47.86.010 through 47.86.020 Repealed. (Effective April 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

47.86.030 Studies, reports—When due. (Effective until April 1, 1994.) The commission shall conduct studies to determine Washington's long-range air transportation policy, including an assessment of intermodal needs, and to assess the impacts of increasing air traffic upon surrounding communities, including an evaluation of noise mitigation and surface transportation impacts at existing facilities, and the potential impact at new or expanded facilities.

The studies shall include, but are not limited to the following:

(1) The feasibility of acquiring the Stampede Pass rail line for use as a utility corridor, intermodal high speed transportation corridor or other transportation uses. The study shall include an examination of the ownership of the Stampede Pass rail line right of way and evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of preserving the Stampede Pass rail line corridor. It shall include interested public and private agencies when conducting the study. The commission shall encourage local communities and the private sector to financially participate in the study. The commission shall make a presentation of the feasibility findings to the legislative transportation committee on or before December 1, 1990.

(2) Recommendations to the legislature on future Washington state air transportation policy, including the expansion of existing and potential air carrier and reliever facilities and the siting of such new facilities, specifically taking into consideration intermodal needs. The commission shall consider the development of wayports in eastern Washington, taking into account similar developments in Japan and Germany, in order to reduce congestion resulting from rapid growth in the Puget Sound region. The commission shall coordinate its study of airport siting policy issues with the efforts of the high-speed ground transportation steering committee.

The commission shall submit findings and recommendations to the legislative transportation committee by December 1, 1993, with completed reports to be presented to the legislative transportation committee on the dates as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) A report on the following work program projects by December 1, 1992:

(a) Evaluation of the importance of air transportation in the economic and social vitality of the state including costs and effects of delay of air capacity expansion;

(b) Air transportation demand, aviation industry trends, and air capacity in Washington through 2020;

(c) A review of the final draft of the Puget Sound air transportation committee's flight plan assessments of air capacity and demand.

(4) A transportation systems planning evaluation of air transportation planning options in Washington by July 1, 1993.

(5) The work program project reports as provided in subsection (3) of this section and the policy recommendations of the commission shall be transmitted to regional transportation planning organizations created pursuant to chapter 47.80 RCW. Each regional transportation planning organization shall consider the commission's project reports and policy recommendations when adopting its regional transportation plan and in its review of local comprehensive plans for consistency with the regional transportation plans.

(6) A review of the environmental, social, and economic costs associated with Washington state's air transportation system. The commission shall review and comment upon the effectiveness and reasonableness of current or planned practices to mitigate the adverse environmental effects of operating, developing, or expanding the state's air transportation system. [1993 1st sp.s. c 23 § 18; 1992 c 190 § 3; 1991 c 231 § 7; 1990 c 298 § 41.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 23: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 28, 1993], except for sections 60 and 61, which shall take effect January 1, 1994." [1993 1st sp.s. c 23 § 65.]

47.86.035 through 47.86.060 Repealed. (Effective April 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

47.86.900 through 47.86.901 Repealed. (Effective April 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Title 48
INSURANCE

Chapters
48.01 Initial provisions.
48.03 Examinations.
48.05 Insurers—General requirements.
48.07 Domestic insurers—Powers.
48.08 Domestic stock insurers.
48.11 Insuring powers.
48.12 Assets and liabilities.
48.13 Investments.
48.14 Fees and taxes.
48.17 Agents, brokers, solicitors, and adjusters.
48.18 The insurance contract.
48.20 Disability insurance.
48.21 Group and blanket disability insurance.
48.22 Casualty insurance.
48.24 Group life and annuities.
48.29 Title insurers.
48.30 Unfair practices and frauds.
48.31 Mergers, rehabilitation, liquidation.
48.31A Regulation of acquisition of control of domestic insurers—Holding company systems.
48.31B Insurer holding company act.
If an individual or an employer purchases coverage for dental services from such a company and the coverage is part of the uniform benefits package designed by the Washington health services commission, the certified health plan covering the individual, employees, or employees and dependents need not provide dental services under the uniform benefits package. A certified health plan may subcontract with such a company to provide any dental services required under the uniform benefits package.

(2) An insurer, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization described in subsection (1) of this section is deemed certified and registered as a certified health plan under RCW 43.72.090 and 48.43.010 for the delivery of coverage for dental services. The Washington health services commission and the commissioner shall adopt standards and procedures to permit, upon request, the prompt certification and registration of such a company. Such a company may offer coverage for dental services supplemental to the uniform benefits package, but the supplemental benefits are not subject to RCW 43.72.100, 43.72.160, and 43.72.170. [1993 c 462 § 51.]


Chapter 48.03
EXAMINATIONS

(1) An insurer, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization that offers coverage for dental services and is in full compliance with all applicable laws under chapter 48.05, 48.44, or 48.46 RCW governing the financial supervision and solvency of such organizations, including but not limited to laws concerning capital and surplus requirements, reserves, deposits, bonds, and indemnities, may provide coverage for dental services to individuals and to employers for the benefit of employees or for the benefit of employees and their dependents, by separate policy, contract, or rider.
opinions, reports of independent certified public accountants, and other criteria as set forth in the examiner's handbook adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and in effect when the commissioner exercises discretion under this section.

(2) As often as the commissioner deems advisable and at least once in five years, the commissioner shall fully examine each rating organization and examining bureau licensed in this state. As often as he or she deems it advisable the commissioner may examine each advisory organization and each joint underwriting or joint reinsurance group, association, or organization.

(3) The commissioner shall in like manner examine each insurer or rating organization applying for authority to do business in this state.

(4) In lieu of making an examination under this chapter, the commissioner may accept a full report of the last recent examination of a nondomestic rating or advisory organization, or joint underwriting or joint reinsurance group, association or organization, as prepared by the insurance supervisory official of the state of domicile or of entry. In lieu of an examination under this chapter of a foreign or alien insurer licensed in this state, the commissioner may accept an examination report on the company as prepared by the insurance department for the company's state of domicile or port-of-entry state until January 1, 1994. Thereafter, an examination report may be accepted only if: (a) That insurance department was at the time of the examination accredited under the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' financial regulation standards and accreditation program; or (b) the examination was performed either under the supervision of an accredited insurance department or with the participation of one or more examiners employed by an accredited state insurance department who, after a review of the examination work papers and report, state under oath that the examination was performed in a manner consistent with the standards and procedures required by their insurance department.

(5) The commissioner may elect to accept and rely on an audit report made by an independent certified public accountant for the insurer in the course of that part of the commissioner's examination covering the same general subject matter as the audit. The commissioner may incorporate the audit report in his or her report of the examination.

(6) For the purposes of completing an examination of any company under this chapter, the commissioner may examine or investigate any managing general agent or any other person, or the business of any managing general agent or other person, insofar as that examination or investigation is, in the sole discretion of the commissioner, necessary or material to the examination of the company. [1993 c 462 § 43; 1982 c 181 § 1; 1979 c 139 § 1; 1947 c 79 § .03.01; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.03.01.]


Severability—1982 c 181: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1982 c 181 § 28.]

48.03.025 Examiners—Scope of examination—Examiners' handbook. Upon determining that an examination should be conducted, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall appoint one or more examiners to perform the examination and instruct them as to the scope of the examination. In conducting the examination, the examiner shall observe those guidelines and procedures set forth in the examiners' handbook adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. The commissioner may also employ such other guidelines or procedures as the commissioner may deem appropriate. [1993 c 462 § 44.]


48.03.040 Examination reports—Consideration by commissioner—Orders—Confidentiality. (1) No later than sixty days after completion of each examination, the commissioner shall make a full written report of each examination made by him or her containing only facts ascertained from the accounts, records, and documents examined and from the sworn testimony of individuals, and such conclusions and recommendations as may reasonably be warranted from such facts.

(2) The report shall be certified by the commissioner or by his or her examiner in charge of the examination, and shall be filed in the commissioner's office subject to subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The commissioner shall furnish a copy of the examination report to the person examined not less than ten days and, unless the time is extended by the commissioner, not more than thirty days prior to the filing of the report for public inspection in the commissioner's office. If such person so requests in writing within such period, the commissioner shall hold a hearing to consider objections of such person to the report as proposed, and shall not so file the report until after such hearing and until after any modifications in the report deemed necessary by the commissioner have been made.

(4) Within thirty days of the end of the period described in subsection (3) of this section, unless extended by order of the commissioner, the commissioner shall consider the report, together with any written submissions or rebuttals and any relevant portions of the examiner's workpapers and enter an order:

(a) Adopting the examination report as filed or with modification or corrections. If the examination report reveals that the company is operating in violation of any law, rule, or order of the commissioner, the commissioner may order the company to take any action the commissioner considers necessary and appropriate to cure that violation;

(b) Rejecting the examination report with directions to the examiners to reopen the examination for purposes of obtaining additional data, documentation, or information, and refiling under this section; or

(c) Calling for an investigatory hearing with no less than twenty days' notice to the company for purposes of obtaining additional documentation, data, information, and testimony.

(5) All orders entered under subsection (4) of this section must be accompanied by findings and conclusions resulting from the commissioner's consideration and review of the examination report, relevant examiner workpapers, and any written submissions or rebuttals. Such an order is considered a final administrative decision and may be
appealed under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW, and must be served upon the company by certified mail, together with a copy of the adopted examination report. A copy of the adopted examination report must be sent by certified mail to each director at the director's residence address.

(6)(a) Upon the adoption of the examination report under subsection (4) of this section, the commissioner shall continue to hold the content of the examination report as private and confidential information for a period of five days except that the order may be disclosed to the person examined. Thereafter, the commissioner may open the report for public inspection so long as no court of competent jurisdiction has stayed its publication.

(b) Nothing in this title prohibits the commissioner from disclosing the content of an examination report, preliminary examination report or results, or any matter relating thereto, to the insurance department of any other state or country, or to law enforcement officials of this or any other state or agency of the federal government at any time, so long as the agency or office receiving the report or matters relating thereto agrees in writing to hold it confidential and in a manner consistent with this chapter.

(c) If the commissioner determines that regulatory action is appropriate as a result of any examination, he or she may initiate any proceedings or actions as provided by law.

(d) Nothing contained in this section requires the commissioner to disclose any information or records that would indicate or show the existence or content of any investigation or activity of a criminal justice agency. [1993 c 462 § 45; 1965 ex.s. c 70 § 1; 1947 c 79 § .03.04; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.03.04.]


48.03.050 Reports withheld. The commissioner may withhold from public inspection any examination or investigation report for so long as he or she deems it advisable, subject to RCW 48.32.080. [1993 c 462 § 46; 1947 c 79 § .03.05; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.03.05.]


48.03.060 Examination expense (as amended by 1993 c 281). (1) Examinations within this state of any insurer domiciled or having its home offices in this state, other than a title insurer, made by the commissioner or his or her examiners and employees shall, except as to fees, mileage, and expense incurred as to witnesses, be at the expense of the state.

(2) Every other examination, whatever, or any part of the examination of any person domiciled or having its home offices in this state requiring travel and services outside this state, shall be made by the commissioner or by examiners designated by him and shall be at the expense of the person examined; but a domestic insurer shall not be liable for the compensation of examiners employed by the commissioner for such services outside this state.

(3) The person examined and liable therefor shall reimburse the state upon presentation of an itemized statement thereof, for the actual travel expenses of the commissioner's examiners, their reasonable living expense schedule for zone examiners, or the salary schedule established by the commissioner's examiners and employees shall, except as to fees, mileage, and expense incurred as to witnesses, be at the expense of the state.

(4) Every other examination, whatever, or any part of the examination of any person domiciled or having its home offices in this state requiring travel and services outside this state, shall be made by the commissioner or by examiners designated by him and shall be at the expense of the person examined; but a domestic insurer shall not be liable for the compensation of examiners employed by the commissioner for such services outside this state.

(5) The commissioner or his or her examiners may retain attorneys, appraisers, independent actuaries, independent certified public accountants, or other professionals and specialists as examiners, the cost of which shall be borne by the person who is the subject of the examination, except as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(6)(a) Upon the adoption of the examination report and expense schedule established by the office of financial management, whichever is higher. Domestic title insurer shall pay the examination expense and costs to the commissioner as itemized and billed by him or her.

(b) A grantor of a mortgage or similar instrument on the property of an insurer, or any director, manager, or officer of such insurer, or any person directly or indirectly, has a conflict of interest or is affiliated with the commissioner or his or her examiners and employees shall, except as to fees, mileage, and expense incurred as to witnesses, be at the expense of the state.

(c) An investment owner in shares of regulated diversified investment companies; or

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

48.03.060 Examination expense (as amended by 1993 c 462). (1) Examinations within this state of any insurer domiciled or having its home offices in this state, other than a title insurer, made by the commissioner or his or her examiners and employees shall, except as to fees, mileage, and expense incurred as to witnesses, be at the expense of the state.

(2) Every other examination, whatever, or any part of the examination of any person domiciled or having its home offices in this state requiring travel and services outside this state, shall be made by the commissioner or by examiners designated by him and shall be at the expense of the person examined; but a domestic insurer shall not be liable for the compensation of examiners employed by the commissioner for such services outside this state.

(3) When making an examination under this chapter, the commissioner may retain attorneys, appraisers, independent actuaries, independent certified public accountants, or other professionals and specialists as examiners, the cost of which shall be borne by the person who is the subject of the examination, except as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The person examined and liable therefor shall reimburse the state upon presentation of an itemized statement thereof, for the actual travel expenses of the commissioner's examiners, their reasonable living expense schedule for zone examiners, or the salary schedule established by the commissioner.

(5) Nothing contained in this chapter limits the commissioner's authority to terminate or suspend any examination in order to pursue other legal or regulatory action under the insurance laws of this state. Findings of fact and conclusions made pursuant to any examination are prima facie evidence in any legal or regulatory action. [1993 c 462 § 47; 1981 c 339 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 35 § 1; 1947 c 79 § .03.06; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.03.06.]

Reviser's note: RCW 48.03.060 was amended twice during the 1993 legislative session, each without reference to the other. For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025(1).


48.03.065 Appointments by commissioner—Examiners—Exceptions. (1) No examiner may be appointed by the commissioner if the examiner, either directly or indirectly, has a conflict of interest or is affiliated with the management of or owns a pecuniary interest in a person subject to examination under this chapter. This section does not automatically preclude an examiner from being:

(a) A policyholder or claimant under an insurance policy;

(b) A grantor of a mortgage or similar instrument on the examiner's residence to a regulated entity if done under customary terms and in the ordinary course of business;

(c) An investment owner in shares of regulated diversified investment companies; or

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 667]
(d) A settlor or beneficiary of a blind trust into which any otherwise impermissible holdings have been placed.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the commissioner may retain from time to time, on an individual basis, qualified actuaries, certified public accountants, or other similar individuals who are independently practicing their professions, even though those persons may from time to time be similarly employed or retained by persons subject to examination under this chapter. [1993 c 462 § 48.]


48.03.075 Legal protection for commissioner, authorized representatives, and examiners—Good faith—Attorneys' fees—Payment by commissioner.

(1) No cause of action may arise nor may any liability be imposed against the commissioner, the commissioner's authorized representatives, or an examiner appointed by the commissioner for statements made or conduct performed in good faith while carrying out this chapter.

(2) No cause of action may arise nor may any liability be imposed against any person for the act of communicating or delivering information or data to the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative or examiner pursuant to an examination made under this chapter, if that act of communication or delivery was performed in good faith and without fraudulent intent or the intent to deceive.

(3) This section does not modify a privilege or immunity previously enjoyed by a person identified in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) A person identified in subsection (1) of this section is entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs if he or she is the prevailing party in a civil cause of action for libel, slander, or any other tort arising out of activities in carrying out this chapter and the party bringing the action was not substantially justified in doing so. For purposes of this section a proceeding is "substantially justified" if it had a reasonable basis in law or fact at the time that it was initiated.

(5) If a claim is made or threatened of the sort described in subsection (1) of this section, the commissioner shall provide or pay for the defense of himself or herself, the examiner or representative, and shall pay a judgment or settlement, until it is determined that the person did not act in good faith or did act with fraudulent intent or the intent to deceive.

(6) The immunity, indemnification, and other protections under this section are in addition to those now or hereafter existing under other law. [1993 c 462 § 49.]


Chapter 48.05

INSURERS—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Sections
48.05.300 Credit disallowed for reinsurance ceded to an insurer—Exceptions.
48.05.340 Capital and surplus requirements—Commissioner may require additional amounts.
48.05.410 Health care practitioner risk management training.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 668]
basic surplus, and special surplus that were in effect immediately before July 1, 1991, apply to any completed application for a certificate of authority from a foreign or alien insurer that is on file with the commissioner on July 1, 1991.

(4) The commissioner may, by rule, require insurers to maintain additional capital and surplus based upon the type, volume, and nature of insurance business transacted consistent with the methods then adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners for determining the appropriate amount of additional capital and surplus to be required. In the absence of an applicable rule, the commissioner may, after a hearing or with the consent of the insurer, require an insurer to have and maintain a larger amount of capital or surplus than prescribed under this section or the rules under this section, based upon the volume and kinds of insurance transacted by the insurer and on the principles of risk-based capital as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. This subsection applies only to insurers authorized to write life insurance, disability insurance, or both. [1993 c 462 § 50; 1991 sp.s. c 5 § 1; 1982 c 181 § 3; 1980 c 135 § 1; 1967 c 150 § 5; 1963 c 195 § 7.]


Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 5: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1991.” [1991 sp.s. c 5 § 3.]

Severability—1982 c 181: See note following RCW 48.03.010.

48.05.410 Health care practitioner risk management training. Effective July 1, 1994, each health care provider, facility, or health maintenance organization that self-insures for liability risks related to medical malpractice and employs physicians or other independent health care practitioners in Washington state shall condition each physician’s and practitioner’s liability coverage by that entity upon that physician’s or practitioner’s participation in risk management training offered by the provider, facility, or health maintenance organization to its employees. The risk management training shall provide information related to avoiding adverse health outcomes resulting from substandard practice and minimizing damages associated with those adverse health outcomes that do occur. For purposes of this section, “independent health care practitioner” means those health care practitioner licensing classifications designated by the department of health in rule pursuant to RCW 18.130.330. [1993 c 492 § 414.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Chapter 48.07
DOMESTIC INSURERS—POWERS

Sections
48.07.090 Repealed.

48.07.090 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.
Chapter 48.12
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

48.12.160 Credit for reinsurance. (1) Any insurance company organized under the laws of this state may take credit as an asset or as a deduction from loss or claim, unearned premium, or life policy or contract reserves on risks ceded to a reinsurer to the extent reinsured by an insurer or insurers holding a certificate of authority to transact that kind of business in this state. The credit on ceded risks reinsured by any insurer which is not authorized to transact business in this state may be taken:

(a) Where the reinsurer is a group of unincorporated underwriters, and the group maintains a trust fund in a United States bank that is determined by the national association of insurance commissioners to meet credit standards for issuing letters of credit in connection with reinsurance, which trust fund must be in an amount equal to the group’s liabilities attributable to business written in the United States, and in addition, the group shall maintain a trusteed surplus of which one hundred million dollars shall be held jointly and exclusively for the benefit of United States ceding insurers of any member of the group; and the group shall make available to the commissioner an annual certification of the solvency of each underwriter by the group’s domiciliary regulator and its independent public accountants; or

(b) In an amount not exceeding:

(i) The amount of deposits by and funds withheld from the assuming insurer pursuant to express provision therefor in the reinsurance contract, as security for the payment of the obligations thereunder, if the deposits or funds are assets of the types and amounts that are authorized under chapter 48.13 RCW and are held subject to withdrawal by and under the control of the ceding insurer or if the deposits or funds are placed in trust for these purposes in a bank which is a member of the federal reserve system and withdrawals from the trust cannot be made without the consent of the ceding company; or

(ii) The amount of a clean, irrevocable, and unconditional letter of credit issued by a United States bank that is determined by the national association of insurance commissioners to meet credit standards for issuing letters of credit in connection with reinsurance, and issued for a term of at least one year with provisions that it must be renewed unless the bank gives notice of nonrenewal at least thirty days before the expiration issued under arrangements satisfactory to the commissioner of insurance as constituting security to the ceding insurer substantially equal to that of a deposit under (b)(i) of this subsection.

(2) Any reinsurance ceded by a company organized under the laws of this state or ceded by any company not organized under the laws of this state and transacting business in this state must be payable by the assuming insurer on the basis of liability of the ceding company under the contract or contracts reinsured without diminution because of the insolvency of the ceding company, and any such reinsurance agreement which may be canceled on less than ninety days notice must provide for a run-off of the reinsurance in force at the date of cancellation.

(3) A reinsurance agreement may provide that the liquidator or receiver or statutory successor of an insolvent ceding insurer shall give written notice of the pendency of a claim against the insolvent ceding insurer on the policy or bond reinsured within a reasonable time after such claim is filed in the insolvency proceeding and that during the pendency of such claim any assuming insurer may investigate such claim and interpose, at its own expense, in the proceeding where such claim is to be adjudicated, any defense or defenses which it may deem available to the ceding insurer or its liquidator or receiver or statutory successor.

The expense thus incurred by the assuming insurer shall be chargeable subject to court approval against the insolvent ceding insurer as a part of the expense of liquidation to the extent of a proportionate share of the benefit which may accrue to the ceding insurer solely as a result of the defense undertaken by the assuming insurer.

(4) Where two or more assuming insurers are involved in the same claim and a majority in interest elect to interpose to such claim, the expense shall be apportioned in accordance with the terms of the reinsurance agreement as though such expense had been incurred by the ceding insurer. [1993 c 91 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 180 § 3; 1947 c 79 § .12.16; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.12.16.]

48.12.180 Valuation of stocks. (1) Securities, other than those referred to in RCW 48.12.170, held by an insurer shall be valued, in the discretion of the commissioner, at their market value, or at their appraised value, or at prices determined by him or her as representing their fair market value.

(2) Preferred or guaranteed stocks or shares while paying full dividends may be carried at a fixed value in lieu of market value, at the discretion of the commissioner and in accordance with such method of computation as he or she may approve.

(3) The stock of a subsidiary of an insurer shall be valued on the basis of the greater of (a) the value of only such of the assets of such subsidiary as would constitute lawful investments for the insurer if acquired or held directly by the insurer or (b) such other value determined pursuant to rules and cumulative limitations which shall be promulgated by the commissioner to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

(4) The commissioner has full discretion in determining the method of calculating values according to the rules set forth in this section, and consistent with such methods as then adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. [1993 c 462 § 54; 1973 c 151 § 1; 1947 c 79 § .12.18; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.12.18.]

48.12.190 Valuation of property. (1) Real property acquired pursuant to a mortgage loan or a contract for a deed, in the absence of a recent appraisal deemed by the commissioner to be reliable, shall not be valued at an amount greater than the unpaid principal of the defaulted loan or contract at the date of such acquisition, together with any taxes and expenses paid or incurred in connection with such acquisition, and the cost of improvements thereafter made by the insurer and any amounts thereafter paid by the insurer on assessments levied for improvements in connection with the property.

(2) Other real property held by an insurer shall not be valued at any amount in excess of fair value, less reasonable depreciation based on the estimated life of the improvements.

(3) Personal property acquired pursuant to chattel mortgages made under RCW 48.13.150 shall not be valued at an amount greater than the unpaid balance of principal on the defaulted loan at date of acquisition together with taxes and expenses incurred in connection with such acquisition, or the fair value of such property, whichever amount is the lesser.

(4) The commissioner has full discretion in determining the method of calculating values according to the rules set forth in this section, and consistent with such methods as then adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. [1993 c 462 § 55; 1967 ex.s. c 95 § 10; 1947 c 79 § .12.19; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.12.19.]


48.12.200 Valuation of purchase money mortgages. (1) Purchase money mortgages shall be valued in an amount not exceeding the acquisition cost of the real property covered thereby or ninety percent of the fair value of such real property, whichever is less.

(2) The commissioner has full discretion in determining the method of calculating values according to the rules set forth in this section, and consistent with such methods as then adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. [1993 c 462 § 56; 1947 c 79 § .12.20; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.12.20.]


Chapter 48.13 INVESTMENTS

Sections
48.13.030 Limitation on securities of one entity.
48.13.050 Corporate obligations.
48.13.060 Terms defined.
48.13.120 Investments limited by property value.
48.13.270 Prohibited investments.
48.13.273 Acquisition of medium and lower grade obligations—Definitions—Limitations—Rules.
48.13.275 Obligations rated by the securities valuation office.

48.13.030 Limitation on securities of one entity. Except as set forth in RCW 48.13.273, an insurer shall not, except with the consent of the commissioner, have at any time any combination of investments in or loans upon the security of the obligations, property, and securities of any one person, institution, or municipal corporation aggregating an amount exceeding four percent of the insurer’s assets. This section shall not apply to investments in, or loans upon the security of general obligations of the government of the United States or of any state of the United States, nor to investments in foreign securities pursuant to subsection (1) of RCW 48.13.180, nor include policy loans made pursuant to RCW 48.13.190. [1993 c 92 § 1; 1947 c 79 § .13.03; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.13.03.]

48.13.050 Corporate obligations. Except as set forth in RCW 48.13.273, an insurer may invest any of its funds in obligations other than those eligible for investment under RCW 48.13.110 if they are issued, assumed, or guaranteed by any solvent institution created or existing under the laws of the United States or of any state, district or territory thereof, and are qualified under any of the following:

(1) Obligations which are secured by adequate collateral security and bear fixed interest if during each of any three, including the last two, of the five fiscal years next preceding the date of acquisition by the insurer, the net earnings of the issuing, assuming or guaranteeing institution available for its fixed charges, as defined in RCW 48.13.060, have been not less than one and one-half times the total of its fixed charges for such year. In determining the adequacy of collateral security, not more than one-third of the total value of such required collateral shall consist of stock other than stock meeting the requirements of RCW 48.13.080.

(2) Fixed interest bearing obligations, other than those described in subdivision (1) of this section, if the net earnings of the issuing, assuming or guaranteeing institution available for its fixed charges for a period of five fiscal years next preceding the date of acquisition by the insurer have averaged per year not less than one and one-half times its average annual fixed charges applicable to such period and if during the last year of such period such net earnings have been not less than one and one-half times its fixed charges for such year.

(3) Adjustment, income or other contingent interest obligations if the net earnings of the issuing, assuming or guaranteeing institution available for its fixed charges for a period of five fiscal years next preceding the date of acquisition by the insurer have averaged per year not less than one and one-half times the sum of its average annual fixed charges and its average annual maximum contingent interest applicable to such period and if during each of the last two years of such period such net earnings have been not less than one and one-half times the sum of its fixed charges and maximum contingent interest for such year. [1993 c 92 § 2; 1947 c 79 § .13.05; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.13.05.]

48.13.060 Terms defined. (1) Certain terms used are defined for the purposes of this chapter as follows:

(a) "Obligation" includes bonds, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness.

(b) "Net earnings available for fixed charges" means net income after deducting operating and maintenance expenses, taxes other than federal and state income taxes, depreciation and depletion, but excluding extraordinary nonrecurring
items of income or expense appearing in the regular financial statements of such institution.

(c) "Fixed charges" includes interest on funded and unfunded debt, amortization of debt discount, and rentals for leased properties.

(d) "Admitted assets" means the amount as of the last day of the most recently concluded annual statement year, computed in the same manner as "assets" in RCW 48.12.010.

(e) "Aggregate amount" of medium grade and lower grade obligations means the aggregate statutory statement value of those obligations thereof.

(f) "Institution" means a corporation, a joint stock company, an association, a trust, a business partnership, a business joint venture, or similar entity.

(2) If net earnings are determined in reliance upon consolidated earnings statements of parent and subsidiary institutions, such net earnings shall be determined after provision for income taxes of subsidiaries and after proper allowance for minority stock interest, if any; and the required coverage of fixed charges shall be computed on a basis including fixed charges and preferred dividends of subsidiaries other than those payable by such subsidiaries to the parent corporation or to any other of such subsidiaries, except that if the minority common stock interest in the subsidiary corporation is substantial, the fixed charges and preferred dividends may be apportioned in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner. [1993 c 92 § 3; 1947 c 79 § .13.06; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.13.06.]

48.13.120 Investments limited by property value. (1) An investment made pursuant to the provisions of RCW 48.13.110 shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the fair value of the particular property at the time of investment. However, if the loan is secured by a first mortgage or other first lien upon real property improved with a single-family residential building, the terms of such loan provide for monthly payments of principal and interest sufficient to effect full repayment of the loan within the remaining useful life of the building as estimated in the appraisal for the loan, or thirty years and two months, whichever is less, the principal so loaned or the entire note or bond issue so secured, plus the amount of the liens of any public bond, assessment, or tax assessed upon the property, may not exceed eighty percent of the market value of the real property, or of the real property together with the improvements which are taken as security. This restriction shall not apply to purchase money mortgages or like securities received by an insurer upon the sale or exchange of real property acquired pursuant to RCW 48.13.160.

(2) The extent to which a mortgage loan made under RCW 48.13.110(3) or (4) is guaranteed or insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may be deducted before application of the limitations contained in subsection (1) of this section. [1993 c 92 § 7; 1969 ex.s. c 241 § 5; 1967 c 150 § 11; 1955 c 303 § 1; 1949 c 190 § 16; 1947 c 79 § .13.12; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 45.13.12.]

48.13.270 Prohibited investments. An insurer shall not, except with the commissioner’s approval in advance, invest in or loan its funds upon the security of, or hold:

(1) Issued shares of its own capital stock, except for the purpose of mutualization in accordance with RCW 48.08.080;

(2) Securities issued by any corporation, except as specifically authorized by this chapter directly or by exception, if a majority of the outstanding stock of such corporation, or a majority of its stock having voting power, is or will be after such acquisition, directly or indirectly owned by the insurer, or by any combination of the insurer and the insurer’s directors, officers, parent corporation, and subsidiaries;

(3) Securities issued by any corporation if a majority of its stock having voting power is owned directly or indirectly by or for the benefit of any one or more of the insurer’s officers and directors;

(4) Any investment or loan ineligible under the provisions of RCW 48.13.030;

(5) Securities issued by any insolvent corporation;

(6) Obligations contrary to the provisions of RCW 48.13.273; or

(7) Any investment or security which is found by the commissioner to be designed to evade any prohibition of this code. [1993 c 92 § 4; 1982 c 218 § 5; 1947 c 79 § .13.27; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.13.27.]


48.13.273 Acquisition of medium and lower grade obligations—Definitions—Limitations—Rules. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Lower grade obligations" means obligations that are rated four, five, or six by the securities valuation office.

(b) "Medium grade obligations" means obligations that are rated three by the securities valuation office.

(c) "Securities valuation office" means the entity created by the national association of insurance commissioners in part, to assign rating categories for bond obligations acquired by insurers.

(2) No insurer may acquire directly or indirectly, any medium grade or lower grade obligation if, after giving effect to the acquisition, the aggregate amount of all medium grade and lower grade obligations then held by the insurer would exceed twenty percent of its admitted assets provided that:

(a) No more than ten percent of an insurer’s admitted assets may be invested in lower grade obligations;

(b) No more than three percent of an insurer’s admitted assets may be invested in lower grade obligations rated five or six by the securities valuation office;

(c) No more than one percent of an insurer’s admitted assets may be invested in lower grade obligations rated six by the securities valuation office;

(d) No more than one percent of an insurer’s admitted assets may be invested in medium and lower grade obligations issued, guaranteed, or insured by any one institution; and

(e) No more than one-half of one percent of an insurer’s admitted assets may be invested in lower grade obligations issued, guaranteed, or insured by any one institution.

(3) This section does not require an insurer to sell or otherwise dispose of any obligation lawfully acquired before July 25, 1993, or in accordance with this chapter. The
commissioner shall adopt rules identifying the circumstances under which the commissioner may approve an investment in obligations exceeding the limitations of this section as necessary to mitigate financial loss by an insurer.

(4) The board of directors of any domestic insurance company which acquires or invests, directly or indirectly, more than two percent of its admitted assets in medium grade and lower grade obligations of any institution, shall adopt a written plan for making those investments. The plan, in addition to guidelines with respect to the quality of the issues invested in, shall contain diversification standards including, but not limited to, standards for issuer, industry, duration, liquidity, and geographic location. [1993 c 92 § 5.]

48.13.275 Obligations rated by the securities valuation office. Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 48.13.050, an insurer may invest its funds in obligations rated by the securities valuation office. Investments in obligations that are rated one or two by the securities valuation office shall be subject to the limitations contained in RCW 48.13.030. [1993 c 92 § 6.]

Chapter 48.14
FEES AND TAXES

Sections
48.14.010 Fee schedule.
48.14.0201 Premiums and prepayments tax—Health care services.
   (Effective January 1, 1994.)
48.14.080 Premium tax in lieu of other forms. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

48.14.010 Fee schedule. (1) The commissioner shall collect in advance the following fees:

(a) For filing charter documents:
   (i) Original charter documents, bylaws or record of organization of insurers, or certified copies thereof, required to be filed ........................................... $250.00
   (ii) Amended charter documents, or certified copy thereof, other than amendments of bylaws ........................................... $10.00
   (iii) No additional charge or fee shall be required for filing any of such documents in the office of the secretary of state.

(b) Certificate of authority:
   (i) Issuance ........................................... $ 25.00
   (ii) Renewal ........................................... $ 25.00

(c) Annual statement of insurer, filing ............... $ 20.00

(d) Organization or financing of domestic insurers and affiliated corporations:
   (i) Application for solicitation permit, filing $100.00
   (ii) Issuance of solicitation permit ............... $ 25.00

(e) Agents' licenses:
   (i) Agent's qualification licenses each year . $ 25.00
   (ii) Filing of appointment of each such agent, each year ........................................... $ 10.00
   (iii) Limited license issued pursuant to RCW 48.17.190, each year ........................................... $ 10.00

(f) Reinsurance intermediary licenses:
   (i) Reinsurance intermediary-broker, each year ........................................... $ 50.00
   (ii) Reinsurance intermediary-manager, each year ........................................... $100.00

(g) Brokers' licenses:
   (i) Broker's license, each year .................. $ 50.00
   (ii) Surplus line broker, each year ............... $100.00

(h) Solicitors' license, each year .................. $ 10.00

(i) Adjusters' licenses:
   (i) Independent adjuster, each year ............. $ 25.00
   (ii) Public adjuster, each year ................... $ 25.00

(j) Resident general agent's license, each year .......................... $ 25.00

(k) Managing general agent appointment, each year .................. $100.00

(l) Examination for license, each examination:
   All examinations, except examinations administered by an independent testing service, the fees for which are to be approved by the commissioner and collected directly by and retained by such independent testing service .......................... $10.00

(m) Miscellaneous services:
   (i) Filing other documents ......................... $ 5.00
   (ii) Commissioner's certificate under seal .... $ 5.00
   (iii) Copy of documents filed in the commissioner's office, reasonable charge therefor as determined by the commissioner.

   (2) All fees so collected shall be remitted by the commissioner to the state treasurer not later than the first business day following, and shall be placed to the credit of the general fund: PROVIDED, That fees for examinations administered by an independent testing service which are approved by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (1)(i) of this section shall be collected directly by such independent testing service and retained by it. [1993 c 462 § 57; 1988 c 248 § 7; 1981 c 111 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 269 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 182 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 241 § 8; 1967 c 150 § 12; 1955 c 303 § 4; 1947 c 79 § 14.01; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.14.01.]


Effective date, implementation—1979 ex.s. c 269: "This act shall take effect on April 1, 1980. The insurance commissioner is authorized to immediately take such steps as are necessary to insure that this 1979 act is implemented on its effective date." [1979 ex.s. c 269 § 10.]

48.14.0201 Premiums and prepayments tax—Health care services. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) As used in this section, "taxpayer" means a health maintenance organization, as defined in RCW 48.46.020, a health care service contractor, as defined in RCW 48.44.010, or a certified health plan certified under RCW 48.43.030.

(2) Each taxpayer shall pay a tax on or before the first day of March of each year to the state treasurer through the insurance commissioner's office. The tax shall be equal to the total amount of all premiums and prepayments for health care services received by the taxpayer during the preceding calendar year multiplied by the rate of two percent.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 673]
(3) Taxpayers shall prepay their tax obligations under this section. The minimum amount of the prepayments shall be percentages of the taxpayer’s tax obligation for the preceding calendar year recomputed using the rate in effect for the current year. For the prepayment of taxes due during the first calendar year, the minimum amount of the prepayments shall be percentages of the taxpayer’s tax obligation that would have been due had the tax been in effect during the previous calendar year. The tax prepayments shall be paid to the state treasurer through the commissioner’s office by the due dates and in the following amounts:

(a) On or before June 15, forty-five percent;
(b) On or before September 15, twenty-five percent;
(c) On or before December 15, twenty-five percent.

(4) For good cause demonstrated in writing, the commissioner may approve an amount smaller than the preceding calendar year’s tax obligation as recomputed for calculating the health maintenance organization’s, health care service contractor’s, or certified health plan’s prepayment obligations for the current tax year.

(5) Moneys collected under this section shall be deposited in the general fund through March 31, 1996, and in the health services account under RCW 43.72.900 after March 31, 1996.

(6) The taxes imposed in this section do not apply to:

(a) Amounts received by any taxpayer from the United States or any instrumentality thereof as prepayments for health care services provided under Title XVIII (medicare) of the federal social security act. This exemption shall expire July 1, 1997.

(b) Amounts received by any health care service contractor, as defined in RCW 48.44.010, as prepayments for health care services included within the definition of practice of dentistry under RCW 18.32.020. This exemption does not apply to amounts received under a certified health plan certified under RCW 48.43.030. [1993 1st sp. s. c 25 § 601; 1993 c 492 § 301.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sps. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

48.14.080 Premium tax in lieu of other forms. (Effective January 1, 1994.) As to insurers, other than title insurers and taxpayers under RCW 48.14.0201, the taxes imposed by this title shall be in lieu of all other taxes, except taxes on real and tangible personal property, excise taxes on the sale, purchase or use of such property, and the tax imposed in RCW 82.04.260(15). [1993 1st sps. c 25 § 602; 1993 c 492 § 302; 1949 c 190 § 21, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 45.14.08.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sps. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Chapter 48.17
AGENTS, BROKERS, SOLICITORS, AND ADJUSTERS

Sections
48.17.270 Agent-broker combinations—Disclosure.

48.17.270 Agent-broker combinations—Disclosure. A licensed agent may be licensed as a broker and be a broker as to insurers for which the licensee is not then appointed as agent. A licensed broker may be licensed as and be an agent as to insurers appointing such agent. The sole relationship between a broker and an insurer as to which the licensee is appointed as an agent shall, as to transactions arising during the existence of such agency appointment, be that of insurer and agent. In a situation where an insurer has a special arrangement with respect to a particular insurance policy whereby it deals with brokers only, its appointed agents who are also licensed brokers may, with the approval of the insurer, participate in the arrangement and receive a broker’s fee therefor, provided there is full disclosure of the facts to the insured or applicant for the insurance. [1993 c 455 § 1; 1981 c 339 § 13; 1947 c 79 § 17.27; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.17.27.]
policy: PROVIDED, That renewal based on the rates and contract provisions applicable to the expiring policy shall not prevent the insurer from making changes in the rates and/or contract provisions of the policy once during the term of its renewal after at least twenty days' advance notice of such change has been given to the named insured.

(3) Renewal of a policy shall not constitute a waiver or estoppel with respect to grounds for cancellation which existed before the effective date of such renewal, or with respect to cancellation of fire policies under chapter 48.53 RCW.

(4) "Renewal" or "to renew" means the issuance and delivery by an insurer of a contract of insurance replacing at the end of the contract period a contract of insurance previously issued and delivered by the same insurer, or the issuance and delivery of a certificate or notice extending the term of a contract beyond its policy period or term: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That any contract of insurance with a policy period or term of six months or less whether or not made continuous for successive terms upon the payment of additional premiums shall for the purpose of RCW 48.18.290 and 48.18.293 through 48.18.295 be considered as if written for a policy period or term of six months: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That any policy written for a term longer than one year or any policy with no fixed expiration date, shall, for the purpose of RCW 48.18.290 and 48.18.293 through 48.18.295, be considered as if written for successive policy periods or terms of one year.

(5) A midterm blanket reduction in rate, approved by the commissioner, for medical malpractice insurance shall not be considered a renewal for purposes of this section. [1993 c 186 § 1; 1988 c 249 § 3; 1986 c 287 § 2; 1985 c 264 § 20.]

Effective date—1988 c 249: See note following RCW 48.18.289.

48.18.540 Cancellations, denials, refusals to renew—Written notification. Every insurer upon canceling, denying, or refusing to renew any disability policy, shall, upon written request, directly notify in writing the applicant or insured, as the case may be, of the reasons for the action by the insurer and to any person covered under a group contract. Any benefits, terms, rates, or conditions of such a contract that are restricted, excluded, modified, increased, or reduced shall, upon written request, be set forth in writing and supplied to the insured and to any person covered under a group contract. The written communications required by this section shall be phrased in simple language that is readily understandable to a person of average intelligence, education, and reading ability. [1993 c 492 § 281.]
Chapter 48.21

GROUP AND BLANKET DISABILITY INSURANCE

Sections
48.21.200 Group disability, health care service contract, health maintenance agreement—Reduction or refusal of benefits on basis of other existing coverages.
48.21.242 Mental health treatment—Waiver of preauthorization for persons involuntarily committed.
48.21.325 Prescriptions—Preapproval of individual claims—Subsequent rejection prohibited—Written record required.
48.21.340 Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation.

48.21.200 Group disability, health care service contract, health maintenance agreement—Reduction or refusal of benefits on basis of other existing coverages.

(1) No individual or group disability insurance policy, health care service contract, or health maintenance agreement which provides benefits for hospital, medical, or surgical expenses shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state which contains any provision whereby the insurer, contractor, or health maintenance organization may reduce or refuse to pay such benefits otherwise payable thereunder solely on account of the existence of similar benefits provided under any disability insurance policy, health care service contract, or health maintenance agreement.

(2) No individual or group disability insurance policy, health care service contract, or health maintenance agreement providing hospital, medical or surgical expense benefits and which contains a provision for the reduction of benefits otherwise payable or available thereunder on the basis of other existing coverages, shall provide that such reduction will operate to reduce total benefits payable below an amount equal to one hundred percent of total allowable expenses exclusive of copayments, deductibles, and other similar cost-sharing arrangements.

(3) The commissioner shall by rule establish guidelines for the application of this section, including:
(a) The procedures by which persons covered under such policies, contracts, and agreements are to be made aware of the existence of such a provision;
(b) The benefits which may be subject to such a provision;
(c) The effect of such a provision on the benefits provided;
(d) Establishment of the order of benefit determination;
(e) Exceptions necessary to preserve policy, contract, or agreement requirements for use of particular health care facilities or providers; and
(f) Reasonable claim administration procedures to expedite claim payments and prevent duplication of payments or benefits under such a provision. [1993 c 492 § 282. Prior: 1983 c 202 § 16; 1983 c 106 § 24; 1975 1st ex.s. c 266 § 20.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 266: See note following RCW 48.01.010.

48.21.242 Mental health treatment—Waiver of preauthorization for persons involuntarily committed.

An insurer providing group disability insurance coverage for health care in this state shall waive a preauthorization requirement from the insurer before an insured or the insured's covered dependents receive mental health care rendered by a state hospital if the insured or any of the insured's covered dependents are involuntarily committed to a state hospital as defined in RCW 72.23.010. [1993 c 272 § 3.]

Savings—Severability—1993 c 272: See notes following RCW 43.20B.347.

48.21.325 Prescriptions—Preapproval of individual claims—Subsequent rejection prohibited—Written record required. Group disability insurance companies who through an authorized representative have first approved, by any means, an individual prescription claim as eligible may not reject that claim at some later date. Pharmacists or drug dispensing outlets who obtain preapproval of claims shall keep a written record of the preapproval that consists of identification by name and telephone number of the person who approved the claim. [1993 c 253 § 3.]

Findings—Effective date—1993 c 253: See notes following RCW 48.20.525.

48.21.340 Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation.

(1) After January 1, 1994, every disability insurer issuing coverage against loss arising from medical, surgical, hospital, or emergency care coverage shall waive any preexisting condition exclusion or limitation for persons who had similar coverage under a different policy, health care service contract, or health maintenance agreement in the three-month period immediately preceding the effective date of coverage under the new policy to the extent that such person has satisfied a waiting period under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement; however, if the person satisfied a twelve-month waiting period under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement, the insurer shall waive any preexisting condition exclusion or limitation. The insurer need not waive a preexisting condition exclusion or limitation under the new policy for coverage not provided under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement.

(2) The commissioner may adopt rules establishing guidelines for determining when coverage is similar under new and preceding policies, contracts, and agreements and for determining when a preexisting condition waiting period has been satisfied.

(3) The commissioner in consultation with insurers, health care service contractors, and health maintenance organizations shall study the effect of preexisting condition exclusions and limitations on the cost and availability of health care coverage and shall adopt rules restricting the use of such conditions and limitations by January 1, 1994. No insurer, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization may deny, exclude, or limit coverage for preexisting conditions for a period longer than that provided for in such rules after July 1, 1994. [1993 c 492 § 284.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.
Chapter 48.22  
CASUALTY INSURANCE

Sections
48.22.005 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
48.22.070 Longshoreman's and harbor worker's compensation coverage—Rules—Plan creation. (Effective until July 1, 1995.)
48.22.072 Committee—Study. (Effective until July 1, 1995.)
48.22.080 Health care liability risk management training program.
48.22.085 Automobile liability insurance policy—Optional coverage for personal injury protection—Rejection by insured. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
48.22.090 Personal injury protection coverage—Exceptions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
48.22.095 Automobile insurance policies—Minimum personal injury protection coverage—Maximum benefit limits. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
48.22.100 Automobile insurance policies—In lieu of minimum personal injury protection coverage—Benefit limits. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
48.22.105 Rule making.

48.22.005 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Automobile" means a passenger car as defined in RCW 46.04.382 registered or principally garaged in this state other than:
   (a) A farm-type tractor or other self-propelled equipment designed for use principally off public roads;
   (b) A vehicle operated on rails or crawler-treads;
   (c) A vehicle located for use as a residence;
   (d) A motor home as defined in RCW 46.04.305; or
   (e) A moped as defined in RCW 46.04.304.

(2) "Bodily injury" means bodily injury, sickness, or disease, including death at any time resulting from the injury, sickness, or disease.

(3) "Income continuation benefits" means payments of at least eighty-five percent of the insured's loss of income from work, because of bodily injury sustained by him or her in the accident, less income earned during the benefit payment period. The benefit payment period begins fourteen days after the date of the accident and ends at the earliest of the following:
   (a) The date on which the insured person is reasonably able to perform the duties of his or her usual occupation;
   (b) The expiration of not more than fifty-two weeks from the fourteenth day; or
   (c) The date of the insured's death.

(4) "Insured automobile" means an automobile described on the declarations page of the policy.

(5) "Insured" means:
   (a) The named insured or a person who is a resident of the named insured's household and is either related to the named insured by blood, marriage, or adoption, or is the named insured's ward, foster child, or stepchild; or
   (b) A person who sustains bodily injury caused by accident while: (i) Occupying or using the insured automobile with the permission of the named insured; or (ii) a pedestrian accidentally struck by the insured automobile.

(6) "Loss of services benefits" means reimbursement for payment to others, not members of the insured's household, for expenses reasonably incurred for services in lieu of those the insured would usually have performed for his or her household without compensation, provided the services are actually rendered, and ending the earliest of the following:
   (a) The date on which the insured person is reasonably able to perform those services;
   (b) The expiration of fifty-two weeks; or
   (c) The date of the insured's death.

(7) "Medical and hospital benefits" means payments for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by or on behalf of the insured for injuries sustained as a result of an automobile accident for health care services provided by persons licensed under Title 18 RCW, including pharmaceuticals, prosthetic devices and eye glasses, and necessary ambulance, hospital, and professional nursing service.

