
- Code Reviser Bill Drafting
- Legislator sponsorship
- Introduced in **House/ Senate or both**
- 1st Reading House/Senate & referral

#2 Committee Study & Hearings
- Committee chair “decides” whether a bill receives a hearing and when
- Committee public hearing
- Committee executive session hearing

#3 Bill Reported “Out of Committee”
- “Do-pass or do not pass” & amendments
- >$50K = Fiscal Committee Referral/Hearing
- Bills <$50K Move to Rules Committee

#4 Rules Committee & Floor Session Voting
- Rules Members Determine Calendar by a Small # Pulls/Member
- Senate Rules = (2) Pull System, Order of Consideration and Floor Calendar
- House Rules =
  - 3rd Reading/debates are on the floor

#5 Opposing House Consideration
- Bill Must Move Through Same Process in the Second/Opposing House
- Bills That do Not Move – Make Cutoff = “Die” for the current session that biennium
- Amendment in the Opposing House Requires Acceptance Vote by House of Origin for that bill (Concurrence Calendar)
- Dispute Calendar -- Disagreements

#6 “Enrolling” & Signing Bills Passed by Both Houses
- Signed by President of Senate
- Signed by Speaker of the House
- Governor’s signature (within 5 days if Leg in session within 20 days if passed in the last 5 days of session or the bill reaches the Governor after adjournment)
- Sec of State - chapter/session law #