(8) "Automobile liability insurance policy" means a policy insuring against loss resulting from liability imposed by law for bodily injury, death, or property damage suffered by any person and arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of an insured automobile.

(9) "Named insured" means the individual named in the declarations of the policy and includes his or her spouse if a resident of the same household.

(10) "Occupying" means in or upon or entering into or alighting from.

(11) "Pedestrian" means a natural person not occupying a motor vehicle as defined in RCW 46.04.320.

(12) "Personal injury protection" means the benefits described in RCW 48.22.005 through 48.22.100. [1993 c 242 § 1.]

Severability—1993 c 242: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 242 § 7.]

Effective date—1993 c 242: "Sections 1 through 5 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1994." [1993 c 242 § 8.]

48.22.070 Longshoreman's and harbor worker's compensation coverage—Rules—Plan creation. (Effective until July 1, 1995.) (1) Before July 1, 1992, the commissioner shall adopt rules establishing a reasonable plan to insure that workers' compensation coverage as required by the United States longshore and harbor workers' compensation act, 33 U.S.C. Secs. 901 through 950, and maritime employer's liability coverage incidental to the workers' compensation coverage is available to those unable to purchase it through the normal insurance market. This plan shall require the participation of all authorized insurers writing primary or excess United States longshore and harbor workers' compensation insurance and the Washington state industrial insurance fund as defined in RCW 51.08.175 which is authorized to participate in the plan and to make payments in support of the plan in accordance with this section. Any underwriting losses incurred by the plan shall be shared by plan participants in accordance with the following ratios: The state industrial insurance fund, fifty percent; and authorized insurers writing primary or excess United States longshore and harbor workers' compensation insurance, fifty percent.

(2) The Washington state industrial insurance fund may obtain or provide reinsurance coverage for the plan created under subsection (1) of this section the terms of which shall
be negotiated between the state fund and the plan. This coverage shall not be obtained or provided if the commissioner determines that the premium to be charged would result in unaffordable rates for coverage provided by the plan. In considering whether excess of loss coverage premiums would result in unaffordable rates for workers' compensation coverage provided by the plan, the commissioner shall compare the resulting plan rates to those provided under any similar pool or plan of other states in existence prior to July 1, 1992.

(3) An applicant for plan insurance, a person insured under the plan, or an insurer, affected by a ruling or decision of the manager or committee designated to operate the plan may appeal to the commissioner for resolution of a dispute. In adopting rules under this section, the commissioner shall require that the plan use generally accepted actuarial principles for rate making. [1993 c 177 § 1; 1992 c 209 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 177: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [April 30, 1993]." [1993 c 177 § 4.]

Expiration date—1993 c 177; 1992 c 209: "This act shall expire on July 1, 1995." [1993 c 177 § 3; 1992 c 209 s 6.]

Finding—Declaration—1992 c 209: "The legislature finds and declares that the continued existence of a strong and healthy maritime industry in this state is threatened by the unavailability and excessive cost of workers' compensation coverage required by the United States longshoreman's and harbor worker's compensation act. The legislature, therefore, acting under its authority to protect industry and employment in this state hereby establishes a commission to devise and implement both a near and long-term solution to this problem, for the purpose of maintaining employment for Washington workers and a vigorous maritime industry." [1992 c 209 § 1.]

48.22.072 Committee—Study. (Effective until July 1, 1995.) The committee appointed pursuant to RCW 48.22.071 shall submit a report to the legislature no later than January 1, 1994 and 1995, summarizing the activities of the plan adopted under RCW 48.22.070 during its most recent fiscal year and since its inception. The committee shall in each report examine, based on the experience of the plan or other information made available to it, whether the Washington state industrial insurance fund should participate in the plan adopted pursuant to RCW 48.22.070; whether there are methods that will satisfy the intent of chapter 209, Laws of 1992 that will not involve the Washington state industrial insurance fund; and the feasibility of requiring that this coverage be made directly available through the Washington state industrial insurance fund. [1993 c 177 § 2; 1992 c 209 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 c 177: See note following RCW 48.22.070.


48.22.080 Health care liability risk management training program. Effective July 1, 1994, a casualty insurer's issuance of a new medical malpractice policy or renewal of an existing medical malpractice policy to a physician or other independent health care practitioner shall be conditioned upon that practitioner's participation in, and completion of, an insurer-designed health care liability risk management training program once every three years. The risk management training shall provide information related to avoiding adverse health outcomes resulting from substandard practice and minimizing damages associated with the adverse health outcomes that do occur. For purposes of this section, "independent health care practitioners" means those health care practitioner licensing classifications designated by the department of health in rule pursuant to RCW 18.130.330. [1993 c 492 § 413.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

48.22.085 Automobile liability insurance policy—Optional coverage for personal injury protection—Rejection by insured. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) No new automobile liability insurance policy or renewal of such an existing policy may be issued unless personal injury protection coverage benefits at limits established in this chapter for medical and hospital expenses, funeral expenses, income continuation, and loss of services sustained by an insured because of bodily injury caused by an automobile accident are offered as an optional coverage.

(2) A named insured may reject, in writing, personal injury protection coverage and the requirements of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply. If a named insured has rejected personal injury protection coverage, that rejection shall be valid and binding as to all levels of coverage and on all persons who might have otherwise been insured under such coverage. If a named insured has rejected personal injury protection coverage, such coverage shall not be included in any supplemental, renewal, or replacement policy unless a named insured subsequently requests such coverage in writing. [1993 c 242 § 2.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 242: See notes following RCW 48.22.005.

48.22.090 Personal injury protection coverage—Exceptions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Personal injury protection coverage need not be provided for vendor's single interest policies, general liability policies, or other policies, commonly known as umbrella policies, that apply only as excess to the automobile liability policy directly applicable to the insured motor vehicle.

(2) Personal injury protection coverage need not be provided to or on behalf of:

(a) A person who intentionally causes injury to himself or herself;

(b) A person who is injured while participating in a prearranged or organized racing or speed contest or in practice or preparation for such a contest;

(c) A person whose bodily injury is due to war, whether or not declared, or to an act or condition incident to such circumstances;

(d) A person whose bodily injury results from the radioactive, toxic, explosive, or other hazardous properties of nuclear material;

(e) The named insured or a relative while occupying a motor vehicle owned by the named insured or furnished for the named insured's regular use, if such motor vehicle is not described on the declaration page of the policy under which a claim is made;
(f) A relative while occupying a motor vehicle owned by the relative or furnished for the relative's regular use, if such motor vehicle is not described on the declaration page of the policy under which a claim is made; or

(g) An insured whose bodily injury results or arises from the insured's use of an automobile in the commission of a felony. [1993 c 242 § 3.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 242: See notes following RCW 48.22.005.

48.22.095 Automobile insurance policies—Minimum personal injury protection coverage—Maximum benefit limits. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Insurers providing automobile insurance policies must offer minimum personal injury protection coverage for each insured with maximum benefit limits as follows:

(1) Medical and hospital benefits of ten thousand dollars for expenses incurred within three years of the automobile accident;
(2) Benefits for funeral expenses in an amount of two thousand dollars;
(3) Income continuation benefits covering income losses incurred within one year after the date of the insured's injury in an amount of ten thousand dollars, subject to a limit of the lesser of two hundred dollars per week or eighty-five percent of the weekly income. The combined weekly payment receivable by the insured under any workers' compensation or other disability insurance benefits or other income continuation benefit and this insurance may not exceed eighty-five percent of the insured's weekly income;
(4) Loss of services benefits in an amount of five thousand dollars, subject to a limit of forty dollars per day not to exceed two hundred dollars per week; and
(5) Payments made under personal injury protection coverage are limited to the amount of actual loss or expense incurred. [1993 c 242 § 4.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 242: See notes following RCW 48.22.005.

48.22.100 Automobile insurance policies—In lieu of minimum personal injury protection coverage—Benefit limits. (Effective July 1, 1994.) In lieu of minimum coverage required under RCW 48.22.095, an insurer providing automobile liability insurance policies shall offer and provide, upon request, personal injury protection coverage with benefit limits for each insured of:

(1) Up to thirty-five thousand dollars for medical and hospital benefits incurred within three years of the automobile accident;
(2) Up to two thousand dollars for funeral expenses incurred;
(3) Up to thirty-five thousand dollars for one year's income continuation benefits, subject to a limit of the lesser of seven hundred dollars per week or eighty-five percent of the weekly income; and
(4) Up to forty dollars per day for loss of services benefits, for up to one year from the date of the automobile accident.

Payments made under personal injury protection coverage are limited to the amount of actual loss or expense incurred. [1993 c 242 § 5.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 242: See notes following RCW 48.22.005.

48.22.105 Rule making. The commissioner may adopt such rules as are necessary to implement RCW 48.22.005 and 48.22.085 through 48.22.100. [1993 c 242 § 9.]

Severability—1993 c 242: See note following RCW 48.22.005.

Chapter 48.24

GROUP LIFE AND ANNUITIES

Sections
48.24.030 Dependents of employees or members of certain groups.

48.24.030 Dependents of employees or members of certain groups. (1) Insurance under any group life insurance policy issued pursuant to RCW 48.24.020, or 48.24.050, or 48.24.060, or 48.24.070 or 48.24.090 may, if seventy-five percent of the then insured employees or labor union members or public employee association members or members of the Washington state patrol elect, be extended to insure the spouse and dependent children, or any class or classes thereof, of each such insured employee or member who so elects, in amounts in accordance with a plan which precludes individual selection by the employees or members or by the employer or labor union or trustee, and which insurance on the life of any one family member including a spouse shall not be in excess of fifty percent of the insurance on the life of the insured employee or member.

Premiums for the insurance on such family members shall be paid by the policyholder, either from the employer's funds or funds contributed by him, trustee's funds, or labor union funds, and/or from funds contributed by the insured employees or members, or from both.

(2) Such a spouse insured pursuant to this section shall have the same conversion right as to the insurance on his or her life as is vested in the employee or member under this chapter. [1993 c 132 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 266 § 11; 1965 ex.s. c 70 § 23; 1963 c 192 § 1; 1953 c 197 § 10; 1947 c 79 § 24.03; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.24.03.]

Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 266: See note following RCW 48.01.010.

Chapter 48.29

TITLE INSURERS

Sections

48.29.180 Disclosure of energy conservation payment obligations—Informational note—Liability. The existence of notices of payment obligations in RCW 80.28.065 may be disclosed as an informational note to a preliminary commitment for policy of title insurance. Neither the inclusion nor the exclusion of any such informational note shall create any liability against such title insurer under any preliminary commitment for title insurance, policy or otherwise. [1993 c 245 § 4.]
Chapter 48.30
UNFAIR PRACTICES AND FRAUDS

Sections
48.30.300  Unfair discrimination, generally—Disability policies, specifically.

48.30.300  Unfair discrimination, generally—Disability policies, specifically. Notwithstanding any provision contained in Title 48 RCW to the contrary:

(1) No person or entity engaged in the business of insurance in this state shall refuse to issue any contract of insurance or cancel or decline to renew such contract because of the sex or marital status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap of the insured or prospective insured. The amount of benefits payable, or any term, rate, condition, or type of coverage shall not be restricted, modified, excluded, increased or reduced on the basis of the sex or marital status, or be restricted, modified, excluded or reduced on the basis of the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap of the insured or prospective insured. Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section these provisions shall not prohibit fair discrimination on the basis of sex, marital status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical handicap when bona fide statistical differences in risk or exposure have been substantiated.

(2) With respect to disability policies issued or renewed on and after July 1, 1994, that provide coverage against loss arising from medical, surgical, hospital, or emergency care services:

(a) Policies shall guarantee continuity of coverage. Such provision, which shall be included in every policy, shall provide that:

(i) The policy may be canceled or nonrenewed without the prior written approval of the commissioner only for nonpayment of premium or as permitted under RCW 48.18.090; and

(ii) The policy may be canceled or nonrenewed because of a change in the physical or mental condition or health of a covered person only with the prior written approval of the commissioner. Such approval shall be granted only when the insurer has discharged its obligation to continue coverage for such person by obtaining coverage with another insurer, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization, which coverage is comparable in terms of premiums and benefits as defined by rule of the commissioner.

(b) It is an unfair practice for a disability insurer to modify the coverage provided or rates applying to an inforce disability insurance policy and to fail to make such modification in all such issued and outstanding policies.

(c) Subject to rules adopted by the commissioner, it is an unfair practice for a disability insurer to:

(i) Cease the sale of a policy form unless it has received prior written authorization from the commissioner and has offered all policyholders covered under such discontinued policy the opportunity to purchase comparable coverage without health screening; or

(ii) Engage in a practice that subjects policyholders to rate increases on discontinued policy forms unless such policyholders are offered the opportunity to purchase comparable coverage without health screening.

The insurer may limit an offer of comparable coverage without health screening to a period not less than thirty days from the date the offer is first made. [1993 c 492 § 287; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 119 § 7.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Chapter 48.31
MERGERS, REHABILITATION, LIQUIDATION

Sections
48.31.030  Rehabilitation—Grounds.
48.31.040  Rehabilitation—Order—Termination.
48.31.045  Rehabilitation order against insurer—Insurer is party to action or proceeding—Stay the action—Statute of limitations or defense of laches.
48.31.110  Recodified as RCW 48.99.010.
48.31.111  Commencement of delinquency proceeding by commissioner—Jurisdiction of courts.
48.31.115  Immunity from suit and liability—Persons entitled to protection.
48.31.120  Recodified as RCW 48.99.020.
48.31.121  Court order for a formal delinquency proceeding—Commissioner may petition—Insurer may petition for hearing and review.
48.31.125  Order of liquidation—Termination of coverage.
48.31.130  Recodified as RCW 48.99.030.
48.31.131  Appointment of liquidator—Actions at law or equity—Statute of limitations or defense of laches.
48.31.135  Recovery from reinsurers—Not reduced by delinquency proceedings—Direct payment to insured.
48.31.140  Recodified as RCW 48.99.040.
48.31.141  Responsibility for payment of a premium—Earned or unearned premium—Violations—Penalties—Rights of party aggrieved.
48.31.145  Liquidator denies claim—Written notice—Objections of claimant—Court hearing.
48.31.150  Recodified as RCW 48.99.050.
48.31.151  Creditor’s claim against insurer is secured by other person—Subrogated rights—Agreements concerning distributions.
48.31.155  Unclaimed funds—Liquidator’s application for discharge—Duties of state treasurer.
48.31.160  Recodified as RCW 48.99.060.
48.31.161  After termination of liquidation proceeding—Good cause to reopen proceedings.
48.31.165  Domiciliary receiver not appointed—Court order to liquidate—Notice—Domiciliary receiver appointed in other state.
48.31.170  Recodified as RCW 48.99.070.
48.31.171  Domiciliary liquidator—Reciprocal state—Nonreciprocal state—Commissioner’s duties.
48.31.175  Foreign or alien insurer—Property located in this state—Commissioner’s discretion.
48.31.180  Recodified as RCW 48.99.080.
48.31.181  Liquidation proceedings—One or more reciprocal states—Distributions—Special deposit claims—Secured claims.
48.31.184  Ancillary receiver in another state or foreign country—Failure to transfer assets.
48.31.190  Commencement of proceeding—Venue—Effect of appellate review.
48.31.280  Priority and order of distribution of claims.
48.31.300  Allowance of contingent and other claims.

Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act: Chapter 48.99 RCW.
Rehabilitation—Grounds. The commissioner may apply for an order directing him or her to rehabilitate a domestic insurer upon one or more of the following grounds: That the insurer

(1) Is insolvent; or
(2) Has refused to submit its books, records, accounts, or affairs to the reasonable examination of the commissioner; or
(3) Has failed to comply with the commissioner’s order, made pursuant to law, to make good an impairment of capital (if a stock insurer) or an impairment of assets (if a mutual or reciprocal insurer) within the time prescribed by law; or
(4) Has transferred or attempted to transfer substantially its entire property or business, or has entered into any transaction the effect of which is to merge substantially its entire property or business in that of any other insurer without first having obtained the written approval of the commissioner; or
(5) Is found, after examination, to be in such condition that its further transaction of business will be hazardous to its policyholders, or to its creditors, or to its members, subscribers, or stockholders, or to the public; or
(6) Has willfully violated its charter or any law of this state; or
(7) Has an officer, director, or manager who has refused to be examined under oath, concerning its affairs, for which purpose the commissioner is authorized to conduct and to enforce by all appropriate and available means any such examination under oath in any other state or territory of the United States, in which any such officer, director, or manager may then presently be, to the full extent permitted by the laws of any such other state or territory, this special authorization considered; or
(8) Has been the subject of an application for the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian, or sequestrator of the insurer or of its property, or if a receiver, trustee, custodian, or sequestrator is appointed by a federal court or if such appointment is imminent; or
(9) Has consented to such an order through a majority of its directors, stockholders, members, or subscribers; or
(10) Has failed to pay a final judgment rendered against it in any state upon any insurance contract issued or assumed by it, within thirty days after the judgment became final or within thirty days after time for taking an appeal has expired, or within thirty days after dismissal of an appeal before final determination, whichever date is the later; or
(11) There is reasonable cause to believe that there has been embezzlement from the insurer, wrongful sequestration or diversion of the insurer’s assets, forgery or fraud affecting the insurer, or other illegal conduct in, by, or with respect to the insurer that, if established, would endanger assets in an amount threatening the solvency of the insurer; or
(12) The insurer has failed to remove a person who in fact has executive authority in the insurer, whether an officer, manager, general agent, employee, or other person, if the person has been found after notice and hearing by the commissioner to be dishonest or untrustworthy in a way affecting the insurer’s business; or
(13) Control of the insurer, whether by stock ownership or ownership or otherwise, and whether direct or indirect, is in a person or persons found after notice and hearing to be untrustworthy; or
(14) The insurer has failed to file its annual report or other financial report required by statute within the time allowed by law and, after written demand by the commissioner, has failed to give an adequate explanation immediately; or
(15) The board of directors or the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote, request, or consent to rehabilitation under this chapter. [1993 c 462 § 75; 1949 c 190 § 28; 1947 c 79 § .31.03; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 45.31.03.]

Rehabilitation—Order—Termination. (1) An order to rehabilitate a domestic insurer shall direct the commissioner forthwith to take possession of the property of the insurer and to conduct the business thereof, and to take such steps toward removal of the causes and conditions which have made rehabilitation necessary as the court may direct.
(2) If at any time the commissioner deems that further efforts to rehabilitate the insurer would be useless, he or she may apply to the court for an order of liquidation.
(3) The commissioner, or any interested person upon due notice to the commissioner, at any time may apply for an order terminating the rehabilitation proceeding and permitting the insurer to resume possession of its property and the conduct of its business, but no such order shall be granted except when, after a full hearing, the court has determined that the purposes of the proceedings have been fully accomplished.
(4) An order to rehabilitate the business of a domestic insurer, or an alien insurer domiciled in this state, shall appoint the commissioner and his or her successors in office as the rehabilitator, and shall direct the rehabilitator to immediately take possession of the assets of the insurer, and to administer them under the general supervision of the court. The filing or recording of the order with the recorder of deeds would have imparted. The order to rehabilitate the insurer by operation of law vests title to all assets of the insurer in the rehabilitator.
(5) An order issued under this section requires accountings to the court by the rehabilitator. Accountings must be done at such intervals as the court specifies in its order, but no less frequently than semiannually.
(6) Entry of an order of rehabilitation does not constitute an anticipatory breach of contracts of the insurer nor may it be grounds for retroactive revocation or retroactive cancellation of contracts of the insurer, unless the revocation or cancellation is done by the rehabilitator. [1993 c 462 § 76; 1947 c 79 § .31.04; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.04.]
48.31.045 Rehabilitation order against insurer—Insurer is party to action or proceeding—Stay the action—Statute of limitations or defense of laches. (1) A court in this state before which an action or proceeding in which the insurer is a party, or is obligated to defend a party, is pending when a rehabilitation order against the insurer is entered shall stay the action or proceeding for ninety days and such additional time as is necessary for the rehabilitator to obtain proper representation and prepare for further proceedings. The rehabilitator shall take such action respecting the pending litigation as he or she deems necessary in the interests of justice and for the protection of creditors, policyholders, and the public. The rehabilitator shall immediately consider all litigation pending outside this state and shall petition the courts having jurisdiction over that litigation for stays whenever necessary to protect the estate of the insurer.

(2) A statute of limitations or defense of laches does not run with respect to an action by or against an insurer between the filing of a petition for appointment of a rehabilitator for that insurer and the order granting or denying that petition. An action against the insurer that might have been commenced when the petition was filed may be commenced for at least sixty days after the order of rehabilitation is entered or the petition is denied. The rehabilitator may, upon an order for rehabilitation, within one year or such other longer time as applicable law may permit, institute an action or proceeding on behalf of the insurer upon a cause of action against which the period of limitation fixed by applicable law has not expired at the time of the filing of the petition upon which the order is entered.

(3) A guaranty association or foreign guaranty association covering life or health insurance or annuities has standing to appear in a court proceeding concerning the rehabilitation of a life or health insurer if the association is or may become liable to act as a result of the rehabilitation.

(4) A person included within subsection (1) of this section who fails to cooperate with the commissioner, or a person who obstructs or interferes with the commissioner in the conduct of a delinquency proceeding or an investigation preliminary or incidental thereto, or who violates an order the commissioner issued validly under this chapter may:

(a) Be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or both; or

(b) After a hearing, be subject to the imposition by the commissioner of a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars and be subject further to the revocation or suspension of insurance licenses issued by the commissioner. [1993 c 462 § 58.]


48.31.110 Recodified as RCW 48.99.010. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31.111 Commencement of delinquency proceeding by commissioner—Jurisdiction of courts. (1) Except as provided in RCW 48.32A.060, no delinquency proceeding may be commenced under this chapter by anyone other than the commissioner of this state, and no court has jurisdiction to entertain a proceeding commenced by another person.

(2) No court of this state has jurisdiction to entertain a complaint praying for the dissolution, liquidation, rehabilitation, sequestration, conservation, or receivership of an insurer, or praying for an injunction or restraining order or other relief preliminary to, incidental to, or relating to the proceedings, other than in accordance with this chapter.

(3) In addition to other grounds for jurisdiction provided by the law of this state, a court of this state having jurisdiction of the subject matter has jurisdiction over a person served under the rules of civil procedure or other applicable provisions of law in an action brought by the receiver of a domestic insurer or an alien insurer domiciled in this state:

(a) If the person served is an agent, broker, or other person who has written policies of insurance for or has acted in any manner on behalf of an insurer against which a delinquency proceeding has been instituted, in an action resulting from or incident to such a relationship with the insurer; or

(b) If the person served is a reinsurer who has entered into a contract of reinsurance with an insurer against which a delinquency proceeding has been instituted, in an action on or incident to the reinsurance contract; or

(c) If the person served is or has been an officer, director, manager, trustee, organizer, promoter, or other person in a position of comparable authority or influence over an insurer against which a delinquency proceeding has been instituted, in an action resulting from or incident to such a relationship with the insurer; or

(d) If the person served is or was at the time of the institution of the delinquency proceeding against the insurer
holding assets in which the receiver claims an interest on behalf of the insurer, in an action concerning the assets; or (e) If the person served is obligated to the insurer in any way, in an action on or incident to the obligation.

(4) If the court on motion of a party finds that an action should as a matter of substantial justice be tried in a forum outside this state, the court may enter an appropriate order to stay further proceedings on the action in this state. [1993 c 462 § 59.]


48.31.115 Immunity from suit and liability—Persons entitled to protection. (1) The persons entitled to protection under this section are:

(a) The commissioner and any other receiver responsible for conducting a delinquency proceeding under this chapter, including present and former commissioners and receivers; and

(b) The commissioner's employees, meaning all present and former special deputies and assistant special deputies and special receivers appointed by the commissioner and all persons whom the commissioner, special deputies, or assistant special deputies have employed to assist in a delinquency proceeding under this chapter. Attorneys, accountants, auditors, and other professional persons or firms who are retained as independent contractors, and their employees, are not considered employees of the commissioner for purposes of this section.

(2) The commissioner and the commissioner's employees are immune from suit and liability, both personally and in their official capacities, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or resulting from an alleged act or omission of the commissioner or an employee arising out of or by reason of his or her duties or employment. However, nothing in this subsection may be construed to hold the commissioner or an employee immune from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of the commissioner or an employee.

(3) If a legal action is commenced against the commissioner or an employee, whether against him or her personally or in his or her official capacity, alleging property damage, property loss, personal injury, or other civil liability caused by or resulting from an alleged act or omission of the commissioner or an employee arising out of or by reason of his or her duties or employment, the commissioner and any employee shall be indemnified from the assets of the insurer for all expenses, attorneys' fees, judgments, settlements, decrees, or amounts due and owing or paid in satisfaction of or incurred in the defense of the legal action unless it is determined upon a final adjudication on the merits that the alleged act or omission of the commissioner or employee giving rise to the claim did not arise out of or by reason of his or her duties or employment, or was caused by intentional or willful and wanton misconduct.

(a) Attorneys' fees and related expenses incurred in defending a legal action for which immunity or indemnity is available under this section shall be paid from the assets of the insurer, as they are incurred, in advance of the final disposition of such action upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the commissioner or employee to repay the attorneys' fees and expenses if it is ultimately determined upon a final adjudication on the merits and that the commissioner or employee is not entitled to immunity or indemnity under this section.

(b) Any indemnification under this section is an administrative expense of the insurer.

(c) In the event of an actual or threatened litigation against the commissioner or an employee for which immunity or indemnity may be available under this section, a reasonable amount of funds that in the judgment of the commissioner may be needed to provide immunity or indemnity shall be segregated and reserved from the assets of the insurer as security for the payment of indemnity until all applicable statutes of limitation have run or all actual or threatened actions against the commissioner or an employee have been completely and finally resolved, and all obligations of the insurer and the commissioner under this section have been satisfied.

(d) In lieu of segregation and reserving of funds, the commissioner may obtain a surety bond or make other arrangements that will enable the commissioner to secure fully the payment of all obligations under this section.

(4) If a legal action against an employee for which indemnity may be available under this section is settled before final adjudication on the merits, the insurer shall pay the settlement amount on behalf of the employee, or indemnify the employee for the settlement amount, unless the commissioner determines:

(a) That the claim did not arise out of or by reason of the employee's duties or employment; or

(b) That the claim was caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of the employee.

(5) In a legal action in which the commissioner is a defendant, that portion of a settlement relating to the alleged act or omission of the commissioner is subject to the approval of the court before which the delinquency proceeding is pending. The court may not approve that portion of the settlement if it determines:

(a) That the claim did not arise out of or by reason of the commissioner's duties or employment; or

(b) That the claim was caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of the employee.

(6) Nothing in this section removes or limits an immunity, indemnity, benefit of law, right, or defense otherwise available to the commissioner, an employee, or any other person, not an employee under subsection (1)(b) of this section, who is employed by or in the office of the commissioner or otherwise employed by the state.

(7)(a) Subsection (2) of this section applies to any suit based in whole or in part on an alleged act or omission that takes place on or after July 1, 1993.

(b) No legal action lies against the commissioner or an employee based in whole or in part on an alleged act or omission that took place before July 25, 1993, unless suit is filed and valid service of process is obtained within twelve months after July 25, 1993.

(c) Subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section apply to a suit that is pending on or filed after July 25, 1993, without regard to when the alleged act or omission took place. [1993 c 462 § 60.]
48.31.115 Title 48 RCW: Insurance


48.31.120 Recodified as RCW 48.99.020. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31.121 Court order for a formal delinquency proceeding—Commissioner may petition—Insurer may petition for hearing and review. (1) The commissioner may petition the court alleging, with respect to a domestic insurer:
   (a) That there exists a ground that would justify a court order for a formal delinquency proceeding against an insurer under this chapter;
   (b) That the interests of policyholders, creditors, or the public will be endangered by delay; and
   (c) The contents of an order deemed necessary by the commissioner.

(2) Upon a filing under subsection (1) of this section, the court may issue forthwith, ex parte and without a hearing, the requested order that shall: Direct the commissioner to take possession and control of all or a part of the property, books, accounts, documents, and other records of an insurer, and of the premises occupied by it for transaction of its business; and until further order of the court enjoin the insurer and its officers, managers, agents, and employees from disposition of its property and from the transaction of its business except with the written consent of the commissioner.

(3) The court shall specify in the order what the order’s duration shall be, which shall be such time as the court deems necessary for the commissioner to ascertain the condition of the insurer. On motion of either party or on its own motion, the court may from time to time hold hearings it deems desirable after such notice as it deems appropriate, and may extend, shorten, or modify the terms of the seizure order. The court shall vacate the seizure order if the commissioner fails to commence a formal proceeding under this chapter after having had a reasonable opportunity to do so. An order of the court pursuant to a formal proceeding under this chapter vacates the seizure order.

(4) Entry of a seizure order under this section does not constitute an anticipatory breach of a contract of the insurer.

(5) An insurer subject to an ex parte order under this section may petition the court at any time after the issuance of an order under this section for a hearing and review of the order. The court shall hold the hearing and review not more than fifteen days after the request. A hearing under this subsection may be held privately in chambers, and it must be so held if the insurer proceeded against so requests.

(6) If, at any time after the issuance of an order under this section, it appears to the court that a person whose interest is or will be substantially affected by the order did not appear at the hearing and has not been served, the court may order that notice be given. An order that notice be given does not stay the effect of an order previously issued by the court. [1993 c 462 § 61.]


48.31.125 Order of liquidation—Termination of coverage. (1) All policies, including bonds and other noncancellable business, other than life or health insurance or annuities, in effect at the time of issuance of an order of liquidation continue in force only until the earliest of:
   (a) The end of a period of thirty days from the date of entry of the liquidation order;
   (b) The expiration of the policy coverage;
   (c) The date when the insured has replaced the insurance coverage with equivalent insurance in another insurer or otherwise terminated the policy;
   (d) The liquidator has effected a transfer of the policy obligation; or
   (e) The date proposed by the liquidator and approved by the court to cancel coverage.

(2) An order of liquidation terminates coverages at the time specified in subsection (1) of this section for purposes of any other statute.

(3) Policies of life or health insurance or annuities shall continue in force for the period and under the terms provided by an applicable guaranty association or foreign guaranty association.

(4) Policies of life or health insurance or annuities or a period or coverage of the policies not covered by a guaranty association or foreign guaranty association shall terminate under subsections (1) and (2) of this section. [1993 c 462 § 62.]


48.31.130 Recodified as RCW 48.99.030. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31.131 Appointment of liquidator—Actions at law or equity—Statute of limitations or defense of laches. (1) Upon issuance of an order appointing a liquidator of a domestic insurer or of an alien insurer domiciled in this state, an action at law or equity or in arbitration may not be brought against the insurer or liquidator, whether in this state or elsewhere, nor may such an existing action be maintained or further presented after issuance of the order. The courts of this state shall give full faith and credit to injunctions against the liquidator or the company when the injunctions are included in an order to liquidate an insurer issued under laws in other states corresponding to this subsection. Whenever, in the liquidator’s judgment, protection of the estate of the insurer necessitates intervention in an action against the insurer that is pending outside this state, the liquidator may intervene in the action. The liquidator may defend an action in which he or she intervenes under this section at the expense of the estate of the insurer.

(2) The liquidator may, upon or after an order for liquidation, within two years or such other longer time as applicable law may permit, institute an action or proceeding on behalf of the estate of the insurer upon a cause of action against which the period of limitation fixed by applicable law has not expired at the time of the filing of the petition upon which the order is entered. Where, by an agreement, a period of limitation is fixed for instituting a suit or proceeding upon a claim, or for filing a claim, proof of
claim, proof of loss, demand, notice, or the like, or where in a proceeding, judicial or otherwise, a period of limitation is fixed, either in the proceeding or by applicable law, for taking an action, filing a claim or pleading, or doing an act, and where in such a case the period had not expired at the date of the filing of the petition, the liquidator may, for the benefit of the estate, take such an action or do such an act, required of or permitted to the insurer, within a period of one hundred eighty days after the entry of an order for liquidation, or within such further period as is shown to the satisfaction of the court not to be unfairly prejudicial to the other party.

(3) A statute of limitation or defense of laches does not run with respect to an action against an insurer between the filing of a petition for liquidation against an insurer and the denial of the petition. An action against the insurer that might have been commenced when the petition was filed may be commenced for at least sixty days after the petition is denied.

(4) A guaranty association or foreign guaranty association has standing to appear in a court proceeding concerning the liquidation of an insurer if the association is or may become liable to act as a result of the liquidation. [1993 c 462 § 63.]


48.31.135 Recovery from reinsurers—Not reduced by delinquency proceedings—Direct payment to insured.
The amount recoverable by the commissioner from reinsurers may not be reduced as a result of the delinquency proceedings, regardless of any provision in the reinsurance contract or other agreement except as provided in RCW 48.31.290. Payment made directly to an insured or other creditor does not diminish the reinsurer’s obligation to the insurer’s estate except when the reinsurance contract provided for direct coverage of a named insured and the payment was made in discharge of that obligation. [1993 c 462 § 64.]


48.31.140 Recodified as RCW 48.99.040. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31.141 Responsibility for payment of a premium—Earned or unearned premium—Violations—Penalties—Rights of party aggrieved. (1)(a) An agent, broker, premium finance company, or any other person, other than the policy owner or the insured, responsible for the payment of a premium is obligated to pay any unpaid premium for the full policy term due the insurer at the time of the declaration of insolvency, whether earned or unearned, as shown on the records of the insurer. The liquidator also has the right to recover from the person a part of an unearned premium that represents commission of the person. Credits or setoffs or both may not be allowed to an agent, broker, or premium finance company for amounts advanced to the insurer by the agent, broker, or premium finance company on behalf of, but in the absence of a payment by, the policy owner or the insured.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) of this subsection, the agent, broker, premium finance company, or other person is not liable for uncollected unearned premium of the insurer. A presumption exists that the premium as shown on the books of the insurer is collected, and the burden is upon the agent, broker, premium finance company, or other person to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the unearned premium was not actually collected. For purposes of this subsection, “unearned premium” means that portion of an insurance premium covering the unexpired term of the policy or the unexpired period of the policy period.

(c) An insured is obligated to pay any unpaid earned premium due the insurer at the time of the declaration of insolvency, as shown on the records of the insurer.

(2) Upon a violation of this section, the commissioner may pursue either one or both of the following courses of action:

(a) Suspend or revoke or refuse to renew the licenses of the offending party or parties;

(b) Impose a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for each violation.

(3) Before the commissioner may take an action as set forth in subsection (2) of this section, he or she shall give written notice to the person accused of violating the law, stating specifically the nature of the alleged violation, and fixing a time and place, at least ten days thereafter, when a hearing on the matter shall be held. After the hearing, or upon failure of the accused to appear at the hearing, the commissioner, if he or she finds a violation, shall impose those penalties under subsection (2) of this section that he or she deems advisable.

(4) When the commissioner takes action in any or all of the ways set out in subsection (2) of this section, the party aggrieved has the rights granted under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. [1993 c 462 § 65.]


48.31.145 Liquidator denies claim—Written notice—Objections of claimant—Court hearing. (1) When the liquidator denies a claim in whole or in part, the liquidator shall give written notice of the determination to the claimant or the claimant’s attorney by first class mail at the address shown in the proof of claim. Within sixty days from the mailing of the notice, the claimant may file his or her objections with the liquidator. If no such a filing is made, the claimant may not further object to the determination.

(2) Whenever the claimant files objections with the liquidator and the liquidator does not alter his or her denial of the claim as a result of the objections, the liquidator shall ask the court for a hearing as soon as practicable and give notice of the hearing by first class mail to the claimant or the claimant’s attorney and to other persons directly affected, not less than ten nor more than thirty days before the date of the hearing. The matter may be heard by the court or by a court-appointed referee who shall submit findings of fact along with his or her recommendation. [1993 c 462 § 66.]

48.31.150 Recodified as RCW 48.99.050. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31.151 Creditor's claim against insurer is secured by other person—Subrogated rights—Agreements concerning distributions. Whenever a creditor whose claim against an insurer is secured, in whole or in part, by the undertaking of another person, fails to prove and file that claim, the other person may do so in the creditor's name, and is subrogated to the rights of the creditor, whether the claim has been filed by the creditor or by the other person in the creditor's name, to the extent that he or she discharges the undertaking. In the absence of an agreement with the creditor to the contrary, the other person is not entitled to a distribution until the amount paid to the creditor on the undertaking plus the distributions paid on the claim from the insurer's estate to the creditor equals the amount of the entire claim of the creditor. The creditor shall hold any excess received by him or her in trust for the other person. The term "other person" as used in this section does not apply to a guaranty association or foreign guaranty association. [1993 c 462 § 67.]


48.31.155 Unclaimed funds—Liquidator's application for discharge—Duties of state treasurer. Unclaimed funds subject to distribution remaining in the liquidator's hands when he or she is ready to apply to the court for discharge, including the amount distributable to a person who is unknown or cannot be found, shall be deposited with the state treasurer, and shall be paid without interest to the person entitled to them or his or her legal representative upon proof satisfactory to the state treasurer of his or her right to them. An amount on deposit not claimed within six years from the discharge of the liquidator is deemed to have been abandoned and shall be escheated without formal escheat proceedings and be deposited with the state treasurer. [1993 c 462 § 68.]


48.31.160 Recodified as RCW 48.99.060. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31.161 After termination of liquidation proceeding—Good cause to reopen proceedings. After the liquidation proceeding has been terminated and the liquidator discharged, the commissioner or other interested party may at any time petition the court to reopen the proceedings for good cause, including the discovery of additional assets. If the court is satisfied that there is justification for reopening, it shall so order. [1993 c 462 § 69.]

Severability—Implementation—1993 c 462: See note following RCW 48.31B.901 and 48.31B.902.

48.31.165 Domiciliary receiver not appointed—Court order to liquidate—Notice—Domiciliary receiver appointed in other state. (1) If no domiciliary receiver has been appointed, the commissioner may apply to the court for an order directing him or her to liquidate the assets found in this state of a foreign insurer or an alien insurer not domiciled in this state, on any of the grounds stated in: RCW 48.31.030, except subsection (10) of that section; 48.31.050(2); or 48.31.080.

(2) When an order is sought under subsection (1) of this section, the court shall cause the insurer to be given thirty days' notice and time to respond, or a lesser period reasonable under the circumstances.

(3) If it appears to the court that the best interests of creditors, policyholders, and the public require, the court may issue an order to liquidate in whatever terms it deems appropriate. The filing or recording of the order with the recorder of deeds of the county in which the principal business of the company in this state is located or the county in which its principal office or place of business in this state is located, imparts the same notice as a deed or other evidence of title duly filed or recorded with that recorder of deeds would have imparted.

(4) If a domiciliary liquidator is appointed in a reciprocal state while a liquidation is proceeding under this section, the liquidator under this section shall thereafter act as ancillary receiver under RCW 48.99.030. If a domiciliary liquidator is appointed in a nonreciprocal state while a liquidation is proceeding under this section, the liquidator under this section may petition the court for permission to act as ancillary receiver under RCW 48.99.030.

(5) On the same grounds as are specified in subsection (1) of this section, the commissioner may petition an appropriate federal court to be appointed receiver to liquidate that portion of the insurer's assets and business over which the court will exercise jurisdiction, or any lesser part thereof that the commissioner deems desirable for the protection of policyholders, creditors, and the public in this state.

(6) The court may order the commissioner, when he or she has liquidated the assets of a foreign or alien insurer under this section, to pay claims of residents of this state against the insurer under those rules on the liquidation of insurers under this chapter that are otherwise compatible with this section. [1993 c 462 § 70.]


48.31.170 Recodified as RCW 48.99.070. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31.171 Domiciliary liquidator—Reciprocal state—Nonreciprocal state—Commissioner's duties. (1) Except as to special deposits and security on secured claims under RCW 48.99.030(2), the domiciliary liquidator of an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state is vested by operation of law with the title to all of the assets, property, contracts, and rights of action, agents' balances, and all the books, accounts, and other records of the insurer located in this state. The date of vesting is the date of the filing of the petition, if that date is specified by the domiciliary law for the vesting of property in the domiciliary state. Otherwise, the date of vesting is the date of entry of the order directing possession to be taken. The domiciliary liquidator has the
immediate right to recover balances due from agents and to obtain possession of the books, accounts, and other records of the insurer located in this state. The domiciliary liquidator also has the right to recover all other assets of the insurer located in this state, subject to RCW 48.99.030.

(2) If a domiciliary liquidator is appointed for an insurer not domiciled in a reciprocal state, the commissioner of this state is vested by operation of law with the title to all of the property, contracts, and rights of action, and all the books, accounts, and other records of the insurer located in this state, at the same time that the domiciliary liquidator is vested with title in the domicile. The commissioner of this state may petition for a conservation or liquidation order under RCW 48.31.100 or 48.99.030, or for an ancillary receivership under RCW 48.99.030, or after approval by the court may transfer title to the domiciliary liquidator, as the interests of justice and the equitable distribution of the assets require.

(3) Claimants residing in this state may file claims with the liquidator or ancillary receiver, if any, in this state or with the domiciliary liquidator, if the domiciliary law permits. The claims must be filed on or before the last date fixed for the filing of claims in the domiciliary liquidation proceedings. [1993 c 462 § 71.]


48.31.175 Foreign or alien insurer—Property located in this state—Commissioner's discretion. The commissioner in his or her sole discretion may institute proceedings under RCW 48.31.121 at the request of the commissioner or other appropriate insurance official of the domiciliary state of a foreign or alien insurer having property located in this state. [1993 c 462 § 72.]


48.31.180 Recodified as RCW 48.99.080. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31.181 Liquidation proceedings—One or more reciprocal states—Distributions—Special deposit claims—Secured claims. (1) In a liquidation proceeding in this state involving one or more reciprocal states, the order of distribution of the domiciliary state controls as to claims of residents of this and reciprocal states. Claims of residents of reciprocal states shall be given equal priority of payment from general assets regardless of where the assets are located.

(2) The owners of special deposit claims against an insurer for which a liquidator has been appointed in this or another state shall have the burden of going forward with and producing evidence to show why the relief prayed for by the owner of a secured claim against an insurer for which a liquidator has been appointed in this or another state may surrender his or her security and file his or her claim as a general creditor, or the claim may be discharged by resort to the security, in which case the deficiency, if any, shall be treated as a claim against the general assets of the insurer on the same basis as claims of unsecured creditors. [1993 c 462 § 73.]


48.31.184 Ancillary receiver in another state or foreign country—Failure to transfer assets. If an ancillary receiver in another state or foreign country, whether called by that name or not, fails to transfer to the domiciliary liquidator in this state assets within his or her control other than special deposits, diminished only by the expenses of the ancillary receivership, if any, then the claims filed in the ancillary receivership, other than special deposit claims or secured claims, shall be placed in the class of claims under RCW 48.31.280(7). [1993 c 462 § 74.]

Severability—Implementation—1993 c 462: See RCW 48.31B.901 ad 48.31B.902.

48.31.190 Commencement of proceeding—Venue—Effect of appellate review. (1) Proceedings under this chapter involving a domestic insurer shall be commenced in the superior court for the county in which is located the insurer's home office or, at the election of the commissioner, in the superior court for Thurston county. Proceedings under this chapter involving other insurers shall be commenced in the superior court for Thurston county.

(2) The commissioner shall commence any such proceeding, the attorney general representing him, by an application to the court or to any judge thereof, for an order directing the insurer to show cause why the commissioner should not have the relief prayed for.

(3) Upon a showing of an emergency or threat of imminent loss to policyholders of the insurer the court may issue an ex parte order authorizing the commissioner immediately to take over the premises and assets of the insurer, the commissioner then to preserve the status quo, pending a hearing on the order to show cause, which shall be heard as soon as the court calendar permits in preference to other civil cases.

(4) In response to any order to show cause issued under this chapter the insurer shall have the burden of going forward with and producing evidence to show why the relief prayed for by the commissioner is not required.

(5) On the return of such order to show cause, and after a full hearing, the court shall either deny the relief sought in the application or grant the relief sought in the application together with such other relief as the nature of the case and the interest of policyholders, creditors, stockholders, members, subscribers, or the public may require.

(6) No appellate review of a superior court order, entered after a hearing, granting the commissioner's petition to rehabilitate an insurer or to carry out an insolvency proceeding under this chapter, shall stay the action of the commissioner in the discharge of his responsibilities under

[1993 RCW Supp—page 687]
this chapter, pending a decision by the appellate court in the matter.

(7) In any proceeding under this chapter the commis-

sioner and his deputies shall be responsible on their official

bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. If the

court deems it desirable for the protection of the assets, it

may at any time require an additional bond from the com-

missioner or his deputies. [1993 c 462 § 82; 1988 c 202 §

46; 1969 ex.s. c 241 § 13; 1967 c 150 § 31; 1947 c 79 §

31.19; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.19.]

Severability—Implementation—1993 c 462: See RCW 48.31B.901

and 48.31B.902.


48.31.280 Priority and order of distribution of

claims. The priority of distribution of claims from the

insurer's estate is as follows: Every claim in a class must be

paid in full or adequate funds retained for payment before

the members of the next class receive any payment; no

subclasses may be established within a class; and no claim

by a shareholder, policyholder, or other creditor may

cumvent the priority classes through the use of equitable

remedies. The order of distribution of claims is:

(1) Class 1. The costs and expenses of administration

during rehabilitation and liquidation, including but not

limited to the following:

(a) The actual and necessary costs of preserving or

recovering the assets of the insurer;

(b) Compensation for all authorized services rendered in

the rehabilitation and liquidation;

(c) Necessary filing fees;

(d) The fees and mileage payable to witnesses;

(e) Authorized reasonable attorneys' fees and other

professional services rendered in the rehabilitation and

liquidation;

(f) The reasonable expenses of a guaranty association or

foreign guaranty association for unallocated loss adjustment

expenses.

(2) Class 2. Reasonable compensation to employees for

services performed to the extent that they do not exceed two

months of monetary compensation and represent payment for

services performed within one year before the filing of the

petition for liquidation or, if rehabilitation preceded liqui-

dation, within one year before the filing of the petition for

rehabilitation. Principal officers and directors are not

titled to the benefit of this priority except as otherwise

approved by the liquidator and the court. The priority is in

lieu of any other similar priority that may be authorized by

law as to wages or compensation of employees.

(3) Class 3. Loss claims. For purposes of this section,

"loss claims" are all claims under policies, including claims

of the federal or a state or local government, for losses

incurred, including third-party claims and all claims of a

guaranty association or foreign guaranty association. All

claims under life insurance and annuity policies, whether for

death proceeds, annuity proceeds, or investment values, are

loss claims. That portion of any loss indemnification that is

provided for by other benefits or advantages recovered by

the claimant, is not included in this class, other than benefits

or advantages recovered or recoverable in discharge of

familial obligation of support or by way of succession at

death or a proceeds of life insurance, or as gratuities. No

payment by an employer to his or her employee may be

treated as a gratuity.

(4) Class 4. Claims under nonassessable policies for

unearned premium or other premium refunds and claims of

general creditors including claims of ceding and assuming

companies in their capacity as such.

(5) Class 5. Claims of the federal or any state or local

government except those under subsection (3) of this section.

Claims, including those of any governmental body for a

penalty or forfeiture, are allowed in this class only to the

extent of the pecuniary loss sustained from the act, transac-

tion, or proceeding out of which the penalty or forfeiture

arose, with reasonable and actual costs occasioned thereby.

The remainder of such claims are postponed to the class of

claims under subsection (8) of this section.

(6) Class 6. Claims filed late or any other claims other

than claims under subsections (7) and (8) of this section.

(7) Class 7. Surplus or contribution notes, or similar

obligations, and premium refunds on assessable policies.

Payments to members of domestic mutual insurance com-

panies are limited in accordance with law.

(8) Class 8. The claims of shareholder's or other owners

in their capacity as shareholders. [1993 c 462 § 83; 1975-

"76 2nd ex.s. c 109 § 1; 1947 c 79 § .31.28; Rem. Supp.

1947 § 45.31.28.]

Severability—Implementation—1993 c 462: See RCW 48.31B.901

and 48.31B.902.

48.31.300 Allowance of contingent and other claims.

(1) No contingent claim shall share in a distribution of the

assets of an insurer which has been adjudicated to be

insolvent by an order made pursuant to RCW 48.31.310,

except that such claims shall be considered, if properly

presented, and may be allowed to share where:

(a) Such claim becomes absolute against the insurer on

or before the last day fixed for filing of proofs of claim

against the assets of such insurer, or

(b) There is a surplus and the liquidation is thereafter

conducted upon the basis that such insurer is solvent.

(2) Where an insurer has been so adjudicated to be

insolvent any person who has a cause of action against an

insured of such insurer under a liability insurance policy

issued by such insurer, shall have the right to file a claim in

the liquidation proceeding, regardless of the fact that such

claim may be contingent, and such claim may be allowed

(a) If it may be reasonably inferred from the proof

presented upon such claim that such person would be able to

obtain a judgment upon such cause of action against such

insured; and

(b) If such person shall furnish suitable proof, unless the

court for good cause shown shall otherwise direct, that no

further valid claims against such insurer arising out of his or

her cause of action other than those already presented can

be made; and

(c) If the total liability of such insurer to all claimants

arising out of the same act of its insured shall be no greater

than its maximum liability would be were it not in liquida-

tion.

No judgment against such an insured taken after the

date of the entry of the liquidation order shall be considered

in the liquidation proceedings as evidence of liability, or of
the amount of damages, and no judgment against an insured taken by default, inquest or by collusion prior to the entry of the liquidation order shall be considered as conclusive evidence in the liquidation proceeding either of the liability of such insured to such person upon such cause of action or of the amount of damages to which such person is therein entitled.

(3) No claim of any secured claimant shall be allowed at a sum greater than the difference between the value of the claim without security and the value of the security itself as of the date of the entry of the order of liquidation or such other date set by the court for fixation of rights and liabilities as provided in RCW 48.31.260 unless the claimant shall surrender his or her security to the commissioner in which event the claim shall be allowed in the full amount for which it is valued.

(4) Whether or not the third party files a claim, the insured may file a claim on his or her own behalf in the liquidation.

(5) No claim may be presented under this section if it is or may be covered by a guaranty association or foreign guaranty association. [1993 c 462 § 84; 1947 c 79 § .31.30; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.30.]


Chapter 48.31A
REGULATION OF ACQUISITION OF CONTROL OF DOMESTIC INSURERS—HOLDING COMPANY SYSTEMS

Sections
48.31A.005 through 48.31A.130 Repealed.
48.31A.900 Repealed.

48.31A.005 through 48.31A.130 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.31A.900 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 48.31B
INSURER HOLDING COMPANY ACT

Sections
48.31B.005 Definitions.
48.31B.010 Insurer ceases to control subsidiary—Disposal of investment.
48.31B.015 Control of insurer—Acquisition, merger, or exchange—Preacquisition notification—Jurisdiction of courts.
48.31B.020 Acquisition of insurer—Change in control—Definitions—Exemptions—Competition—Preacquisition notification—Violations—Penalties.
48.31B.025 Registration with commissioner—Information required—Rule making—Disclaimer of affiliation—Failure to file.
48.31B.030 Insurer subject to registration—Standards for transactions within a holding company system—Extraordinary dividends or distributions—Insurer's surplus.
48.31B.035 Examination of insurers—Commissioner may order production of information—Failure to comply—Costs of examination.
48.31B.040 Rule making.

48.31B.045 Violations of chapter—Commissioner may seek superior court order.
48.31B.050 Violations of chapter—Penalties—Civil forfeitures—Orders—Referral to prosecuting attorney—Imprisonment.
48.31B.055 Violations of chapter—Impairment of financial condition—Commissioner may take possession.
48.31B.060 Order for liquidation or rehabilitation—Recovery of distributions or payments—Personal liability—Maximum amount recoverable.
48.31B.065 Violations of chapter—Contrary to interests of policyholders or the public—Suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal of license.
48.31B.070 Person aggrieved by actions of commissioner.
48.31B.900 Short title.
48.31B.901 Severability—1993 c 462.
48.31B.902 Implementation—1993 c 462.

48.31B.005 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings set forth in this section, unless the context requires otherwise.

(1) An "affiliate" of, or person "affiliated" with, a specific person, is a person who directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.

(2) The term "control," including the terms "controlling," "controlled by," and "under common control with," means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract other than a commercial contract for goods or nonmanagement services, or otherwise, unless the power is the result of an official position with or corporate office held by the person. Control is presumed to exist if a person, directly or indirectly, owns, controls, holds with the power to vote, or holds proxies representing, ten percent or more of the voting securities of any other person. This presumption may be rebutted by a showing made in a manner similar to that provided by RCW 48.31B.025(11) that control does not exist in fact. The commissioner may determine, after furnishing all persons in interest notice and opportunity to be heard and making specific findings of fact to support such determination, that control exists in fact, notwithstanding the absence of a presumption to that effect.

(3) An "insurance holding company system" consists of two or more affiliated persons, one or more of which is an insurer.

(4) The term "insurer" has the same meaning as set forth in RCW 48.01.050; it does not include agencies, authorities, or instrumentalities of the United States, its possessions and territories, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, or a state or political subdivision of a state.

(5) A "person" is an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint stock company, a trust, an unincorporated organization, a similar entity, or any combination of the foregoing acting in concert, but does not include a joint venture partnership exclusively engaged in owning, managing, leasing, or developing real or tangible personal property.

(6) A "securityholder" of a specified person is one who owns a security of that person, including common stock, preferred stock, debt obligations, and any other security
convertible into or evidencing the right to acquire any of the foregoing.  

(7) A "subsidiary" of a specified person is an affiliate controlled by that person directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries.

(8) The term "voting security" includes a security convertible into or evidencing a right to acquire a voting security. [1993 c 462 § 2.]

48.31B.010 Insurer ceases to control subsidiary—Disposal of investment. If an insurer ceases to control a subsidiary, it shall dispose of any investment in the subsidiary within three years from the cessation of control or within such further time as the commissioner may prescribe, unless at any time after the investment has been made, the investment meets the requirements for investment under any other section of this Title, and the insurer has notified the commissioner thereof. [1993 c 462 § 3.]

48.31B.015 Control of insurer—Acquisition, merger, or exchange—Preacquisition notification—Jurisdiction of courts. (1) No person other than the issuer may make a tender offer for or a request or invitation for tenders of, or enter into an agreement to exchange securities of, seek to acquire, or acquire, in the open market or otherwise, voting security of a domestic insurer if, after the consummation thereof, the person would, directly or indirectly, or by conversion or by exercise of a right to acquire, be in control of the insurer. No person may enter into an agreement to merge with or otherwise to acquire control of a domestic insurer or person controlling a domestic insurer unless, at the time the offer, request, or invitation is made or the agreement is entered into, or before the acquisition of the securities if no offer or agreement is involved, the person has filed with the commissioner and has sent to the insurer, a statement containing the information required by this section and the offer, request, invitation, agreement, or acquisition has been approved by the commissioner as prescribed in this section.

For purposes of this section a domestic insurer includes a person controlling a domestic insurer unless the person, as determined by the commissioner, is either directly or through its affiliates primarily engaged in business other than the business of insurance. However, the person shall file a preacquisition notification with the commissioner containing the information set forth in RCW 48.31B.020(3)(a) sixty days before the proposed effective date of the acquisition. Persons who fail to file the required preacquisition notification with the commissioner are subject to the penalties in RCW 48.31B.020(5)(c). For the purposes of this section, "person" does not include a securities broker holding, in usual and customary broker's function, less than twenty percent of the voting securities of an insurance company or of a person who controls an insurance company.

(2) The statement to be filed with the commissioner under this section must be made under oath or affirmation and must contain the following information:

(a) The name and address of each person by whom or on whose behalf the merger or other acquisition of control referred to in subsection (1) of this section is to be effected, hereinafter called "acquiring party," and:

(i) If that person is an individual, his or her principal occupation and all offices and positions held during the past five years, and any conviction of crimes other than minor traffic violations during the past ten years;

(ii) If that person is not an individual, a report of the nature of its business operations during the past five years or for such lesser period as the person and any predecessors have been in existence; an informative description of the business intended to be done by the person's subsidiaries; any convictions of crimes during the past ten years; and a list of all individuals who are or who have been selected to become directors or executive officers of the person, or who perform or will perform functions appropriate to those positions. The list must include for each such individual the information required by (a)(i) of this subsection.

(b) The source, nature, and amount of the consideration used or to be used in effecting the merger or other acquisition of control, a description of any transaction in which funds were or are to be obtained for any such purpose, including a pledge of the insurer's stock, or the stock of any of its subsidiaries or controlling affiliates, and the identity of persons furnishing the consideration. However, where a source of the consideration is a loan made in the lender's ordinary course of business, the identity of the lender must remain confidential if the person filing the statement so requests.

(c) Fully audited financial information as to the earnings and financial condition of each acquiring party for the preceding five fiscal years of each acquiring party, or for such lesser period as the acquiring party and any predecessors have been in existence, and similar unaudited information as of a date not earlier than ninety days before the filing of the statement.

(d) Any plans or proposals that each acquiring party may have to liquidate the insurer, to sell its assets or merge or consolidate it with any person, or to make any other material change in its business or corporate structure or management.

(e) The number of shares of any security referred to in subsection (1) of this section that each acquiring party proposes to acquire, the terms of the offer, request, invitation, agreement, or acquisition referred to in subsection (1) of this section, and a statement as to the method by which the fairness of the proposal was arrived at.

(f) The amount of each class of any security referred to in subsection (1) of this section that is beneficially owned or concerning which there is a right to acquire beneficial ownership by each acquiring party.

(g) A full description of any contracts, arrangements, or understandings with respect to any security referred to in subsection (1) of this section in which an acquiring party is involved, including but not limited to transfer of any of the securities, joint ventures, loan or option arrangements, puts or calls, guarantees of loans, guarantees against loss or guarantees of profits, division of losses or profits, or the giving or withholding of proxies. The description must identify the persons with whom the contracts, arrangements, or understandings have been entered into.

(h) A description of the purchase of any security referred to in subsection (1) of this section during the twelve calendar months before the filing of the statement, by an acquiring party, including the dates of purchase, names of
the purchasers, and consideration paid or agreed to be paid for the security.

(i) A description of any recommendations to purchase any security referred to in subsection (1) of this section made during the twelve calendar months before the filing of the statement, by an acquiring party, or by anyone based upon interviews or at the suggestion of the acquiring party.

(j) Copies of all tender offers for, requests or invitations for tenders of, exchange offers for, and agreements to acquire or exchange any securities referred to in subsection (1) of this section, and, if distributed, of additional soliciting material relating to the securities.

(k) The term of an agreement, contract, or understanding made with or proposed to be made with a broker-dealer as to solicitation or securities referred to in subsection (1) of this section for tender, and the amount of fees, commissions, or other compensation to be paid to broker-dealers with regard to the securities.

(l) Such additional information as the commissioner may prescribe by rule as necessary or appropriate for the protection of policyholders of the insurer or in the public interest.

If the person required to file the statement referred to in subsection (1) of this section is a partnership, limited partnership, syndicate, or other group, the commissioner may require that the information called for by (a) through (l) of this subsection shall be given with respect to each partner of the partnership or limited partnership, each member of the syndicate or group, and each person who controls a partner or member. If a partner, member, or person is a corporation, or the person required to file the statement referred to in subsection (1) of this section is a corporation, the commissioner may require that the information called for by (a) through (l) of this subsection shall be given with respect to the corporation, each officer and director of the corporation, and each person who is directly or indirectly the beneficial owner of more than ten percent of the outstanding voting securities of the corporation.

If a material change occurs in the facts set forth in the statement filed with the commissioner and sent to the insurer under this section, an amendment setting forth the change, together with copies of all documents and other material relevant to the change, must be filed with the commissioner and sent to the insurer within two business days after the person learns of the change.

(3) If an offer, request, invitation, agreement, or acquisition referred to in subsection (1) of this section is proposed to be made by means of a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 or in circumstances requiring the disclosure of similar information under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or under a state law requiring similar registration or disclosure, the person required to file the statement referred to in subsection (1) of this section may use those documents in furnishing the information called for by that statement.

(4)(a) The commissioner shall approve a merger or other acquisition of control referred to in subsection (1) of this section unless, after a public hearing thereon, he or she finds that:

(i) After the change of control, the domestic insurer referred to in subsection (1) of this section would not be able to satisfy the requirements for the issuance of a license to write the line or lines of insurance for which it is presently licensed;

(ii) The effect of the merger or other acquisition of control would be substantially to lessen competition in insurance in this state or tend to create a monopoly therein. In applying the competitive standard in (a)(ii) of this subsection:

(A) the informational requirements of RCW 48.31B.020(3)(a) and the standards of RCW 48.31B.020(4)(b) apply;

(B) The commissioner may not disapprove the merger or other acquisition if the commissioner finds that any of the situations meeting the criteria provided by RCW 48.31B.020(4)(c) exist; and

(C) The commissioner may condition the approval of the merger or other acquisition on the removal of the basis of disapproval within a specified period of time;

(iii) The financial condition of an acquiring party is such as might jeopardize the financial stability of the insurer, or prejudice the interest of its policyholders;

(iv) The plans or proposals that the acquiring party has to liquidate the insurer, sell its assets, consolidate or merge it with any person, or to make any other material change in its business or corporate structure or management, are unfair and unreasonable to policyholders of the insurer and not in the public interest;

(v) The competence, experience, and integrity of those persons who would control the operation of the insurer are such that it would not be in the interest of policyholders of the insurer and of the public to permit the merger or other acquisition of control; or

(vi) The acquisition is likely to be hazardous or prejudicial to the insurance-buying public.

(b) The commissioner shall approve an exchange or other acquisition of control referred to in *section 4 of this act within sixty days after he or she declares the statement filed under *section 4 of this act to be complete and after holding a public hearing. At the hearing, the person filing the statement, the insurer, and any person whose significant interest is determined by the commissioner to be affected may present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and offer oral and written arguments and in connection therewith may conduct discovery proceedings in the same manner as is allowed in the superior court of this state. All discovery proceedings must be concluded not later than three days before the commencement of the public hearing.

(c) The commissioner may retain at the acquiring person’s expense any attorneys, actuaries, accountants, and other experts not otherwise a part of the commissioner’s staff as may be reasonably necessary to assist the commissioner in reviewing the proposed acquisition of control. All reasonable costs of a hearing held under this section, as determined by the commissioner, including costs associated with the commissioner’s use of investigatory, professional, and other necessary personnel, mailing of required notices and other information, and use of equipment or facilities, must be paid before issuance of the commissioner’s order by the acquiring person.

(5) This section does not apply to: [1993 RCW Supp—page 691]
48.31B.015  

Title 48 RCW: Insurance

(a) A transaction that is subject to RCW 48.31.010, dealing with the merger or consolidation of two or more insurers;

(b) An offer, request, invitation, agreement, or acquisition that the commissioner by order has exempted from this section as: (i) Not having been made or entered into for the purpose and not having the effect of changing or influencing the control of a domestic insurer, or (ii) otherwise not comprehended within the purposes of this section.

(6) The following are violations of this section:

(a) The failure to file a statement, amendment, or other material required to be filed under subsection (1) or (2) of this section; or

(b) The effectuation or an attempt to effectuate an acquisition of control of, or merger with, a domestic insurer unless the commissioner has given approval thereto.

(7) The courts of this state have jurisdiction over every person not resident, domiciled, or authorized to do business in this state who files a statement with the commissioner under this section, and over all actions involving that person arising out of violations of this section, and each such person is deemed to have performed acts equivalent to and constituting an appointment by that person of the commissioner to be the person's true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served lawful process shall be served on the commissioner and transmitted by registered or certified mail by the commissioner to such person at the person's last known address.

*Revisor's note: The reference to section 4 of this act appears to be erroneous. Reference to section 5 of this act, RCW 48.31B.020, was apparently intended.

48.31B.020 Acquisition of insurer—Change in control—Definitions—Exemptions—Competition—Preacquisition notification—Violations—Penalties. (1) The definitions in this subsection apply only for the purposes of this section.

(a) "Acquisition" means an agreement, arrangement, or activity, the consummation of which results in a person acquiring directly or indirectly the control of another person, and includes but is not limited to the acquisition of voting securities, the acquisition of assets, bulk reinsurance, and mergers.

(b) An "involved insurer" includes an insurer which either acquires or is acquired, is affiliated with an acquirer or acquired, or is the result of a merger.

(2)(a) Except as exempted in (b) of this subsection, this section applies to any acquisition in which there is a change in control of an insurer authorized to do business in this state.

(b) This section does not apply to the following:

(i) An acquisition subject to approval or disapproval by the commissioner under RCW 48.31B.015;

(ii) A purchase of securities solely for investment purposes so long as the securities are not used by voting or otherwise to cause or attempt to cause the substantial lessening of competition in any insurance market in this state. If a purchase of securities results in a presumption of control under RCW 48.31B.005(2), it is not solely for investment purposes unless the commissioner of the insurer's state of domicile accepts a disclaimer of control or affirmatively finds that control does not exist and the disclaimer action or affirmative finding is communicated by the domiciliary commissioner to the commissioner of this state;

(iii) The acquisition of a person by another person when neither person is directly nor through affiliates primarily engaged in the business of insurance, if preacquisition notification is filed with the commissioner in accordance with subsection (3)(a) of this section sixty days before the proposed effective date of the acquisition. However, preacquisition notification is not required for exclusion from this section if the acquisition would otherwise be excluded from this section by subsection (2)(b);

(iv) The acquisition of already affiliated persons;

(v) An acquisition if, as an immediate result of the acquisition:

(A) In no market would the combined market share of the involved insurers exceed five percent of the total market;

(B) There would be no increase in any market share; or

(C) In no market would:

(I) The combined market share of the involved insurers exceed twelve percent of the total market; and

(II) The market share increase by more than two percent of the total market.

For the purpose of (b)(v) of this subsection, a "market" means direct written insurance premium in this state for a line of business as contained in the annual statement required to be filed by insurers licensed to do business in this state;

(vi) An acquisition for which a preacquisition notification would be required under this section due solely to the resulting effect on the ocean marine insurance line of business;

(vii) An acquisition of an insurer whose domiciliary commissioner affirmatively finds: That the insurer is in failing condition; there is a lack of feasible alternative to improving the insurer's condition through the acquisition exceed the public benefits that would arise from not lessening competition; and the findings are communicated by the domiciliary commissioner to the commissioner of this state.

(3) An acquisition covered by subsection (2) of this section may be subject to an order under subsection (5) of this section unless the acquiring person files a preacquisition notification and the waiting period has expired. The acquired person may file a preacquisition notification.

(a) The preacquisition notification must be in such form and contain such information as prescribed by the commissioner relating to those markets that, under subsection (2)(b)(v) of this section, cause the acquisition not to be exempted from this section. The commissioner may require such additional material and information as he or she deems necessary to determine whether the proposed acquisition, if consummated, would violate the competitive standard of subsection (4) of this section. The required information may include an opinion of an economist as to the competitive impact of the acquisition in this state accompanied by a summary of the education and experience of the person indicating his or her ability to render an informed opinion.

(b) The waiting period required begins on the date the commissioner declares the preacquisition notification to be complete and ends on the earlier of the sixtieth day after the date of the declaration or the termination of the waiting
period by the commissioner. Before the end of the waiting period, the commissioner may require the submission of additional needed information relevant to the proposed acquisition. If additional information is required, the waiting period ends on the earlier of the sixtieth day after the commissioner declares he or she has received the additional information or the termination of the waiting period by the commissioner.

(b) In determining whether a proposed acquisition would violate the competitive standard of (a) of this subsection, the commissioner shall consider the following:

(i) An acquisition covered under subsection (2) of this section involving two or more insurers competing in the same market is prima facie evidence of violation of the competitive standards:

(A) If the market is highly concentrated and the involved insurers possess the following shares of the market:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurer A</th>
<th>Insurer B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4% or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2% or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1% or more; or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) If the market is not highly concentrated and the involved insurers possess the following shares of the market:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurer A</th>
<th>Insurer B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5% or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4% or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3% or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1% or more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A highly concentrated market is one in which the share of the four largest insurers is seventy-five percent or more of the market. Percentages not shown in the tables are interpolated proportionately to the percentages that are shown. If more than two insurers are involved, exceeding the total of the two columns in the table is prima facie evidence of violation of the competitive standard in (a) of this subsection. For the purpose of (b)(i) of this subsection, the insurer with the largest share of the market is Insurer A.

(ii) There is a significant trend toward increased concentration when the aggregate market share of a grouping of the largest insurers in the market, from the two largest to the eight largest, has increased by seven percent or more of the market over a period of time extending from a base year five to ten years before the acquisition up to the time of the acquisition. An acquisition or merger covered under subsection (2) of this section involving two or more insurers competing in the same market is prima facie evidence of violation of the competitive standard in (a) of this subsection if:

(A) There is a significant trend toward increased concentration in the market;

(B) One of the insurers involved is one of the insurers in a grouping of such large insurers showing the requisite increase in the market share; and

(C) Another involved insurer’s market is two percent or more.

(iii) For the purposes of (b) of this subsection:

(A) The term "insurer" includes a company or group of companies under common management, ownership, or control;

(B) The term "market" means the relevant product and geographical markets. In determining the relevant product and geographical markets, the commissioner shall give due consideration to, among other things, the definitions or guidelines, if any, adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and to information, if any, submitted by parties to the acquisition. In the absence of sufficient information to the contrary, the relevant product market is assumed to be the direct written insurance premium for a line of business, such line being that used in the annual statement required to be filed by insurers doing business in this state, and the relevant geographical market is assumed to be this state;

(C) The burden of showing prima facie evidence of violation of the competitive standard rests upon the commissioner.

(iv) Even though an acquisition is not prima facie violative of the competitive standard under (b)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, the commissioner may establish the requisite anticompetitive effect based upon other substantial evidence. Even though an acquisition is prima facie violative of the competitive standard under (b)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, a party may establish the absence of the requisite anticompetitive effect based upon other substantial evidence. Relevant factors in making a determination under (b)(iv) of this subsection include, but are not limited to, the following: Market shares, volatility of ranking of market leaders, number of competitors, concentration, trend of concentration in the industry, and ease of entry and exit into the market.

(c) An order may not be entered under subsection (5)(a) of this section if:

(i) The acquisition will yield substantial economies of scale or economies in resource use that cannot be feasibly achieved in any other way, and the public benefits that would arise from the economies exceed the public benefits that would arise from not lessening competition; or

(ii) The acquisition will substantially increase the availability of insurance, and the public benefits of the increase exceed the public benefits that would arise from not lessening competition.

(5)(a)(i) If an acquisition violates the standards of this section, the commissioner may enter an order:

(A) Requiring an involved insurer to cease and desist from doing business in this state with respect to the line or lines of insurance involved in the violation; or

(B) Denying the application of an acquired or acquiring insurer for a license to do business in this state.

(ii) The commissioner may not enter the order unless:

(A) There is a hearing; (B) notice of the hearing is issued before the end of the waiting period and not less than fifteen days before the hearing; and (C) the hearing is concluded and the order is issued no later than sixty days after the end
of the waiting period. Every order must be accompanied by a written decision of the commissioner setting forth his or her findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(iii) An order entered under (a) of this subsection may not become final earlier than thirty days after it is issued, during which time the involved insurer may submit a plan to remedy the anticompetitive impact of the acquisition within a reasonable time. Based upon the plan or other information, the commissioner shall specify the conditions, if any, under the time period during which the aspects of the acquisition causing a violation of the standards of this section would be remedied and the order vacated or modified.

(iv) An order pursuant to (a) of this subsection does not apply if the acquisition is not consummated.

(b) A person who violates a cease and desist order of the commissioner under (a) of this subsection and while the order is in effect, may, after notice and hearing and upon order of the commissioner, be subject at the discretion of the commissioner to one or more of the following:

(i) A monetary penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for every day of violation; or

(ii) Suspension or revocation of the person's license; or

(iii) Both (b)(i) and (b)(ii) of this subsection.

(c) An insurer or other person who fails to make a filing required by this section and who also fails to demonstrate a good faith effort to comply with the filing requirement, is subject to a civil penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

(6) RCW 48.31B.045 (2) and (3) and 48.31B.050 do not apply to acquisitions covered under subsection (2) of this section. [1993 c 462 § 5.]

48.31B.025 Registration with commissioner—Information required—Rule making—Disclaimer of affiliation—Failure to file. (1) Every insurer authorized to do business in this state that is a member of an insurance holding company system shall register with the commissioner, except a foreign insurer subject to registration requirements and standards adopted by statute or regulation in the jurisdiction of its domicile that are substantially similar to those contained in:

(a) This section;

(b) RCW 48.31B.030 (1)(a), (2), and (3); and

(c) Either RCW 48.31B.030(1)(b) or a provision such as the following: Each registered insurer shall keep current the information required to be disclosed in its registration statement by reporting all material changes or additions within fifteen days after the end of the month in which it learns of each change or addition.

An insurer subject to registration under this section shall register within fifteen days after it becomes subject to registration, and annually thereafter by May 15th of each year for the previous calendar year, unless the commissioner for good cause shown extends the time for registration, and then within the extended time. The commissioner may require an insurer authorized to do business in the state that is a member of a holding company system, but that is not subject to registration under this section, to furnish a copy of the registration statement, the summary specified in subsection (3) of this section, or other information filed by the insurance company with the insurance regulatory authority of its domiciliary jurisdiction.

(2) An insurer subject to registration shall file the registration statement on a form prescribed by the commissioner, containing the following current information:

(a) The capital structure, general financial condition, ownership, and management of the insurer and any person controlling the insurer;

(b) The identity and relationship of every member of the insurance holding company system;

(c) The following agreements in force, and transactions currently outstanding or that have occurred during the last calendar year between the insurer and its affiliates:

(i) Loans, other investments, or purchases, sales, or exchanges of securities of the affiliates by the insurer or of the insurer by its affiliates;

(ii) Purchases, sales, or exchange of assets;

(iii) Transactions not in the ordinary course of business;

(iv) Guarantees or undertakings for the benefit of an affiliate that result in an actual contingent exposure of the insurer’s assets to liability, other than insurance contracts entered into in the ordinary course of the insurer’s business;

(v) All management agreements, service contracts, and cost-sharing arrangements;

(vi) Reinsurance agreements;

(vii) Dividends and other distributions to shareholders; and

(viii) Consolidated tax allocation agreements;

(d) Any pledge of the insurer’s stock, including stock of subsidiary or controlling affiliate, for a loan made to a member of the insurance holding company system;

(e) Other matters concerning transactions between registered insurers and affiliates as may be included from time to time in registration forms adopted or approved by the commissioner.

(3) Registration statements must contain a summary outlining all items in the current registration statement representing changes from the prior registration statement.

(4) No information need be disclosed on the registration statement filed under subsection (2) of this section if the information is not material for the purposes of this section. Unless the commissioner by rule or order provides otherwise, sales, purchases, exchanges, loans or extensions of credit, investments, or guarantees involving one-half of one percent or less of an insurer’s admitted assets as of the 31st day of the previous December are not material for purposes of this section.

(5)(a) Subject to RCW 48.31B.030(2), each registered insurer shall report to the commissioner all dividends and other distributions to shareholders within five business days after their declaration and at least fifteen business days before payment, and shall provide the commissioner such other information as may be required by rule.

(b) If the commissioner determines that a registered insurer’s surplus as regards policyholders is not reasonable in relation to the insurer’s outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs, the commissioner may order the registered insurance company to limit or discontinue the payment of stockholder dividends until such time as the surplus is adequate.

(6) A person within an insurance holding company system subject to registration shall provide complete and
accurate information to an insurer, where the information is reasonably necessary to enable the insurer to comply with this chapter.

(7) The commissioner shall terminate the registration of an insurer that demonstrates that it no longer is a member of an insurance holding company system.

(8) The commissioner may require or allow two or more affiliated insurers subject to registration under this section to file a consolidated registration statement.

(9) The commissioner may allow an insurer authorized to do business in this state and part of an insurance holding company system to register on behalf of an affiliated insurer that is required to register under section 6(1) of this act and to file all information and material required to be filed under this section.

(10) This section does not apply to an insurer, information, or transaction if and to the extent that the commissioner by rule or order exempts the insurer, information, or transaction from this section.

(11) A person may file with the commissioner a disclaimer of affiliation with an authorized insurer, or an insurer or a member of an insurance holding company system may file the disclaimer. The disclaimer must fully disclose all material relationships and bases for affiliation between the person and the insurer as well as the basis for disclaiming the affiliation. After a disclaimer has been filed, the insurer is relieved of any duty to register or report under this section that may arise out of the insurer’s relationship with the person unless and until the commissioner disallows the disclaimer. The commissioner shall disallow the a [the] disclaimer only after furnishing all parties in interest with notice and opportunity to be heard and after making specific findings of fact to support the disallowance.

(12) Failure to file a registration statement or a summary of the registration statement required by this section within the time specified for the filing is a violation of this section. [1993 c 462 § 6.]

*Reviser’s note: The reference to section 6(1) of this act appears to be erroneous. Reference to subsection (1) of this section was apparently intended.

48.31B.030 Insurer subject to registration—Standards for transactions within a holding company system—Extraordinary dividends or distributions—Insurer’s surplus. (1)(a) Transactions within a holding company system to which an insurer subject to registration is a party are subject to the following standards:

(i) The terms must be fair and reasonable;

(ii) Charges or fees for services performed must be fair and reasonable;

(iii) Expenses incurred and payment received must be allocated to the insurer in conformity with customary insurance accounting practices consistently applied;

(iv) The books, accounts, and records of each party to all such transactions must be so maintained as to clearly and accurately disclose the nature and details of the transactions, including such accounting information as is necessary to support the reasonableness of the charges or fees to the respective parties; and

(v) The insurer’s surplus regarding policyholders after dividends or distributions to shareholders or affiliates must be reasonable in relation to the insurer’s outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs.

(b) The following transactions involving a domestic insurer and a person in its holding company system may not be entered into unless the insurer has notified the commissioner in writing of its intention to enter into the transaction and the commissioner declares the notice to be sufficient at least sixty days before, or such shorter period as the commissioner may permit, and the commissioner has not disapproved it within that period:

(i) Sales, purchases, exchanges, loans or extensions of credit, guarantees, or investments if the transactions are equal to or exceed: (A) With respect to nonlife insurers, the lesser of three percent of the insurer’s admitted assets or twenty-five percent of surplus as regards policyholders; (B) with respect to life insurers, three percent of the insurer’s admitted assets; each as of the 31st day of the previous December;

(ii) Loans or extensions of credit to any person who is not an affiliate, where the insurer makes the loans or extensions of credit with the agreement or understanding that the proceeds of the transactions, in whole or in substantial part, are to be used to make loans or extensions of credit to, to purchase assets of, or to make investments in, an affiliate of the insurer making the loans or extensions of credit if the transactions are equal to or exceed: (A) With respect to nonlife insurers, the lesser of three percent of the insurer’s admitted assets or twenty-five percent of surplus as regards policyholders; (B) with respect to life insurers, three percent of the insurer’s admitted assets; each as of the 31st day of the previous December;

(iii) Reinsurance agreements or modifications to them in which the reinsurance premium or a change in the insurer’s liabilities equals or exceeds five percent of the insurer’s surplus as regards policyholders, as of the 31st day of the previous December, including those agreements that may require as consideration the transfer of assets from an insurer to a nonaffiliate, if an agreement or understanding exists between the insurer and nonaffiliate that any portion of the assets will be transferred to one or more affiliates of the insurer;

(iv) Management agreements, service contracts, and cost-sharing arrangements; and

(v) Material transactions, specified by rule, that the commissioner determines may adversely affect the interests of the insurer’s policyholders.

Nothing contained in this section authorizes or permits a transaction that, in the case of an insurer not a member of the same holding company system, would be otherwise contrary to law.

(c) A domestic insurer may not enter into transactions that are part of a plan or series of like transactions with persons within the holding company system if the purpose of those separate transactions is to avoid the statutory threshold amount and thus avoid the review that would occur otherwise. If the commissioner determines that the separate transactions were entered into over a twelve-month period for that purpose, the commissioner may apply for an order as described in RCW 48.31B.045(1).

(d) The commissioner, in reviewing transactions under (b) of this subsection, shall consider whether the transactions
comply with the standards set forth in (a) of this subsection and whether they may adversely affect the interests of policyholders.

(e) The commissioner shall be notified within thirty days of an investment of the domestic insurer in any one corporation if the total investment in the corporation by the insurance holding company system exceeds ten percent of the corporation's voting securities.

(2) (a) No domestic insurer may pay an extraordinary dividend or make any other extraordinary distribution to its shareholders until: (i) Thirty days after the commissioner declares that he or she has received sufficient notice of the declaration thereof and has not within that period disapproved the payment; or (ii) the commissioner has approved the payment within the thirty-day period.

(b) For purposes of this section, an extraordinary dividend or distribution is a dividend or distribution of cash or other property whose fair market value, together with that of other dividends or distributions made within the period of twelve consecutive months ending on the date on which the proposed dividend is scheduled for payment or distribution, exceeds the greater of: (i) Ten percent of the company's surplus as regards policyholders as of the 31st day of the previous December; or (ii) the net gain from operations of the company if the company is a life insurance company, or the net income if the company is not a life insurance company, for the twelve month period ending the 31st day of the previous December, but does not include pro rata distributions of any class of the company's own securities.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an insurer may declare an extraordinary dividend or distribution that is conditional upon the commissioner's approval. The declaration confers no rights upon shareholders until: (i) The commissioner has approved the payment of the dividend or distribution; or (ii) the commissioner has not disapproved the payment within the thirty-day period referred to in (a) of this subsection.

(3) For purposes of this chapter, in determining whether an insurer's surplus as regards policyholders is reasonable in relation to the insurer's outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs, the following factors, among others, may be considered:

(a) The size of the insurer as measured by its assets, capital and surplus, reserves, premium writings, insurance in force, and other appropriate criteria;

(b) The extent to which the insurer's business is diversified among the several lines of insurance;

(c) The number and size of risks insured in each line of business;

(d) The extent of the geographical dispersion of the insurer's insured risks;

(e) The nature and extent of the insurer's reinsurance program;

(f) The quality, diversification, and liquidity of the insurer's investment portfolio;

(g) The recent past and projected future trend in the size of the insurer's surplus as regards policyholders;

(h) The surplus as regards policyholders maintained by other comparable insurers;

(i) The adequacy of the insurer's reserves;

(j) The quality and liquidity of investments in affiliates.

The commissioner may discount any such investment as a disallowed asset for purposes of determining the adequacy of surplus as regards policyholders whenever in his or her judgment the investment so warrants; and

(k) The quality of the insurer's earnings and the extent to which the reported earnings include extraordinary items. [1993 c 462 § 7.]

48.31B.035 Examination of insurers—Commissioner may order production of information—Failure to comply—Costs of examination. (1) Subject to the limitation contained in this section and in addition to the powers that the commissioner has under chapter 48.03 RCW relating to the examination of insurers, the commissioner also may order an insurer registered under RCW 48.31B.025 to produce such records, books, or other information papers in the possession of the insurer or its affiliates as are reasonably necessary to ascertain the financial condition of the insurer or to determine compliance with this title. If the insurer fails to comply with the order, the commissioner may examine the affiliates to obtain the information.

(2) The commissioner may retain at the registered insurer's expense such attorneys, actuaries, accountants, and other experts not otherwise a part of the commissioner's staff as are reasonably necessary to assist in the conduct of the examination under subsection (1) of this section. Persons so retained are under the direction and control of the commissioner and shall act in a purely advisory capacity.

(3) Each registered insurer producing for examination records, books, and papers under subsection (1) of this section are liable for and shall pay the expense of the examination in accordance with RCW 48.03.060. [1993 c 462 § 8.]

48.31B.040 Rule making. The commissioner may, upon notice and opportunity for all interested persons to be heard, adopt rules and issue orders that are necessary to carry out this chapter. [1993 c 462 § 9.]

48.31B.045 Violations of chapter—Commissioner may seek superior court order. (1) Whenever it appears to the commissioner that an insurer or a director, officer, employee, or agent of the insurer has committed or is about to commit a violation of this chapter or any rule or order of the commissioner under this chapter, the commissioner may apply to the superior court for Thurston county or to the court for the county in which the principal office of the insurer is located for an order enjoining the insurer or the director, officer, employee, or agent from violating or continuing to violate this chapter or any such rule or order, and for such other equitable relief as the nature of the case and the interest of the insurer's policyholders, creditors, and shareholders or the public may require.

(2) No security that is the subject of an agreement or arrangement regarding acquisition, or that is acquired or to be acquired, in contravention of this chapter or of a rule or order of the commissioner under this chapter may be voted at a shareholders' meeting, or may be counted for quorum purposes. Any action of shareholders requiring the affirmative vote of a percentage of shares may be taken as though the securities were not issued and outstanding, but no action
taken at any such meeting may be invalidated by the voting of the securities, unless the action would materially affect control of the insurer or unless the courts of this state have so ordered. If an insurer or the commissioner has reason to believe that a security of the insurer has been or is about to be acquired in contravention of this chapter or of a rule or order of the commissioner under this chapter, the insurer or the commissioner may apply to the superior court for Thurston county or to the court for the county in which the insurer has its principal place of business to enjoin an offer, request, invitation, agreement, or acquisition made in contravention of RCW 48.31B.015 or a rule or order of the commissioner under that section to enjoin the voting of a security so acquired, to void a vote of the security already cast at a meeting of shareholders, and for such other relief as the nature of the case and the interest of the insurer's policyholders, creditors, and shareholders or the public may require.

(3) Whenever it appears to the commissioner that an insurer subject to this chapter or a director, officer, employee, or agent of the insurer has engaged in a transaction or entered into a contract that is subject to RCW 48.31B.030 and that would not have been approved had approval been requested, the commissioner may order the insurer to cease and desist immediately any further activity under that transaction or contract. After notice and hearing the commissioner may also order the insurer to void any such contracts and restore the status quo if that action is in the best interest of the policyholders, creditors, or the public.

(4) Whenever it appears to the commissioner that an insurer or a director, officer, employee, or agent of the insurer has committed a willful violation of this chapter, the commissioner may refer the matter to the prosecuting attorney of Thurston county or the county in which the principal office of the insurer is located. An insurer that willfully violates this chapter may be fined not more than one million dollars. Any individual who willfully violates this chapter may be fined in his or her individual capacity not more than ten thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than three years, or both.

(5) An officer, director, or employee of an insurance holding company system who willfully and knowingly subscribes to or makes or causes to be made a false statement or false report or false filing with the intent to deceive the commissioner in the performance of his or her duties under this chapter, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for not more than three years or fined not more than ten thousand dollars or both. The officer, director, or employee upon whom the fine is imposed shall pay the fine in his or her individual capacity.

48.31B.050 Violations of chapter—Penalties—Civil forfeitures—Orders—Referral to prosecuting attorney—Imprisonment. (1) The commissioner shall require, after notice and hearing, an insurer failing, without just cause, to file a registration statement as required in this chapter, to pay a penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars per day. The maximum penalty under this section is one million dollars. The commissioner may reduce the penalty if the insurer demonstrates to the commissioner that the imposition of the penalty would constitute a financial hardship to the insurer. The commissioner shall pay a fine collected under this section to the state treasurer for the account of the general fund.

(2) Every director or officer of an insurance holding company who knowingly violates this chapter, or participates in, or assents to, or who knowingly permits an officer or agent of the insurer to engage in transactions or make investments that have not been properly reported or submitted under RCW 48.31B.025(1) or 48.31B.030(1)(b) or (2), or that violate this chapter, shall pay, in their individual capacity, a civil forfeiture of not more than ten thousand dollars per violation, after notice and hearing before the commissioner. In determining the amount of the civil forfeiture, the commissioner shall take into account the appropriateness of the forfeiture with respect to the gravity of the violation, the history of previous violations, and such other matters as justice may require.
48.31B.060 Violations of chapter—Contrary to interests of policyholders or the public—Suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal of license. Whenever it appears to the commissioner that a person has committed a violation of this chapter that makes the continued operation of an insurer contrary to the interests of policyholders or the public, the commissioner may, after giving notice and an opportunity to be heard, determine to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the insurer’s license or authority to do business in this state for such period as he or she finds is required for the protection of policyholders or the public. Such a determination must be accompanied by specific findings of fact and conclusions of law. [1993 c 462 § 13.]

48.31B.070 Person aggrieved by actions of commissioner. (1) A person aggrieved by an act, determination, rule, order, or any other action of the commissioner under this chapter may proceed in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

(2) A person aggrieved by a failure of the commissioner to act or make a determination required by this chapter may petition the commissioner under the procedure described in RCW 34.05.330. [1993 c 462 § 15.]

48.31B.900 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the Insurer Holding Company Act. [1993 c 462 § 1.]

48.31B.901 Severability—1993 c 462. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circum-

stance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstanc-

es is not affected. [1993 c 462 § 112.]

48.31B.902 Implementation—1993 c 462. The insurance commissioner may take such steps as are necessary to ensure that this act is implemented on July 25, 1993. [1993 c 462 § 106.]

Chapter 48.32
WASHINGTON INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION ACT

Sections
48.32.145 Credit against premium tax for assessments paid pursuant to RCW 48.32.060(1)(c)—Expiration of section.

48.32.145 Credit against premium tax for assessments paid pursuant to RCW 48.32.060(1)(c)—Expiration of section. Every member insurer that prior to April 1, 1993, shall have paid one or more assessments levied pursuant to RCW 48.32.060(1)(c) shall be entitled to take, as a credit against any premium tax falling due under RCW 48.14.020, one-fifth of the aggregate amount of such aggregate assessments during such calendar year for each of the five consecutive calendar years beginning with the calendar year following the calendar year in which such assessments are paid. Whenever an assessment or uncredited portion of an assessment is or becomes less than one thousand dollars, the entire amount may be credited against the premium tax at the next time the premium tax is paid. This section shall expire January 1, 1999. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 901; 1977 ex.s. c 183 § 1; 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 109 § 11.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Chapter 48.32A
WASHINGTON LIFE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION ACT

Sections
48.32A.090 Certificates of contribution—Allowance as asset—Offset against premium taxes.

48.32A.090 Certificates of contribution—Allowance as asset—Offset against premium taxes. (1) The association shall issue to each insurer paying an assessment under this chapter certificates of contribution, in appropriate form and terms as prescribed or approved by the commissioner, for the amounts so paid into the respective funds. All outstanding certificates against a particular fund shall be of equal dignity and priority without reference to amounts or dates of issue.

(2) An outstanding certificate of contribution issued prior to April 1, 1993, shall be shown by the insurer in its financial statements as an admitted asset for such amount and period of time as the commissioner may approve. Unless a longer period has been allowed by the commissioner the insurer shall in any event at its option have the right
to so show a certificate of contribution as an admitted asset at percentages of original face amount for calendar years as follows:

100% for the calendar year of issuance;
80% for the first calendar year after the year of issuance;
60% for the second calendar year after the year of issuance;
40% for the third calendar year after the year of issuance;
20% for the fourth calendar year after the year of issuance; and
0% for the fifth and subsequent calendar years after the year of issuance.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the value of a certificate of contribution is or becomes less than one thousand dollars, the entire amount may be written off by the insurer in that year.

(3) The insurer shall offset the amount written off by it in a calendar year under subsection (2) of this section against its premium tax liability to this state accrued with respect to business transacted in such year.

(4) Any sums recovered by the association representing sums which have theretofore been written off by contributing insurers and offset against premium taxes as provided in subsection (3) of this section, shall be paid by the association to the commissioner and then deposited with the state treasurer for credit to the general fund of the state of Washington.

(5) No distribution to stockholders, if any, of a liquidating insurer shall be made unless and until the total amount of assessments levied by the association with respect to such insurer have been fully recovered by the association. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 902; 1990 c 51 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 183 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 133 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 259 § 9.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Chapter 48.43
CERTIFIED HEALTH PLANS

Sections
48.43.010 Certified health plans—Registration required—Penalty.
48.43.020 Eligibility requirements for certificate of registration—Application requirements.
48.43.030 Issuance of certificate—Grounds for refusal.
48.43.040 Premiums and enrollee payment amounts—Verification—Filing of premium schedules and cost-sharing amounts—Additional charges prohibited.
48.43.050 Annual financial statement filing—Penalty.
48.43.060 Provider contracts to be in writing—Enrollee liability—Commissioner's review.
48.43.070 Minimum net worth—Requirements.
48.43.080 Funded reserve requirements.
48.43.090 Examination of certified health plans—Independent audit reports.
48.43.100 Insolvency—Equitable distribution of insolvent plan's enrollees—Continuation of benefits, allocation of coverage.
48.43.110 Financial failure, supervision by commissioner—Priority of distribution of assets.
48.43.120 Grievance procedure.
48.43.130 Application—Certified health plans.
48.43.140 Enforcement authority of commissioner.

48.43.150 Annual report to the health services commission.
48.43.160 Health insurance purchasing cooperatives—Certification.
48.43.170 Health care providers—Opportunity for inclusion.
48.43.900 Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492.

48.43.010 Certified health plans—Registration required—Penalty. (1) No person or entity in this state may, by mail or otherwise, act or hold himself or herself out to be a certified health plan as defined by RCW 43.72.010 without being registered as a certified health plan with the insurance commissioner.

(2) Anyone violating subsection (1) of this section is liable for a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars and imprisonment not to exceed six months for each instance of such violation. [1993 c 492 § 432.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.020 Eligibility requirements for certificate of registration—Application requirements. Any corporation, cooperative group, partnership, association, or groups of health professionals licensed by the state of Washington, public hospital district, or public institutions of higher education are [is] entitled to a certificate from the insurance commissioner as a certified health plan if it:

(1) Submits an application for certification as a certified health plan, which shall be verified by an officer or authorized representative of the applicant, being in a form as the insurance commissioner prescribes in consultation with the health services commission;

(2) Meets the minimum net worth requirements set forth in RCW 48.43.070 and the funding [funded] reserve requirements set forth in RCW 48.43.080;

(3) A certified health plan may establish the geographic boundaries in which they will obligate themselves to deliver the services required under the uniform benefits package and include such information in their application for certification, but the commissioner shall review such boundaries and may disapprove, in conformance to guidelines adopted by the commission, those which have been clearly drawn to be exclusionary within a health care catchment area. [1993 c 492 § 433.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.030 Issuance of certificate—Grounds for refusal. The commissioner shall issue a certificate as a certified health plan to an applicant within one hundred twenty days of such filing unless the commissioner notifies the applicant within such time that such application is not complete and the reasons therefor; or that the commissioner is not satisfied that:

(1) The basic organization document of the applicant permits the applicant to conduct business as a certified health plan;

(2) The applicant has demonstrated the intent and ability to assure that the health services will be provided in a manner to assure both their availability and accessibility;

(3) The organization is financially responsible and may be reasonably expected to meet its obligations to its enrolled participants. In making this determination, the commissioner shall consider among other relevant factors:
(a) Any agreements with a casualty insurer, a government agency, or any other organization paying or insuring payment for health care services;
(b) Any agreements with providers for the provision of health care services; and
(c) Any arrangements for liability and malpractice insurance coverage.

(4) The procedures for offering health care services are reasonable and equitable; and
(5) Procedures have been established to:
(a) Monitor the quality of care provided by the certified health plan including standards and guidelines provided by the health services commission and other appropriate state agencies;
(b) Operate internal peer review mechanisms; and
(c) Resolve complaints and grievances in accordance with RCW 48.43.120 and rules established by the insurance commissioner in consultation with the commission. [1993 c 492 § 434.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.040 Premiums and enrollee payment amounts—Verification—Filing of premium schedules and cost-sharing amounts—Additional charges prohibited.

(1) The insurance commissioner shall verify that the certified health plan and its providers are charging no more than the maximum premiums and enrollee financial participation amounts during the course of financial and market conduct examinations or more frequently if justified in the opinion of the insurance commissioner or upon request by the health services commission.

(2) The certified health plans shall file the premium schedules including employer contributions, enrollee premium sharing, and enrollee point of service cost-sharing amounts with the insurance commissioner, within thirty days of establishment by the health services commission.

(3) No certified health plan or its provider may charge any fees, assessments, or charges in addition to the premium amount or in excess of the maximum enrollee financial participation limits established by the health services commission. The certified health plan that directly provides health care services may charge and collect the enrollee point of service cost-sharing fees as established in the uniform benefits package or other approved benefit plan. [1993 c 492 § 435.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.050 Annual financial statement filing—Penalty.

(1) Every certified health plan shall annually not later than March 1 of the calendar year, file with the insurance commissioner a statement verified by at least two of its principal officers showing its financial condition as of December 31 of the preceding year.

(2) Such annual report shall be in such form as the insurance commissioner shall prescribe and shall include:
(a) A financial statement of the certified health plan, including its balance sheet and receipts and disbursements for the preceding year, which reflects at a minimum:
(i) All prepayments and other payments received for health care services rendered pursuant to certified health plan benefit packages;
(ii) Expenditures to all categories of health care facilities, providers, and organizations with which the plan has contracted to fulfill obligations to enrolled residents arising out of the uniform benefits package and other approved supplemental benefit agreements, together with all other direct expenses including depreciation, enrollment, and commission; and
(iii) Expenditures for capital improvements, or additions thereto, including but not limited to construction, renovation, or purchase of facilities and capital equipment;
(b) A report of the names and addresses of all officers, directors, or trustees of the certified health plan during the preceding year, and the amount of wages, expense reimbursements, or other payments to such individuals;
(c) The number of residents enrolled and terminated during the report period. Additional information regarding the enrollment and termination pattern for a certified health plan may be required by the commissioner to demonstrate compliance with the open enrollment and free access requirements of chapter 492, Laws of 1993. The insurance commissioner shall specify additional information to be reported, which may include but not be limited to age, sex, location, and health status information;
(d) Such other information relating to the performance of the certified health plan or the health care facilities or providers with which it has contracted as reasonably necessary to the proper and effective administration of this chapter in accordance with rules;
(e) Disclosure of any financial interests held by officers and directors in any providers associated with the certified health plan or provider of the certified health plan.

(3) The commissioner may require quarterly reporting of financial information, such information to be furnished in a format prescribed by the commissioner in consultation with the commission.

(4) The commissioner may for good reason allow a reasonable extension of time within which such annual statement shall be filed.

(5) The commissioner may suspend or revoke the certificate of a certified health plan for failing to file its annual statement when due or during any extension of time therefor that the commissioner, for good cause, may grant.

(6) The commissioner shall provide to the health services commission an annual summary report of at least the information required in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(7) No person may knowingly file with any public official or knowingly make, publish, or disseminate any financial statement of a certified health plan that does not accurately state the certified health plan’s financial condition. [1993 c 492 § 436.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.060 Provider contracts to be in writing—Enrollee liability—Commissioner’s review.

(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, every contract between a certified health plan and its providers of health care services shall be in writing and shall set forth that in the event the certified health plan fails to pay for health care services as set forth in the uniform benefits package, the enrollee is not liable to the provider for any sums owed by the certified
health plan. Every such contract shall provide that this requirement shall survive termination of the contract.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to emergency care from a provider who is not a contracting provider with the certified health plan, or to emergent and urgently needed out-of-area services.

(3) The certified health plan shall file the contracts with the insurance commissioner for approval thirty days prior to use. [1993 c 492 § 437.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.070 Minimum net worth—Requirements. (1) Every certified health plan must maintain a minimum net worth equal to the greater of:

(a) One million dollars; or

(b) Two percent of annual premium revenues as reported on the most recent annual financial statement filed with the insurance commissioner on the first one hundred fifty million dollars of premium and one percent of annual premium on the premium in excess of one hundred fifty million dollars; or

(c) An amount equal to the sum of three months' uncovered expenditures as reported on the most recent financial statement filed with the commissioner.

(2)(a) In determining net worth, no debt may be considered fully subordinated unless the subordination clause is in a form acceptable to the commissioner. An interest obligation relating to the repayment of a subordinated debt must be similarly subordinated.

(b) The interest expenses relating to the repayment of a fully subordinated debt may not be considered uncovered expenditures.

(c) A subordinated debt incurred by a note meeting the requirements of this section, and otherwise acceptable to the insurance commissioner, may not be considered a liability and shall be recorded as equity.

(3) Every certified health plan shall, in determining liabilities, include an amount estimated in the aggregate to provide for unearned premiums and for the payment of claims for health care expenditures that have been incurred, whether reported or unreported, that are unpaid and for which such organization is or may be liable and to provide for the expense of adjustment or settlement of such claims.

The claims shall be computed in accordance with rules adopted by the insurance commissioner in consultation with the health services commission. [1993 c 492 § 438.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.080 Funded reserve requirements. (1) Each certified health plan obtaining certification from the insurance commissioner under *RCW 48.43.020 through 48.43.120 shall provide and maintain a funded reserve of one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The funded reserve shall be deposited with the insurance commissioner or with any organization acceptable to the commissioner in the form of cash, securities eligible for investment under chapter 48.13 RCW, approved surety bond, or any combination of these, and must be equal to or exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The funded reserve shall be established as an assurance that the uncovered expenditures obligations of the certified health plan to the enrolled Washington residents shall be performed.

(2) All income from reserves on deposit with the commissioner shall belong to the depositing certified health plan and shall be paid to it as it becomes available.

(3) Funded reserves required by this section shall be considered an asset in determining the plan's net worth. [1993 c 492 § 439.]

*Reviser's note: The reference in 1993 c 492 § 439 to "sections 427 through 444 of this act" has been translated to "RCW 48.43.020 through 48.43.120." A literal translation of the session law reference would have been "RCW 43.72.090 through 43.72.120, 48.43.010 through 48.43.130, and 48.43.170," which appears to be erroneous.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.090 Examination of certified health plans—Independent audit reports. (1) The insurance commissioner shall make an examination of the operations of a certified health plan as often as the commissioner deems it necessary in order to assure the financial security and health and safety of the enrolled residents. The insurance commissioner shall make an examination of a certified health plan not less than once every three calendar years.

(2) Every certified health plan shall submit its books and records relating to its operation for financial condition and market conduct examinations and in every way facilitate them. The quality or appropriateness of health services and systems shall be examined by the department of health except that the insurance commissioner may review such areas to the extent that such items impact the financial condition or the market conduct of the certified health plan. For the purpose of the examinations the insurance commissioner may issue subpoenas, administer oaths, and examine the officers and principals of the certified health plans concerning their business.

(3) The insurance commissioner may elect to accept and rely on audit reports made by an independent certified public accountant for the certified health plan in the course of that part of the insurance commissioner's examination covering the same general subject matter as the audit. The commissioner may incorporate the audit report in his or her report of the examination.

(4) Certified health plans shall be equitably assessed to cover the cost of financial condition and market conduct examinations, the costs of adopting rules, and the costs of enforcing the provisions of this chapter. The assessments shall be levied not less frequently than once every twelve months and shall be in an amount expected to fund the examinations, adoption of rules, and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter including a reasonable margin for cost variations. The assessments shall be established by rules adopted by the commissioner in consultation with the health services commission but may not exceed five and one-half cents per month per resident enrolled in the certified health plan. The minimum assessment shall be one thousand dollars. Assessment receipts shall be deposited in the insurance commissioner's regulatory account in the state treasury and shall be used for the purpose of funding the examinations authorized in subsection (1) of this section.

Assessments received shall be used to pay a pro rata share of the costs, including overhead of regulating certified health plans. Amounts remaining in the separate account at the end
of a biennium shall be applied to reduce the assessments in succeeding biennia. [1993 c 492 § 440.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.100 Insolvency—Equitable distribution of insolvent plan’s enrollees—Continuation of benefits, allocation of coverage. (1) In the event of insolvency of a certified health plan and upon order of the commissioner, all other certified health plans shall offer the enrolled Washington residents of the insolvent certified health plan the opportunity to enroll in a solvent certified health plan. Enrollment shall be without prejudice for any preexisting condition and shall be continuous provided the resident enrolls in the new certified health plan within thirty days of the date of insolvency and otherwise complies with the certified health plan’s managed care procedures within the thirty-day open enrollment period.

(2) The insurance commissioner, in consultation with the health services commission, shall establish guidelines for the equitable distribution of the insolvent certified health plan’s enrollees to the remaining certified health plans. The guidelines may include limitations to enrollment based on financial conditions, provider delivery network, administrative capabilities of the certified health plan, and other reasonable measures of the certified health plan’s ability to provide benefits to the newly enrolled residents.

(3) Each certified health plan shall have a plan for handling insolvency that allows for continuation of benefits for the duration of the coverage period for which premiums have been paid and continuation of benefits to enrolled Washington residents who are confined on the date of insolvency in an inpatient facility until their discharge or transfer to a new certified health plan as provided in subsection (1) of this section. The plan shall be approved by the insurance commissioner at the time of certification and shall be submitted for review and approval on an annual basis. The commissioner shall approve such a plan if it includes:

(a) Insurance to cover the expenses to be paid for continued benefits after insolvency;

(b) Provisions in provider contracts that obligate the provider to provide services for the duration of the period after the certified health plan’s insolvency for which premium payment has been made and until the enrolled participant is transferred to a new certified health plan in accordance with subsection (1) of this section. Such extension of coverage shall not obligate the provider of service beyond thirty days following the date of insolvency;

(c) Use of the funded reserve requirements as provided under RCW 48.43.080;

(d) Acceptable letters of credit or approved surety bonds; or

(e) Other arrangements the insurance commissioner and certified health plan mutually agree are appropriate to assure that benefits are continued. [1993 c 492 § 441.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.110 Financial failure, supervision by commissioner—Priority of distribution of assets. (1) Any rehabilitation, liquidation, or conservation of a certified health plan shall be deemed to be the rehabilitation, liquidation, or conservation of an insurance company and shall be conducted under the supervision of the insurance commissioner under the law governing the rehabilitation, liquidation, or conservation of insurance companies. The insurance commissioner may apply for an order directing the insurance commissioner to rehabilitate, liquidate, or conserve a certified health plan upon one or more of the grounds set forth in RCW 48.31.030, 48.31.050, and 48.31.080. Enrolled residents shall have the same priority in the event of liquidation or rehabilitation as the law provides to policyholders of an insurer.

(2) For purposes of determining the priority of distribution of general assets, claims of enrolled residents and their dependents shall have the same priority as established by RCW 48.31.280 for policyholders and their dependents of insurance companies. If an enrolled resident is liable to a provider for services under and covered by a certified health plan, that liability shall have the status of an enrolled resident claim for distribution of general assets.

(3) A provider who is obligated by statute or agreement to hold enrolled residents harmless from liability for services provided under and covered by a certified health plan shall have a priority of distribution of the general assets immediately following that of enrolled residents and enrolled residents’ dependents as described in this section, and immediately proceeding the priority of distribution described in *RCW 48.31.280(2)(c). [1993 c 492 § 442.]

*Reviser’s note: RCW 48.31.280(2)(c) was deleted by 1993 c 462 § 83.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.120 Grievance procedure. A certified health plan shall establish and maintain a grievance procedure approved by the commissioner, to provide a reasonable and effective resolution of complaints initiated by enrolled Washington residents concerning any matter relating to the provision of benefits under the uniform benefits package, access to health care services, and quality of services. Each certified health plan shall respond to complaints filed with the insurance commissioner within twenty working days. The insurance commissioner in consultation with the health services commission shall establish standards for grievance procedures and resolution. [1993 c 492 § 443.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.130 Application—Certified health plans. The provisions of RCW 48.43.020 through 48.43.120 do not apply to any disability insurance company, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization authorized to do business in Washington. [1993 c 492 § 444.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.140 Enforcement authority of commissioner. For the purposes of chapter 492, Laws of 1993, the insurance commissioner shall have the same powers and duties of enforcement as are provided in Title 48 RCW. [1993 c 492 § 445.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.150 Annual report to the health services commission. Beginning January 1, 1997, the insurance commissioner shall report annually to the health services
commission on the compliance of certified health plans and health insurance purchasing cooperatives with the provisions of chapter 492, Laws of 1993. The report shall include information on (1) compliance with chapter 492, Laws of 1993 open enrollment and antidiscrimination provisions, (2) financial solvency requirements, (3) the mix of enrollee characteristics within and among plans and groups including age, sex, ethnicity, and any easily obtainable information related to medical risk, (4) the geographic distribution of plans and groups, and (5) other information that the commission may request consistent with the goals of chapter 492, Laws of 1993. [1993 c 492 § 446.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.160 Health insurance purchasing cooperatives—Certification. (1) No person may establish or operate a health insurance purchasing cooperative without having first obtained a certificate of authority from the insurance commissioner.

(2) Every proposed cooperative shall furnish notice to the insurance commissioner that shall:

(a) Identify the principal name and address of the cooperative;

(b) Furnish the names and addresses of the initial officers of the cooperative;

(c) Include copies of letters of agreement for participation in the cooperative including minimum term of participation;

(d) Furnish copies of its proposed articles and bylaws; and

(e) Provide other information as prescribed by the insurance commissioner in consultation with the health services commission to verify that the cooperative is qualified and is managed by competent and trustworthy individuals.

(3)(a) The commissioner shall approve applications for certificates in accordance with the order received.

(b) The commissioner shall establish by rule a fee to be paid by cooperatives in an amount necessary to review and approve applications for a certificate of authority. Such fee shall accompany the application and no certificate may be issued until such fee is paid. Fees collected for such purpose shall be deposited in the insurance commissioner’s regulatory account in the state treasury.

(4) All funds representing premiums or return premiums received by a cooperative in its fiduciary capacity shall be accounted for and maintained in a separate account from all other funds. Each willful violation of this section constitutes a misdemeanor.

(5) Every cooperative shall keep at its principal address, a record of all transactions it has consummated on behalf of its members with certified health plans. All such records shall be kept available and open to the inspection of the insurance commissioner at any business time during a five-year period immediately after the date of completion of the transaction. [1993 c 492 § 426.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Health insurance purchasing cooperatives: RCW 43.72.080.

48.43.170 Health care providers—Opportunity for inclusion. (1) Balancing the need for health care reform and the need to protect health care providers, as a class and as individual providers, from improper exclusion presents a problem that can be satisfied with the creation of a process to ensure fair consideration of the inclusion of health care providers in managed care systems operated by certified health plans. It is therefore the intent of the legislature that the health services commission in developing rules in accordance with this section and the attorney general in monitoring the level of competition in the various geographic markets, balance the need for cost-effective and quality delivery of health services with the need for inclusion of both individual health care providers and categories of health care providers in managed care programs developed by certified health plans.

(2) All licensed health care providers licensed by the state, irrespective of the type or kind of practice, should be afforded the opportunity for inclusion in certified health plans consistent with the goals of health care reform.

The health services commission shall adopt rules requiring certified health plans to publish general criteria for the plan’s selection or termination of health care providers. Such rules shall not require the disclosure of criteria deemed by the plan to be of a proprietary or competitive nature that would hurt the plan’s ability to compete or to manage health services. Disclosure of criteria is proprietary or anticompetitive if revealing the criteria would have the tendency to cause health care providers to alter their practice pattern in a manner that would harm efforts to contain health care costs and is proprietary if revealing the criteria would cause the plan’s competitors to obtain valuable business information.

If a certified health plan uses unpublished criteria to judge the quality and cost-effectiveness of a health care provider’s practice under any specific program within the plan, the plan may not reject or terminate the provider participating in that program based upon such criteria until the provider has been informed of the criteria that his or her practice fails to meet and is given a reasonable opportunity to conform to such criteria.

(3)(a) Whenever a determination is made under (b) of this subsection that a plan’s share of the market reaches a point where the plan’s exclusion of health care providers from a program of the plan would result in the substantial inability of providers to continue their practice thereby unreasonably restricting consumer access to needed health services, the certified health plan must allow all providers within the affected market to participate in the programs of the certified health plan. All such providers must meet the published criteria and requirements of the programs.

(b) The attorney general with the assistance of the insurance commissioner shall periodically analyze the market power of certified health plans to determine when the market share of any program of a certified health plan reaches a point where the plan’s exclusion of health service providers from a program of the plan would result in the substantial inability of providers to continue their practice thereby unreasonably restricting consumer access to needed health services. In analyzing the market power of a certified health plan, the attorney general shall consider:

(i) The ease with which providers may obtain contracts with other plans;

[1993 RCW Supp—page 703]
48.43.170 Title 48 RCW: Insurance

(i) The amount of the private pay and government employer business that is controlled by the certified health plan taking into account the selling of its provider network to self-insured employer plans;

(ii) The difficulty in establishing new competing plans in the relevant geographic market; and

(iv) The sufficiency of the number or type of providers under contract with the plan available to meet the needs of plan enrollees.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, if the certified health plan demonstrates to the satisfaction of the attorney general and the health services commission that health service utilization data and similar information shows that the inclusion of additional health service providers would substantially lessen the plan's ability to control health care costs and that the plan's procedures for selection of providers are not improperly exclusive of providers, the plan need not include additional providers within the plan's program.

(4) The health services commission shall adopt rules for the resolution of disputes between providers and certified health plans including disputes regarding the decision of a plan not to include the services of a provider.

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require a plan to allow or continue the participation of a provider if the plan is a federally qualified health maintenance organization and the participation of the provider or providers would prevent the health maintenance organization from operating as a health maintenance organization in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Sec. 300e. [1993 c 492 § 431.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.43.900 Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492. See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Chapter 48.44
HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Sections
48.44.095 Annual financial statement—Filing—Penalty for failure to file.
48.44.260 Notice of reason for cancellation, denial, or refusal to renew contract.
48.44.342 Mental health treatment—Waiver of preauthorization for persons involuntarily committed.
48.44.410 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
48.44.465 Prescriptions—Preapproval of individual claims—Subsequent rejection prohibited—Written record required.
48.44.480 Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation.
48.44.490 Unfair practices.

48.44.095 Annual financial statement—Filing—Penalty for failure to file. (1) Every health care service contractor shall annually, before the first day of March, file with the commissioner a statement verified by at least two of the principal officers of the health care service contractor showing its financial condition as of the last day of the preceding calendar year. The statement shall be in such form as is furnished or prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner may for good reason allow a reasonable extension of the time within which such annual statement shall be filed.

(2) The commissioner may suspend or revoke the certificate of registration of any health care service contractor failing to file its annual statement when due or during any extension of time therefor which the commissioner, for good cause, may grant. [1993 c 492 § 295; 1983 c 202 § 3; 1969 c 115 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

48.44.260 Notice of reason for cancellation, denial, or refusal to renew contract. Every authorized health care service contractor, upon canceling, denying, or refusing to renew any individual health care service contract, shall, upon written request, directly notify in writing the applicant or subscriber, as the case may be, of the reasons for the action by the health care service contractor. Any benefits, terms, rates, or conditions of such a contract which are restricted, excluded, modified, increased, or reduced shall, upon written request, be set forth in writing and supplied to the subscriber. The written communications required by this section shall be phrased in simple language which is readily understandable to a person of average intelligence, education, and reading ability. [1993 c 492 § 290; 1979 c 133 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

48.44.342 Mental health treatment—Waiver of preauthorization for persons involuntarily committed. A health care service contractor providing hospital or medical services or benefits in this state shall waive a preauthorization from the contractor before an insured or an insured's covered dependents receive mental health treatment rendered by a state hospital as defined in RCW 72.23.010 if the insured or the insured's covered dependents are involuntarily committed to a state hospital as defined in RCW 72.23.010. [1993 c 272 § 4.]

Savings—Severability—1993 c 272: See notes following RCW 43.20B.347.

48.44.410 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.44.465 Prescriptions—Preapproval of individual claims—Subsequent rejection prohibited—Written record required. Health care service contractors who through an authorized representative have first approved, by any means, an individual prescription claim as eligible may not reject that claim at some later date. Pharmacists or drug dispensing outlets who obtain preapproval of claims shall keep a written record of the preapproval that consists of identification by name and telephone number of the person who approved the claim. [1993 c 253 § 4.]

Findings—Effective date—1993 c 253: See notes following RCW 48.20.525.
48.44.480 Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation. (1) After January 1, 1994, every health care service contractor, except limited health care service contractors as defined under RCW 48.44.035, shall waive any preexisting condition exclusion or limitation for persons who had similar coverage under a different policy, health care service contract, or health maintenance agreement in the three-month period immediately preceding the effective date of coverage under the new contract to the extent that such person has satisfied a waiting period under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement; however, if the person satisfied a twelve-month waiting period under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement, the insurer shall waive any preexisting condition exclusion or limitation. The insurer need not waive a preexisting condition exclusion or limitation under the new policy for coverage not provided under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement.

(2) The commissioner may adopt rules establishing guidelines for determining when coverage is similar under new and preceding policies, contracts, and agreements and for determining when a preexisting condition waiting period has been satisfied.

(3) The commissioner in consultation with insurers, health care service contractors, and health maintenance organizations shall study the effect of preexisting condition exclusions and limitations on the cost and availability of health care coverage and shall adopt rules restricting the use of such conditions and limitations by January 1, 1994. No insurer, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization may deny, exclude, or limit coverage for preexisting conditions for a period longer than that provided for in such rules after July 1, 1994. [1993 c 492 § 285.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

48.44.490 Unfair practices. (1) With respect to all health care service contracts issued or renewed on and after July 1, 1994, except limited health care service contracts as defined in RCW 48.44.035:

(a) Contracts shall guarantee continuity of coverage. Such provision, which shall be included in every contract, shall provide that:

(i) The contract may be canceled or nonrenewed without the prior written approval of the commissioner only for nonpayment of premiums, for violation of published policies of the contractor that have been approved by the commissioner, for persons who are entitled to become eligible for medicare benefits and fail to subscribe to a medicare supplement plan offered by the contractor, for failure of such subscriber to pay any deductible or copayment amount owed to the contractor and not the provider of health care services, for fraud, or for a material breach of the contract; and

(ii) The contract may be canceled or nonrenewed because of a change in the physical or mental condition or health of a covered person only with the prior written approval of the commissioner. Such approval shall be granted only when the contractor has discharged its obligation to continue coverage for such person by obtaining coverage with another insurer, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization, which coverage is comparable in terms of premiums and benefits as defined by rule of the commissioner.

(b) It is an unfair practice for a contractor to modify the coverage provided or rates applying to an in-force contract and to fail to make such modification in all such issued and outstanding contracts.

(c) Subject to rules adopted by the commissioner, it is an unfair practice for a health care service contractor to:

(i) Cease the sale of a contract form unless it has received prior written authorization from the commissioner and has offered all subscribers covered under such discontinued contract the opportunity to purchase comparable coverage without health screening; or

(ii) Engage in a practice that subjects subscribers to rate increases on discontinued contract forms unless such subscribers are offered the opportunity to purchase comparable coverage without health screening.

(2) The health care service contractor may limit an offer of comparable coverage without health screening to a period not less than thirty days from the date the offer is first made. [1993 c 492 § 288.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Chapter 48.46

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Sections

48.46.080 Annual statement—Filing—Contents—Penalty for failure to file—Accuracy required.

48.46.160 Repealed.

48.46.292 Mental health treatment—Waiver of preauthorization for persons involuntarily committed.

48.46.380 Notice of reason for cancellation, denial, or refusal to renew agreement.

48.46.535 Prescriptions—Preapproval of individual claims—Subsequent rejection prohibited—Written record required.

48.46.550 Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation.

48.46.560 Unfair practices.

48.46.905 Repealed.

48.46.080 Annual statement—Filing—Contents—Penalty for failure to file—Accuracy required. (1) Every health maintenance organization shall annually, before the first day of March, file with the commissioner a statement verified by at least two of the principal officers of the health maintenance organization showing its financial condition as of the last day of the preceding calendar year. (2) Such annual report shall be in such form as the commissioner shall prescribe and shall include:

(a) A financial statement of such organization, including its balance sheet and receipts and disbursements for the preceding year, which reflects at a minimum;

(i) all prepayments and other payments received for health care services rendered pursuant to health maintenance agreements;

(ii) expenditures to all categories of health care facilities, providers, insurance companies, or hospital or medical service plan corporations with which such organization has contracted to fulfill obligations to enrolled participants.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 705]
arising out of its health maintenance agreements, together with all other direct expenses including depreciation, enrollment, and commission; and

(iii) expenditures for capital improvements, or additions thereto, including but not limited to construction, renovation, or purchase of facilities and capital equipment;

(b) The number of participants enrolled and terminated during the report period. Every employer offering health care benefits to their employees through a group contract with a health maintenance organization shall furnish said health maintenance organization with a list of their employees enrolled under such plan;

(c) The number of doctors by type of practice who, under contract with or as an employee of the health maintenance organization, furnished health care services to consumers during the past year;

(d) A report of the names and addresses of all officers, directors, or trustees of the health maintenance organization during the preceding year, and the amount of wages, expense reimbursements, or other payments to such individuals for services to such organization. For partnership and professional service corporations, a report shall be made for partners or shareholders as to any compensation or expense reimbursement received by them for services, other than for services and expenses relating directly for patient care;

(e) Such other information relating to the performance of the health maintenance organization or the health care facilities or providers with which it has contracted as reasonably necessary to the proper and effective administration of this chapter, in accordance with rules and regulations; and

(f) Disclosure of any financial interests held by officers and directors in any providers associated with the health maintenance organization or any provider of the health maintenance organization.

(3) The commissioner may for good reason allow a reasonable extension of the time within which such annual statement shall be filed.

(4) The commissioner may suspend or revoke the certificate of registration of any health maintenance organization failing to file its annual statement when due or during any extension of time therefor which the commissioner, for good cause, may grant.

(5) No person shall knowingly file with any public official or knowingly make, publish, or disseminate any financial statement of a health maintenance organization which does not accurately state the health maintenance organization’s financial condition. [1993 c 492 § 296. Prior: 1983 c 202 § 10; 1983 c 106 § 6; 1975 1st ex.s. c 290 § 9.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

48.46.160 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

48.46.292 Mental health treatment—Waiver of preauthorization for persons involuntarily committed. A health maintenance organization providing services or benefits for hospital or medical care coverage in this state shall waive a preauthorization from the health maintenance organization before an enrolled participant or the enrolled participant’s covered dependents receive mental health treatment rendered by a state hospital as defined in RCW 72.23.010 if the enrolled participant or the enrolled participant’s covered dependents are involuntarily committed to a state hospital as defined in RCW 72.23.010. [1993 c 272 § 5.]

Savings—Severability—1993 c 272: See notes following RCW 43.20B.347.

48.46.380 Notice of reason for cancellation, denial, or refusal to renew agreement. Every authorized health maintenance organization, upon canceling, denying, or refusing to renew any individual health maintenance agreement, shall, upon written request, directly notify in writing the applicant or enrolled participant as appropriate, of the reasons for the action by the health maintenance organization. Any benefits, terms, rates, or conditions of such agreement which are restricted, excluded, modified, increased, or reduced shall, upon written request, be set forth in writing and supplied to the individual. The written communications required by this section shall be phrased in simple language which is readily understandable to a person of average intelligence, education, and reading ability. [1993 c 492 § 291; 1983 c 106 § 16.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

48.46.535 Prescriptions—Preapproval of individual claims—subsequent rejection prohibited—Written record required. Health maintenance organizations who through an authorized representative have first approved, by any means, an individual prescription claim as eligible may not reject that claim at some later date. Pharmacists or drug dispensing outlets who obtain preapproval of claims shall keep a written record of the preapproval that consists of identification by name and telephone number of the person who approved the claim. [1993 c 253 § 5.]

Findings—Effective date—1993 c 253: See notes following RCW 48.20.525.

48.46.550 Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation. (1) After January 1, 1994, every health maintenance organization shall waive any preexisting condition exclusion or limitation for persons who had similar coverage under a different policy, health care service contract, or health maintenance agreement in the three-month period immediately preceding the effective date of coverage under the new agreement to the extent that such person has satisfied a waiting period under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement; however, if the person satisfied a twelve-month waiting period under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement, the insurer shall waive any preexisting condition exclusion or limitation. The insurer need not waive a preexisting condition exclusion or limitation under the new policy for coverage not provided under such preceding policy, contract, or agreement.
(2) The commissioner may adopt rules establishing guidelines for determining when coverage is similar under new and preceding policies, contracts, and agreements and for determining when a preexisting condition waiting period has been satisfied.

(3) The commissioner in consultation with insurers, health care service contractors, and health maintenance organizations shall study the effect of preexisting condition exclusions and limitations on the cost and availability of health care coverage and shall adopt rules restricting the use of such conditions and limitations by January 1, 1994. No insurer, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization may deny, exclude, or limit coverage for preexisting conditions for a period longer than that provided for in such rules after July 1, 1994. [1993 c 492 § 286.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

**48.46.560 Unfair practices.** (1) With respect to all health maintenance agreements issued or renewed on and after July 1, 1994, and in addition to the restrictions and limitations contained in RCW 48.46.060(4):

(a) Agreements shall guarantee continuity of coverage. Such provision, which shall be included in every agreement, shall provide that the agreement may be canceled or nonrenewed because of a change in the physical or mental condition or health of a covered person only with the prior written approval of the commissioner. Such approval shall be granted only when the organization has discharged its obligation to continue coverage for such person by obtaining coverage with another insurer, health care service contractor, or health maintenance organization, which coverage is comparable in terms of premiums and benefits as defined by rule of the commissioner.

(b) It is an unfair practice for an organization to modify the coverage provided or rates applying to an in-force agreement and to fail to make such modification in all such issued and outstanding agreements.

(c) Subject to rules adopted by the commissioner, it is an unfair practice for a health maintenance organization to:

(i) Cease the sale of an agreement form unless it has received prior written authorization from the commissioner and has offered all enrollees covered under such discontinued agreement the opportunity to purchase comparable coverage without health screening; or

(ii) Engage in a practice that subjects enrollees to rate increases on discontinued agreement forms unless such enrollees are offered the opportunity to purchase comparable coverage without health screening.

(2) The health maintenance organization may limit an offer of comparable coverage without health screening to a period not less than thirty days from the date the offer is first made. [1993 c 492 § 289.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

**48.46.905 Repealed.** See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

### Chapter 48.62

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS**

**Sections**
48.62.121 General operating regulations—Employee remuneration—Governing control—School districts—Use of agents and brokers—Health care services—Trusts. (1) No employee or official of a local government entity may directly or indirectly receive anything of value for services rendered in connection with the operation and management of a self-insurance program other than the salary and benefits provided by his or her employer or the reimbursement of expenses reasonably incurred in furtherance of the operation or management of the program. No employee or official of a local government entity may accept or solicit anything of value for personal benefit or for the benefit of others under circumstances in which it can be reasonably inferred that the employee's or official’s independence of judgment is impaired with respect to the management and operation of the program.

(2)(a) No local government entity may participate in a joint self-insurance program in which local government entities do not retain complete governing control. This prohibition does not apply to:

(i) Local government contribution to a self-insured employee health and welfare benefits plan otherwise authorized and governed by state statute;

(ii) Local government participation in a multistate joint program where control is shared with local government entities from other states; or

(iii) Local government contribution to a self-insured employee health and welfare benefit trust in which the local government shares governing control with their employees.

(b) If a local government self-insured health and welfare benefit program, established by the local government as a trust, shares governing control of the trust with its employees:

(i) The local government must maintain at least a fifty percent voting control of the trust;

(ii) No more than one voting, nonemployee, union representative selected by employees may serve as a trustee; and

(iii) The trust agreement must contain provisions for resolution of any deadlock in the administration of the trust.

(3) Moneys made available and—moneys expended by school districts and educational service districts for self-insurance under this chapter are subject to such rules of the superintendent of public instruction as the superintendent may adopt governing budgeting and accounting. However, the superintendent shall ensure that the rules are consistent with those adopted by the state risk manager for the management and operation of self-insurance programs.

(5) Every individual and joint local government self-insured health and welfare benefits program that provides comprehensive coverage for health care services shall include mandated benefits that the state health care authority is required to provide under RCW 41.05.170 and 41.05.180. The state risk manager may adopt rules identifying the mandated benefits.

(6) An employee health and welfare benefit program established as a trust shall contain a provision that trust funds be expended only for purposes of the trust consistent with statutes and rules governing the local government or governments creating the trust. [1993 c 458 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 30 § 12.]

48.62.123 Existing benefit program established as a trust—Risk manager—Limited extension of deadline for compliance. No local government self-insured employee health and welfare benefit program established as a trust by a local government entity or entities prior to July 25, 1993, may continue in operation unless such program complies with the provisions of this chapter within one hundred eighty days after July 25, 1993. The state risk manager may extend such period if the risk manager finds that such local government entity or entities are making a good faith effort and taking all necessary steps to comply with this chapter; however, in no event may the risk manager extend the period required for compliance more than ninety days after the expiration of the initial one hundred eighty-day period. [1993 c 458 § 2.]

Chapter 48.66
MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH INSURANCE ACT

Sections
48.66.041 Minimum standards required by rule—Waiver.

48.66.041 Minimum standards required by rule—Waiver. (1) The insurance commissioner shall adopt rules to establish minimum standards for benefits in medicare supplement insurance policies and certificates.

(2) The commissioner shall adopt rules to establish specific standards for medicare supplement insurance policy or certificate provisions. These rules may include but are not limited to:

(a) Terms of renewability;
(b) Nonduplication of coverage;
(c) Benefit limitations, exceptions, and reductions;
(d) Definitions of terms;
(e) Requiring refunds or credits if the policies or certificates do not meet loss ratio requirements;
(f) Establishing uniform methodology for calculating and reporting loss ratios;
(g) Assuring public access to policies, premiums, and loss ratio information of an issuer of medicare supplement insurance;
(h) Establishing a process for approving or disapproving proposed premium increases; and
(i) Establishing standards for medicare SELECT policies and certificates.

(3) The insurance commissioner may adopt rules that establish disclosure standards for replacement of policies or certificates by persons eligible for medicare.

(4) The insurance commissioner may by rule prescribe that an informational brochure, designed to improve the buyer’s understanding of medicare and ability to select the most appropriate coverage, be provided to persons eligible for medicare by reason of age. The commissioner may require that the brochure be provided to applicants concurrently with delivery of the outline of coverage, except with respect to direct response insurance, when the brochure may be provided upon request but no later than the delivery of the policy.

(5) In the case of a state or federally qualified health maintenance organization, the commissioner may waive compliance with one or all provisions of this section until January 1, 1983. [1993 c 388 § 1; 1992 c 138 § 4; 1982 c 200 § 1.]

Chapter 48.74
STANDARD VALUATION LAW

Sections
48.74.025 Reserves and related actuarial items—Opinion of a qualified actuary—Requirements for the opinion—Rules.
48.74.030 Minimum standard for valuation.
48.74.040 Amount of reserves required.
48.74.050 Minimum aggregate reserves.
48.74.060 Other methods of reserve calculation.
48.74.090 Valuation of disability insurance.

48.74.025 Reserves and related actuarial items—Opinion of a qualified actuary—Requirements for the opinion—Rules. (1) Every life insurance company doing business in this state shall annually submit the opinion of a qualified actuary as to whether the reserves and related actuarial items held in support of the policies and contracts specified by the commissioner by rule are computed appropriately, are based on assumptions that satisfy contractual provisions, are consistent with prior reported amounts, and comply with applicable laws of this state. The commissioner by rule shall define the specifics of this opinion and add any other items deemed to be necessary to its scope.

(2) (a) Every life insurance company, except as exempted by rule, shall also include in the opinion required under subsection (1) of this section an opinion as to whether the reserves and related actuarial items held in support of the policies and contracts specified by the commissioner by rule, when considered in light of the assets held by the company with respect to the reserves and related actuarial items, including but not limited to the investment earnings on the assets and the considerations anticipated to be received and retained under the policies and contracts, make adequate provision for the company’s obligations under the policies and contracts, including but not limited to the benefits under and expenses associated with the policies and contracts.

(b) The commissioner may provide by rule for a transition period for establishing higher reserves that the qualified actuary may deem necessary in order to render the opinion required by this section.

(3) Each opinion required under subsection (2) of this section is governed by the following provisions:
(a) A memorandum, in form and substance acceptable to the commissioner as specified by rule, must be prepared to support each actuarial opinion.

(b) If the insurance company fails to provide a supporting memorandum at the request of the commissioner within a period specified by rule or if the commissioner determines that the supporting memorandum provided by the insurance company fails to meet the standards prescribed by the rules or is otherwise unacceptable to the commissioner, the commissioner may engage a qualified actuary at the expense of the company to review the opinion and the basis for the opinion and prepare such supporting memorandum as is required by the commissioner.

(4) A memorandum in support of the opinion, and other material provided by the company to the commissioner in connection with it, must be kept confidential by the commissioner and may not be made public and is not subject to subpoena, other than for the purpose of defending an action seeking damages from any person by reason of an action required by this section or by rules adopted under it. However, the commissioner may otherwise release the memorandum or other material (a) with the written consent of the company or (b) to the American Academy of Actuaries upon request stating that the memorandum or other material is required for the purpose of professional disciplinary proceedings and setting forth procedures satisfactory to the commissioner for preserving the confidentiality of the memorandum or other material. Once any portion of the confidential memorandum is cited by the company in its marketing or is cited before any governmental agency other than a state insurance department or is released by the company to the news media, all portions of the confidential memorandum are no longer confidential.

(5) Each opinion required under this section is governed by the following provisions:

(a) The opinion must be submitted with the annual statement reflecting the valuation of the reserve liabilities for each year ending on or after December 31, 1994.

(b) The opinion applies to all business in force, including individual and group disability insurance, in form and substance acceptable to the commissioner as specified by rule.

(c) The opinion must be based on standards adopted by the commissioner, who in setting the standards shall give due regard to the standards established by the actuarial standards board or its successors.

(d) In the case of an opinion required to be submitted by a foreign or alien company, the commissioner may accept the opinion filed by that company with the insurance supervisory official of another state if the commissioner determines that the opinion reasonably meets the requirements applicable to a company domiciled in this state.

(e) For purposes of this section, "qualified actuary" means a person who meets qualifications set by the commissioner with due regard to the qualifications established for membership in the American Academy of Actuaries or its successors.

(f) Except in cases of fraud or willful misconduct, the qualified actuary is not liable for damages to any person, other than the insurance company and the commissioner, for any act, error, omission, decision, or conduct with respect to the actuary's opinion.

(g) Rules adopted by the commissioner shall define disciplinary action by the commissioner against the company or the qualified actuary. [1993 c 462 § 85.]


48.74.030 Minimum standard for valuation. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, or in RCW 48.74.090, the minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued prior to July 10, 1982, shall be that provided by the laws in effect immediately prior to such date. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, or in RCW 48.74.090, the minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued on or after July 10, 1982, shall be the commissioner's reserve valuation methods defined in RCW 48.74.040, 48.74.070, and 48.74.090, three and one-half percent interest, or in the case of life insurance policies and contracts, other than annuity and pure endowment contracts, issued on or after July 16, 1973, four percent interest for such policies issued prior to September 1, 1979, five and one-half percent interest for single premium life insurance policies and four and one-half percent interest for all other such policies issued on and after September 1, 1979, and the following tables:

(a) For all ordinary policies of life insurance issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies—the commissioner's 1941 standard ordinary mortality table for such policies issued prior to the operative date of *RCW 48.23.350(5a) and the commissioner's 1958 standard ordinary mortality table for such policies issued on or after such operative date and prior to the operative date of RCW 48.76.050(4), except that for any category of such policies issued on female risks, all modified net premiums and present values referred to in this chapter may be calculated according to an age not more than six years younger than the actual age of the insured; and for such policies issued on or after the operative date of RCW 48.76.050(4): (i) The commissioner's 1980 standard ordinary mortality table; or (ii) at the election of the company for any one or more specified plans of life insurance, the commissioner's 1980 standard ordinary mortality table with ten-year select mortality factors; or (iii) any ordinary mortality table, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, that is approved by regulation promulgated by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies.

(b) For all industrial life insurance policies issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies—the 1941 standard industrial mortality table for such policies issued prior to the operative date of *RCW 48.23.350(5b), and for such policies issued on or after such operative date the commissioner's 1961 standard industrial mortality table or any industrial mortality table, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, that is approved by rule of the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies.
(c) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies—the 1937 standard annuity mortality table or, at the option of the company, the annuity mortality table for 1949, ultimate, or any modification of either of these tables approved by the commissioner.

(d) For group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies—the group annuity mortality table for 1951, any modification of such table approved by the commissioner, or, at the option of the company, any of the tables or modifications of tables specified for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(e) For total and permanent disability benefits in or supplementary to ordinary policies or contracts—for policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1966, the tables of period 2 disablement rates and the 1930 to 1950 termination rates of the 1952 disability study of the Society of Actuaries, with due regard to the type of benefit or any tables of disablement rates and termination rates, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, that are approved by regulation promulgated by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies; for policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1961, and prior to January 1, 1966, either such tables or, at the option of the company, the class (3) disability table (1926); and for policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the class (3) disability table (1926). Any such table shall, for active lives, be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(f) For accidental death benefits in or supplementary to policies—for policies issued on or after January 1, 1966, the 1959 accidental death benefits table or any accidental death benefits table, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, that is approved by regulation promulgated by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such policies; for policies issued on or after January 1, 1961, and prior to January 1, 1966, either such table or, at the option of the company, the class (19) disability table; and for policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the class (3) disability table (1926). Any such table shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(g) For group life insurance, life insurance issued on the substandard basis and other special benefits—such tables as may be approved by the commissioner.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the minimum standard for the valuation of all individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after July 10, 1982, and for all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after such effective date under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, shall be the commissioner's reserve valuation methods defined in RCW 48.74.040 and the following tables and interest rates:

(a) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued before September 1, 1979, excluding any disability and accidental death benefit in such contracts—the 1971 individual annuity mortality table, or any modification of this table approved by the commissioner, and six percent interest for single premium immediate annuity contracts, and four percent interest for all other individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(b) For individual single premium immediate annuity contracts issued on or after September 1, 1979, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts—the 1971 individual annuity mortality table or any individual annuity mortality table, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, that is approved by regulation promulgated by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such contracts, or any modification of these tables approved by the commissioner, and seven and one-half percent interest.

(c) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued on or after September 1, 1979, other than single premium immediate annuity contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts—the 1971 group annuity mortality table, or any modification of this table approved by the commissioner, and five and one-half percent interest for single premium deferred annuity and pure endowment contracts and four and one-half percent interest for all other such individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(d) For all annuities and pure endowments purchased prior to September 1, 1979, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts—the 1971 group annuity mortality table, or any modification of this table approved by the commissioner, and six percent interest.

(e) For all annuities and pure endowments purchased on or after September 1, 1979, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits purchased under such contracts—the 1971 group annuity mortality table or any group annuity mortality table, adopted after 1980 by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, that is approved by regulation promulgated by the commissioner for use in determining the minimum standard of valuation for such annuities and pure endowments, or any modification of these tables approved by the commissioner, and seven and one-half percent interest.

After July 16, 1973, any company may file with the commissioner a written notice of its election to comply with the provisions of this section after a specified date before January 1, 1979, which shall be the operative date of this section for such company. If a company makes no such election, the operative date of this section for such company shall be January 1, 1979.

(3)(a) The interest rates used in determining the minimum standard for the valuation of:

(i) All life insurance policies issued in a particular calendar year, on or after the operative date of RCW 48.76.050(4);

(ii) All individual annuity and pure endowment contracts issued in a particular calendar year on or after January 1, 1982;

(iii) All annuities and pure endowments purchased in a particular calendar year on or after January 1, 1982, under group annuity and pure endowment contracts; and
(iv) The net increase, if any, in a particular calendar year after January 1, 1982, in amounts held under guaranteed interest contracts shall be the calendar year statutory valuation interest rates as defined in this section.

(b) The calendar year statutory valuation interest rates, I, shall be determined as follows and the results rounded to the nearer one-quarter of one percent:

(i) For life insurance:
\[
I = 0.03 + W (R_1 - 0.03) + W/2 (R_2 - 0.09);
\]

(ii) For single premium immediate annuities and for annuity benefits involving life contingencies arising from other annuities with cash settlement options and from guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options:
\[
I = 0.03 + W (R - 0.03)
\]
where \( R_1 \) is the lesser of \( R \) and 0.09,
\( R_2 \) is the greater of \( R \) and 0.09,
\( R \) is the reference interest rate defined in this section, and
\( W \) is the weighting factor defined in this section;
(iii) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on an issue year basis, except as stated in (ii) of this subparagraph, the formula for life insurance stated in (i) of this subparagraph shall apply to annuities and guaranteed interest contracts with guarantee durations in excess of ten years and the formula for single premium immediate annuities stated in (ii) of this subparagraph shall apply to annuities and guaranteed interest contracts with guarantee duration of ten years or less;
(iv) For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options, the formula for single premium immediate annuities stated in (ii) of this subparagraph shall apply;
(v) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a change in fund basis, the formula for single premium immediate annuities stated in (ii) of this subparagraph shall apply.

(c) However, if the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for any life insurance policies issued in any calendar year determined without reference to this sentence differs from the corresponding actual rate for similar policies issued in the immediately preceding calendar year by less than one-half of one percent, the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for such life insurance policies shall be equal to the corresponding actual rate for the immediately preceding calendar year. For purposes of applying the immediately preceding sentence, the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for life insurance policies issued in a calendar year shall be determined for 1983 using the reference interest rate defined for 1982 and shall be determined for each subsequent calendar year regardless of when RCW 48.76.050(4) becomes operative.

(d) The weighting factors referred to in the formulas stated in subparagraph (b) of this subsection are given in the following tables:

(i) Weighting Factors for Life Insurance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guarantee Duration for Plan Type</th>
<th>Weighting Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Years)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or less:</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5, but not more than 10:</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10, but not more than 20:</td>
<td>.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20:</td>
<td>.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) For annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on a change in fund basis, the factors shown in (d)(iii) (A) of this subsection increased by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Type</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C) For annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on an issue year basis other than those with no cash settlement options which do not guarantee interest on considerations received more than one year after issue or purchase and for annuities and guaranteed interest contracts valued on a change in fund basis which do not guarantee interest rates on considerations received more than twelve months beyond the valuation date, the factors shown in (d)(iii) (A) of this subsection or derived in (d)(iii) (B) of this subsection increased by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan Type</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, the guarantee duration is the number of years for which the contract guarantees interest rates in excess of the calendar year statutory valuation interest rate for life insurance policies with guarantee duration in excess of twenty years. For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options,
the guarantee duration is the number of years from the date of issue or date of purchase to the date annuity benefits are scheduled to commence.

(E) Plan type as used in the tables in (d)(iii) (A), (B), and (C) of this subsection is defined as follows:

Plan Type A: At any time a policyholder may withdraw funds only: (1) With an adjustment to reflect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurance company; or (2) without such adjustment but in installments over five years or more; or (3) as an immediate life annuity; or (4) no withdrawal permitted.

Plan Type B: Before expiration of the interest rate guarantee, a policyholder may withdraw funds only: (1) With adjustment to reflect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurance company; or (2) subject only to a fixed surrender charge stipulated in the contract as a percentage of the fund.

Plan Type C: A policyholder may withdraw funds before expiration of the interest rate guarantee in a single sum or installments over less than five years either: (1) Without adjustment to reflect changes in interest rates or asset values since receipt of the funds by the insurance company; or (2) subject only to a fixed surrender charge stipulated in the contract as a percentage of the fund.

(F) A company may elect to value guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options and annuities with cash settlement options on either an issue year basis or on a change in fund basis. Guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options and other annuities with no cash settlement options must be valued on an issue year basis. As used in this section, an issue year basis of valuation refers to a valuation basis under which the interest rate used to determine the minimum valuation standard for the entire duration of the annuity or guaranteed interest contract is the calendar year valuation interest rate for the year of issue or year of purchase of the annuity or guaranteed interest contract. The change in fund basis of valuation refers to a valuation basis under which the interest rate used to determine the minimum valuation standard applicable to each change in the fund held under the annuity or guaranteed interest contract is the calendar year valuation interest rate for the year of the change in the fund.

(e) The reference interest rate referred to in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection is defined as follows:

(i) For all life insurance, the lesser of the average over a period of thirty-six months and the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30th of the calendar year next preceding the year of issue, of Moody’s corporate bond yield average—monthly average corporates, as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.

(ii) For single premium immediate annuities and for annuity benefits involving life contingencies arising from other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30th of the calendar year of issue or year of purchase of Moody’s corporate bond yield average—monthly average corporates, as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.

(iii) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a year of issue basis, except as stated in (ii) of this subparagraph, with guarantee duration in excess of ten years, the lesser of the average over a period of thirty-six months and the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30th of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of Moody’s corporate bond yield average—monthly average corporates, as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.

(iv) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a year of issue basis, except as stated in (ii) of this subparagraph, with guarantee duration of ten years or less, the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30th of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of Moody’s corporate bond yield average—monthly average corporates, as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.

(v) For other annuities with no cash settlement options and for guaranteed interest contracts with no cash settlement options, the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30th of the calendar year of issue or purchase, of Moody’s corporate bond yield average—monthly average corporates, as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.

(vi) For other annuities with cash settlement options and guaranteed interest contracts with cash settlement options, valued on a change in fund basis, except as stated in (ii) of this subparagraph, the average over a period of twelve months, ending on June 30th of the calendar year of the change in the fund, of Moody’s corporate bond yield average—monthly average corporates, as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.

(f) If Moody’s corporate bond yield average—monthly average corporates is no longer published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., or if the National Association of Insurance Commissioners determines that Moody’s corporate bond yield average—monthly average corporates as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. is no longer appropriate for the determination of the reference interest rate, then an alternative method for determination of the reference interest rate, which is adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and approved by rule adopted by the commissioner, may be substituted. [1993 c 462 § 86; 1982 1st ex.s. c 9 § 3.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 48.23.350 was repealed by 1982 1st ex.s. c 9 § 36. For later enactment, see chapter 48.76 RCW.

48.74.040  Amount of reserves required. (1) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 48.74.040(2), 48.74.070, and 48.74.090, reserves according to the commissioner’s reserve valuation method, for the life insurance and endowment benefits of policies providing for a uniform amount of insurance and requiring the payment of uniform premiums, shall be the excess, if any, of the present value, at the date of valuation, of such future guaranteed benefits provided for by such policies, over the then present value of any future modified net premiums therefor. The modified net premiums for any such policy shall be such uniform percentage of the respective contract premiums for such benefits that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all such modified net premiums shall be equal to the sum of the then
present value of such benefits provided for by the policy and the excess of (a) over (b), as follows:

(a) A net level annual premium equal to the present value, at the date of issue, of such benefits provided for after the first policy year, divided by the present value, at the date of issue, of an annuity of one per annum payable on the first and each subsequent anniversary of such policy on which a premium falls due: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That such net level annual premium shall not exceed the net level annual premium on the nineteen year premium whole life plan for insurance of the same amount at an age one year higher than the age at issue of such policy.

(b) A net one year term premium for such benefits provided for in the first policy year: PROVIDED, That for any life insurance policy issued on or after January 1, 1986, for which the contract premium in the first policy year exceeds that of the second year and for which no comparable additional benefit is provided in the first year for such excess and which provides an endowment benefit or a cash surrender value or a combination thereof in an amount greater than such excess premium, the reserve according to the commissioner's reserve valuation method as of any policy anniversary occurring on or before the assumed ending date defined herein as the first policy anniversary on which the sum of any endowment benefit and any cash surrender value then available is greater than such excess premium shall, except as otherwise provided in RCW 48.74.070, be the greater of the reserve as of such policy anniversary calculated as described in the preceding paragraph of this subsection and the reserve as of such policy anniversary calculated as described in that paragraph, but with: (i) The value defined in subparagraph (a) of that paragraph being reduced by fifteen percent of the amount of such excess first year premium; (ii) all present values of benefits and premiums being determined without reference to premiums or benefits provided for by the policy after the assumed ending date; (iii) the policy being assumed to mature on such date as an endowment; and (iv) the cash surrender value provided on such date being considered as an endowment benefit. In making the above comparison the mortality and interest bases stated in RCW 48.74.030(1) and (3) shall be used.

Reserves according to the commissioner's reserve valuation method for life insurance policies providing for a varying amount of insurance or requiring the payment of varying premiums, group annuity and pure endowment contracts purchased under a retirement plan or plan of deferred compensation established or maintained by an employer, including a partnership or sole proprietorship, or by an employee organization, or by both, other than a plan providing individual retirement accounts or individual retirement annuities under section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code, as now or hereafter amended.

Reserves according to the commissioner's annuity reserve method for benefits under annuity or pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such contracts, shall be the greatest of the respective excesses of the present values, at the date of valuation, of the future guaranteed benefits, including guaranteed nonforfeiture benefits, provided for by such contracts at the end of each respective contract year, over the present value, at the date of valuation, of any future valuation considerations derived from future gross considerations, required by the terms of such contract, that become payable prior to the end of such respective contract year. The future guaranteed benefits shall be determined by using the mortality table, if any, and the interest rate, or rates, specified in such contracts for determining guaranteed benefits. The valuation considerations are the portions of the respective gross considerations applied under the terms of such contracts to determine nonforfeiture values. [1993 c 462 § 87; 1982 1st ex.s. c 9 § 4.]


48.74.050 Minimum aggregate reserves. (1) In no event may a company's aggregate reserves for all life insurance policies, excluding disability and accidental death benefits, issued on or after July 10, 1982, be less than the aggregate reserves calculated in accordance with the methods set forth in RCW 48.74.040, 48.74.070, and 48.74.080 and the mortality table or tables and rate or rates of interest used in calculating nonforfeiture benefits for such policies.

(2) In no event may the aggregate reserves for all policies, contracts, and benefits be less than the aggregate reserves determined by the qualified actuary to be necessary to render the opinion required under RCW 48.74.025. [1993 c 462 § 88; 1982 1st ex.s. c 9 § 5.]


48.74.060 Other methods of reserve calculation. Reserves for all policies and contracts issued prior to the operative date of this chapter, may be calculated, at the option of the company, according to any standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for all such policies and contracts than the minimum reserves required by the laws in effect immediately prior to such date.

Reserves for any category of policies, contracts, or benefits as established by the commissioner, issued on or after July 10, 1982, may be calculated, at the option of the company, according to any standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for such category than those calculated according to the minimum standard herein provided, but the rate or rates of interest used for policies and contracts, other than annuity and pure endowment contracts, shall not be higher than the corresponding rate or rates of interest used in calculating any nonforfeiture benefits provided therein.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 713]
Any such company which at any time has adopted any standard of valuation producing greater aggregate reserves than those calculated according to the minimum standard herein provided may, with the approval of the commissioner, adopt any lower standard of valuation, but not lower than the minimum herein provided. For the purposes of this section, the holding of additional reserves previously determined by a qualified actuary to be necessary to render the opinion required under RCW 48.74.025 is not to be the adoption of a higher standard of valuation. [1993 c 462 § 89; 1982 1st ex.s.c 9 § 6.]


48.74.090 Valuation of disability insurance. The commissioner shall adopt rules containing the minimum standards applicable to the valuation of disability insurance. [1993 c 462 § 90.]


Chapter 48.85
WASHINGTON LONG-TERM CARE PARTNERSHIP

Sections
48.85.010 Washington long-term care partnership program—Generally.
48.85.030 Insurance policy criteria—Rules.
48.85.040 Consumer education program.
48.85.050 Report to legislature.
48.85.900 Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492.

48.85.010 Washington long-term care partnership program—Generally. The department of social and health services shall from July 1, 1993, to July 1, 1998, coordinate a pilot program entitled the Washington long-term care partnership, whereby private insurance and medicaid funds shall be used to finance long-term care. This program must allow for the exclusion of an individual's assets, as approved by the federal health care financing administration, in a determination of the individual's eligibility for medicaid; the amount of any medicaid payment; or any subsequent recovery by the state for a payment for medicaid services to the extent such assets are protected by a long-term care insurance policy or contract governed by chapter 48.84 RCW and meeting the criteria prescribed in this chapter. [1993 c 492 § 458.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.85.020 Federal waivers—Protection of assets—Rules. The department of social and health services shall seek approval and a waiver of appropriate federal medicaid regulations to allow the protection of an individual's assets as provided in this chapter. The department shall adopt all rules necessary to implement the Washington long-term care partnership program, which rules shall permit the exclusion of an individual's assets in a determination of medicaid eligibility to the extent that private long-term care insurance provides payment or benefits for services that medicaid would approve or cover for medicaid recipients. [1993 c 492 § 459.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.85.030 Insurance policy criteria—Rules. (1) The insurance commissioner shall adopt rules defining the criteria that long-term care insurance policies must meet to satisfy the requirements of this chapter. The rules shall provide that all long-term care insurance policies purchased for the purposes of this chapter:
(a) Be guaranteed renewable;
(b) Provide coverage for home and community-based services and nursing home care;
(c) Provide automatic inflation protection or similar coverage to protect the policyholder from future increases in the cost of long-term care;
(d) Not require prior hospitalization or confinement in a nursing home as a prerequisite to receiving long-term care benefits; and
(e) Contain at least a six-month grace period that permits reinstatement of the policy or contract retroactive to the date of termination if the policy or contract holder's nonpayment of premiums arose as a result of a cognitive impairment suffered by the policy or contract holder as certified by a physician.

(2) Insurers offering long-term care policies for the purposes of this chapter shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the insurance commissioner that they:
(a) Have procedures to provide notice to each purchaser of the long-term care consumer education program;
(b) Offer case management services;
(c) Have procedures that provide for the keeping of individual policy records and procedures for the explanation of coverage and benefits identifying those payments or services available under the policy that meet the purposes of this chapter;
(d) Agree to provide the insurance commissioner, on or before September 1 of each year, an annual report containing the following information:
(i) The number of policies issued and of the policies issued, that number sorted by issue age;
(ii) To the extent possible, the financial circumstance of the individuals covered by such policies;
(iii) The total number of claims paid; and
(iv) Of the number of claims paid, the number paid for nursing home care, for home care services, and community-based services. [1993 c 492 § 460.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

48.85.040 Consumer education program. The insurance commissioner, in conjunction with the department of social and health services, shall develop a consumer education program designed to educate consumers as to the need for long-term care, methods for financing long-term care, the availability of long-term care insurance, and the availability and eligibility requirements of the asset protection program provided under this chapter. [1993 c 492 § 461.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Chapter 48.87
MIDWIVES AND BIRTHING CENTERS—JOINT UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION

Sections
48.87.010 Intent.
48.87.020 Definitions.
48.87.040 Composition of association.
48.87.050 Midwifery and birth center malpractice insurance—Rating plan modified according to practice volume.
48.87.060 Administering a plan.
48.87.070 Policies written on a claims made basis—Commissioner may not approve without insurer guarantees.
48.87.080 Risk management program—Part of plan.
48.87.090 Commissioner report to the legislature.
48.87.100 Rule making.

48.87.010 Intent. Certified nurse midwives and licensed midwives experience a major problem in both the availability and affordability of malpractice insurance. In particular midwives practicing outside hospital settings are unable to obtain malpractice insurance at any price in this state at this time. Licensed midwives have been unable to obtain hospital privileges due in part to the requirement of almost all Washington hospitals that professional staff members have liability insurance.

The services performed by midwives are in demand by many women for childbirth and prenatal care. Women often choose to have a home or birth center birth instead of a hospital birth. Women are entitled to the provider of their choice at such a critical life event. Studies document the safety of midwife-attended births and the safety of home births for low-risk women.

At a time when safety, cost-effectiveness, and individual choice are of paramount concern to the citizens of Washington, midwifery care in a variety of settings must be available to the public. This is essential to the goals of increased access to maternity care and increased cost-effectiveness of care, as well as addressing problems of provider shortage. One of the primary impediments to the availability of maternity services performed by midwives is the lack of available and affordable malpractice liability insurance coverage.

This chapter is intended to increase the availability of cost-effective, high-quality maternity care by making malpractice insurance available for midwives. This chapter is implemented by requiring all insurers authorized to write commercial or professional liability insurance to be members of a joint underwriting association created to provide malpractice insurance for midwives. [1993 c 112 § 1.]

48.87.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Association" means the joint underwriting association established under this chapter.

(2) "Midwifery and birth center malpractice insurance" means insurance coverage against the legal liability of the insured and against loss damage or expense incident to a claim arising out of the death or injury of a person as a result of negligence or malpractice in rendering professional service by a licensee.

(3) "Licensee" means a person or facility licensed to provide midwifery services under chapter 18.50, 18.88, or 18.46 RCW. [1993 c 112 § 2.]

48.87.030 Plan for establishing association—Commissioner’s duty—Market assistance plan. The insurance commissioner shall approve by December 31, 1993, a reasonable plan for the establishment of a nonprofit, joint underwriting association for midwifery and birth center malpractice insurance subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this chapter. Such plan shall include a market assistance plan to be used prior to activating a joint underwriting association. [1993 c 112 § 3.]

48.87.040 Composition of association. The association shall be comprised of all insurers possessing a certificate of authority to write and engaged in writing medical malpractice insurance within this state and general casualty companies. Every insurer shall be a member of the association and shall remain a member as a condition of its authority to continue to transact business in this state. Only licensed midwives under chapter 18.50 RCW, certified nurse midwives licensed under chapter 18.88 RCW, or birth centers licensed under chapter 18.46 RCW may participate in the joint underwriting association. [1993 c 112 § 4.]

48.87.050 Midwifery and birth center malpractice insurance—Rating plan modified according to practice volume. A licensee may apply to the association to purchase midwifery and birth center malpractice insurance and the association shall offer a policy with liability limits of one million dollars per individual and three million dollars per
48.87.060 Administering a plan. The commissioner may select an insurer to administer a plan established under this chapter. The insurer must be admitted to transact the business of insurance of the state of Washington. [1993 c 112 § 6.]

48.87.070 Policies written on a claims made basis—Commissioner may not approve without insurer guarantees. The insurance commissioner may not approve a policy written on a claims made basis by an insurer doing business in this state unless the insurer guarantees to the commissioner the continued availability of suitable liability protection for midwives subsequent to the discontinuance of professional practice by the midwife or the sooner termination of the insurance policy by the insurer so long as there is a reasonable probability of a claim for injury for which the health care provider might be liable. [1993 c 112 § 7.]

48.87.080 Risk management program—Part of plan. A risk management program for insureds of the association must be established as a part of the plan. This program must include but not be limited to: Investigation and analysis of frequency, severity, and causes of adverse or untoward outcomes; development of measures to control these injuries; systematic reporting of incidents; investigation and analysis of patient complaints; and education of association members to improve quality of care and risk reduction. [1993 c 112 § 8.]

48.87.090 Commissioner report to the legislature. By December 1, 1996, the insurance commissioner shall file or cause to be filed a report to the legislature detailing the operations, finances, claims, and marketing experience of the association. [1993 c 112 § 9.]

48.87.100 Rule making. The commissioner may adopt all rules necessary to ensure the efficient, equitable operation of the association, including but not limited to, rules requiring or limiting certain policy provisions. [1993 c 112 § 10.]

Chapter 48.92
LIABILITY RISK RETENTION

48.92.020 Definitions. Premium taxes—Imposition—Obligations—Member’s liability.
48.92.030 Requirements for chartering. Authority of commissioner.
48.92.050 Insolvency guaranty fund, participation prohibited—Joint underwriting associations, participation required.
48.92.080 Purchasing groups—Notice and registration. Rules.

48.92.100 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to regulate the formation and operation of risk retention groups and purchasing groups in this state formed pursuant to the provisions of the federal Liability Risk Retention Act of 1986. [1993 c 462 § 91; 1987 c 306 § 1.]


48.92.200 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following terms have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Commissioner" means the insurance commissioner of Washington state or the commissioner, director, or superintendent of insurance in any other state.

(2) "Completed operations liability" means liability arising out of the installation, maintenance, or repair of any product at a site which is not owned or controlled by:

(a) Any person who performs that work; or

(b) Any person who hires an independent contractor to perform that work; but shall include liability for activities which are completed or abandoned before the date of the occurrence giving rise to the liability.

(3) "Domicile," for purposes of determining the state in which a purchasing group is domiciled, means:

(a) For a corporation, the state in which the purchasing group is incorporated; and

(b) For an unincorporated entity, the state of its principal place of business.

(4) "Hazardous financial condition" means that, based on its present or reasonably anticipated financial condition, a risk retention group, although not yet financially impaired or insolvent, is unlikely to be able:

(a) To meet obligations to policyholders with respect to known claims and reasonably anticipated claims; or

(b) To pay other obligations in the normal course of business.

(5) "Insurance" means primary insurance, excess insurance, reinsurance, surplus lines insurance, and any other arrangement for shifting and distributing risk which is determined to be insurance under the laws of this state.

(6) "Liability" means legal liability for damages including costs of defense, legal costs and fees, and other claims expenses because of injuries to other persons, damage to their property, or other damage or loss to such other persons resulting from or arising out of:

(a) Any business, whether profit or nonprofit, trade, product, services, including professional services, premises, or operations; or

(b) Any activity of any state or local government, or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

"Liability" does not include personal risk liability and an employer’s liability with respect to its employees other than legal liability under the federal Employers’ Liability Act 45 U.S.C. 51 et seq.
(7) "Personal risk liability" means liability for damages because of injury to any person, damage to property, or other loss or damage resulting from any personal, familial, or household responsibilities or activities, other than from responsibilities or activities referred to in subsection (6) of this section.

(8) "Plan of operation or a feasibility study" means an analysis which presents the expected activities and results of a risk retention group including, at a minimum:

(a) Information sufficient to verify that its members are engaged in businesses or activities similar or related with respect to the liability to which the members are exposed by virtue of any related, similar, or common business, trade, product, services, premises, or operations;

(b) For each state in which it intends to operate, the coverages, deductibles, coverage limits, rates, and rating classification systems for each line of insurance the group intends to offer;

(c) Historical and expected loss experience of the proposed members and national experience of similar exposures;

(d) Pro forma financial statements and projections;

(e) Appropriate opinions by a qualified, independent, casualty actuary, including a determination of minimum premium or participation levels required to commence operations and to prevent a hazardous financial condition;

(f) Identification of management, underwriting and claims procedures, marketing methods, managerial oversight methods, investment policies, and reinsurance agreements;

(g) Identification of each state in which the risk retention group has obtained, or sought to obtain, a charter and license, and a description of its status in each of those states; and

(h) Such other matters as may be prescribed by the commissioner for liability insurance companies authorized by the insurance laws of the state.

(9) "Product liability" means liability for damages because of any personal injury, death, emotional harm, consequential economic damage, or property damage including damages resulting from the loss of use of property arising out of the manufacture, design, importation, distribution, packaging, labeling, lease, or sale of a product, but does not include the liability of any person for those damages if the product involved was in the possession of such a person when the incident giving rise to the claim occurred.

(10) "Purchasing group" means any group which:

(a) Has as one of its purposes the purchase of liability insurance on a group basis;

(b) Purchases the insurance only for its group members and only to cover their similar or related liability exposure, as described in (c) of this subsection;

(c) Is composed of members whose businesses or activities are similar or related with respect to the liability to which members are exposed by virtue of any related, similar, or common business, trade, product, services, premises, or operations; and

(d) Is domiciled in any state.

(11) "Risk retention group" means any corporation or other limited liability association:

(a) Whose primary activity consists of assuming and spreading all, or any portion, of the liability exposure of its group members;

(b) Which is organized for the primary purpose of conducting the activity described under (a) of this subsection;

(c) Which:

(i) Is chartered and licensed as a liability insurance company and authorized to engage in the business of insurance under the laws of any state; or

(ii) Before January 1, 1985, was chartered or licensed and authorized to engage in the business of insurance under the laws of Bermuda or the Cayman Islands and, before such date, had certified to the insurance commissioner of at least one state that it satisfied the capitalization requirements of such state, except that any such group shall be considered to be a risk retention group only if it has been engaged in business continuously since that date and only for the purpose of continuing to provide insurance to cover product liability or completed operations liability as the terms were defined in the federal Product Liability Risk Retention Act of 1981 before the date of the enactment of the federal Risk Retention Act of 1986;

(d) Which does not exclude any person from membership in the group solely to provide for members of such a group a competitive advantage over such a person;

(e) Which:

(i) Has as its owners only persons who comprise the membership of the risk retention group and who are provided insurance by the risk retention group; or

(ii) Has as its sole owner an organization that has:

(A) As its members only persons who comprise the membership of the risk retention group; and

(B) As its owners only persons who comprise the membership of the risk retention group and who are provided insurance by the group;

(f) Whose members are engaged in businesses or activities similar or related with respect to the liability of which such members are exposed by virtue of any related, similar, or common business trade, product, services, premises, or operations;

(g) Whose activities do not include the provision of insurance other than:

(i) Liability insurance for assuming and spreading all or any portion of the liability of its group members; and

(ii) Reinsurance with respect to the liability of any other risk retention group or any members of such other group which is engaged in businesses or activities so that the group or member meets the requirement described in (f) of this subsection from membership in the risk retention group which provides such reinsurance; and

(h) The name of which includes the phrase "risk retention group."

(12) "State" means any state of the United States or the District of Columbia. [1993 c 462 § 92; 1987 c 306 § 2.]


**48.92.030 Requirements for chartering.** (1) A risk retention group seeking to be chartered in this state must be chartered and licensed as a liability insurance company
authorized by the insurance laws of this state and, except as provided elsewhere in this chapter, must comply with all of the laws, rules, regulations, and requirements applicable to the insurers chartered and licensed in this state and with RCW 48.92.040 to the extent the requirements are not a limitation on laws, rules, regulations, or requirements of this state.

(2) A risk retention group chartered in this state shall file with the department and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners an annual statement in a form prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, and in electronic form if required by the commissioner, and completed in accordance with its instructions and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners accounting practices and procedures manual.

(3) Before it may offer insurance in any state, each domestic risk retention group shall also submit for approval to the insurance commissioner of this state a plan of operation or a feasibility study. The risk retention group shall submit an appropriate revision in the event of a subsequent material change in an item of the plan of operation or feasibility study, within ten days of the change. The group may not offer any additional kinds of liability insurance, in this state or in any other state, until a revision of the plan or study is approved by the commissioner.

(4) At the time of filing its application for charter, the risk retention group shall provide to the commissioner in summary form the following information: The identity of the initial members of the group; the identity of those individuals who organized the group or who will provide administrative services or otherwise influence or control the activities of the group; the amount and nature of the initial capitalization; the coverages to be afforded; and the states in which the group intends to operate. Upon receipt of this information, the commissioner shall forward the information to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Providing notification to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners is in addition to and is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of RCW 48.92.040 or this chapter. [1993 c 462 § 93; 1987 c 306 § 3.]


48.92.040  Required acts—Prohibited practices. Risk retention groups chartered and licensed in states other than this state and seeking to do business as a risk retention group in this state shall comply with the laws of this state as follows:

(1) Before offering insurance in this state, a risk retention group shall submit to the commissioner on a form prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners:

(a) A statement identifying the state or states in which the risk retention group is chartered and licensed as a liability insurance company, date of chartering, its principal place of business, and any other information including information on its membership, as the commissioner of this state may require to verify that the risk retention group is qualified under RCW 48.92.020(11);

(b) A copy of its plan of operations or a feasibility study and revisions of the plan or study submitted to its state of domicile: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the provision relating to the submission of a plan of operation or a feasibility study shall not apply with respect to any line or classification of liability insurance which: (i) Was defined in the federal Product Liability Risk Retention Act of 1981 before October 27, 1986; and (ii) was offered before that date by any risk retention group which had been chartered and operating for not less than three years before that date;

(c) The risk retention group shall submit a copy of any revision to its plan of operation or feasibility study required under RCW 48.92.030(3) at the same time that the revision is submitted to the commissioner of its chartering state; and

(d) A statement of registration which designates the commissioner as its agent for the purpose of receiving service of legal documents or process.

(2) Any risk retention group doing business in this state shall submit to the commissioner:

(a) A copy of the group’s financial statement submitted to its state of domicile, which shall be certified by an independent public accountant and contain a statement of opinion on loss and loss adjustment expense reserves made by a member of the American academy of actuaries or a qualified loss reserve specialist under criteria established by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners;

(b) A copy of each examination of the risk retention group as certified by the commissioner or public official conducting the examination;

(c) Upon request by the commissioner, a copy of any information or document pertaining to an outside audit performed with respect to the risk retention group; and

(d) Any information as may be required to verify its continuing qualification as a risk retention group under RCW 48.92.020(11).

(3)(a) A risk retention group is liable for the payment of premium taxes and taxes on premiums of direct business for risks resident or located within this state, and shall report on or before March 1st of each year to the commissioner the direct premiums written for risks resident or located within this state. The risk retention group is subject to taxation, and applicable fines and penalties related thereto, on the same basis as a foreign admitted insurer.

(b) To the extent agents or brokers are utilized under RCW 48.92.120 or otherwise, they shall report to the commissioner the premiums for direct business for risks resident or located within this state that the licensees have placed with or on behalf of a risk retention group not chartered in this state.

(c) To the extent agents or brokers are used under RCW 48.92.120 or otherwise, an agent or broker shall keep a complete and separate record of all policies procured from each risk retention group. The record is open to examination by the commissioner, as provided in chapter 48.03 RCW. These records must include, for each policy and each kind of insurance provided thereunder, the following:

(i) The limit of liability;

(ii) The time period covered;

(iii) The effective date;

(iv) The name of the risk retention group that issued the policy;

(v) The gross premium charged; and

(vi) The amount of return premiums, if any.

(4) Any risk retention group, its agents and representatives, shall be subject to any and all unfair claims

[1993 RCW Supp—page 718]
settlement practices statutes and regulations specifically denominated by the commissioner as unfair claims settlement practices regulations.

(5) Any risk retention group, its agents and representatives, shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 48.30 RCW pertaining to deceptive, false, or fraudulent acts or practices. However, if the commissioner seeks an injunction regarding such conduct, the injunction must be obtained from a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6) Any risk retention group must submit to an examination by the commissioner to determine its financial condition if the commissioner of the jurisdiction in which the group is chartered has not initiated an examination or does not initiate an examination within sixty days after a request by the commissioner of this state. The examination shall be coordinated to avoid unjustified repetition and conducted in an expeditious manner and in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners’ examiner handbook.

(7) Every application form for insurance from a risk retention group and every policy issued by a risk retention group shall contain in ten-point type on the front page and the declaration page, the following notice:

NOTICE

This policy is issued by your risk retention group. Your risk retention group may not be subject to all of the insurance laws and regulations of your state. State insurance insolvency guaranty funds are not available for your risk retention group.

(8) The following acts by a risk retention group are hereby prohibited:

(a) The solicitation or sale of insurance by a risk retention group to any person who is not eligible for membership in that group; and

(b) The solicitation or sale of insurance by, or operation of, a risk retention group that is in a hazardous financial condition or is financially impaired.

(9) No risk retention group shall be allowed to do business in this state if an insurance company is directly or indirectly a member or owner of the risk retention group, other than in the case of a risk retention group all of whose members are insurance companies.

(10) The terms of an insurance policy issued by a risk retention group may not provide, or be construed to provide, coverage prohibited generally by statute of this state or declared unlawful by the highest court of this state.

(11) A risk retention group not chartered in this state and doing business in this state shall comply with a lawful order issued in a voluntary dissolution proceeding or in a delinquency proceeding commenced by a state insurance commissioner if there has been a finding of financial impairment after an examination under subsection (6) of this section. [1993 c 462 § 94; 1987 c 306 § 4.]


48.92.070 Purchasing groups—Exempt from certain laws. A purchasing group and its insurer or insurers are subject to all applicable laws of this state, except that a purchasing group and its insurer or insurers are exempt, in regard to liability insurance for the purchasing group, from any law that:

(1) Prohibits the establishment of a purchasing group;

(2) Makes it unlawful for an insurer to provide or offer to provide insurance on a basis providing, to a purchasing group or its members, advantages based on their loss and expense experience not afforded to other persons with respect to rates, policy forms, coverages, or other matters;

(3) Prohibits a purchasing group or its members from purchasing insurance on a group basis described in subsection (2) of this section;

(4) Prohibits a purchasing group from obtaining insurance on a group basis because the group has not been in existence for a minimum period of time or because any member has not belonged to the group for a minimum period of time;

(5) Requires that a purchasing group must have a minimum number of members, common ownership or affiliation, or certain legal form;

(6) Requires that a certain percentage of a purchasing group must obtain insurance on a group basis;

(7) Otherwise discriminates against a purchasing group or any of its members. [1993 c 462 § 96; 1987 c 306 § 7.]


48.92.080 Purchasing groups—Notice and registration. (1) A purchasing group which intends to do business in this state shall furnish, before doing business, notice to the commissioner, on forms prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners which shall:

(a) Identify the state in which the group is domiciled;

(b) Identify all other states in which the group intends to do business;

(c) Specify the lines and classifications of liability insurance which the purchasing group intends to purchase;

[1993 RCW Supp—page 719]
(d) Identify the insurance company or companies from which the group intends to purchase its insurance and the domicile of that company or companies;

(e) Specify the method by which, and the person or persons, if any, through whom insurance will be offered to its members whose risks are resident or located in this state;

(f) Identify the principal place of business of the group; and

(g) Provide any other information as may be required by the commissioner to verify that the purchasing group is qualified under RCW 48.92.020(10).

(2) A purchasing group shall, within ten days, notify the commissioner of any changes in any of the items set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The purchasing group shall register with and designate the commissioner as its agent solely for the purpose of receiving service of legal documents or process, except that this requirement shall not apply in the case of a purchasing group that only purchases insurance that was authorized under the federal Product Liability Risk Retention Act of 1981 and:

(a) Which in any state of the United States:

(i) Was domiciled before April 1, 1986; and

(ii) Is domiciled on and after October 27, 1986;

(b) Which:

(i) Before October 27, 1986, purchased insurance from an insurance carrier licensed in any state;

(ii) Since October 27, 1986, purchased its insurance from an insurance carrier licensed in any state; or

(c) Which was a purchasing group under the requirements of the federal Product Liability Risk Retention Act of 1981 before October 27, 1986.

(4) A purchasing group that is required to give notice under subsection (1) of this section shall also furnish such information as may be required by the commissioner to:

(a) Verify that the entity qualifies as a purchasing group;

(b) Determine where the purchasing group is located; and

(c) Determine appropriate tax treatment. [1993 c 462 § 97; 1987 c 306 § 8.]


48.92.090 Purchasing groups—Dealing with foreign insurers—Deductible or self-insured retention—Aggregate limits. (1) A purchasing group may not purchase insurance from a risk retention group that is not chartered in a state or from an insurer not admitted in the state in which the purchasing group is located, unless the purchase is effected through a licensed agent or broker acting pursuant to the surplus lines laws and regulations of that state.

(2) A purchasing group that obtains liability insurance from an insurer not admitted in this state or a risk retention group shall inform each of the members of the group that have a risk resident or located in this state that the risk is not protected by an insurance insolveney guaranty fund in this state, and that the risk retention group or insurer may not be subject to all insurance laws and rules of this state.

(3) No purchasing group may purchase insurance providing for a deductible or self-insured retention applicable to the group as a whole; however, coverage may provide for a deductible or self-insured retention applicable to individual members.

(4) Purchases of insurance by purchasing groups are subject to the same standards regarding aggregate limits that are applicable to all purchases of group insurance. [1993 c 462 § 98; 1987 c 306 § 9.]


48.92.095 Premium taxes—Imposition—Obligations—Member’s liability. Premium taxes and taxes on premiums paid for coverage of risks resident or located in this state by a purchasing group or any members of the purchasing groups must be:

(1) Imposed at the same rate and subject to the same interest, fines, and penalties as those applicable to premium taxes and taxes on premiums paid for similar coverage from authorized insurers, as defined under chapter 48.05 RCW, or unauthorized insurers, as defined and provided for under chapter 48.15 RCW, by other insurers; and

(2) The obligation of the insurer, and if not paid by the insurer, then the obligation of the purchasing group; and if not paid by the purchasing group, then the obligation of the agent or broker for the purchasing group; and if not paid by the agent or broker for the purchasing group, then the obligation of each of the purchasing group’s members. The liability of each member of the purchasing group is several, not joint, and is limited to the tax due in relation to the premiums paid by that member. [1993 c 462 § 99.]


48.92.100 Authority of commissioner. The commissioner is authorized to make use of any of the powers established under Title 48 RCW to enforce the laws of this state so long as those powers are not specifically preempted by the federal Product Liability Risk Retention Act of 1981, as amended by the federal Risk Retention Amendments of 1986. This includes, but is not limited to, the commissioner’s administrative authority to investigate, issue subpoenas, conduct depositions and hearings, issue orders, impose penalties, and seek injunctive relief. With regard to any investigation, administrative proceedings, or litigation, the commissioner can rely on the procedural law and regulations of the state. The injunctive authority of the commissioner in regard to risk retention groups is restricted by the requirement that any injunction be issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. [1993 c 462 § 100; 1987 c 306 § 10.]


48.92.120 Agents, brokers, solicitors—License required. (1) No person may act or aid in any manner in soliciting, negotiating, or procuring liability insurance in this state from a risk retention group unless the person is licensed as an insurance agent or broker for casualty insurance in accordance with chapter 48.17 RCW and pays the fees designated for the license under RCW 48.14.010.

(2)(a) No person may act or aid in any manner in soliciting, negotiating, or procuring liability insurance in this
state for a purchasing group from an authorized insurer or a risk retention group chartered in a state unless the person is licensed as an insurance agent or broker for casualty insurance in accordance with chapter 48.17 RCW and pays the fees designated for the license under RCW 48.14.010.

(b) No person may act or aid in any manner in soliciting, negotiating, or procuring liability insurance coverage in this state for a member of a purchasing group under a purchasing group’s policy unless the person is licensed as an insurance agent or broker for casualty insurance in accordance with chapter 48.17 RCW and pays the fees designated for the license under RCW 48.14.010.

(c) No person may act or aid in any manner in soliciting, negotiating, or procuring liability insurance from an insurer not authorized to do business in this state on behalf of a purchasing group located in this state unless the person is licensed as a surplus lines broker in accordance with chapter 48.15 RCW and pays the fees designated for the license under RCW 48.14.010.

(3) For purposes of acting as an agent or broker for a risk retention group or purchasing group under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the requirement of residence in this state does not apply.

(4) Every person licensed under chapters 48.15 and 48.17 RCW, on business placed with risk retention groups or written through a purchasing group, shall inform each prospective insured of the provisions of the notice required under RCW 48.92.040(7) in the case of a risk retention group and RCW 48.92.090(3) in the case of a purchasing group. [1993 c 462 § 101; 1987 c 306 § 12.]


48.92.130 Federal injunctions. An order issued by any district court of the United States enjoining a risk retention group from soliciting or selling insurance, or operating, in any state or in all states or in any territory or possession of the United States, upon a finding that the group is in a hazardous financial or financially impaired condition, shall be enforceable in the courts of the state. [1993 c 462 § 102; 1987 c 306 § 13.]


48.92.140 Rules. The commissioner may establish and from time to time amend the rules relating to risk retention or purchasing groups as may be necessary or desirable to carry out the provisions of this chapter. [1993 c 462 § 103; 1987 c 306 § 14.]


Chapter 48.94

REINSURANCE INTERMEDIARY ACT

Sections
48.94.005 Definitions.
48.94.010 Acting as a reinsurance intermediary-broker or reinsurance intermediary-manager—Commissioner’s powers—Licenses—Attorney exemption.

48.94.015 Written authorization required between a reinsurance intermediary-broker and an insurer—Minimum provisions.
48.94.020 Accounts and records maintained by reinsurance intermediary-broker—Access by insurer.
48.94.025 Restrictions on insurer—Obtaining services—Employees—Financial condition of reinsurance intermediary.
48.94.030 Contract required between a reinsurance intermediary-manager and a reinsurer—Minimum provisions.
48.94.035 Restrictions on reinsurance intermediary-manager—Retrocessions—Syndicates—Licenses—Employees.
48.94.040 Restrictions on reinsurer—Financial condition of reinsurance intermediary-manager—Loss reserves—Retrocessions—Termination of contract—Board of directors.
48.94.045 Examination by commissioner.
48.94.050 Violations of chapter—Penalties—Judicial review.
48.94.055 Rule making.
48.94.090 Short title.
48.94.901 Severability—Implementation—1993 c 462.

48.94.005 Definitions. The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter:

(1) "Actuary" means a person who is a member in good standing of the American Academy of Actuaries.
(2) "Controlling person" means a person, firm, association, or corporation who directly or indirectly has the power to direct or cause to be directed, the management, control, or activities of the reinsurance intermediary.
(3) "Insurer" means insurer as defined in RCW 48.01.050.
(4) "Licensed producer" means an agent, broker, or reinsurance intermediary licensed under the applicable provisions of this title.
(5) "Reinsurance intermediary" means a reinsurance intermediary-broker or a reinsurance intermediary-manager as these terms are defined in subsections (6) and (7) of this section.
(6) "Reinsurance intermediary-broker" means a person, other than an officer or employee of the ceding insurer, firm, association, or corporation who solicits, negotiates, or places reinsurance cessions or retrocessions on behalf of a ceding insurer without the authority or power to bind reinsurance on behalf of the insurer.
(7) "Reinsurance intermediary-manager" means a person, firm, association, or corporation who has authority to bind or manages all or part of the assumed reinsurance business of a reinsurer, including the management of a separate division, department, or underwriting office, and acts as an agent for the reinsurer whether known as a reinsurance intermediary-manager, manager, or other similar term. Notwithstanding this subsection, the following persons are not considered a reinsurance intermediary-manager, with respect to such reinsurer, for the purposes of this chapter:
(a) An employee of the reinsurer;
(b) A United States manager of the United States branch of an alien reinsurer;
(c) An underwriting manager who, pursuant to contract, manages all the reinsurance operations of the reinsurer, is under common control with the reinsurer, subject to the Insurer Holding Company Act, chapter 48.31B RCW, and whose compensation is not based on the volume of premiums written;
(d) The manager of a group, association, pool, or organization of insurers that engages in joint underwriting or
joint reinsurance and that are subject to examination by the insurance commissioner of the state in which the manager's principal business office is located.

(8) "Reinsurer" means a person, firm, association, or corporation licensed in this state under this title as an insurer with the authority to assume reinsurance.

(9) "To be in violation" means that the reinsurance intermediary, insurer, or reinsurer for whom the reinsurance intermediary was acting failed to substantially comply with this chapter.

(10) "Qualified United States financial institution" means an institution that:
   (a) Is organized or, in the case of a United States office of a foreign banking organization, licensed, under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;
   (b) Is regulated, supervised, and examined by United States federal or state authorities having regulatory authority over banks and trust companies; and
   (c) Has been determined by either the commissioner, or the securities valuation office of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, to meet such standards of financial condition and standing as are considered necessary and appropriate to regulate the quality of financial institutions whose letters of credit will be acceptable to the commissioner. [1993 c 462 § 23.]

48.94.010 Acting as a reinsurance intermediary-broker or reinsurance intermediary-manager—Commissioner's powers—Licenses—Attorney exemption.

(1) No person, firm, association, or corporation may act as a reinsurance intermediary-broker in this state if the person, firm, association, or corporation maintains an office either directly or as a member or employee of a firm or association, or an officer, director, or employee of a corporation:
   (a) In this state, unless the person, firm, association, or corporation is a licensed reinsurance intermediary-broker in this state; or
   (b) In another state, unless the person, firm, association, or corporation is a licensed reinsurance intermediary-broker in this state or another state having a regulatory scheme substantially similar to this chapter.

(2) No person, firm, association, or corporation may act as a reinsurance intermediary-manager:
   (a) For a reinsurer domiciled in this state, unless the person, firm, association, or corporation is a licensed reinsurance intermediary-manager in this state;
   (b) In this state, if the person, firm, association, or corporation maintains an office either directly or as a member or employee of a firm or association, or an officer, director, or employee of a corporation in this state, unless the person, firm, association, or corporation is a licensed reinsurance intermediary-manager in this state;
   (c) In another state for a nondomestic reinsurer, unless the person, firm, association, or corporation is a licensed reinsurance intermediary-manager in this state or another state having a substantially similar regulatory scheme.

(3) The commissioner may require a reinsurance intermediary-manager subject to subsection (2) of this section to:
   (a) File a bond in an amount and from an insurer acceptable to the commissioner for the protection of the reinsurer; and
   (b) Maintain an errors and omissions policy in an amount acceptable to the commissioner.

(4)(a) The commissioner may issue a reinsurance intermediary license to a person, firm, association, or corporation who has complied with the requirements of this chapter. Any such license issued to a firm or association authorizes all the members of the firm or association and any designated employees to act as reinsurance intermediaries under the license, and all such persons may be named in the application and any supplements to it. Any such license issued to a corporation authorizes all of the officers, and any designated employees and directors of it, to act as reinsurance intermediaries on behalf of the corporation, and all such persons must be named in the application and any supplements to it.

   (b) If the applicant for a reinsurance intermediary license is a nonresident, the applicant, as a condition precedent to receiving or holding a license, shall designate the commissioner as agent for service of process in the manner, and with the same legal effect, provided for by this title for designation of service of process upon unauthorized insurers, and also shall furnish the commissioner with the name and address of a resident of this state upon whom notices or orders of the commissioner or process affecting the nonresident reinsurance intermediary may be served. The licensee shall promptly notify the commissioner in writing of every change in its designated agent for service of process, but the change does not become effective until acknowledged by the commissioner.

(5) The commissioner may refuse to issue a reinsurance intermediary license if, in his or her judgment, the applicant, anyone named on the application, or a member, principal, officer, or director of the applicant, is not trustworthy, or that a controlling person of the applicant is not trustworthy to act as a reinsurance intermediary, or that any of the foregoing has given cause for revocation or suspension of the license, or has failed to comply with a prerequisite for the issuance of such license. Upon written request, the commissioner will furnish a summary of the basis for refusal to issue a license, which document is privileged and not subject to chapter 42.17 RCW.

(6) Licensed attorneys at law of this state when acting in their professional capacity as such are exempt from this section. [1993 c 462 § 24.]
to the reinsurance intermediary-broker, and remit all funds due to the insurer within thirty days of receipt.

(3) All funds collected for the insurer’s account must be held by the reinsurance intermediary-broker in a fiduciary capacity in a bank that is a qualified United States financial institution as defined in this chapter.

(4) The reinsurance intermediary-broker will comply with RCW 48.94.020.

(5) The reinsurance intermediary-broker will comply with the written standards established by the insurer for the cession or retrocession of all risks.

(6) The reinsurance intermediary-broker will disclose to the insurer any relationship with any reinsurer to which business will be ceded or retroceded. [1993 c 462 § 25.]

48.94.020 Accounts and records maintained by reinsurance intermediary-broker—Access by insurer. (1) For at least ten years after expiration of each contract of reinsurance transacted by the reinsurance intermediary-broker, the reinsurance intermediary-broker shall keep a complete record for each transaction showing:

(a) The type of contract, limits, underwriting restrictions, classes, or risks and territory;

(b) Period of coverage, including effective and expiration dates, cancellation provisions, and notice required of cancellation;

(c) Reporting and settlement requirements of balances;

(d) Rate used to compute the reinsurance premium;

(e) Names and addresses of assuming reinsurers;

(f) Rates of all reinsurance commissions, including the commissions on any retrocessions handled by the reinsurance intermediary-broker;

(g) Related correspondence and memoranda;

(h) Proof of placement;

(i) Details regarding retrocessions handled by the reinsurance intermediary-broker including the identity of retrocessionaires and percentage of each contract assumed or ceded;

(j) Financial records, including but not limited to, premium and loss accounts; and

(k) When the reinsurance intermediary-broker procures a reinsurance contract on behalf of a licensed ceding insurer:

(i) Directly from any assuming reinsurer, written evidence that the assuming reinsurer has agreed to assume the risk; or

(ii) If placed through a representative of the assuming reinsurer, other than an employee, written evidence that the reinsurer has delegated binding authority to the representative.

(2) The insurer has access and the right to copy and audit all accounts and records maintained by the reinsurance intermediary-broker related to its business in a form usable by the insurer. [1993 c 462 § 26.]

48.94.025 Restrictions on insurer—Obtaining services—Employees—Financial condition of reinsurance intermediary. (1) An insurer may not engage the services of a person, firm, association, or corporation to act as a reinsurance intermediary-broker on its behalf unless the person is licensed as required by RCW 48.94.010(1).

(2) An insurer may not employ an individual who is employed by a reinsurance intermediary-broker with which it transacts business, unless the reinsurance intermediary-broker is under common control with the insurer and subject to the Insurer Holding Company Act, chapter 48.31B RCW.

(3) The insurer shall annually obtain a copy of statements of the financial condition of each reinsurance intermediary-broker with which it transacts business. [1993 c 462 § 27.]

48.94.030 Contract required between a reinsurance intermediary-manager and a reinsurer—Minimum provisions. Transactions between a reinsurance intermediary-manager and the reinsurer it represents in such capacity may be entered into only under a written contract, specifying the responsibilities of each party, which shall be approved by the reinsurer’s board of directors. At least thirty days before the reinsurer assumes or cedes business through the reinsurance intermediary-manager, a true copy of the approved contract must be filed with the commissioner for approval. The contract must, at a minimum, provide that:

(1) The reinsurer may terminate the contract for cause upon written notice to the reinsurance intermediary-manager.

The reinsurer may immediately suspend the authority of the reinsurance intermediary-manager to assume or cede business during the pendency of a dispute regarding the cause for termination.

(2) The reinsurer may terminate the contract for cause upon written notice to the reinsurance intermediary-manager. The reinsurer may immediately suspend the authority of the reinsurance intermediary-manager to assume or cede business during the pendency of a dispute regarding the cause for termination.

(3) All funds collected for the reinsurer’s account must be held by the reinsurance intermediary-manager in a fiduciary capacity in a bank that is a qualified United States financial institution. The reinsurer may retain no more than three months’ estimated claims payments and allocated loss adjustment expenses. The reinsurer intermediary-manager shall maintain a separate bank account for each reinsurer that it represents.

(4) For at least ten years after expiration of each contract of reinsurance transacted by the reinsurance intermediary-manager, the reinsurer intermediary-manager shall keep a complete record for each transaction showing:

(a) The type of contract, limits, underwriting restrictions, classes, or risks and territory;

(b) Period of coverage, including effective and expiration dates, cancellation provisions, and notice required of cancellation, and disposition of outstanding reserves on covered risks;

(c) Reporting and settlement requirements of balances;

(d) Rate used to compute the reinsurance premium;

(e) Names and addresses of reinsurers;

(f) Rates of all reinsurance commissions, including the commissions on any retrocessions handled by the reinsurance intermediary-manager;

(g) Related correspondence and memoranda;

(h) Proof of placement;
(i) Details regarding retrocessions handled by the reinsurance intermediary-manager, as permitted by RCW 48.94.040(4), including the identity of retrocessionaires and percentage of each contract assumed or ceded;

(j) Financial records, including but not limited to, premium and loss accounts; and

(k) When the reinsurance intermediary-manager places a reinsurance contract on behalf of a ceding insurer:

(i) Directly from an assuming reinsurer, written evidence that the assuming reinsurer has agreed to assume the risk; or

(ii) If placed through a representative of the assuming reinsurer, other than an employee, written evidence that the reinsurer has delegated binding authority to the representative.

(5) The reinsurer has access and the right to copy all accounts and records maintained by the reinsurance intermediary-manager related to its business in a form usable by the reinsurer.

(6) The reinsurance intermediary-manager shall not assign the contract in whole or in part.

(7) The reinsurance intermediary-manager shall comply with the written underwriting and rating standards established by the insurer for the acceptance, rejection, or cession of all risks.

(8) The rates, terms, and purposes of commissions, charges, and other fees that the reinsurance intermediary-manager may levy against the reinsurer are clearly specified.

(9) If the contract permits the reinsurance intermediary-manager to settle claims on behalf of the reinsurer:

(a) All claims will be reported to the reinsurer in a timely manner;

(b) A copy of the claim file will be sent to the reinsurer at its request or as soon as it becomes known that the claim:

(i) Has the potential to exceed the lesser of an amount determined by the commissioner or the limit set by the reinsurer;

(ii) Involves a coverage dispute;

(iii) May exceed the reinsurance intermediary-manager's claims settlement authority;

(iv) Is open for more than six months; or

(v) Is closed by payment of the lesser of an amount set by the commissioner or an amount set by the reinsurer;

(c) All claim files are the joint property of the reinsurer and reinsurance intermediary-manager. However, upon an order of liquidation of the reinsurer, the files become the sole property of the reinsurer or its estate; the reinsurance intermediary-manager has reasonable access to and the right to copy the files on a timely basis;

(d) Settlement authority granted to the reinsurance intermediary-manager may be terminated for cause upon the reinsurer's written notice to the reinsurance intermediary-manager or upon the termination of the contract. The reinsurer may suspend the settlement authority during the pendency of a dispute regarding the cause of termination.

(10) If the contract provides for a sharing of interim profits by the reinsurance intermediary-manager, such interim profits will not be paid until one year after the end of each underwriting period for property business and five years after the end of each underwriting period for casualty business, or a later period set by the commissioner for specified lines of insurance, and not until the adequacy of reserves on remaining claims has been verified under RCW 48.94.040(3).

(11) The reinsurance intermediary-manager shall annually provide the reinsurer with a statement of its financial condition prepared by an independent certified accountant.

(12) The reinsurer shall periodically, at least semiannually, conduct an on-site review of the underwriting and claims processing operations of the reinsurance intermediary-manager.

(13) The reinsurance intermediary-manager shall disclose to the reinsurer any relationship it has with an insurer before ceding or assuming any business with the insurer under this contract.

(14) Within the scope of its actual or apparent authority the acts of the reinsurance intermediary-manager are deemed to be the acts of the reinsurer on whose behalf it is acting.

[1993 c 462 § 28.]

48.94.035 Restrictions on reinsurance intermediary-manager—Retrocessions—Syndicates—Licenses—Employees. The reinsurance intermediary-manager may not:

(1) Cede retrocessions on behalf of the reinsurer, except that the reinsurance intermediary-manager may cede facultative retrocessions under obligatory automatic agreements if the contract with the reinsurer contains reinsurance underwriting guidelines for the retrocessions. The guidelines must include a list of reinsurers with which the automatic agreements are in effect, and for each such reinsurer, the coverages and amounts or percentages that may be reinsured, and commission schedules.

(2) Commit the reinsurer to participate in reinsurance syndicates.

(3) Appoint a reinsurance intermediary without assuring that the reinsurance intermediary is lawfully licensed to transact the type of reinsurance for which he or she is appointed.

(4) Without prior approval of the reinsurer, pay or commit the reinsurer to pay a claim, net of retrocessions, that exceeds the lesser of an amount specified by the reinsurer or one percent of the reinsurer's policyholder's surplus as of December 31st of the last complete calendar year.

(5) Collect a payment from a retrocessionaire or commit the reinsurer to a claim settlement with a retrocessionaire, without prior approval of the reinsurer. If prior approval is given, a report must be promptly forwarded to the reinsurer.

(6) Jointly employ an individual who is employed by the reinsurer unless the reinsurance intermediary-manager is under common control with the reinsurer subject to the Insurer Holding Company Act, chapter 48.31B RCW.

(7) Appoint a subreinsurance intermediary-manager.

[1993 c 462 § 29.]

48.94.040 Restrictions on reinsurer—Financial condition of reinsurance intermediary-manager—Loss reserves—Retrocessions—Termination of contract—Board of directors. (1) A reinsurer may not engage the services of a person, firm, association, or corporation to act
as a reinsurance intermediary-manager on its behalf unless the person is licensed as required by RCW 48.94.010(2).

(2) The reinsurer shall annually obtain a copy of statements of the financial condition of each reinsurance intermediary-manager that the reinsurer has had prepared by an independent certified accountant in a form acceptable to the commissioner.

(3) If a reinsurance intermediary-manager establishes loss reserves, the reinsurer shall annually obtain the opinion of an actuary attesting to the adequacy of loss reserves established for losses incurred and outstanding on business produced by the reinsurance intermediary-manager. This opinion is in addition to any other required loss reserve certification.

(4) Binding authority for all retrocessional contracts or participation in reinsurance syndicates must rest with an officer of the reinsurer who is not affiliated with the reinsurance intermediary-manager.

(5) Within thirty days of termination of a contract with a reinsurance intermediary-manager, the reinsurer shall provide written notification of the termination to the commissioner.

(6) A reinsurer may not appoint to its board of directors an officer, director, employee, controlling shareholder, or subproducer of its reinsurance intermediary-manager. This subsection does not apply to relationships governed by the Insurer Holding Company Act, chapter 48.31B RCW, or, if applicable, the Broker-controlled Property and Casualty Insurer Act, chapter 48.97 RCW. [1993 c 462 § 30.]

48.94.045 Examination by commissioner. (1) A reinsurance intermediary is subject to examination by the commissioner. The commissioner has access to all books, bank accounts, and records of the reinsurance intermediary in a form usable to the commissioner.

(2) A reinsurance intermediary-manager may be examined as if it were the reinsurer. [1993 c 462 § 31.]

48.94.050 Violations of chapter—Penalties—Judicial review. (1) A reinsurance intermediary, insurer, or reinsurer found by the commissioner, after a hearing conducted in accordance with chapters 48.17 and 34.05 RCW, to be in violation of any provision of this chapter, shall:

(a) For each separate violation, pay a penalty in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars;

(b) Be subject to revocation or suspension of its license; and

(c) If a violation was committed by the reinsurance intermediary, make restitution to the insurer, reinsurer, rehabilitator, or liquidator of the insurer or reinsurer for the net losses incurred by the insurer or reinsurer attributable to the violation.

(2) The decision, determination, or order of the commissioner under subsection (1) of this section is subject to judicial review under this title and chapter 34.05 RCW.

(3) Nothing contained in this section affects the right of the commissioner to impose any other penalties provided in this title.

(4) Nothing contained in this chapter is intended to or in any manner limits or restricts the rights of policyholders, claimants, creditors, or other third parties or confer any rights to those persons. [1993 c 462 § 32.]

48.94.055 Rule making. The commissioner may adopt reasonable rules for the implementation and administration of this chapter. [1993 c 462 § 33.]

48.94.900 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the Reinsurance Intermediary Act. [1993 c 462 § 22.]

48.94.901 Severability—Implementation—1993 c 462. See RCW 48.31B.901 and 48.31B.902.

Chapter 48.97

BROKER-CONTROLLED PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURER ACT

Sections
48.97.005 Definitions.
48.97.010 Application.
48.97.020 Relationship between broker and controlled insurer—Broker's duty to disclose—Subbrokers.
48.97.025 Broker's failure to comply with chapter—Commissioner's power—Damages—Penalties.
48.97.900 Short title.

48.97.005 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Accredited state" means a state in which the insurance department or regulatory agency has qualified as meeting the minimum financial regulatory standards promulgated and established from time to time by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

(2) "Broker" means an insurance broker or brokers or any other person, firm, association, or corporation, when, for compensation, commission, or other thing of value, the person, firm, association, or corporation acts or aids in any manner in soliciting, negotiating, or procuring the making of an insurance contract on behalf of an insured other than the person, firm, association, or corporation.

(3) "Control" or "controlled by" has the meaning ascribed in RCW 48.31B.005(2).

(4) "Controlled insurer" means a licensed insurer that is controlled, directly or indirectly, by a broker.

(5) "Controlling producer" means a producer who, directly or indirectly, controls an insurer.

(6) "Licensed insurer" or "insurer" means a person, firm, association, or corporation licensed to transact property and casualty insurance business in this state. The following, among others, are not licensed insurers for purposes of this chapter:

(b) Residual market pools and joint underwriting associations; and

(c) Captive insurers. For the purposes of this chapter, captive insurers are insurance companies owned by another organization, whose exclusive purpose is to insure risks of the parent organization and affiliated companies or, in the case of groups and associations, insurance organizations owned by the insureds whose exclusive purpose is to insure risks to member organizations or group members, or both, and their affiliates. [1993 c 462 § 17.]

48.97.010 Application. This chapter applies to licensed insurers either domiciled in this state or domiciled in a state that is not an accredited state having in effect a substantially similar law. All provisions of the Insurer Holding Company Act, chapter 48.31B RCW, or its successor act, to the extent they are not superseded by this chapter, continue to apply to all parties within the holding company systems subject to this chapter. [1993 c 462 § 18.]

48.97.015 Business placed with a controlled insurer—Application of section—Exceptions—Written contract required—Audit committee—Report to commissioner. (1)(a) This section applies in a particular calendar year if in that calendar year the aggregate amount of gross written premium on business placed with a controlled insurer by a controlling broker is equal to or greater than five percent of the admitted assets of the controlled insurer, as reported in the controlled insurer's quarterly statement filed as of September 30th of the prior year.

(b) Notwithstanding (a) of this subsection, this section does not apply if:

(i) The controlling producer:

(A) Places insurance only with the controlled insurer; or

(B) Accepts insurance placements only from nonaffiliated subbrokers, and not directly from insureds; and

(ii) The controlled insurer, except for business written through a residual market facility such as the assigned risk plan, fair plans, or other such plans, accepts insurance business only from a controlling broker, a broker controlled by the controlling insurer, or a broker that is a subsidiary of the controlling insurer.

(2) A controlled insurer may not accept business from a controlling broker and a controlling broker may not place business with a controlled insurer unless there is a written contract between the controlling broker and the insurer specifying the responsibilities of each party, which contract has been approved by the board of directors of the insurer and contains the following minimum provisions:

(a) The controlled insurer may terminate the contract for cause, upon written notice to the controlling broker. The controlled insurer shall suspend the authority of the controlling broker to write business during the pendency of a dispute regarding the cause for the termination;

(b) The controlling broker shall render accounts to the controlling insurer detailing all material transactions, includ-
tive reinsurance contracts under obligatory facultative agreements if the contract with the controlled insurer contains underwriting guidelines including, for both reinsurance assumed and ceded, a list of reinsurers with which the automatic agreements are in effect, the coverages and amounts of percentages that may be reinsured, and commission schedules.

(3) Every controlled insurer shall have an audit committee of the board of directors composed of independent directors. The audit committee shall annually meet with management, the insurer’s independent certified public accountants, and an independent casualty actuary or other independent loss reserve specialist acceptable to the commissioner to review the adequacy of the insurer’s loss reserves.

(4)(a) In addition to any other required loss reserve certification, the controlled insurer shall, annually, on April 1st of each year, file with the commissioner an opinion of an independent casualty actuary, or such other independent loss reserve specialist acceptable to the commissioner, reporting loss ratios for each line of business written and attesting to the adequacy of loss reserves established for losses incurred and outstanding as of year-end, including losses incurred but not reported, on business placed by the broker; and

(b) The controlled insurer shall annually report to the commissioner the amount of commissions paid to the producer, the percentage that amount represents of the net premiums written, and comparable amounts and percentages paid to noncontrolling brokers for placements of the same kinds of insurance. [1993 c 462 § 19.]

48.97.020 Relationship between broker and controlled insurer—Broker’s duty to disclose—Subbrokers. The broker, before the effective date of the policy, shall deliver written notice to the prospective insured disclosing the relationship between the broker and the controlled insurer, except that, if the business is placed through a subbroker who is not a controlling broker, the controlling broker shall retain in his or her records a signed commitment from the subbroker that the subbroker is aware of the relationship between the insurer and the broker and that the subbroker has notified or will notify the insured. [1993 c 462 § 20.]

48.97.025 Broker’s failure to comply with chapter—Commissioner’s power—Damages—Penalties. (1)(a) If the commissioner believes that the controlling broker has not materially complied with this chapter, or a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter, the commissioner may after notice and opportunity to be heard, order the controlling broker to cease placing business with the controlled insurer; and

(b) If it is found that because of material noncompliance that the controlled insurer or any policyholder thereof has suffered loss or damage, the commissioner may maintain a civil action or intervene in an action brought by or on behalf of the insurer or policyholder for recovery of compensatory damages for the benefit of the insurer or policyholder or other appropriate relief.

(2) If an order for liquidation or rehabilitation of the controlled insurer has been entered under chapter 48.31 RCW, and the receiver appointed under that order believes that the controlling broker or any other person has not materially complied with this chapter, or a rule adopted or order issued under this chapter, and the insurer suffered any loss or damage from the noncompliance, the receiver may maintain a civil action for recovery of damages or other appropriate sanctions for the benefit of the insurer.

(3) Nothing contained in this section alters or affects the right of the commissioner to impose other penalties provided for in this title.

(4) Nothing contained in this section alters or affects the right of the commissioner to impose other penalties provided for in this title.

48.97.900 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the Business Transacted with Broker-controlled Property and Casualty Insurer Act. [1993 c 462 § 16.]


Chapter 48.98

MANAGING GENERAL AGENTS ACT

Sections
48.98.005 Definitions.
48.98.010 Requirements for managing general agent—License—Bond—Errors and omissions policy.
48.98.015 Contract required between a managing general agent and an insurer—Minimum provisions.
48.98.020 Requirements for insurer—Audit, loss reserves, and on-site review of managing general agent—Notice to commissioner—Quarterly review of books and records—Board of director.
48.98.025 Examinations—Acts of a managing general agent are acts of the insurer.
48.98.030 Violations of chapter—Penalties—Judicial review.
48.98.035 Rule making.
48.98.040 Continued use of a managing general agent—Compliance with chapter.
48.98.900 Short title.
48.98.901 Severability—Implementation—1993 c 462.

48.98.005 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Actuary" means a person who is a member in good standing of the American Academy of Actuaries.

(2) "Insurer" means a person having a certificate of authority in this state as an insurance company under RCW 48.01.050.

(3) "Managing general agent" means:

(a) A person who manages all or part of the insurance business of an insurer, including the management of a separate division, department, or underwriting office, and acts as a representative of the insurer whether known as a managing general agent, manager, or other similar term, and who, with or without the authority, either separately or together with affiliates, produces, directly or indirectly, and underwrites an amount of gross direct written premium equal to or more than five percent of the policyholder surplus as reported in the last annual statement of the insurer in any one quarter or year together with one or more of the following activities related to the business produced:
(i) Adjusts or pays claims in excess of an amount to be determined by the commissioner; or
(ii) Negotiates reinsurance on behalf of the insurer.
(b) Notwithstanding (a) of this subsection, the following persons may not be managing general agents for purposes of this chapter:
(i) An employee of the insurer;
(ii) A United States manager of the United States branch of an alien insurer;
(iii) An underwriting manager who, under a contract, manages all of the insurance operations of the insurer, is under common control with the insurer, subject to the Insurer Holding Company Act, chapter 48.31B RCW, and whose compensation is not based on the volume of premiums written; or
(iv) The attorney-in-fact authorized by and acting for the subscribers of a reciprocal insurer or interinsurance exchange under powers of attorney.
(4) "Underwrite" means to accept or reject risks on behalf of the insurer. [1993 c 462 § 35.]

48.98.010 Requirements for managing general agent—License—Bond—Errors and omissions policy. (1) No person may act in the capacity of a managing general agent with respect to risks located in this state, for an insurer authorized by this state, unless that person is licensed in this state as an agent, under chapter 48.17 RCW, for the lines of insurance involved and is designated as a managing general agent and appointed as such by the insurer.
(2) No person may act in the capacity of a managing general agent representing an insurer domiciled in this state with respect to risks located outside this state unless that person is licensed as an agent in this state, under chapter 48.17 RCW, for the lines of insurance involved and is designated as a managing general agent and appointed as such by the insurer.
(3) The commissioner may require a bond for the protection of each insurer.
(4) The commissioner may require the managing general agent to maintain an errors and omissions policy. [1993 c 462 § 36.]

48.98.015 Contract required between a managing general agent and an insurer—Minimum provisions. No managing general agent may place business with an insurer unless there is in force a written contract between the managing general agent and the insurer that sets forth the responsibilities of each party and, where both parties share responsibility for a particular function, specifies the division of the responsibilities, and that contains the following minimum provisions:
(1) The insurer may terminate the contract for cause upon written notice to the managing general agent. The insurer may suspend the underwriting authority of the managing general agent during the pendency of a dispute regarding the cause for termination.
(2) The managing general agent shall render accounts to the insurer detailing all transactions and remit all funds due under the contract to the insurer on not less than a monthly basis.
(3) The managing general agent shall hold funds collected for the account of an insurer in a fiduciary capacity in a financial institution located in this state that is a member of the federal reserve system. This account must be used for all payments on behalf of the insurer. The managing general agent may retain no more than three months’ estimated claims payments and allocated loss adjustment expenses.
(4) The managing general agent shall maintain separate records of business written for each insurer. The insurer has access to and the right to copy all accounts and records related to its business in a form usable by the insurer, and the commissioner has access to all books, bank accounts, and records of the managing general agent in a form usable to the commissioner. Those records shall be retained according to the requirements of this title and rules adopted under it.
(5) The managing general agent may not assign the contract in whole or part.
(6)(a) Appropriate underwriting guidelines must include at least the following: The maximum annual premium volume; the basis of the rates to be charged; the types of risks that may be written; maximum limits of liability; applicable exclusions; territorial limitations; policy cancellation provisions; and the maximum policy period.
(b) The insurer has the right to cancel or not renew any policy of insurance, subject to the applicable laws and rules, including those in chapter 48.18 RCW.
(7) If the contract permits the managing general agent to settle claims on behalf of the insurer:
(a) All claims must be reported to the insurer in a timely manner.
(b) A copy of the claim file must be sent to the insurer at its request or as soon as it becomes known that the claim:
(i) Has the potential to exceed an amount determined by the commissioner, or exceeds the limit set by the insurer, whichever is less;
(ii) Involves a coverage dispute;
(iii) May exceed the managing general agent’s claims settlement authority;
(iv) Is open for more than six months; or
(v) Is closed by payment in excess of an amount set by the commissioner or an amount set by the insurer, whichever is less.
(c) All claim files are the joint property of the insurer and the managing general agent. However, upon an order of liquidation of the insurer, those files become the sole property of the insurer or its liquidator or successor. The managing general agent has reasonable access to and the right to copy the files on a timely basis.
(d) Settlement authority granted to the managing general agent may be terminated for cause upon the insurer’s written notice to the managing general agent or upon the termination of the contract. The insurer may suspend the managing general agent’s settlement authority during the pendency of a dispute regarding the cause for termination.
(8) Where electronic claims files are in existence, the contract must address the timely transmission of the data.
(9) If the contract provides for a sharing of interim profits by the managing general agent, and the managing general agent has the authority to determine the amount of the interim profits by establishing loss reserves or controlling claim payments or in any other manner, interim profits shall not be paid to the managing general agent until one year...
after they are earned for property insurance business and five years after they are earned on casualty business and not until the profits have been verified under RCW 48.98.020.

(10) The managing general agent may not:
   (a) Bind reinsurance or retrocessions on behalf of the insurer, except that the managing general agent may bind automatic reinsurance contracts under obligatory automatic agreements if the contract with the insurer contains reinsurance underwriting guidelines including, for both reinsurance assumed and ceded, a list of reinsurers with which the automatic agreements are in effect, the coverages and amounts or percentages that may be reinsured, and commission schedules;
   (b) Commit the insurer to participate in insurance or reinsurance syndicates;
   (c) Use an agent that is not appointed to represent the insurer in accordance with the requirements of chapter 48.17 RCW;
   (d) Without prior approval of the insurer, pay or commit the insurer to pay a claim over a specified amount, net of reinsurance, that shall not exceed one percent of the insurer's policyholder surplus as of December 31st of the last-completed calendar year;
   (e) Collect a payment from a reinsurer or commit the insurer to a claim settlement with a reinsurer, without prior approval of the insurer. If prior approval is given, a report shall be promptly forwarded to the insurer;
   (f) Permit an agent appointed by it to serve on the insurer's board of directors;
   (g) Jointly employ an individual who is employed by the insurer; or
   (h) Appoint a submanaging general agent. [1993 c 462 § 37.]

48.98.020 Requirements for insurer—Audit, loss reserves, and on-site review of managing general agent—Notice to commissioner—Quarterly review of books and records—Board of director. (1) The insurer shall have on file an independent audited financial statement, in a form acceptable to the commissioner, of each managing general agent with which it is doing or has done business.

(2) If a managing general agent establishes loss reserves, the insurer shall annually obtain the opinion of an actuary attesting to the adequacy of loss reserves established for losses incurred and outstanding on business produced by the managing general agent. This is in addition to any other required loss reserve certification.

(3) The insurer shall periodically, and no less frequently than semiannually, conduct an on-site review of the underwriting and claims processing operations of the managing general agent.

(4) Binding authority for all reinsurance contracts or participation in insurance or reinsurance syndicates must rest with an officer of the insurer, who may not be affiliated with the managing general agent.

(5) Within thirty days of entering into or terminating a contract with a managing general agent, the insurer shall provide written notification of that appointment or termination to the commissioner. Notices of appointment of a managing general agent must include a statement of duties that the managing general agent is expected to perform on behalf of the insurer, the lines of insurance for which the managing general agent is to be authorized to act, and any other information the commissioner may request. This subsection applies to managing general agents operating in this state.

(6) An insurer shall review its books and records each calendar quarter to determine if any agent has become a managing general agent. If the insurer determines that an agent has become a managing general agent under RCW 48.98.005, the insurer shall promptly notify the agent and the commissioner of that determination, and the insurer and agent shall fully comply with this chapter within thirty days.

(7) An insurer may not appoint to its board of directors an officer, director, employee, subagent, or controlling shareholder of its managing general agents. This subsection does not apply to relationships governed by the Insurer Holding Company Act, chapter 48.31B RCW, or, if applicable, the business transacted with Broker-controlled Property and Casualty Insurer Act, chapter 48.97 RCW. [1993 c 462 § 38.]

48.98.025 Examinations—Acts of a managing general agent are acts of the insurer. The acts of the managing general agent are considered to be the acts of the insurer on whose behalf it is acting. A managing general agent may be examined as if it were the insurer, as provided in chapter 48.03 RCW. [1993 c 462 § 39.]

48.98.030 Violations of chapter—Penalties—Judicial review. (1) Subject to a hearing in accordance with chapters 34.05 and 48.04 RCW, upon a finding by the commissioner that any person has violated any provision of this chapter, the commissioner may order:
   (a) For each separate violation, a penalty in an amount of not more than one thousand dollars;
   (b) Revocation, or suspension for up to one year, of the agent's license; and
   (c) The managing general agent to reimburse the insurer, the rehabilitator, or liquidator of the insurer for losses incurred by the insurer caused by a violation of this chapter committed by the managing general agent.

(2) The decision, determination, or order of the commissioner under this section is subject to judicial review under chapters 34.05 and 48.04 RCW.

(3) Nothing contained in this section affects the right of the commissioner to impose any other penalties provided for in this title.

(4) Nothing contained in this chapter is intended to or in any manner limits or restricts the rights of policyholders, claimants, and auditors. [1993 c 462 § 40.]

48.98.035 Rule making. The commissioner may adopt rules for the implementation and administration of this chapter, that shall include but are not limited to licensure of managing general agents. [1993 c 462 § 41.]

48.98.040 Continued use of a managing general agent—Compliance with chapter. No insurer may continue to use the services of a managing general agent on and after January 1, 1994, unless that use complies with this chapter. [1993 c 462 § 42.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 729]
48.98.900 Short title. This chapter may be known and cited as the Managing General Agents Act. [1993 c 462 § 34.]


Chapter 48.99

UNIFORM INSURERS LIQUIDATION ACT

Sections
48.99.010 Uniform insurers liquidation act.
48.99.030 Delinquency proceedings—Foreign insurers.
48.99.040 Claims of nonresidents against domestic insurer.
48.99.050 Claims of residence against foreign insurer.
48.99.060 Priority of certain claims.
48.99.070 Attachment, garnishment, execution stayed.

48.99.010 Uniform insurers liquidation act. This chapter may be known and cited as the Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act. For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Insurer" means any person, firm, corporation, association, or aggregation of persons doing an insurance business and subject to the insurance supervisory authority of, or to liquidation, rehabilitation, reorganization, or conservation by, the commissioner, or the equivalent insurance supervisory official of another state.

(2) "Delinquency proceeding" means any proceeding commenced against an insurer for the purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing, or conserving such insurer.

(3) "State" means any state of the United States, and also the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

(4) "Foreign country" means territory not in any state.

(5) "Domiciliary state" means the state in which an insurer is incorporated or organized, or, in the case of an insurer incorporated or organized in a foreign country, the state in which such insurer, having become authorized to do business in such state, has, at the commencement of delinquency proceedings, the largest amount of its assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the benefit of its policyholders or policyholders and creditors in the United States; and any such insurer is deemed to be domiciled in such state.

(6) "Ancillary state" means any state other than a domiciliary state.

(7) "Reciprocal state" means any state other than this state in which in substance and effect the provisions of this chapter are in force, including the provisions requiring that the insurance commissioner or equivalent insurance supervisory official be the receiver of a delinquent insurer.

(8) "General assets" means all property, real, personal, or otherwise, not specifically mortgaged, pledged, deposited, or otherwise encumbered for the security or benefit of specified persons or a limited class or classes of persons, and as to such specifically encumbered property the term includes all such property or its proceeds in excess of the amount necessary to discharge the sum or sums secured thereby. Assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the security or benefit of all policyholders, or all policyholders and creditors in the United States, shall be deemed general assets.

(9) "Preferred claim" means any claim with respect to which the law of a state or of the United States accords priority of payment from the general assets of the insurer.

(10) "Special deposit claim" means any claim secured by a deposit made pursuant to statute for the security or benefit of a limited class or classes of persons, but not including any general assets.

(11) "Secured claim" means any claim secured by mortgage, trust, deed, pledge, deposit as security, escrow, or otherwise, but not including special deposit claims or claims against general assets. The term also includes claims which more than four months prior to the commencement of delinquency proceedings in the state of the insurer's domicile have become liens upon specific assets by reason of judicial process.

(12) "Receiver" means receiver, liquidator, rehabilitator, or conservator as the context may require. [1993 c 462 § 78; 1961 c 194 § 12; 1947 c 79 § 31.11; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.11. Formerly RCW 48.31.110.]

48.99.020 Delinquency proceedings—Domestic insurers. (1) Whenever under the laws of this state a receiver is to be appointed in delinquency proceedings for an insurer domiciled in this state, the court shall appoint the commissioner as such receiver. The court shall direct the commissioner forthwith to take possession of the assets of the insurer and to administer the same under the orders of the court.

(2) As domiciliary receiver the commissioner shall be vested by operation of law with the title to all of the property, contracts, and rights of action, and all of the books and records of the insurer wherever located, as of the date of entry of the order directing him to rehabilitate or liquidate a domestic insurer, or to liquidate the United States branch of an alien insurer domiciled in this state, and he shall have the right to recover the same and reduce the same to possession except that ancillary receivers in reciprocal states shall have, as to assets located in their respective states, the rights and powers which are hereinafter prescribed for ancillary receivers appointed in this state as to assets located in this state.

(3) The filing or recording of the order directing possession to be taken, or a certified copy thereof, in the office where instruments affecting title to property are required to be filed or recorded shall impart the same notice as would be imparted by a deed, bill of sale, or other evidence of title duly filed or recorded.

(4) The commissioner as domiciliary receiver shall be responsible on his official bond for the proper administration of all assets coming into his possession or control. The court may at any time require an additional bond from him or his deputies if deemed desirable for the protection of the assets.

(5) Upon taking possession of the assets of an insurer the domiciliary receiver shall, subject to the direction of the court, immediately proceed to conduct the business of the insurer or to take such steps as are authorized by the laws of this state for the purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing, or conserving the affairs of the insurer.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 730]
(6) In connection with delinquency proceedings the commissioner may appoint one or more special deputy commissioners to act for him, and may employ such counsel, clerks, and assistants as he deems necessary. The compensation of the special deputies, counsel, clerks, or assistants and all expenses of taking possession of the insurer and of conducting the proceedings shall be fixed by the receiver, subject to the approval of the court, and shall be paid out of the funds or assets of the insurer. Within the limits of the duties imposed upon them special deputies shall possess all the powers given to, and, in the exercise of those powers, shall be subject to all of the duties imposed upon the receiver with respect to such proceedings. [1947 c 79 § .31.12; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.12. Formerly RCW 48.31.120.]

48.99.030 Delinquency proceedings—Foreign insurers. (1) Whenever under the laws of this state an ancillary receiver is to be appointed in delinquency proceedings for an insurer not domiciled in this state, the court shall appoint the commissioner as ancillary receiver. The commissioner shall file a petition requesting the appointment (a) if he finds that there are sufficient assets of such insurer located in this state to justify the appointment of an ancillary receiver, or (b) if ten or more persons resident in this state having claims against such insurer file a petition with the commissioner requesting the appointment of such ancillary receiver.

(2) The domiciliary receiver for the purpose of liquidating an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state, shall be vested by operation of law with the title to all of the property, contracts, and rights of action, and all of the books and records of the insurer located in this state, and he shall have the immediate right to recover balances due from local agents and to obtain possession of any books and records of the insurer found in this state. He shall also be entitled to recover the other assets of the insurer located in this state except that upon the appointment of an ancillary receiver in this state, the ancillary receiver shall during the ancillary receivership proceedings have the sole right to recover such other assets. The ancillary receiver shall, as soon as practicable, liquidate from their respective securities those special deposit claims and secured claims which are proved and allowed in the ancillary proceedings in this state, and shall pay the necessary expenses of the proceedings. All remaining assets he shall promptly transfer to the domiciliary receiver. Subject to the foregoing provisions the ancillary receiver and his deputies shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties with respect to the administration of such assets, as a receiver of an insurer domiciled in this state.

(3) The domiciliary receiver of an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state may sue in this state to recover any assets of such insurer to which he may be entitled under the laws of this state. [1947 c 79 § .31.13; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.13. Formerly RCW 48.31.130]

48.99.040 Claims of nonresidents against domestic insurers. (1) In a delinquency proceeding begun in this state against an insurer domiciled in this state, claimants residing in reciprocal states may file claims either with the ancillary receivers, if any, in their respective states, or with the domiciliary receiver. All such claims must be filed on or before the last date fixed for the filing of claims in the domiciliary delinquency proceedings.

(2) Controverted claims belonging to claimants residing in reciprocal states may either (a) be proved in this state as provided by law, or (b), if ancillary proceedings have been commenced in such reciprocal states, may be proved in those proceedings. In the event a claimant elects to prove his claim in ancillary proceedings, if notice of the claim and opportunity to appear and be heard is afforded the domiciliary receiver of this state as provided in RCW 48.31.150 with respect to ancillary proceedings in this state, the final allowance of such claim by the courts in the ancillary state shall be accepted in this state as conclusive as to its amount, and shall also be accepted as conclusive as to its priority, if any, against special deposits or other security located within the ancillary state. [1947 c 79 § .31.14; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.14. Formerly RCW 48.31.140.]

48.99.050 Claims of residents against foreign insurer. (1) In a delinquency proceeding in a reciprocal state against an insurer domiciled in that state, claimants against such insurer, who reside within this state may file claims either with the ancillary receiver, if any, appointed in this state, or with the domiciliary receiver. All such claims must be filed on or before the last date fixed for the filing of claims in the domiciliary delinquency proceeding.

(2) Controverted claims belonging to claimants residing in this state may either (a) be proved in the domiciliary state as provided by the law of that state, or (b), if ancillary proceedings have been commenced in this state, be proved in those proceedings. In the event that any such claimant elects to prove his claim in this state, he shall file his claim with the ancillary receiver in the manner provided by the law of this state for the proving of claims against insurers domiciled in this state, and he shall give notice in writing to the receiver in the domiciliary state, either by registered mail or by personal service at least forty days prior to the date set for hearing. The notice shall contain a concise statement of the amount of the claim, the facts on which the claim is based, and the priorities asserted, if any. If the domiciliary receiver, within thirty days after the giving of such notice, shall give notice in writing to the ancillary receiver and to the claimant, either by registered mail or by personal service, of his intention to contest such claim, he shall be entitled to appear or to be represented in any proceeding in this state involving the adjudication of the claim. The final allowance of the claim by the courts of this state shall be accepted as conclusive as to its amount, and shall also be accepted as conclusive as to its priority, if any, against special deposits or other security located within this state. [1947 c 79 § .31.15; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.15. Formerly RCW 48.31.150.]

48.99.060 Priority of certain claims. (1) In a delinquency proceeding against an insurer domiciled in this state, claims owing to residents of ancillary states shall be preferred claims if like claims are preferred under the laws of this state. All such claims whether owing to residents or

[1993 RCW Supp—page 731]
nonresidents shall be given equal priority of payment from general assets regardless of where such assets are located.

(2) In a delinquency proceeding against an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state, claims owing to residents of this state shall be preferred if like claims are preferred by the laws of that state.

(3) The owners of special deposit claims against an insurer for which a receiver is appointed in this or any other state shall be given priority against their several special deposits in accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the creation and maintenance of such deposits. If there is a deficiency in any such deposit so that the claims secured thereby are not fully discharged therefrom, the claimants may share in the general assets, but such sharing shall be deferred until general creditors, and also claimants against other special deposits who have received smaller percentages from their respective special deposits, have been paid percentages of their claims equal to the percentage paid from the special deposit.

(4) The owner of a secured claim against an insurer for which a receiver has been appointed in this or any other state may surrender his security and file his claim as a general creditor, or the claim may be discharged by resort to the security, in which case the deficiency, if any, shall be treated as a claim against the general assets of the insurer on the same basis as claims of unsecured creditors. If the amount of the deficiency has been adjudicated in ancillary proceedings as provided in this chapter, or if it has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction in proceedings in which the domiciliary receiver has had notice and opportunity to be heard, such amount shall be conclusive; otherwise the amount shall be determined in the delinquency proceeding in the domiciliary state. [1993 c 462 § 79; 1947 c 79 § .31.16; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.16. Formerly RCW 48.31.160.]

48.99.070 Attachment, garnishment, execution stayed. During the pendency of delinquency proceedings in this or any reciprocal state no action or proceeding in the nature of an attachment, garnishment, or execution shall be commenced or maintained in the courts of this state against the delinquent insurer or its assets. Any lien obtained by any such action or proceeding within four months prior to the commencement of any such delinquency proceeding or at any time thereafter shall be void as against any rights arising in such delinquency proceeding. [1947 c 79 § .31.17; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.17. Formerly RCW 48.31.170.]

48.99.080 Severability—Uniformity of interpretation. (1) If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable.

(2) This Uniform Insurers Liquidation Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states that enact it. To the extent that its provisions, when applicable, conflict with provisions of chapter 48.31 RCW, the provisions of this chapter shall control. [1993 c 462 § 80; 1947 c 79 § .31.18; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 45.31.18. Formerly RCW 48.31.180.]


See RCW 48.31B.901 and 48.31B.902.

Title 49
LABOR REGULATIONS

Chapters
49.12 Industrial welfare.
49.30 Agricultural labor.
49.44 Violations—Prohibited practices.
49.46 Minimum wage act.
49.60 Discrimination—Human rights commission.
49.74 Affirmative action.
49.78 Family leave.

Chapter 49.12
INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

Sections
49.12.121 Wages and working conditions of minors—Special rules—Work permits. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

49.12.121 Wages and working conditions of minors—Special rules—Work permits. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) The department may at any time inquire into wages, hours, and conditions of labor of minors employed in any trade, business, or occupation in the state of Washington and may adopt special rules for the protection of the safety, health, and welfare of minor employees. However, the rules may not limit the hours per day or per week, or other specified work period, that may be worked by minors who are emancipated by court order.

(2) The department shall issue work permits to employers for the employment of minors, after being assured the proposed employment of a minor meets the standards for the health, safety, and welfare of minors as set forth in the rules adopted by the department. No minor person shall be employed in any occupation, trade, or industry subject to *this 1973 amendatory act, unless a work permit has been properly issued, with the consent of the parent, guardian, or other person having legal custody of the minor and with the approval of the school which such minor may then be attending. However, the consent of a parent, guardian, or other person, or the approval of the school which the minor may then be attending, is unnecessary if the minor is emancipated by court order.

(3) The minimum wage for minors shall be as prescribed in RCW 49.46.020. [1993 c 294 § 9; 1989 c 1 § 3 (Initiative Measure No. 518, approved November 8, 1988); 1973 2nd ex.s. c 16 § 15.]

*Reviser's note: "this 1973 amendatory act," see note following RCW 49.12.005.

Effective date—1993 c 294: See RCW 13.64.900.

Effective date—1989 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 518): See note following RCW 49.46.010.
Chapter 49.30
AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Sections
49.30.030 Repealed.

49.30.030 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 49.44
VIOLATIONS—PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Sections
49.44.090 Unfair practices in employment because of age of employee or applicant—Exceptions.

49.44.090 Unfair practices in employment because of age of employee or applicant—Exceptions. It shall be an unfair practice:

(1) For an employer or licensing agency, because an individual is forty years of age or older, to refuse to hire or employ or license or to bar or to terminate from employment such individual, or to discriminate against such individual in promotion, compensation or in terms, conditions or privileges of employment: PROVIDED, That employers or licensing agencies may establish reasonable minimum and/or maximum age limits with respect to candidates for positions of employment, which positions are of such a nature as to require extraordinary physical effort, endurance, condition or training, subject to the approval of the executive director of the Washington state human rights commission or the director of labor and industries through the division of industrial relations.

(2) For any employer, licensing agency or employment agency to print or circulate as to be printed or circulated any statement, advertisement, or publication, or to use any form of application for employment or to make any inquiry in connection with prospective employment, which expresses any limitation, specification or discrimination respecting individuals forty years of age or older: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall forbid a requirement of disclosure of birth date upon any form of application for employment or by the production of a birth certificate or other sufficient evidence of the applicant's true age after an individual is forty years of age or older, to refuse to hire or employ or license or to bar or to terminate from employment such individual, or to discriminate against such individual in promotion, compensation or in terms, conditions or privileges of employment: PROVIDED, That employers or licensing agencies may establish reasonable minimum and/or maximum age limits with respect to candidates for positions of employment, which positions are of such a nature as to require extraordinary physical effort, endurance, condition or training, subject to the approval of the executive director of the Washington state human rights commission or the director of labor and industries through the division of industrial relations.

Nothing contained in this section or in RCW 49.60.180 as to age shall be construed to prevent the termination of the employment of any person who is physically unable to perform his or her duties or to affect the retirement policy or system of any employer where such policy or system is not merely a subterfuge to evade the purposes of this section; nor shall anything in this section or in RCW 49.60.180 be deemed to preclude the varying of insurance coverages according to an employee's age; nor shall this section be construed as applying to any state, county, or city law enforcement agencies, or as superseding any law fixing or authorizing the establishment of reasonable minimum or maximum age limits with respect to candidates for certain positions in public employment which are of such a nature as to require extraordinary physical effort, or which for other reasons warrant consideration of age factors. [1993 c 510 § 24; 1985 c 185 § 30; 1983 c 293 § 2; 1961 c 100 § 5.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

Element of age not to affect apprenticeship agreements: RCW 49.04.910.

Unfair practices, discrimination because of age: RCW 49.60.180 through 49.60.205.

Chapter 49.46
MINIMUM WAGE ACT

Sections
49.46.010 Definitions.
49.46.020 Minimum hourly wage. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
49.46.130 Minimum rate of compensation for employment in excess of forty hour work week—Exceptions.

49.46.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Director" means the director of labor and industries;

(2) "Wage" means compensation due to an employee by reason of employment, payable in legal tender of the United States or checks on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value, subject to such deductions, charges, or allowances as may be permitted by rules of the director;

(3) "Employ" includes to permit to work;

(4) "Employer" includes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee;

(5) "Employee" includes any individual employed by an employer but shall not include:

(a) Any individual (i) employed as a hand harvest laborer and paid on a piece rate basis in an operation which has been, and is generally and customarily recognized as having been, paid on a piece rate basis in the region of employment; (ii) who commutes daily from his or her permanent residence to the farm on which he or she is employed; and (iii) who has been employed in agriculture less than thirteen weeks during the preceding calendar year;

(b) Any individual employed in casual labor in or about a private home, unless performed in the course of the employer's trade, business, or profession;

(c) Any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity or in the capacity of outside salesman as those terms are defined and delimited by rules of the director. However, those terms shall be defined and delimited by the Washington personnel resources board pursuant to chapter 41.06 RCW;

(d) Any individual engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious, state or local governmental body or agency, or nonprofit organization where the employer-employee relationship does not in fact exist or where the services are rendered to such organizations gratuitously. If the individual receives reimbursement in lieu of compensation for normally incurred out-of-pocket expenses or receives a nominal amount of compensation per unit of voluntary service rendered, an employer-employee relationship is deemed not to exist for the purpose of this section or for purposes of membership or qualification in any state, local government or publicly supported retirement system other than that provided under chapter 41.24 RCW;
(e) Any individual employed full time by any state or local governmental body or agency who provides voluntary services but only with regard to the provision of the voluntary services. The voluntary services and any compensation therefor shall not affect or add to qualification, entitlement or benefit rights under any state, local government, or publicly supported retirement system other than that provided under chapter 41.24 RCW;

(f) Any newspaper vendor or carrier;

(g) Any carrier subject to regulation by Part 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act;

(h) Any individual engaged in forest protection and fire prevention activities;

(i) Any individual employed by any charitable institution charged with child care responsibilities engaged primarily in the development of character or citizenship or promoting health or physical fitness or providing or sponsoring recreational opportunities or facilities for young people or members of the armed forces of the United States;

(j) Any individual whose duties require that he or she reside or sleep at the place of his or her employment or who otherwise spends a substantial portion of his or her work time subject to call, and not engaged in the performance of active duties;

(k) Any resident, inmate, or patient of a state, county, or municipal correctional, detention, treatment or rehabilitative institution;

(l) Any individual who holds a public elective or appointive office of the state, any county, city, town, municipal corporation or quasi municipal corporation, political subdivision, or any instrumentality thereof, or any employee of the state legislature;

(m) All vessel operating crews of the Washington state ferries operated by the department of transportation;

(n) Any individual employed as a seaman on a vessel other than an American vessel.

(6) "Occupation" means any occupation, service, trade, business, industry, or branch or group of industries or employment or class of employment in which employees are gainfully employed. [1993 c 281 § 56; 1989 c 1 § 1 (Initiative Measure No. 518, approved November 8, 1988); 1984 c 7 § 364; 1977 ex.s. c 69 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 289 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 107 § 1; 1961 ex.s. c 18 § 2; 1959 c 294 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.


Reviser's note: "This act" consisted of the 1989 c 1 amendments to RCW 49.46.010, 49.46.020, and 49.12.121 and the enactment of RCW 49.46.150.

Severability—1984 c 7: See note following RCW 47.01.141.

49.46.020 Minimum hourly wage. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Every employer shall pay to each of his or her employees who has reached the age of eighteen years wages at a rate of not less than four dollars and ninety cents per hour.

(2) The director shall by regulation establish the minimum wage for employees under the age of eighteen years. [1993 c 309 § 1; 1989 c 1 § 2 (Initiative Measure No. 518, approved November 8, 1988); 1975 1st ex.s. c 289 § 2; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 9 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 80 § 1; 1961 ex.s. c 18 § 3; 1959 c 294 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 309: "This act shall take effect January 1, 1994." [1993 c 309 § 2.]

Effective date—1989 c 1 (Initiative Measure No. 518): See note following RCW 49.46.010.

Notification of employers: RCW 49.46.140.
Chapter 49.60

DISCRIMINATION—HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Sections
49.60.010 Purpose of chapter.
49.60.020 Construction of chapter—Election of other remedies.
49.60.030 Freedom from discrimination—Declaration of civil rights (as amended by 1993 c 69).
49.60.040 Definitions.
49.60.120 Certain powers and duties of commission.
49.60.130 May create advisory agencies and conciliation councils.
49.60.174 Evaluation of claim of discrimination—Actual or perceived HIV infection.
49.60.175 Unfair practices of financial institutions.
49.60.176 Unfair practices with respect to credit transactions.
49.60.178 Unfair practices with respect to insurance transactions.
49.60.180 Unfair practices of employer defined.
49.60.190 Unfair practices of labor unions defined.
49.60.200 Unfair practices of employment agencies.
49.60.205 Age discrimination—Limitation.
49.60.215 Unfair practices of places of public resort, accommodation, assembly, amusement.
49.60.220 Unfair practices with respect to real estate transactions, facilities, or services.
49.60.223 Unfair practice to induce sale or rental of real property by representations regarding entry into neighborhood of persons of particular race, disability, etc.
49.60.225 Unfair practice to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere regarding secured real estate transaction rights.
49.60.224 Provisions of real property contract restricting conveyance, encumbrance, occupancy, or use to persons of particular race, disability, etc., void—Unfair practice.
49.60.225 Relief for unfair practice in real estate transaction—Damages—Penalty.
49.60.227 Declaratory judgment action to strike discriminatory provision of real property contract.
49.60.230 Complaint may be filed with commission.
49.60.240 Complaint investigated—Conference, conciliation—Agreement, findings.
49.60.250 Hearing of complaint by administrative law judge—Limitation of relief—Penalties—Order.
49.60.260 Enforcement of orders of administrative law judge—Appellate review of court order.
49.60.330 First class cities of over one hundred twenty-five thousand population—Administrative remedies authorized—Superior court jurisdiction.
49.60.340 Election for civil action in lieu of hearing—Relief.
49.60.350 Temporary or preliminary relief—Superior court jurisdiction—Petition of commission.

Annual report on programs to reduce racial disproportionality: RCW 13.06.050.

49.60.010 Purpose of chapter. This chapter shall be known as the "law against discrimination". It is an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, and peace of the people of this state, and in fulfillment of the provisions of the Constitution of this state concerning civil rights. The legislature hereby finds and declares that practices of discrimination against any of its inhabitants because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status, age, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person are a matter of state concern, that such discrimination threatens not only the rights and proper privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state. A state agency is herein created with powers with respect to elimination and prevention of discrimination in employment, in credit and insurance transactions, in places of public resort, accommodation, or amusement, and in real property transactions because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status, age, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person; and the commission established hereunder is hereby given general jurisdiction and power for such purposes. [1993 c 510 § 1; 1985 c 185 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 1; 1973 c 141 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 1; 1957 c 37 § 1; 1949 c 183 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-20.]

Severability—1993 c 510: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 510 § 26.]

Severability—1969 ex.s. c 167: "If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of..." [1993 RCW Supp—page 735]
the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1969 e.s.s. c 167 § 10.]

Severability—1957 c 37: "If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of such act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby." [1957 c 37 § 27.] This applies to RCW 49.60.010 through 49.60.050, 49.60.090, 49.60.120, and 49.60.180 through 49.60.310.

Severability—1949 c 183: "If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of such act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby." [1949 c 183 § 13.] This applies to RCW 49.60.080 through 49.60.080, 49.60.100, 49.60.110, 49.60.130 through 49.60.170, and 49.60.320.

Urban renewal law—Discrimination prohibited: RCW 35.81.170.

49.60.020 Construction of chapter—Election of other remedies. The provisions of this chapter shall be construed liberally for the accomplishment of the purposes thereof. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to deny the right to any person to institute any action or pursue any civil or criminal remedy based upon an alleged violation of his or her civil rights. [1993 c 510 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 2; 1973 c 141 § 2; 1957 c 37 § 2; 1949 c 183 § 12; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-30.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

49.60.030 Freedom from discrimination—Declaration of civil rights (as amended by 1993 c 510). (1) The right to be free from discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person is recognized and declared to be a civil right. This right shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) The right to obtain and hold employment without discrimination;
(b) The right to the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assembly, or amusement;
(c) The right to engage in real estate transactions without discrimination;
(d) The right to engage in credit transactions without discrimination;
(e) The right to engage in insurance transactions or transactions with health maintenance organizations without discrimination: PROVIDED, That a practice which is not unlawful under RCW 48.30.300, 48.44.220, or 48.46.370 does not constitute an unfair practice for the purposes of this subparagraph; and
(f) The right to engage in commerce free from any discriminatory boycotts or blacklists. Discriminatory boycotts or blacklists for purposes of this section shall be defined as the formation or execution of any express or implied agreement, understanding, policy or contractual arrangement for economic benefit between any persons which is not specifically authorized by the laws of the United States and which is required or imposed, either directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, by a foreign government or foreign person in order to restrict, condition, prohibit, or interfere with or in order to exclude any person or persons from any business relationship on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, sex, the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person, or national origin or lawful business relationship: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the use of boycotts as authorized by law pertaining to labor disputes and unfair labor practices.

(2) Any person deeming himself or herself injured by any act in violation of this chapter shall have a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin further violations, or to recover the actual damages sustained (by him), or both, together with the cost of suit including (a) reasonable (attorney's) attorneys' fees or any other appropriate remedy authorized by this chapter or the United States Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended, or the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.); and

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, any act prohibited by this chapter relating to sex discrimination or discriminatory boycotts or blacklists which is committed in the course of trade or commerce is subject to the provisions of chapter 19.86 RCW. (1993 c 510 § 3; 1984 c 32 § 2; 1979 c 127 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 192 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 32 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 3; 1973 c 141 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 2; 1957 c 37 § 3; 1949 c 183 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-21.)

Severability—1993 c 69: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 69 § 17.]

49.60.030 Freedom from discrimination—Declaration of civil rights (as amended by 1993 c 510). (1) The right to be free from discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical (handicap) disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person is recognized and declared to be a civil right. This right shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) The right to obtain and hold employment without discrimination;
(b) The right to the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assembly, or amusement;
(c) The right to engage in real estate transactions without discrimination;
(d) The right to engage in credit transactions without discrimination;
(e) The right to engage in insurance transactions or transactions with health maintenance organizations without discrimination: PROVIDED, That a practice which is not unlawful under RCW 48.30.300, 48.44.220, or 48.46.370 does not constitute an unfair practice for the purposes of this subparagraph; and
(f) The right to engage in commerce free from any discriminatory boycotts or blacklists. Discriminatory boycotts or blacklists for purposes of this section shall be defined as the formation or execution of any express or implied agreement, understanding, policy or contractual arrangement for economic benefit between any persons which is not specifically authorized by the laws of the United States and which is required or imposed, either directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, by a foreign government or foreign person in order to restrict, condition, prohibit, or interfere with or in order to exclude any person or persons from any business relationship on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, sex, the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person, or national origin or lawful business relationship: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the use of boycotts as authorized by law pertaining to labor disputes and unfair labor practices.

(2) Any person deeming himself or herself injured by any act in violation of this chapter shall have a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin further violations, or to recover the actual damages sustained by [(him)] the person, or both, together with the cost of suit including a reasonable attorney's fee or any other appropriate remedy authorized by this chapter or the United States Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended, or the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.); and

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, any act prohibited by this chapter relating to sex discrimination or discriminatory boycotts or blacklists which is committed in the course of trade or commerce is subject to the provisions of chapter 19.86 RCW. (1993 c 510 § 3; 1984 c 32 § 2; 1979 c 127 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 192 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 32 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 3; 1973 c 141 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 2; 1957 c 37 § 3; 1949 c 183 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-21.)

Severability—1993 c 69: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 69 § 17.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 736]
49.60.040 Definitions. As used in this chapter:
(1) "Person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, organizations, corporations, cooperatives, legal representatives, trustees and receivers, or any group of persons; it includes any owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, agent, or employee, whether one or more natural persons; and further includes any political or civil subdivisions of the state and any agency or instrumentality of the state or of any political or civil subdivision thereof;
(2) "Commission" means the Washington state human rights commission;
(3) "Employer" includes any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly, who employs eight or more persons, and does not include any religious or sectarian organization not organized for private profit;
(4) "Employee" does not include any individual employed by his or her parents, spouse, or child, or in the domestic service of any person;
(5) "Labor organization" includes any organization which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances or terms or conditions of employment, or for other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment;
(6) "Employment agency" includes any person undertaking with or without compensation to recruit, procure, refer, or place employees for an employer;
(7) "Marital status" means the legal status of being married, single, separated, divorced, or widowed;
(8) "National origin" includes "ancestry";
(9) "Full enjoyment of" includes the right to purchase any service, commodity, or article of personal property offered or sold on, or by, any establishment to the public, and the admission of any person to accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assembly, or amusement, without acts directly or indirectly causing persons of any particular race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or with any sensory, mental, or physical disability, or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person, to be treated as not welcome, accepted, desired, or solicited;
(10) "Any place of public resort, accommodation, assembly, or amusement" includes, but is not limited to, any place, licensed or unlicensed, kept for gain, hire, or reward, or where charges are made for admission, service, occupancy, or use of any property or facilities, whether conducted for the entertainment, housing, or lodging of transient guests, or for the benefit, use, or accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest, or for the burial or other disposition of human remains, or for the sale of goods, merchandise, services, or personal property, or for the rendering of personal services, or for public conveyance or transportation on land, water, or in the air, including the stations and terminals thereof and the garaging of vehicles, or where food or beverages of any kind are sold for consumption on the premises, or where public amusement, entertainment, sports, or recreation of any kind is offered with or without charge, or where medical service or care is made available, or where the public gathers, congregates, or assembles for amusement, recreation, or public purposes, or public halls, public elevators, and public washrooms of buildings and structures occupied by two or more tenants, or by the owner and one or more tenants, or any public library or educational institution, or schools of special instruction, or nursery schools, or day care centers or children's camps: PROVIDED, That nothing contained in this definition shall be construed to include or apply to any institute, bona fide club, or place of accommodation, which is by its nature distinctly private, including fraternal organizations, though where public use is permitted that use shall be covered by this chapter; nor shall anything contained in this definition apply to any educational facility, columbarium, crematory, mausoleum, or cemetery operated or maintained by a bona fide religious or sectarian institution;
(11) "Real property" includes buildings, structures, dwellings, real estate, lands, tenements, leaseholds, interests in real estate cooperatives, condominiums, and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, or any interest therein;
(12) "Real estate transaction" includes the sale, appraisal, brokering, exchange, purchase, rental, or lease of real property, transacting or applying for a real estate loan, or the provision of brokerage services;
(13) "Dwelling" means any building, structure, or portion thereof that is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families, and any vacant land that is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure, or portion thereof;
(14) "Sex" means gender;
(15) "Aggrieved person" means any person who: (a) Claims to have been injured by an unfair practice in a real estate transaction; or (b) believes that he or she will be injured by an unfair practice in a real estate transaction that is about to occur;
(16) "Complainant" means the person who files a complaint in a real estate transaction;
(17) "Credit transaction" includes any open or closed end credit transaction, whether in the nature of a loan, retail installment transaction, credit card issue or charge, or otherwise, and whether for personal or for business purposes, in which a service, finance, or interest charge is imposed, or which provides for repayment in scheduled payments, when such credit is extended in the regular course of any trade or commerce, including but not limited to transactions by banks, savings and loan associations or other financial lending institutions of whatever nature, stock brokers, or by a merchant or mercantile establishment which as part of its ordinary business permits or provides that payment for purchases of property or service therefrom may be deferred;
(18) "Families with children status" means when one or more individuals who have not attained the age of eighteen years is domiciled with a parent or another person having
legal custody of such individual or individuals, or with the
designee of such parent or other person having such legal
custody, with the written permission of such parent or other
person. Families with children status also applies to any
person who is pregnant or is in the process of securing legal
custody, with the written permission of such parent or other

49.60.040

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 69 § 3 and by
1993 c 510 § 4, each without reference to the other. Both amendments
are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2).
For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.
Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

Construction—1961 c 103: “Nothing herein shall be construed to
render any person or corporation liable for breach of preexisting contracts
by reason of compliance by such person or corporation with this act.”
[1961 c 103 § 4.] For codification of 1961 c 103, see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

Severability—1957 c 37: See note following RCW 49.60.010.
Severability—1949 c 183: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

49.60.120 Certain powers and duties of commission.
The commission shall have the functions, powers and duties:
(1) To appoint an executive director and chief examiner,
and such investigators, examiners, clerks, and other employ­
ees and agents as it may deem necessary, fix their compen­
sation within the limitations provided by law, and prescribe
their duties.

(2) To obtain upon request and utilize the services of all
governmental departments and agencies.

(3) To adopt, promulgate, amend, and rescind suitable
rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this
chapter, and the policies and practices of the commission in
connection therewith.

(4) To receive, impartially investigate, and pass upon
complaints alleging unfair practices as defined in this chapter.

(5) To issue such publications and such results of
investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to
promote good will and minimize or eliminate discrimination
because of sex, race, creed, color, national origin, marital
status, age, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or
physical disability, or the use of a trained guide dog or
service dog by a disabled person.

(6) To make such technical studies as are appropriate to
effectuate the purposes and policies of this chapter and to
publish and distribute the reports of such studies.

(7) To cooperate and act jointly or by division of labor
with the United States or other states, with other Washington
state agencies, commissions, and other government entities,
and with political subdivisions of the state of Washington
and their respective human rights agencies to carry out the
purposes of this chapter. However, the powers which may
be exercised by the commission under this subsection permit
investigations and complaint dispositions only if the investi­
gations are designed to reveal, or the complaint deals only
with, allegations which, if proven, would constitute unfair
practices under this chapter. The commission may perform
such services for these agencies and be reimbursed therefor.

(8) To foster good relations between minority and
majority population groups of the state through seminars,
conferences, educational programs, and other intergroup
relations activities. [1993 c 510 § 6; 1993 c 69 § 4; 1985 c
185 § 10; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 4; 1973 c 141 § 7; 1971
ex.s. c 81 § 1; 1957 c 37 § 7; 1955 c 270 § 8. Prior: 1949
c 183 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-22.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 69 § 4 and by
1993 c 510 § 6, each without reference to the other. Both amendments
are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2).
For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.
Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 81: "The effective date of this act shall
be July 1, 1971." [1971 ex.s. c 81 § 6.] For codification of 1971 ex.s. c 81,
see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

Human rights commission to investigate unlawful use of refueling services
for disabled: RCW 70.84.090.

49.60.130 May create advisory agencies and conciliation councils. The commission has power to create such
advisory agencies and conciliation councils, local, regional, or state-wide, as in its judgment will aid in effectuating
the purposes of this chapter. The commission may empower
them to study the problems of discrimination in all or
specific fields of human relationships or in specific instances of
discrimination because of sex, race, creed, color, national
origin, marital status, age, or the presence of any sensory,
mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide
dog or service dog by a disabled person; to foster through
community effort or otherwise good will, cooperation, and
conciliation among the groups and elements of the popula­
tion of the state, and to make recommendations to the
commission for the development of policies and procedures
in general and in specific instances, and for programs of
formal and informal education which the commission may
recommend to the appropriate state agency.

Such advisory agencies and conciliation councils shall
be composed of representative citizens, serving without pay,
but with reimbursement for travel expenses in accordance
with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or
hereafter amended, and the commission may make provision
for technical and clerical assistance to such agencies and
councils and for the expenses of such assistance. The
commission may use organizations specifically experienced
in dealing with questions of discrimination. [1993 c 510 §
7; 1985 c 185 § 11; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 146; 1973 1st
ex.s. c 214 § 5; 1973 c 141 § 8; 1971 ex.s. c 81 § 2; 1955
7614-25, part.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 69 § 4 and by
1993 c 510 § 6, each without reference to the other. Both amendments
are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2).
For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.
Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 81: "The effective date of this act shall
be July 1, 1971." [1971 ex.s. c 81 § 6.] For codification of 1971 ex.s. c 81,
see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

Human rights commission to investigate unlawful use of refueling services
for disabled: RCW 70.84.090.

49.60.174 Evaluation of claim of discrimination—
Actual or perceived HIV infection. (1) For the purposes
of determining whether an unfair practice under this chapter

[1993 RCW Supp—page 738]
has occurred, claims of discrimination based on actual or perceived HIV infection shall be evaluated in the same manner as other claims of discrimination based on sensory, mental, or physical disability; or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to transactions with insurance entities, health service contractors, or health maintenance organizations subject to RCW 49.60.030(1)(e) or 49.60.178 to prohibit fair discrimination on the basis of actual HIV infection status when bona fide statistical differences in risk or exposure have been substantiated.

(3) For the purposes of this chapter, "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus, and includes all HIV and HIV-related viruses which damage the cellular branch of the human immune system and leave the infected person immunodeficient. [1993 c 510 § 8; 1988 c 206 § 902.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

Severability—1988 c 206: See RCW 70.24.900.

49.60.175 Unfair practices of financial institutions.

It shall be an unfair practice to use the sex, race, creed, color, national origin, marital status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability of any person, or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person, concerning an application for credit in any credit transaction to determine the credit worthiness of an applicant. [1993 c 510 § 9; 1979 c 127 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 301 § 14; 1973 c 141 § 9; 1959 c 68 § 1.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

Fairness in lending act: RCW 30.04.300 through 30.04.515.

49.60.176 Unfair practices with respect to credit transactions. (1) It is an unfair practice for any person whether acting for himself, herself, or another in connection with any credit transaction because of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, marital status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person:

(a) To deny credit to any person;

(b) To increase the charges or fees for or collateral required to secure any credit extended to any person;

(c) To restrict the amount or use of credit extended or to impose different terms or conditions with respect to the credit extended to any person or any item or service related thereto;

(d) To attempt to do any of the unfair practices defined in this section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any party to a credit transaction from considering the credit history of any individual applicant.

(3) Further, nothing in this section shall prohibit any party to a credit transaction from considering the application of the community property law to the individual case or from taking reasonable action thereon. [1993 c 510 § 10; 1979 c 127 § 5; 1973 c 141 § 5.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

49.60.178 Unfair practices with respect to insurance transactions. It is an unfair practice for any person whether acting for himself, herself, or another in connection with an insurance transaction or transaction with a health maintenance organization to cancel or fail or refuse to issue or renew insurance or a health maintenance agreement to any person because of sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person: PROVIDED, That a practice which is not unlawful under RCW 48.30.300, 48.44.220, or 48.46.370 does not constitute an unfair practice for the purposes of this section. For the purposes of this section, "insurance transaction" is defined in RCW 48.01.060, health maintenance agreement is defined in RCW 48.46.020, and "health maintenance organization" is defined in RCW 48.46.020.

The fact that such unfair practice may also be a violation of chapter 48.30, 48.44, or 48.46 RCW does not constitute a defense to an action brought under this section.

The insurance commissioner, under RCW 48.30.300, and the human rights commission, under chapter 49.60 RCW, shall have concurrent jurisdiction under this section and shall enter into a working agreement as to procedure to be followed in complaints under this section. [1993 c 510 § 11; 1984 c 32 § 1; 1979 c 127 § 6; 1974 ex.s. c 32 § 2; 1973 c 141 § 6.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

49.60.180 Unfair practices of employer defined. It is an unfair practice for any employer:

(1) To refuse to hire any person because of age, sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification: PROVIDED, That the prohibition against discrimination because of such disability shall not apply if the particular disability prevents the proper performance of the particular worker involved.

(2) To discharge or bar any person from employment because of age, sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person.

(3) To discriminate against any person in compensation or in other terms or conditions of employment because of age, sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person: PROVIDED, That it shall not be an unfair practice for an employer to segregate washrooms or locker facilities on the basis of sex, or to base other terms and conditions of employment on the sex of employees where the commission by regulation or ruling in a particular instance has found the employment practice to be appropriate for the practical realization of equality of opportunity between the sexes.

(4) To print, or circulate, or cause to be printed or circulated any statement, advertisement, or publication, or to use any form of application for employment, or to make any inquiry in connection with prospective employment, which expresses any limitation, specification, or discrimination as to age, sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability.
or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person, or any intent to make any such limitation, specification, or discrimination, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification: PROVIDED, Nothing contained herein shall prohibit advertising in a foreign language. [1993 c 510 § 12; 1985 c 185 § 16; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 6; 1973 c 141 § 10; 1971 ex.s. c 81 § 3; 1961 c 100 § 1; 1957 c 37 § 9. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-26, part.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.
Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 81: See note following RCW 49.60.120.

Element of age not to affect apprenticeship agreements: RCW 49.04.910.

Labor—Prohibited practices: Chapter 49.44 RCW.

Unfair practices in employment because of age of employee or applicant: RCW 49.44.090.

49.60.190 Unfair practices of labor unions defined.

It is an unfair practice for any labor union or labor organization:

1. To deny membership and full membership rights and privileges to any person because of age, sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person.
2. To expel from membership any person because of age, sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person.
3. To discriminate against any member, employer, employee, or other person to whom a duty of representation is owed because of age, sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a disabled person. [1993 c 510 § 13; 1985 c 185 § 17; 1973 1st ex.s. c 214 § 8; 1973 c 141 § 11; 1971 ex.s. c 81 § 4; 1961 c 100 § 2; 1957 c 37 § 10. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 7, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7614-26, part.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.
Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 81: See note following RCW 49.60.120.

Element of age not to affect apprenticeship agreements: RCW 49.04.910.
(e) To represent to a person that real property is not available for inspection, sale, rental, or lease when in fact it is so available, or to fail to bring a property listing to his or her attention, or to refuse to permit the person to inspect real property;

(f) To discriminate in the sale or rental, or to otherwise make unavailable or deny a dwelling to any person because of a disability of that person, or a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is sold, rented, or made unavailable; or any person associated with the person buying or renting;

(g) To make, print, circulate, post, or mail, or cause to be so made or published a statement, advertisement, or sign, or to use a form of application for a real estate transaction, or to make a record or inquiry in connection with a prospective real estate transaction, which indicates, directly or indirectly, an intent to make a limitation, specification, or discrimination with respect thereto;

(h) To offer, solicit, accept, use, or retain a listing of real property with the understanding that a person may be discriminated against in a real estate transaction or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith;

(i) To expel a person from occupancy of real property;

(j) To discriminate in the course of negotiating, executing, or financing a real estate transaction whether by mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other instrument imposing a lien or other security in real property, or in negotiating or executing any item or service related thereto including issuance of title insurance, mortgage insurance, loan guarantee, or other aspect of the transaction. Nothing in this section shall limit the effect of RCW 49.60.176 relating to unfair practices in credit transactions; or

(k) To attempt to do any of the unfair practices defined in this section.

(2) For the purposes of this chapter discrimination based on the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person includes:

(a) A refusal to permit, at the expense of the disabled person, reasonable modifications of existing dwelling occupied or to be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to afford such person full enjoyment of the dwelling, except that, in the case of a rental, the landlord may, where it is reasonable to do so, condition permission for a modification on the renter agreeing to restore the interior of the dwelling to the condition that existed before the modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted;

(b) To refuse to make reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, or services when such accommodations may be necessary to afford a person with the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability and/or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling; or

(c) To fail to design and construct dwellings in conformance with the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.) and all other applicable laws or regulations pertaining to access by persons with any sensory, mental, or physical disability or use of a trained guide dog or service dog. Whenever the requirements of applicable laws or regulations differ, the requirements which require greater accessibility for persons with any sensory, mental, or physical disability shall govern.

For purposes of this subsection (2), "dwelling" means any building, structure, or portion thereof that is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by four or more families, and any vacant land that is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure, or portion thereof.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it shall not be an unfair practice or a denial of civil rights for any public or private educational institution to separate the sexes or give preference to or limit use of dormitories, residence halls, or other student housing to persons of one sex or to make distinctions on the basis of marital or families with children status.

(4) Except pursuant to subsection (2)(a) of this section, this section shall not be construed to require structural changes, modifications, or additions to make facilities accessible to a disabled person except as otherwise required by law. Nothing in this section affects the rights, responsibilities, and remedies of landlords and tenants pursuant to chapter 59.18 or 59.20 RCW, including the right to post and enforce reasonable rules of conduct and safety for all tenants and their guests, provided that chapters 59.18 and 59.20 RCW are only affected to the extent they are inconsistent with the nondiscrimination requirements of this chapter. Nothing in this section limits the applicability of any reasonable federal, state, or local restrictions regarding the maximum number of occupants permitted to occupy a dwelling.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it shall not be an unfair practice for any public establishment providing for accommodations offered for the full enjoyment of transient guests as defined by RCW 9.91.010(1)(c) to make distinctions on the basis of families with children status. Nothing in this section shall limit the effect of RCW 49.60.215 relating to unfair practices in places of public accommodation.

(6) Nothing in this chapter prohibiting discrimination based on families with children status applies to housing for older persons as defined by the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3607(b)(1) through (3). Nothing in this chapter authorizes requirements for housing for older persons different than the requirements in the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. Sec 3607(b)(1) through (3). [1993 c 510 § 17; 1993 c 69 § 5; 1989 c 61 § 1; 1979 c 127 § 8; 1975 1st ex.s. c 145 § 1; 1973 c 141 § 13; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 4.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 69 § 5 and by 1993 c 510 § 17, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2).

For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

Severability—1969 ex.s. c 167: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

49.60.223 Unfair practice to induce sale or rental of real property by representations regarding entry into neighborhood of persons of particular race, disability, etc. It is an unfair practice for any person, for profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any

[1993 RCW Supp—page 741]
real property by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, creed, color, sex, national origin, families with children status, or with any sensory, mental, or physical disability and/or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person. [1993 c 510 § 18; 1993 c 69 § 6; 1979 c 127 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 5.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 69 § 6 and by 1993 c 510 § 18, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.
Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.
Severability—1969 ex.s. c 167: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

49.60.223 Title 49 RCW: Labor Regulations

49.60.2235 Unfair practice to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere regarding secured real estate transaction rights. It is an unlawful practice to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of, on or account of his or her having exercised or enjoyed, or on account of his or her having aided or encouraged any other person in the exercise or enjoyment of, rights regarding real estate transactions secured by RCW 49.60.030, 49.60.040, and 49.60.222 through 49.60.224. [1993 c 69 § 7.]

Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

49.60.224 Provisions of real property contract restricting conveyance, encumbrance, occupancy, or use to persons of particular race, disability, etc., void—Unfair practice. (1) Every provision in a written instrument relating to real property which purports to forbid or restrict the conveyance, encumbrance, occupancy, or lease thereof to individuals of a specified race, creed, color, sex, national origin, families with children status, or with any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person, and every condition, restriction, or prohibition, including a right of entry or possibility of reverter, which directly or indirectly limits the use or occupancy of real property on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, families with children status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person is void.

(2) It is an unfair practice to insert in a written instrument relating to real property a provision that is void under this section or to honor or attempt to honor such a provision in the chain of title. [1993 c 69 § 8; 1979 c 127 § 10; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 6.]

Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.
Severability—1969 ex.s. c 167: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

49.60.225 Relief for unfair practice in real estate transaction—Damages—Penalty. (1) When a reasonable cause determination has been made under RCW 49.60.240 that an unfair practice in a real estate transaction has been committed and a finding has been made that the respondent has engaged in any unfair practice under RCW 49.60.250, the administrative law judge shall promptly issue an order for such relief suffered by the aggrieved person as may be appropriate, which may include actual damages as provided by Title VIII of the United States civil rights act of 1964, as amended, and the federal fair housing amendments act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.), and injunctive or other equitable relief. Such order may, to further the public interest, assess a civil penalty against the respondent:

(a) In an amount up to ten thousand dollars if the respondent has not been determined to have committed any prior unfair practice in a real estate transaction;

(b) In an amount up to twenty-five thousand dollars if the respondent has been determined to have committed one other unfair practice in a real estate transaction during the five-year period ending on the date of the filing of this charge;

(c) In an amount up to fifty thousand dollars if the respondent has been determined to have committed two or more unfair practices in a real estate transaction during the seven-year period ending on the date of the filing of this charge, for loss of the right secured by RCW 49.60.010, 49.60.030, 49.60.040, and 49.60.222 through 49.60.224, as now or hereafter amended, to be free from discrimination in real property transactions because of sex, marital status, race, creed, color, national origin, families with children status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained guide dog or service dog by a blind, deaf, or physically disabled person. Enforcement of the order and appeal therefrom by the complainant or respondent may be made as provided in RCW 49.60.260 and 49.60.270. If acts constituting the unfair practice in a real estate transaction that is the object of the charge are determined to have been committed by the same natural person who has been previously determined to have committed acts constituting an unfair practice in a real estate transaction, then the civil penalty of up to fifty thousand dollars may be imposed without regard to the period of time within which any subsequent unfair practice in a real estate transaction occurred. All civil penalties assessed under this section shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

(2) Such order shall not affect any contract, sale, conveyance, encumbrance, or lease consummated before the issuance of an order that involves a bona fide purchaser, encumbrancer, or tenant who does not have actual notice of the charge filed under this chapter.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, persons awarded damages under this section may receive additional damages pursuant to RCW 49.60.250. [1993 c 510 § 20; 1993 c 69 § 9; 1985 c 185 § 19; 1979 c 127 § 11; 1973 c 141 § 14; 1969 ex.s. c 167 § 7.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 69 § 9 and by 1993 c 510 § 20, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.
Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.
Severability—1969 ex.s. c 167: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

49.60.227 Declaratory judgment action to strike discriminatory provision of real property contract. If a written instrument contains a provision that is void by reason of RCW 49.60.224, the owner, occupant, or tenant of the
property which is subject to the provision may cause the provision to be stricken from the public records by bringing an action in the superior court in the county in which the property is located. The action shall be an in rem, declaratory judgment action whose title shall be the description of the property. The necessary party to the action shall be the owner, occupant, or tenant of the property or any portion thereof.

If the court finds that any provisions of the written instrument are void under RCW 49.60.224, it shall enter an order striking the void provisions from the public records and eliminating the void provisions from the title or lease of the property described in the complaint. 

(1) Who may file a complaint:
(a) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unfair practice may, personally or by his or her attorney, make, sign, and file with the commission a complaint in writing under oath or by declaration. The complaint shall state the name of the person alleged to have committed the unfair practice and the particulars thereof, and contain such other information as may be required by the commission.
(b) Whenever it has reason to believe that any person has been engaged or is engaging in an unfair practice, the commission may issue a complaint.
(1) Any employer or principal whose employees, or agents, or any of them, refuse or threaten to refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter may file with the commission a written complaint under oath or by declaration asking for assistance by conciliation or other remedial action.
(2) Any complaint filed pursuant to this section must be so filed within six months after the alleged act of discrimination except that complaints alleging an unfair practice in a real estate transaction pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225 must be so filed within one year after the alleged unfair practice in a real estate transaction has occurred or terminated.
(b) If the finding is made that there is reasonable cause for a finding of reasonable cause or a dismissal by the commission, the commission shall, to the extent feasible, engage in conciliation with respect to such complaint. Any conciliation agreement arising out of conciliation efforts by the commission shall be an agreement between the respondent and the complainant and shall be subject to the approval of the commission. Each conciliation agreement shall be made public unless the complainant and respondent otherwise agree and the commission determines that disclosure is not required to further the purposes of this chapter. If no such agreement can be reached, a finding to that effect shall be made and reduced to writing, with a copy thereof provided to the complainant and the respondent.

49.60.230 Complaint may be filed with commission.
(1) Will file a complaint:
(a) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unfair practice may, personally or by his or her attorney, make, sign, and file with the commission a complaint in writing under oath or by declaration. The complaint shall state the name of the person alleged to have committed the unfair practice and the particulars thereof, and contain such other information as may be required by the commission.
(b) Whenever it has reason to believe that any person has been engaged or is engaging in an unfair practice, the commission may issue a complaint.
(c) Any employer or principal whose employees, or agents, or any of them, refuse or threaten to refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter may file with the commission a written complaint under oath or by declaration asking for assistance by conciliation or other remedial action.
(2) Any complaint filed pursuant to this section must be so filed within six months after the alleged act of discrimination except that complaints alleging an unfair practice in a real estate transaction pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225 must be so filed within one year after the alleged unfair practice in a real estate transaction has occurred or terminated.
(b) If the finding is made that there is reasonable cause for a finding of reasonable cause or a dismissal by the commission, the commission shall, to the extent feasible, engage in conciliation with respect to such complaint. Any conciliation agreement arising out of conciliation efforts by the commission shall be an agreement between the respondent and the complainant and shall be subject to the approval of the commission. Each conciliation agreement shall be made public unless the complainant and respondent otherwise agree and the commission determines that disclosure is not required to further the purposes of this chapter. If no such agreement can be reached, a finding to that effect shall be made and reduced to writing, with a copy thereof provided to the complainant and the respondent.

49.60.240 Complaint investigated—Conference, conciliation—Agreement, findings. After the filing of any complaint, the chairperson of the commission shall refer it to the appropriate section of the commission’s staff for prompt investigation and ascertainment of the facts alleged in the complaint. The investigation shall be limited to the alleged facts contained in the complaint. The results of the investigation shall be reduced to written findings of fact, and a finding shall be made that there is or that there is not reasonable cause for believing that an unfair practice has been or is being committed. A copy of said findings shall be provided to the complainant and to the person named in such complaint, hereinafter referred to as the respondent.

If the finding is made that there is reasonable cause for believing that an unfair practice has been or is being committed, the commission’s staff shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unfair practice by conference, conciliation, and persuasion. If an agreement is reached for the elimination of such unfair practice as a result of such conference, conciliation, and persuasion, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the respondent, and an order shall be entered by the commission setting forth the terms of said agreement. No order shall be entered by the commission at this stage of the proceedings except upon such written agreement, except that during the period beginning with the filing of complaints alleging an unfair practice with respect to real estate transactions pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225, and ending with the filing of a finding of reasonable cause or a dismissal by the commission, the commission shall, to the extent feasible, engage in conciliation with respect to such complaint. Any conciliation agreement arising out of conciliation efforts by the commission shall be an agreement between the respondent and the complainant and shall be subject to the approval of the commission. Each conciliation agreement shall be made public unless the complainant and respondent otherwise agree and the commission determines that disclosure is not required to further the purposes of this chapter. If no such agreement can be reached, a finding to that effect shall be made and reduced to writing, with a copy thereof provided to the complainant and the respondent.

49.60.250 Hearing of complaint by administrative law judge—Limitation of relief—Penalties—Order. (1) In case of failure to reach an agreement for the elimination of such unfair practice, and upon the entry of findings to that effect, the entire file, including the complaint and any and all findings made, shall be certified to the chairperson of the commission. The chairperson of the commission shall thereupon request the appointment of an administrative law judge under Title 34 RCW to hear the complaint and shall cause to be issued and served in the name of the commission a written notice, together with a copy of the complaint, as the same may have been amended, requiring the respondent...
to answer the charges of the complaint at a hearing before the administrative law judge, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

(2) The place of any such hearing may be the office of the commission or another place designated by it. The case in support of the complaint shall be presented at the hearing by counsel for the commission: PROVIDED, That the complainant may retain independent counsel and submit testimony and be fully heard. No member or employee of the commission who previously made the investigation or caused the notice to be issued shall participate in the hearing except as a witness, nor shall the member or employee participate in the deliberations of the administrative law judge in such case. Any endeavors or negotiations for conciliation shall not be received in evidence.

(3) The respondent shall file a written answer to the complaint and appear at the hearing in person or otherwise, with or without counsel, and submit testimony and be fully heard. The respondent has the right to cross-examine the complainant.

(4) The administrative law judge conducting any hearing may permit reasonable amendment to any complaint or answer. Testimony taken at the hearing shall be under oath and recorded.

(5) If, upon all the evidence, the administrative law judge finds that the respondent has engaged in any unfair practice, the administrative law judge shall state findings of fact and shall issue and file with the commission a notice to the parties of the right to obtain judicial review of the order by appeal in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, and that such appeal must be served and filed within thirty days after the service of the order on the parties.

(6) If a determination is made that retaliatory action, as defined in RCW 42.40.050, has been taken against a whistleblower, as defined in RCW 42.40.020, the administrative law judge may, in addition to any other remedy, impose a civil penalty upon the retaliator of up to three thousand dollars and issue an order to the state employer to suspend the retaliator for up to thirty days without pay. At a minimum, the administrative law judge shall require that a letter of reprimand be placed in the retaliator's personnel file. All penalties recovered shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

(7) The final order of the administrative law judge shall include a notice to the parties of the right to obtain judicial review of the order by appeal in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, and that such appeal must be served and filed within thirty days after the service of the order on the parties.

(8) If, upon all the evidence, the administrative law judge finds that the respondent has not engaged in any alleged unfair practice, the administrative law judge shall state findings of fact and shall similarly issue and file an order dismissing the complaint.

(9) An order dismissing a complaint may include an award of reasonable attorneys' fees in favor of the respondent if the administrative law judge concludes that the complaint was frivolous, unreasonable, or groundless.

(10) The commission shall establish rules of practice to govern, expedite, and effectuate the foregoing procedure.

[1993 RCW Supp-page 744]
49.60.240 or 49.60.250 and that the order has not been complied with in whole or in part, the court shall issue an order directing the person who is alleged to have not complied with the administrative order to appear in court at a time designated in the order, not less than ten days from the date thereof, and show cause why the administrative order should not be enforced according to the terms. The commission or any person entitled to relief of any final order shall immediately serve the noncomplying party with a copy of the court order and the petition.

(5) The administrative order shall be enforced by the court if the person does not appear, or if the person appears and the court finds that:
   (a) The order is regular on its face;
   (b) The order has not been complied with; and
   (c) The person’s answer discloses no valid reason why the order should not be enforced, or that the reason given in the person’s answer could have been raised by review under RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, and the person has given no valid excuse for failing to use that remedy.

(6) The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to appellate review by the supreme court or the court of appeals, on appeal, by either party, irrespective of the nature of the decree or judgment. The review shall be taken and prosecuted in the same manner and form and with the same effect as is provided in other cases. [1993 c 69 § 15; 1989 c 175 § 116; 1988 c 202 § 47; 1985 c 185 § 24; 1981 c 259 § 3; 1971 c 81 § 118; 1957 c 37 § 21. Prior: 1949 c 183 § 9, part; Rem Supp. 1949 § 7614-27A, part.]

Rules of court: Cf. RAP 2.2, 18.22.

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 49.60.050.

Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

Effective date—1989 c 175: See note following RCW 34.05.010.


Effective date—1981 c 259: See note following RCW 49.60.250.

49.60.330 First class cities of over one hundred twenty-five thousand population—Administrative remedies authorized—Superior court jurisdiction. Any county or any city classified as a first class city under RCW 35.01.010 with over one hundred twenty-five thousand population may enact resolutions or ordinances consistent with this chapter to provide administrative and/or judicial remedies for any form of discrimination proscribed by this chapter. The imposition of such administrative remedies shall be subject to judicial review. The superior courts shall have jurisdiction to hear all matters relating to violation and enforcement of such resolutions or ordinances, including petitions for preliminary relief, the award of such remedies and civil penalties as are consistent with this chapter, and enforcement of any order of a county or city administrative law judge or hearing examiner pursuant to such resolution or ordinance. Any local resolution or ordinance not inconsistent with this chapter may provide, after a finding of reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred, for the filing of an action in, or the removal of the matter to, the superior court. [1993 c 69 § 16; 1983 c 5 § 2; 1981 c 239 § 5.]

Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

Effective date—1981 c 259: See note following RCW 49.60.250.

49.60.340 Election for civil action in lieu of hearing—Relief. (1) Any complainant on whose behalf the reasonable cause finding was made, a respondent, or an aggrieved person may, with respect to real estate transactions pursuant to RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225, elect to have the claims on which reasonable cause was found decided in a civil action under RCW 49.60.030(2) in lieu of a hearing under RCW 49.60.250. This election must be made not later than twenty days after the service of the reasonable cause finding. The person making such election shall give notice of doing so to the commission and to all other complainants and respondents to whom the charge relates. Any reasonable cause finding issued by the commission pursuant to the procedures contained in this chapter shall become final twenty days after service of the reasonable cause finding unless a written notice of election is received by the commission within the twenty-day period.

(2) If an election is made under subsection (1) of this section, the commission shall authorize not later than thirty days after the election is made, and the attorney general shall commence, a civil action on behalf of the aggrieved person in a superior court of the state of Washington seeking relief under this section.

(3) Any aggrieved person with respect to the issues to be determined in a civil action under this section may intervene as of right in that civil action.

(4) In a civil action under this section, if the court finds that an unfair practice in a real estate transaction has occurred or is about to occur, the court may grant any relief that a court could grant with respect to such an unfair practice in a real estate transaction in a civil action under RCW 49.60.030(2). If monetary relief is sought for the benefit of an aggrieved person who does not intervene in the civil action, the court shall not award such relief if that aggrieved person has not complied with discovery orders entered by the court.

(5) In any administrative proceeding under this section where the respondent is the prevailing party, a complainant who intervenes by filing a notice of independent appearance may be liable for reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs only to the extent that the intervening participation in the administrative proceeding was frivolous or vexatious, or was for the purpose of harassment.

(6) In any administrative proceeding brought under RCW 49.60.225 or any court proceeding arising therefrom, or any civil action under this section, the administrative law judge or the court in its discretion may allow the prevailing party, other than the commission, reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs. [1993 c 69 § 13.]

Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

49.60.350 Temporary or preliminary relief—Superior court jurisdiction—Petition of commission. (1) The superior courts of the state of Washington shall have jurisdiction upon petition of the commission, through the attorney general, to seek appropriate temporary or preliminary relief to enjoin any unfair practice in violation of RCW 49.60.222 through 49.60.225, from which prompt judicial action is necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The commencement of a civil action under this section does not preclude the initiation or continuation of
administrative proceedings under this chapter. [1993 c 69 § 2.]

Severability—1993 c 69: See note following RCW 49.60.030.

Chapter 49.74
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION
Sections
49.74.020 Affirmative action rules—Noncompliance—Notification—Hearing.
49.74.030 Noncompliance—Conciliation—Order.

49.74.020 Affirmative action rules—Noncompliance—Notification—Hearing. If the commission reasonably believes that a state agency, an institution of higher education, or the state patrol has failed to comply with an affirmative action rule adopted under RCW 41.06.150 or 43.43.340, the commission shall notify the director of the state agency, president of the institution of higher education, or chief of the Washington state patrol of the noncompliance, as well as the director of personnel. The commission shall give the director of the state agency, president of the institution of higher education, or chief of the Washington state patrol an opportunity to be heard on the failure to comply. [1993 c 281 § 57; 1985 c 365 § 9.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

49.74.030 Noncompliance—Conciliation—Order. The commission in conjunction with the department of personnel or the state patrol, whichever is appropriate, shall attempt to resolve the noncompliance through conciliation. If an agreement is reached for the elimination of noncompliance, the agreement shall be reduced to writing and an order shall be issued by the commission setting forth the terms of the agreement. The noncomplying state agency, institution of higher education, or state patrol shall make a good faith effort to conciliate and make a full commitment to correct the noncompliance with any action that may be necessary to achieve compliance, provided such action is not inconsistent with the rules adopted under RCW 41.06.150(21) and 43.43.340(5), whichever is appropriate. [1993 c 281 § 58; 1985 c 365 § 10.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

Chapter 49.78
FAMILY LEAVE
Sections
49.78.210 Repealed.

49.78.210 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Title 50
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Chapters
50.04 Definitions.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 746]
the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state. [1986 c 110 § 5.]

Severability—1993 c 58: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 58 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 c 58: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect March 6, 1993." [1993 c 58 § 6.] The governor signed 1993 c 58 on April 19, 1993.

Conflict with federal requirements—1986 c 110: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements which are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state." [1986 c 110 § 5.]

Effective date—1986 c 110: "This act shall take effect July 1, 1986." [1986 c 110 § 4.]


50.04.223 Employment—Massage practitioner. The term "employment" does not include services performed by a massage practitioner licensed under chapter 18.108 RCW in a massage business if the use of the business facilities is contingent upon compensation to the owner of the business facilities and the person receives no compensation from the owner for the services performed. [1993 c 167 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 167: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 1993." [1993 c 167 § 2.]

50.04.293 Misconduct. "Misconduct" means an employee's act or failure to act in willful disregard of his or her employer's interest where the effect of the employee's act or failure to act is to harm the employer's business. [1993 c 483 § 1.]

Effective dates—Applicability—1993 c 483: "(1) Sections 1 and 8 through 11 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 3, 1993, and shall be effective as to separations occurring after July 3, 1993. (2) Section 2 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 3, 1993, and shall be effective as to separations occurring after July 3, 1993. (3) Section 12 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 17, 1993], and is effective as to new claims filed after July 3, 1993. (4) Section 19 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 3, 1993, and is effective as to claims filed after July 3, 1993. (5) Sections 15, 17, and 18 of this act shall be effective as to new extended benefit claims filed after October 2, 1993. (6) Sections 13 and 14 of this act shall take effect January 1, 1994. (7) Sections 3, 4, and 5 of this act shall take effect January 2, 1994. (8) Sections 20 and 21 of this act shall take effect for tax year 1994. (9) Section 16 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 17, 1993]." [1993 c 483 § 23.]

Conflict with federal requirements—1993 c 483: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state." [1993 c 483 § 24.]

Severability—1993 c 483: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 483 § 25.]

50.04.323 Wages, remuneration—Government or private retirement pension plan payments—Effect upon eligibility—Reduction in benefits. (1) The amount of benefits payable to an individual for any week which begins after October 3, 1980, and which begins in a period with respect to which such individual is receiving a governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or any other similar periodic payment which is based on the previous work of such individual shall be reduced (but not below zero) by an amount equal to the amount of such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or other payment, which is reasonably attributable to such week. However:

(a) The requirements of this subsection shall apply to any pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or other similar periodic payment only if—

(i) Such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or similar payment is under a plan maintained (or contributed to) by a base period employer; and

(ii) In the case of such a payment not made under the Social Security Act or the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (or corresponding provisions of prior law), services performed for such employer by the individual after the beginning of the base period (or remuneration for such services) affect eligibility for, or increase the amount of, such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or similar payment;

(b) The amount of any such a reduction shall take into account contributions made by the individual for the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or other similar periodic payment, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner; and

(c) No deduction shall be made from the amount of benefits payable for a week for individuals receiving federal social security pensions to take into account the individuals' contributions to the pension program.

(2) In the event that a retroactive pension or retirement payment covers a period in which an individual received benefits under the provisions of this title, the amount in excess of the amount to which such individual would have been entitled had such retirement or pension payment been
considered as provided in this section shall be recoverable under RCW 50.20.190.

(3) A lump sum payment accumulated in a plan described in this section paid to an individual eligible for such payment shall be prorated over the life expectancy of the individual computed in accordance with the commissioner's regulation.

(4) The resulting weekly benefit amount payable after reduction under this section, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be reduced to the next lower multiple of one dollar.

(5) Any ambiguity in subsection (1) of this section should be construed in a manner consistent with 26 U.S.C. Sec. 3304 (a) (15) as last amended by P.L. 96-364. [1993 c 483 § 2; 1983 1st ex.s. c 23 § 7; 1981 c 35 § 1; 1980 c 74 § 1; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 7 § 2; 1973 1st ex.s. c 167 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 2 § 19.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Conflict with federal requirements—Effective dates—Construction—1983 1st ex.s. c 23: See notes following RCW 50.04.073.

Effective dates—Severability—1981 c 35: See notes following RCW 50.22.030.

Severability—1980 c 74: "If any provision of this amendatory act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1980 c 74 § 6.]

Effective dates—1980 c 74 §§ 1, 2, and 3: "Sections 1 and 2 of this amendatory act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, and the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect with weeks of unemployment beginning after March 31, 1980. Section 3 of this amendatory act shall take effect with benefit years beginning after June 30, 1980." [1980 c 74 § 7.] This applies to the amendments to RCW 50.04.323, 50.44.050, and 50.20.120, respectively.

Application—1973 2nd ex.s. c 7: See note following RCW 50.04.310.

Effective date—1970 ex.s. c 2: See note following RCW 50.04.020.

Chapter 50.06
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY

Sections
50.06.010 Purpose. (Effective January 2, 1994.)
50.06.020 Allowable beneficiaries. (Effective January 2, 1994.)
50.06.030 Application for initial determination of disability—Special base year—Alternative special base year—Special individual benefit year. (Effective January 2, 1994.)

50.06.010 Purpose. (Effective January 2, 1994.)

This chapter is enacted for the purpose of providing the protection of the unemployment compensation system to persons who have suffered a temporary total disability and is a recognition by this legislature of the economic hardship confronting those persons who have not been promptly reemployed after a prolonged period of temporary total disability. [1993 c 483 § 3; 1984 c 65 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 228 § 7.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 228: See note following RCW 50.04.355.
of disability and a fifty-two consecutive week period commencing with the first day of the calendar week immediately following the week or part thereof with respect to which the individual received his final temporary total disability compensation under the applicable industrial insurance or crime victims compensation laws, or the week in which the individual reentered the work force after an absence under subsection (2) of this section, as applicable, except that no special benefit year shall have a duration in excess of three hundred twelve calendar weeks: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That such special benefit year will not be established unless the criteria contained in RCW 50.04.030 has been met, except that an individual meeting the eligibility requirements of this chapter and who has an unexpired benefit year established which would overlap the special benefit year provided by this chapter, notwithstanding the provisions in RCW 50.04.030 relating to the establishment of a subsequent benefit year and RCW 50.40.010 relating to waiver of rights, may elect to establish a special benefit year under this chapter: PROVIDED FURTHER, that the unexpired benefit year shall be terminated with the beginning of the special benefit year if the individual elects to establish such special benefit year.

(5) For the purposes of establishing a benefit year, the department shall initially use the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters as the base year. If a benefit year is not established using the first four of the last five calendar quarters as the base year, the department shall use the last four completed calendar quarters as the base year.

[1993 c 483 § 5; 1987 c 278 § 3; 1984 c 65 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 228 § 9.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 228: See note following RCW 50.04.355.

Chapter 50.12
ADMINISTRATION

Sections
50.12.260 Repealed.
50.12.261 Work force employment and training—Reports.

50.12.260 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

50.12.261 Work force employment and training—Reports. (1) The employment security department shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 1994, and every year thereafter, the number of certified student full-time equivalents receiving training as provided in chapter 226, Laws of 1993. In addition, the report must include information on the outcomes of the provided training. The report also must include indices of placement rates, student demographics, training plan completion rates, and comparisons of preprogram and postprogram wage levels.

(2) Each community and technical college shall confer and consult with its respective labor-management advisory board concerning the college’s efforts to provide the training and services rendered in chapter 226, Laws of 1993 and meet the completion and placement goals of the work force training and education coordinating board. Each community and technical college shall ensure the participation on its labor-management advisory board of small businesses as defined in *RCW 43.31.025, with particular emphasis on businesses with fifteen or fewer employees.

(3) The work force training and education coordinating board shall conduct a study in consultation with the higher education coordinating board on the feasibility of: (a) Redirecting all state and federal job training and retraining funds distributed in the state into a separate job training trust fund; and (b) distributing the funds according to uniform criteria. The work force training and education coordinating board shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature on the results of the study by January 1, 1995.

[1993 c 226 § 17.]

Reviser's note—Sunset Act application: (1) The work force employment and training program is subject to review, termination, and possible extension under chapter 43.131 RCW, the Sunset Act. See RCW 43.131.377.

Access of individual or employing unit to records or information by governmental agencies.

50.06.030 Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

Chapter 50.13
RECORDS AND INFORMATION—PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Sections
50.13.040 Access of individual or employing unit to records and information.
50.13.060 Access to records or information by governmental agencies.

50.13.040 Access of individual or employing unit to records and information. (1) An individual shall have access to all records and information concerning that individual held by the department of employment security, unless the information is exempt from disclosure under RCW 42.17.310.

(2) An employing unit shall have access to its own records and to any records and information relating to a benefit claim by an individual if the employing unit is either the individual’s last employer or is the individual’s base year employer.

(3) An employing unit shall have access to any records and information relating to any decision to allow or deny benefits if:

[1993 RCW Supp—page 749]
(a) The decision is based on employment or an offer of employment with the employing unit; or
(b) If the decision is based on material information provided by the employing unit.

(4) An employing unit shall have access to general summaries of benefit claims by individuals whose benefits are chargeable to the employing unit’s experience rating or reimbursement account. [1993 c 483 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 153 § 4.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

50.13.060 Access to records or information by governmental agencies. (1) Governmental agencies, including law enforcement agencies, prosecuting agencies, and the executive branch, whether state, local, or federal shall have access to information or records deemed private and confidential under this chapter if the information or records are needed by the agency for official purposes and:

(a) The agency submits an application in writing to the employment security department for the records or information containing a statement of the official purposes for which the information or records are needed and specific identification of the records or information sought from the department; and

(b) The director, commissioner, chief executive, or other official of the agency has verified the need for the specific information in writing either on the application or on a separate document; and

(c) The agency requesting access has served a copy of the application for records or information on the individual or employing unit whose records or information are sought and has provided the department with proof of service. Service shall be made in a manner which conforms to the civil rules for superior court. The requesting agency shall include with the copy of the application a statement to the effect that the individual or employing unit may contact the public records officer of the employment security department to state any objections to the release of the records or information. The employment security department shall not act upon the application of the requesting agency until at least five days after service on the concerned individual or employing unit. The employment security department shall consider any objections raised by the concerned individual or employing unit in deciding whether the requesting agency needs the information or records for official purposes.

(2) The requirements of subsection (1) and (7) of this section shall not apply to the state legislative branch. The state legislature shall have access to information or records deemed private and confidential under this chapter, if the legislature or a legislative committee finds that the information or records are necessary and for official purposes. If the employment security department does not make information or records available as provided in this subsection, the legislature may exercise its authority granted by chapter 44.16 RCW.

(3) In cases of emergency the governmental agency requesting access shall not be required to formally comply with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section at the time of the request if the procedures required by subsection (1) of this section are complied with by the requesting agency following the receipt of any records or information deemed private and confidential under this chapter. An emergency is defined as a situation in which irreparable harm or damage could occur if records or information are not released immediately.

(4) The requirements of subsection (1)(c) of this section shall not apply to governmental agencies where the procedures would frustrate the investigation of possible violations of criminal laws.

(5) Governmental agencies shall have access to certain records or information, limited to such items as names, addresses, social security numbers, and general information about benefit entitlement or employer information possessed by the department, for comparison purposes with records or information possessed by the requesting agency to detect improper or fraudulent claims, or to determine potential tax liability or employer compliance with registration and licensing requirements. In those cases the governmental agency shall not be required to comply with subsection (1)(c) of this section, but the requirements of the remainder of subsection (1) must be satisfied.

(6) Disclosure to governmental agencies of information or records obtained by the employment security department from the federal government shall be governed by any applicable federal law or any agreement between the federal government and the employment security department where so required by federal law. When federal law does not apply to the records or information state law shall control.

(7) The disclosure of any records or information by a governmental agency which has obtained the records or information under this section is prohibited unless the disclosure is directly connected to the official purpose for which the records or information were obtained.

(8) In conducting periodic salary or fringe benefit studies pursuant to law, the department of personnel shall have access to records of the employment security department as may be required for such studies. For such purposes, the requirements of subsection (1)(c) of this section need not apply. [1993 c 281 § 59; 1981 c 177 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 177 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 153 § 6.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

Chapter 50.16
Funds

Sections
50.16.010 Unemployment compensation fund—Administrative contingency fund—Employment and training trust fund—Federal interest payment fund. (Effective until June 30, 1999.)
50.16.010 Unemployment compensation fund—Administrative contingency fund—Employment and training trust fund—Federal interest payment fund. (Effective June 30, 1999.)
50.16.020 Administration of funds—Accounts. (Effective until June 30, 1999.)
50.16.020 Administration of funds—Accounts. (Effective June 30, 1999.)
50.16.050 Unemployment compensation administration fund.
50.16.090 Employment and training trust fund.
50.16.092 Increased employer unemployment compensation rates—Disposition.
50.16.094 Employment security benefits during work force training—Eligibility—Benefits not charged to experience rating accounts—Rules.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 750]
50.16.010 Unemployment compensation fund—Administrative contingency fund—Employment and training trust fund—Federal interest payment fund. (Effective until June 30, 1999.) There shall be maintained as special funds, separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this state an unemployment compensation fund, an administrative contingency fund, an employment and training trust fund, and a federal interest payment fund, which shall be administered by the commissioner exclusively for the purposes of this title, and to which RCW 43.01.050 and 43.84.092 shall not be applicable.

(1) The unemployment compensation fund shall consist of:
(a) all contributions and payments in lieu of contributions collected pursuant to the provisions of this title;
(b) any property or securities acquired through the use of moneys belonging to the fund;
(c) all earnings of such property or securities;
(d) any moneys received from the federal unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund in accordance with Title XII of the social security act, as amended;
(e) all money recovered on official bonds for losses sustained by the fund;
(f) all money credited to this state’s account in the unemployment trust fund pursuant to section 903 of the social security act, as amended;
(g) all money received from the federal government as reimbursement pursuant to section 204 of the federal-state extended compensation act of 1970 (84 Stat. 708-712; 26 U.S.C. Sec. 3304), and
(h) all moneys received for the fund from any other source.

All moneys in the unemployment compensation fund shall be commingled and undivided.

(2)(a) The administrative contingency fund shall consist of:
(i) All interest on delinquent contributions collected pursuant to this title;
(ii) All fines and penalties collected pursuant to the provisions of this title;
(iii) All sums recovered on official bonds for losses sustained by the fund; and
(iv) Revenue received under RCW 50.24.014:

PROVIDED, That all fees, fines, forfeitures and penalties collected or assessed by a district court because of the violation of a state law shall be remitted as provided in chapter 3.62 RCW as now exists or is later amended.

(b) Moneys available in the administrative contingency fund, other than money in the special account created under RCW 50.24.014, shall be expended upon the direction of the commissioner, with the approval of the governor, whenever it appears to him or her that such expenditure is necessary for:
(i) The proper administration of this title and no federal funds are available for the specific purpose to which such expenditure is to be made, provided, the moneys are not substituted for appropriations from federal funds which, in the absence of such moneys, would be made available.

(ii) The proper administration of this title for which purpose appropriations from federal funds have been requested but not yet received, provided, the administrative contingency fund will be reimbursed upon receipt of the requested federal appropriation.

(iii) The proper administration of this title for which compliance and audit issues have been identified that establish federal claims requiring the expenditure of state resources in resolution. Claims must be resolved in the following priority: First priority is to provide services to eligible participants within the state; second priority is to provide substitute services or program support; and last priority is the direct payment of funds to the federal government.

Money in the special account created under RCW 50.24.014 may only be expended, after appropriation, for the purposes specified in RCW 50.62.010, 50.62.020, 50.04.070, 50.04.072, 50.16.010, 50.29.025, 50.24.014, 50.44.053, and 50.22.010.

(3) The employment and training trust fund shall consist of all contributions received from the employment and training trust fund contributions in accordance with RCW 50.24.018. [1993 c 483 § 7; 1993 c 226 § 9; 1991 sps. c 13 § 59; 1987 c 202 § 218; 1985 ex.s. c 5 § 6; 1983 1st ex.s. c 13 § 5; 1980 c 142 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 292 § 24; 1973 c 73 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 199 § 27; 1959 c 170 § 1; 1955 c 286 § 2; 1953 ex.s. c 8 § 5; 1945 c 35 § 60; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9998-198. Prior: 1943 c 127 § 6; 1941 c 253 §§ 7, 10; 1939 c 214 § 11; 1937 c 162 § 13.]

Reviser’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 226 § 9 and by 1993 c 483 § 7, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

Effective dates—Severability—1991 sps. c 13: See notes following RCW 18.08.240.

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1985 ex.s. c 5: See notes following RCW 50.62.010.

Conflict with federal requirements—1983 1st ex.s. c 13: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements which are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state.” [1983 1st ex.s. c 13 § 13.]

Effective dates—1977 ex.s. c 292: See note following RCW 50.04.116.

Effective dates—1973 c 73: See note following RCW 50.04.030.

50.16.010 Unemployment compensation fund—Administrative contingency fund—Employment and training trust fund—Federal interest payment fund. (Effective June 30, 1999.) There shall be maintained as special funds, separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this state an unemployment compensation fund, an administrative contingency fund, and a federal interest payment fund, which shall be administered by the commiss-
sioner exclusively for the purposes of this title, and to which RCW 43.01.050 shall not be applicable.

The unemployment compensation fund shall consist of:

(1) all contributions and payments in lieu of contributions collected pursuant to the provisions of this title,

(2) any property or securities acquired through the use of moneys belonging to the fund,

(3) all earnings of such property or securities,

(4) any moneys received from the federal unemployment account in the unemployment trust fund in accordance with Title XII of the social security act, as amended,

(5) all money recovered on official bonds for losses sustained by the fund,

(6) all money credited to this state’s account in the unemployment trust fund pursuant to section 903 of the social security act, as amended,

(7) all money received from the federal government as reimbursement pursuant to section 204 of the federal-state extended compensation act of 1970 (84 Stat. 708-712; 26 U.S.C. Sec. 3304), and

(8) all moneys received for the fund from any other source.

All moneys in the unemployment compensation fund shall be commingled and undivided.

The administrative contingency fund shall consist of all interest on delinquent contributions collected pursuant to this title, all fines and penalties collected pursuant to the provisions of this title, all sums recovered on official bonds for losses sustained by the fund, and revenue received under RCW 50.24.014: PROVIDED, That all fees, fines, forfeitures and penalties collected or assessed by a district court shall be commingled and undivided.

Commissioner, with the approval of the governor, whenever RCW 50.24.014, shall amended.

Provided in chapter 3.62 RCW as now exists or is later extended compensation act of 1970 (84 Stat. 708-712; 26 U.S.C. Sec. 3304), and

Social security act, as amended,

Revenue received under RCW 50.24.014 may only be expended, after appropriation, for the purposes specified in RCW 50.62.010, 50.62.020, 50.62.030, 50.04.070, 50.04.072, 50.16.010, 50.29.025, 50.24.014, 50.44.053, and 50.22.010. [1993 c 483 § 7; 1993 c 226 § 10; 1993 c 226 § 9; 1991 sps. c 13 § 59; 1987 c 202 § 218; 1985 exs. c 5 § 6; 1983 1st exs. c 13 § 5; 1980 c 142 § 1; 1977 exs. c 292 § 24; 1973 c 73 § 4; 1969 exs. c 199 § 27; 1959 c 170 § 1; 1955 c 286 § 2; 1953 exs. c 8 § 5; 1945 c 35 § 60; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9998-198. Prior: [1943 c 127 § 6; 1941 c 253 §§ 7, 10; 1939 c 214 § 11; 1937 c 162 § 13.]

Revisor’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 226 § 10 and by 1993 c 483 § 7, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Effective dates—1993 c 226 §§ 10, 12, and 14: “(1) Sections 10 and 12 of this act shall take effect June 30, 1999;

(2) Section 14 of this act shall take effect January 1, 1999.” [1993 c 226 § 20] Findingspurpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

Effective dates—Severability—1991 sps. c 13: See notes following RCW 18.08.240.

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1985 exs. c 5: See notes following RCW 50.62.010.

Conflict with federal requirements—1983 1st exs. c 13: “If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements which are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state.” [1983 1st exs. c 13 § 13.]


Effective dates—1973 c 73: See note following RCW 50.04.030.

50.16.020 Administration of funds—Accounts. (Effective until June 30, 1999.) The commissioner shall designate a treasurer and custodian of the unemployment compensation fund, the employment and training trust fund, and the administrative contingency fund, who shall administer such funds in accordance with the directions of the commissioner and shall issue his or her warrants upon them in accordance with such regulations as the commissioner shall prescribe. The treasurer and custodian shall maintain within the unemployment compensation fund three separate accounts as follows:

(1) a clearing account,

(2) an unemployment trust fund account, and

(3) a benefit account.

All moneys payable to the unemployment compensation fund, upon receipt thereof by the commissioner, shall be forwarded to the treasurer, who shall immediately deposit them in the clearing account. Refunds payable pursuant to the provisions of this title from the unemployment compensation fund may be paid from the clearing account upon warrants issued by the treasurer under the direction of the commissioner: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That refunds of interest or penalties on delinquent contributions shall be paid from the administrative contingency fund upon warrants [1993 RCW Supp—page 752]
issued by the treasurer under the direction of the commissioner.

After clearance thereof, all other moneys in the clearing account shall be immediately deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the account of this state in the unemployment trust fund, established and maintained pursuant to section 904 of the social security act, as amended, any provisions of law in this state relating to the deposit, administration, release, or disbursement of moneys in the possession or custody of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The benefit account shall consist of all moneys requisitioned from this state's account in the unemployment trust fund. Moneys in the clearing and benefit accounts and in the administrative contingency fund shall not be commingled with other state funds, but shall be deposited by the treasurer, under the direction of the commissioner, in any bank or public depository in which general funds of the state may be deposited, but no public deposit insurance charge or premium shall be paid out of the fund.

Such moneys shall be secured by said bank or public depository to the same extent and in the same manner as required by the general depository law of the state and collateral pledged shall be maintained in a separate custody account.

The treasurer shall give a bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of his or her duties as a custodian of the funds in an amount fixed by the director of the department of general administration and in a form prescribed by law or approved by the attorney general. Premiums for said bond shall be paid from the administrative fund.

All sums recovered on official bonds for losses sustained by the unemployment compensation fund shall be deposited in such fund. All sums recovered on official bonds for losses sustained by the administrative contingency fund shall be deposited in such fund. [1993 c 226 § 11; 1983 1st ex.s. c 23 § 10; 1975 c 40 § 12; 1953 ex.s. c 8 § 6; 1945 c 35 § 61; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9998-199. Prior: 1943 c 126 §§ 6, 9; 1939 c 214 § 11; 1937 c 162 § 13.]

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

Conflict with federal requirements—Effective dates—Construction—1983 1st ex.s. c 23: See notes following RCW 50.04.073.

Powers and duties of director of general administration as to official bonds: RCW 43.19.540.

### 50.16.020 Administration of funds—Accounts.

(Effective June 30, 1999.) The commissioner shall designate a treasurer and custodian of the unemployment compensation fund and of the administrative contingency fund, who shall administer such funds in accordance with the directions of the commissioner and shall issue his or her warrants upon them in accordance with such regulations as the commissioner shall prescribe. The treasurer and custodian shall maintain within the unemployment compensation fund three separate accounts as follows:

1. a clearing account,
2. an unemployment trust fund account, and
3. a benefit account.

All moneys payable to the unemployment compensation fund, upon receipt thereof by the commissioner, shall be forwarded to the treasurer, who shall immediately deposit them in the clearing account. Refunds payable pursuant to the provisions of this title from the unemployment compensation fund may be paid from the clearing account upon warrants issued by the treasurer under the direction of the commissioner. PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That refunds of interest or penalties on delinquent contributions shall be paid from the administrative contingency fund upon warrants issued by the treasurer under the direction of the commissioner.

After clearance thereof, all other moneys in the clearing account shall be immediately deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the account of this state in the unemployment trust fund, established and maintained pursuant to section 904 of the social security act, as amended, any provisions of law in this state relating to the deposit, administration, release, or disbursement of moneys in the possession or custody of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The benefit account shall consist of all moneys requisitioned from this state's account in the unemployment trust fund. Moneys in the clearing and benefit accounts and in the administrative contingency fund shall not be commingled with other state funds, but shall be deposited by the treasurer, under the direction of the commissioner, in any bank or public depository in which general funds of the state may be deposited, but no public deposit insurance charge or premium shall be paid out of the fund.

Such moneys shall be secured by said bank or public depository to the same extent and in the same manner as required by the general depository law of the state and collateral pledged shall be maintained in a separate custody account.

The treasurer shall give a bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of his or her duties as a custodian of the funds in an amount fixed by the director of the department of general administration and in a form prescribed by law or approved by the attorney general. Premiums for said bond shall be paid from the administrative fund.

All sums recovered on official bonds for losses sustained by the unemployment compensation fund shall be deposited in such fund. All sums recovered on official bonds for losses sustained by the administrative contingency fund shall be deposited in such fund. [1993 c 226 § 12; 1993 c 226 § 11; 1983 1st ex.s. c 23 § 10; 1975 c 40 § 12; 1953 ex.s. c 8 § 6; 1945 c 35 § 61; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 9998-199. Prior: 1943 c 126 §§ 6, 9; 1939 c 214 § 11; 1937 c 162 § 13.]

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

Conflict with federal requirements—Effective dates—Construction—1983 1st ex.s. c 23: See notes following RCW 50.04.073.

Powers and duties of director of general administration as to official bonds: RCW 43.19.540.

### 50.16.050 Unemployment compensation administration fund.

(1) There is hereby established a fund to be known as the unemployment compensation administration fund. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all moneys which are deposited or paid into this fund are hereby
made available to the commissioner. All moneys in this fund shall be expended solely for the purpose of defraying the cost of the administration of this title, and for no other purpose whatsoever. All moneys received from the United States of America, or any agency thereof, for said purpose pursuant to section 302 of the social security act, as amended, shall be expended solely for the purposes and in the amounts found necessary by the secretary of labor for the proper and efficient administration of this title. All moneys received from the United States employment service, United States department of labor, for said purpose pursuant to the act of congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended or supplemented by any other act of congress, shall be expended solely for the purposes and in the amounts found necessary by the secretary of labor for the proper and efficient administration of the public employment office system of this state. The unemployment compensation administration fund shall consist of all moneys received from the United States of America or any department or agency thereof, or from any other source, for such purpose. All moneys in this fund shall be deposited, administered, and disbursed by the treasurer of the unemployment compensation fund under rules and regulations of the commissioner and none of the provisions of RCW 43.01.050 shall be applicable to this fund. The treasurer last named shall be the treasurer of the unemployment compensation administration fund and shall give a bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties in connection with that fund. All sums recovered on the official bond for losses sustained by the unemployment compensation administration fund shall be deposited in said fund.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this section:
(a) All money requisitioned and deposited in this fund pursuant to RCW 50.16.030(6) shall remain part of the unemployment compensation fund and shall be used only in accordance with the conditions specified in RCW 50.16.030 (4), (5) and (6).
(b) All money deposited in this fund pursuant to RCW 50.38.065 shall be used only after appropriation and only for the purposes of RCW 50.38.060. [1993 c 62 § 8; 1939 c 170 § 3; 1947 c 215 § 13; 1945 c 35 § 64; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9998-202. Prior: 1941 c 253 § 7; 1939 c 214 § 11; 1937 c 162 § 13.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Effective date—1993 c 62: See RCW 50.38.901 and 50.38.902.

50.16.090 Employment and training trust fund.
There is hereby established the employment and training trust fund. All moneys in this fund are irrevocably vested for the administration of this title. The employment and training trust fund shall consist of all moneys from employment and training fund contributions as established in RCW 50.24.018. The treasurer of the employment security department shall deposit, administer, and disburse all moneys in the fund under rules adopted by the commissioner and RCW 43.01.050 and 43.84.092 are not applicable to this fund. The treasurer of the employment security department shall be the treasurer of the employment and training trust fund as described in RCW 50.16.020 and shall give a bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of his or her duties in connection with the fund. All sums recovered on the official bond for losses sustained by the employment and training trust fund must be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, all moneys received and deposited in the fund under chapter 226, Laws of 1993, remain part of the employment and training trust fund and may be used solely for the following purposes:

(1) Providing training and related support services, including financial aid, to individuals who have been terminated or have received a notice of termination from employment, and who are eligible for or have exhausted their entitlement to unemployment compensation benefits within the previous twenty-four months;
(2) Assisting workers in finding employment through job referral, job development, counseling, and referral to training resources;
(3) Obtaining labor market information necessary for the administration of the unemployment insurance program and to assist unemployed workers in finding employment. In obtaining the information the employment security department shall ensure the inclusion of information gathered from small businesses as defined in *RCW 43.31.025, with particular emphasis on businesses with fifteen or fewer employees;
(4) Performing research by an independent state auditing agency or an independent contractor to determine effectiveness of unemployment insurance programs and to determine whether program changes would benefit workers and employers;
(5) Collecting contributions for and administration of the employment and training trust fund;
(6) Improving service through improved use of information technology; and
(7) Establishing collocation employment security and job service outstations at community and technical college campuses across the state. These outstations shall provide a one-stop point of access for unemployed and dislocated workers seeking job placement services, training program information, and labor market information. In communities without co-located outstations the local job service center and community or technical college shall collaborate to provide these services. [1993 c 226 § 4.]

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 50.12.261.

*Reviser's note: RCW 43.31.025 was repealed by 1993 c 280 § 82, effective July 1, 1994.

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

50.16.092 Increased employer unemployment compensation rates—Disposition. For calculations occurring on or after June 30, 1994, and in accordance with RCW 50.29.025, if the commissioner determines that the employment and training trust fund contributions for the most recent rate year have increased employer unemployment compensation contribution rates, the revenues received by the department from the employment and training contribution for calendar quarters beginning the following July 1st shall not be deposited in the employment and training trust fund but shall be deposited in the unemployment compensation fund. [1993 c 226 § 5.]

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 50.12.261.
50.16.094 Employment security benefits during work force training—Eligibility—Benefits not charged to experience rating accounts—Rules. An individual may be eligible for applicable employment security benefits while participating in work force training. Eligibility is at the discretion of the commissioner of employment security after submitting a commissioner-approved training waiver and developing a detailed individualized training plan.

Benefits paid under this section may not be charged to the experience rating accounts of individual employers.

The commissioner shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this section. [1993 c 226 § 6.]

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 50.12.261.

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

50.16.096 Training programs—Funds to community and technical colleges. (1) The employment security department shall disburse the amounts appropriated by the legislature for the purposes of chapter 226, Laws of 1993 to the state board for community and technical colleges. These funds shall be allotted for, and only for, training programs and related support services, including financial aid, in the community and technical college system that:

(a) Are consistent with work force training priorities and based upon the comprehensive plan for work force training developed by the work force training and education coordinating board. The state board for community and technical colleges shall develop a plan for use and evaluation of these funds which is to be approved by the work force training and education coordinating board for consistency with their work force priorities. In developing and approving the plan, information shall be gathered from small businesses as defined in *RCW 43.31.025, with particular emphasis on businesses with fifteen or fewer employees. Further, the state board for community and technical colleges shall report to the work force training and education coordinating board and the legislature annually on the progress and results of the training and support services provided to eligible participants;

(b) Provide increased enrollments for individuals who have been terminated or have received a notice of termination from employment, and who are eligible for or have exhausted their entitlement to unemployment compensation benefits within the previous twenty-four months, with first priority given to individuals who are unlikely to return to employment in the individuals' principal occupation or previous industry because of a diminishing demand for their skills in that occupation or industry; and

(c) Provide increased enrollments and support services, including financial aid, that do not replace or supplant any existing enrollments, programs, support services, or funding sources. For fiscal year 1994, the state board for community and technical colleges may borrow from the general fund to initiate the programs authorized under chapter 226, Laws of 1993. However, the board shall repay the borrowed amount by the end of the fiscal biennium from funds appropriated to it from the employment and training trust fund.

(2) For purposes of chapter 226, Laws of 1993, training provided by the community and technical colleges shall only consist of basic skills and literacy, occupational skills, vocational education, and related or supplemental instruction for apprentices who are enrolled in a registered, state-approved apprenticeship program. Community and technical colleges may contract with skill centers to provide training authorized in this section. Upon the request of an eligible recipient, a community and technical college may contract with a private technical school for specialized vocational training. Available tuition for the training is limited to the amount that would otherwise be obten​ed per enrolled quarter to a public institution. Furthermore, the funding is only available to students who seek training in a course of study not available at a public institution within an eligible recipient's congressional district. [1993 c 226 § 8.]

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 50.12.261.

*Reviser's note: RCW 43.31.025 was repealed by 1993 c 280 § 82, effective July 1, 1994.

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

Chapter 50.20

BENEFITS AND CLAIMS

Sections
50.20.042 Unemployed aerospace workers—Training.
50.20.050 Disqualification for leaving work voluntarily without good cause.
50.20.060 Disqualification from benefits due to misconduct.
50.20.065 Cancellation of hourly wage credits due to felony or gross misdemeanor.
50.20.080 Disqualification for refusal to work.
50.20.098 Services performed by alien.
50.20.120 Amount of benefits.
50.20.190 Recovery of benefit payments. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
50.20.195 Assessed interest—Use. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

Environmental restoration job training: RCW 43.211.060, 43.211.070.

50.20.042 Unemployed aerospace workers—Training. Aerospace workers unemployed as the result of downsizing and restructuring of the aerospace industry will be deemed to be dislocated workers for the purpose of commissioner approval of training under RCW 50.20.043. [1993 c 226 § 7.]

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

50.20.050 Disqualification for leaving work voluntarily without good cause. (1) An individual shall be disqualified from benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which he or she has left work voluntarily without good cause and thereafter for five calendar weeks and until he or she has obtained bona fide work and earned wages equal to five times his or her weekly benefit amount.

The disqualification shall continue if the work obtained is a mere sham to qualify for benefits and is not bona fide work. In determining whether work is of a bona fide nature,
the commissioner shall consider factors including but not limited to the following:

(a) The duration of the work;
(b) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the work; and
(c) The level of skill required for the work in light of the individual’s training and experience.

(2) An individual shall not be considered to have left work voluntarily without good cause when:

(a) He or she has left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide work as described in subsection (1) of this section;
(b) The separation was because of the illness or disability of the claimant or the death, illness, or disability of a member of the claimant’s immediate family if the claimant took all reasonable precautions, in accordance with any regulations that the commissioner may prescribe, to protect his or her employment status by having promptly notified the employer of the reason for the absence and by having promptly requested reemployment when again able to assume employment; PROVIDED, That these precautions need not have been taken when they would have been a futile act, including those instances when the futility of the act was a result of a recognized labor/management dispatch system; or
(c) He or she has left work to relocate for the spouse’s employment that is outside the existing labor market area if the claimant remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move.

(3) In determining under this section whether an individual has left work voluntarily without good cause, the commissioner shall only consider work-connected factors such as the degree of risk involved to the individual’s health, safety, and morals, the individual’s physical fitness for the work, the individual’s ability to perform the work, and such other work connected factors as the commissioner may deem pertinent, including state and national emergencies. Good cause shall not be established for voluntarily leaving work because of its distance from an individual’s residence where the distance was known to the individual at the time he or she accepted the employment and where, in the judgment of the department, the distance is customarily traveled by workers in the individual’s job classification and labor market, nor because of any other significant work factor which was generally known and present at the time he or she accepted employment, unless the related circumstances have so changed as to amount to a substantial involuntary deterioration of the work factor or unless the commissioner determines that other related circumstances would work an unreasonable hardship on the individual were he or she required to continue in the employment.

(4) Subsections (1) and (3) of this section shall not apply to an individual whose marital status or domestic responsibilities cause him or her to leave employment. Such an individual shall not be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which he or she left work and thereafter for five calendar weeks and until he or she has requalified, either by obtaining bona fide work and earning wages equal to five times his or her weekly benefit amount or by reporting in person to the department during ten different calendar weeks and certifying on each occasion that he or she is ready, able, and willing to immediately accept any suitable work which may be offered, is actively seeking work pursuant to customary trade practices, and is utilizing such employment counseling and placement services as are available through the department. This subsection does not apply to individuals covered by subsection (2) (b) or (c) of this section. [1993 c 483 § 8; 1982 1st ex.s. c 18 § 6; 1981 c 35 § 4; 1980 c 74 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 33 § 4; 1970 ex.s. c 2 § 21; 1953 ex.s. c 8 § 8; 1951 c 215 § 12; 1949 c 214 § 12; 1947 c 215 § 15; 1945 c 35 § 73; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9998-211. Prior: 1943 c 127 § 3; 1941 c 253 § 3; 1939 c 214 § 3; 1937 c 162 § 5.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.
Severability—Conflict with federal requirements—1982 1st ex.s. c 18: See notes following RCW 50.12.200.
Severability—1980 c 74: See note following RCW 50.04.323.
Effective dates—Construction—1977 ex.s. c 33: See notes following RCW 50.04.030.
Effective date—1970 ex.s. c 2: See note following RCW 50.04.020.

50.20.060 Disqualification from benefits due to misconduct. An individual shall be disqualified from benefits beginning with the first day of the calendar week in which he or she has been discharged or suspended for misconduct connected with his or her work and thereafter for five calendar weeks and until he or she has obtained work and earned wages equal to five times his or her benefit amount. Alcoholism shall not constitute a defense to disqualification from benefits due to misconduct. [1993 c 483 § 9; 1982 1st ex.s. c 18 § 16; 1977 ex.s. c 33 § 5; 1970 ex.s. c 2 § 22; 1953 ex.s. c 8 § 9; 1951 c 215 § 13; 1949 c 214 § 13; 1947 c 215 § 16; 1945 c 35 § 74; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 9998-212. Prior: 1943 c 127 § 3; 1941 c 253 § 3; 1939 c 214 § 3; 1937 c 162 § 5.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.
Severability—Conflict with federal requirements—1982 1st ex.s. c 18: See notes following RCW 50.12.200.
Effective dates—Construction—1977 ex.s. c 33: See notes following RCW 50.04.030.
Effective date—1970 ex.s. c 2: See note following RCW 50.04.020.

50.20.065 Cancellation of hourly wage credits due to felony or gross misdemeanor. (1) An individual who has been discharged from his or her work because of a felony or gross misdemeanor of which he or she has been convicted, or has admitted committing to a competent authority, and that is connected with his or her work shall have all hourly wage credits based on that employment canceled.

(2) The employer shall notify the department of such an admission or conviction, not later than six months following the admission or conviction.

(3) The claimant shall disclose any conviction of the claimant of a work-connected felony or gross misdemeanor occurring in the previous two years to the department at the time of application for benefits.

(4) All benefits that are paid in error based on wage/hour credits that should have been removed from the claimant’s base year are recoverable, notwithstanding RCW
50.20.080 Disqualification for refusal to work. An individual is disqualified for benefits, if the commissioner finds that the individual has failed without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work when so directed by the employment office or the commissioner, or to accept suitable work when offered the individual, or to return to his or her customary self-employment (if any) when so directed by the commissioner. Such disqualification shall begin with the week of the refusal and thereafter for five calendar weeks and continue until the individual has obtained work and earned wages therefor of not less than five times his or her suspended weekly benefit amount. [1993 c 483 § 10; 1959 c 321 § 1; 1953 ex.s. c 8 § 11; 1951 c 215 § 14; 1949 c 214 § 15; 1945 c 35 § 76; Rem. Supp. 1949 c 9998-214. Prior: 1943 c 127 § 3; 1941 c 253 § 3; 1939 c 214 § 3; 1937 c 162 § 5.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Effective date—1959 c 321: “This act shall take effect on July 5, 1959.” [1959 c 321 § 4.]

50.20.098 Services performed by alien. (1) Benefits shall not be paid on the basis of services performed by an alien unless the alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence, was lawfully present for purposes of performing such services, or otherwise was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time such services were performed, including an alien who was lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1182(d)(5); PROVIDED, That any modifications to 26 U.S.C. Sec. 3304(a)(14) as provided by PL 94-566 which specify other conditions or other effective date than stated herein for the denial of benefits based on services performed by aliens and which modifications are required to be implemented under state law as a condition for full tax credit against the tax imposed by 26 U.S.C. Sec. 3301 shall be deemed applicable under this section.

(2) Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are not payable to them because of their alien status shall be uniformly required from all applicants for benefits.

(3) In the case of an individual whose application for benefits would otherwise be approved, no determination that benefits to the individual are not payable because of his or her alien status shall be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence. [1993 c 58 § 2; 1989 c 92 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 292 § 10.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 58: See notes following RCW 50.04.165.

Effective dates—1977 ex.s. c 292: See note following RCW 50.04.116.

50.20.120 Amount of benefits. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this title, benefits shall be payable to any eligible individual during the individual’s benefit year in a maximum amount equal to the lesser of thirty times the weekly benefit amount (determined hereinafter) or one-third of the individual’s base year wages under this title: PROVIDED, That as to any week beginning on and after March 31, 1981, which falls in an extended benefit period as defined in RCW 50.22.010(1), as now or hereafter amended, an individual’s eligibility for maximum benefits in excess of twenty-six times his or her weekly benefit amount will be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in RCW 50.22.020, as now or hereafter amended.

(2) An individual’s weekly benefit amount shall be an amount equal to one twenty-fifth of the average quarterly wages of the individual’s total wages during the two quarters of the individual’s base year in which such total wages were highest. The maximum and minimum amounts payable weekly shall be determined as of each June 30th to apply to benefit years beginning in the twelve-month period immediately following such June 30th. The maximum amount payable weekly shall be seventy percent of the “average weekly wage” for the calendar year preceding such June 30th. The minimum amount payable weekly shall be fifteen percent of the “average weekly wage” for the calendar year preceding such June 30th. If any weekly benefit, maximum benefit, or minimum benefit amount computed herein is not a multiple of one dollar, it shall be reduced to the next lower multiple of one dollar. [1993 c 483 § 12; 1984 c 205 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 23 § 11; 1981 c 35 § 5; 1980 c 74 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 33 § 7; 1970 ex.s. c 2 § 5; 1959 c 321 § 2; 1955 c 209 § 1; 1951 c 265 § 11; 1949 c 214 § 16; 1945 c 35 § 80; Rem. Supp. 1949 c 9998-218. Prior: 1943 c 127 § 1; 1941 c 253 § 1; 1939 c 214 § 1; 1937 c 162 § 3.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Conflict with federal requirements—1984 c 205: “If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements which are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state.” [1984 c 205 § 11.]

Severability—1984 c 205: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1984 c 205 § 12.]

Effective dates—1984 c 205: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [March 21, 1984], except as follows:

(1) Sections 6 and 13 of this act shall take effect on January 1, 1985;
(2) Section 7 of this act shall be effective for compensable weeks of unemployment beginning on or after January 6, 1985; and
(3) Section 9 of this act shall take effect on July 1, 1985.” [1984 c 205 § 14.] For codification of this act [1984 c 205], see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

Conflict with federal requirements—Effective dates—Construction—1983 1st ex.s. c 23: See notes following RCW 50.04.073.

Construction—Effective dates—Severability—1981 c 35: See notes following RCW 50.22.030.

Severability—Effective dates—1980 c 74: See notes following RCW 50.04.323.

Effective dates—Construction—1977 ex.s. c 33: See notes following RCW 50.04.030.

Effective date—1970 ex.s. c 2: See note following RCW 50.04.020.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 757]
50.20.190 Recovery of benefit payments. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) An individual who is paid any amount as benefits under this title to which he or she is not entitled shall, unless otherwise relieved pursuant to this section, be liable for repayment of the amount overpaid. The department shall issue an overpayment assessment setting forth the reasons for and the amount of the overpayment. The amount assessed, to the extent not collected, may be deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual: PROVIDED, That in the absence of fraud, misrepresentation, or willful nondisclosure, every determination of liability shall be mailed or personally served not later than two years after the close of the individual's benefit year in which the purported overpayment was made unless the merits of the claim are subjected to administrative or judicial review in which event the period for serving the determination of liability shall be extended to allow service of the determination of liability during the six-month period following the final decision affecting the claim.

(2) The commissioner may waive an overpayment if the commissioner finds that said overpayment was not the result of fraud, misrepresentation, willful nondisclosure, or fault attributable to the individual and that the recovery thereof would be against equity and good conscience: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the overpayment so waived shall be charged against the individual's applicable entitlement for the eligibility period containing the weeks to which the overpayment was attributed as though such benefits had been properly paid.

(3) Any assessment herein provided shall constitute a determination of liability from which an appeal may be had in the same manner and to the same extent as provided for appeals relating to determinations in respect to claims for benefits: PROVIDED, That an appeal from any determination covering overpayment only shall be deemed to be an appeal from the determination which was the basis for establishing the overpayment unless the merits involved in the issue set forth in such determination have already been heard and passed upon by the appeal tribunal. If no such appeal is taken to the appeal tribunal by the individual within thirty days of the delivery of the notice of determination of liability, or within thirty days of the mailing of the notice of determination, whichever is the earlier, said determination of liability shall be deemed conclusive and final. Whenever any such notice of determination of liability becomes conclusive and final, the commissioner, upon giving at least twenty days notice by certified mail return receipt requested to the individual's last known address of the intended action, may file with the superior court clerk of any county within the state a warrant in the amount of the notice of determination of liability plus a filing fee of five dollars. The clerk of the county where the warrant is filed shall immediately designate a superior court cause number for the warrant, and the clerk shall cause to be entered in the judgment docket under the superior court cause number assigned to the warrant, the name of the person(s) mentioned in the warrant, the amount of the notice of determination of liability, and the date when the warrant was filed. The amount of the warrant as docketed shall become a lien upon the title to, and any interest in, all real and personal property of the person(s) against whom the warrant is issued, the same as a judgment in a civil case duly docketed in the office of such clerk. A warrant so docketed shall be sufficient to support the issuance of writs of execution and writs of garnishment in favor of the state in the manner provided by law for a civil judgment. A copy of the warrant shall be mailed to the person(s) mentioned in the warrant by certified mail to the person's last known address within five days of its filing with the clerk.

(4) On request of any agency which administers an employment security law of another state, the United States, or a foreign government and which has found in accordance with the provisions of such law that a claimant is liable to repay benefits received under such law, the commissioner may collect the amount of such benefits from the claimant to be refunded to the agency. In any case in which under this section a claimant is liable to repay any amount to the agency of another state, the United States, or a foreign government, such amounts may be collected without interest by civil action in the name of the commissioner acting as agent for such agency if the other state, the United States, or the foreign government extends such collection rights to the employment security department of the state of Washington, and provided that the court costs be paid by the governmental agency benefiting from such collection.

(5) Any employer who is a party to a back pay award or settlement due to loss of wages shall, within thirty days of the award or settlement, report to the department the amount of the award or settlement, the name and social security number of the recipient of the award or settlement, and the period for which it is awarded. When an individual has been awarded or receives back pay, for benefit purposes the amount of the back pay shall constitute wages paid in the period for which it was awarded. For contribution purposes, the back pay award or settlement shall constitute wages paid in the period in which it was actually paid. The following requirements shall also apply:

(a) The employer shall reduce the amount of the back pay award or settlement by an amount determined by the department based upon the amount of unemployment benefits received by the recipient of the award or settlement during the period for which the back pay award or settlement was awarded;

(b) The employer shall pay to the unemployment compensation fund, in a manner specified by the commissioner, an amount equal to the amount of such reduction;

(c) The employer shall also pay to the department any taxes due for unemployment insurance purposes on the entire amount of the back pay award or settlement notwithstanding any reduction made pursuant to (a) of this subsection;

(d) If the employer fails to reduce the amount of the back pay award or settlement as required in (a) of this subsection, the department shall issue an overpayment assessment against the recipient of the award or settlement in the amount that the back pay award or settlement should have been reduced; and

(e) If the employer fails to pay to the department an amount equal to the reduction as required in (b) of this subsection, the department shall issue an assessment of liability against the employer which shall be collected.
pursuant to the procedures for collection of assessments provided herein and in RCW 50.24.110.

(6) When an individual fails to repay an overpayment assessment that is due and fails to arrange for satisfactory repayment terms, the commissioner shall impose an interest penalty of one percent per month of the outstanding balance. Interest shall accrue immediately on overpayments assessed pursuant to RCW 50.20.070 and shall be imposed when the assessment becomes final. For any other overpayment, interest shall accrue when the individual has missed two or more of their monthly payments either partially or in full. The interest penalty shall be used to fund detection and recovery of overpayment and collection activities. [1993 c 483 § 13; 1991 c 117 § 3; 1990 c 245 § 5; 1989 c 92 § 2; 1981 c 35 § 6; 1975 1st ex.s. c 228 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 158 § 7; 1953 ex.s. c 8 § 14; 1951 c 215 § 8; 1947 c 215 § 18; 1945 c 35 § 87; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 9998-225. Prior: 1943 c 127 § 12; 1941 c 253 § 13; 1939 c 214 § 14; 1937 c 162 § 16.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1991 c 117: See notes following RCW 50.04.030.

Conflict with federal requirements—1990 c 245: See note following RCW 50.04.030.


Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 228: See note following RCW 50.04.030.

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 158: See note following RCW 50.08.020.

Government or retirement pension plan payments as remuneration or wages—Recovery of excess over benefits allowable, limitations: RCW 50.04.323.

50.20.190 Assessed interest—Use. (Effective January 1, 1994.) All receipts from interest assessed against unemployment insurance claimants shall be deposited in the administrative contingency fund and shall be used for the purpose of RCW 50.20.190(6). [1993 c 483 § 14.] Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Chapter 50.22
EXTENDED BENEFITS

Sections
50.22.010 Definitions.
50.22.020 Application of title provisions and commissioner's regulations—Eligibility for extended benefits.
50.22.030 Extended benefit eligibility conditions—Interstate claim.
50.22.050 Total extended benefit amount—Reduction.
50.22.090 Additional benefit period for qualifying counties and forest products industry—Eligibility—Training program defined—Rules.

50.22.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Extended benefit period" means a period which:
(a) Begins with the third week after a week for which there is an "on" indicator; and
(b) Ends with the third week after the first week for which there is an "off" indicator: PROVIDED, That no extended benefit period shall last for a period of less than thirteen consecutive weeks, and further that no extended benefit period may begin by reason of an "on" indicator before the fourteenth week after the close of a prior extended benefit period which was in effect with respect to this state.

(2) There is an "on" indicator for this state for a week if the commissioner determines, in accordance with the regulations of the United States secretary of labor, that for the period consisting of such week and the immediately preceding twelve weeks:
(a) The rate of insured unemployment, not seasonally adjusted, equaled or exceeded one hundred twenty percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding thirteen-week period ending in each of the preceding two calendar years and equaled or exceeded five percent; or
(b) For benefits for weeks of unemployment beginning after March 6, 1993:
(i) The average rate of total unemployment, seasonally adjusted, as determined by the United States secretary of labor, for the period consisting of the most recent three months for which data for all states are published before the close of the week equals or exceeds six and one-half percent; and
(ii) The average rate of total unemployment in the state, seasonally adjusted, as determined by the United States secretary of labor, for the three-month period referred to in (b)(i) of this subsection, equals or exceeds one hundred ten percent of the average for either or both of the corresponding three-month periods ending in the two preceding calendar years.

(3) "High unemployment period" means any period of unemployment beginning after March 6, 1993, during which an extended benefit period would be in effect if:
(a) The average rate of total unemployment, seasonally adjusted, as determined by the United States secretary of labor, for the period consisting of the most recent three months for which data for all states are published before the close of the week equals or exceeds eight percent; and
(b) The average rate of total unemployment in the state, seasonally adjusted, as determined by the United States secretary of labor, for the three-month period referred to in (a) of this subsection, equals or exceeds one hundred ten percent of the average for either or both of the corresponding three-month periods ending in the two preceding calendar years.

(4) There is an "off" indicator for this state for a week only if, for the period consisting of such week and immediately preceding twelve weeks, none of the options specified in subsection (2) or (3) of this section result in an "on" indicator.

(5) "Regular benefits" means benefits payable to an individual under this title or under any state law (including benefits payable to federal civilian employees and to ex-servicemen pursuant to 5 U.S.C. chapter 85) other than extended benefits or additional benefits.

(6) "Extended benefits" means benefits payable for weeks of unemployment beginning in an extended benefit period to an individual under this title or under any state law (including benefits payable to federal civilian employees and to ex-servicemen pursuant to 5 U.S.C. chapter 85) other than regular or additional benefits.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 759]
(7) "Additional benefits" are benefits totally financed by the state and payable under this title to exhaustees by reason of conditions of high unemployment or by reason of other special factors.

(8) "Eligibility period" of an individual means the period consisting of the weeks in his or her benefit year which begin in an extended benefit period that is in effect in this state and, if his or her benefit year ends within such extended benefit period, any weeks thereafter which begin in such period.

(9) "Additional benefit eligibility period" of an individual means the period consisting of the weeks in his or her benefit year which begin in an additional benefit period that is in effect and, if his or her benefit year ends within such additional benefit period, any weeks thereafter which begin in such period.

(10) "Exhaustee" means an individual who, with respect to any week of unemployment in his or her eligibility period:

(a) Has received, prior to such week, all of the regular benefits that were payable to him or her under this title or any other state law (including dependents' allowances and regular benefits payable to federal civilian employees and ex-servicemen under 5 U.S.C. chapter 85) in his or her current benefit year that includes such week; or

(b) Has received, prior to such week, all of the regular benefits that were available to him or her under this title or any other state law (including dependents' allowances and regular benefits available to federal civilian employees and ex-servicemen under 5 U.S.C. chapter 85) in his or her current benefit year that includes such week, after the cancellation of some or all of his or her wage credits or the total or partial reduction of his or her rights to regular benefits: PROVIDED, That, for the purposes of (a) and (b), an individual shall be deemed to have received in his or her current benefit year all of the regular benefits that were payable to him or her, or available to him or her, as the case may be, even though:

(i) As a result of a pending appeal with respect to wages or employment, or both, that were not included in the original monetary determination with respect to his or her current benefit year, he or she may subsequently be determined to be entitled to more regular benefits; or

(ii) By reason of the seasonal provisions of another state law, he or she is not entitled to regular benefits with respect to such week of unemployment (although he or she may be entitled to regular benefits with respect to future weeks of unemployment in the next season, as the case may be, in his or her current benefit year), and he or she is otherwise an exhaustee within the meaning of this section with respect to his or her right to regular benefits under such state law seasonal provisions during the season or off season in which that week of unemployment occurs; or

(iii) Having established a benefit year, no regular benefits are payable to him or her during such year because his or her wage credits were canceled or his or her right to regular benefits was totally reduced as a result of the application of a disqualification; or

(c) His or her benefit year having ended prior to such week, he or she has insufficient wages or employment, or both, on the basis of which he or she could establish in any state a new benefit year that would include such week, or having established a new benefit year that includes such week, he or she is precluded from receiving regular benefits by reason of the provision in RCW 50.04.030 which meets the requirement of section 3304(a)(7) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, or the similar provision in any other state law; and

(d)(i) Has no right for such week to unemployment benefits or allowances, as the case may be, under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and such other federal laws as are specified in regulations issued by the United States secretary of labor; and

(ii) Has not received and is not seeking for such week unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law of Canada, unless the appropriate agency finally determines that he or she is not entitled to unemployment benefits under such law for such week.

(11) "State law" means the unemployment insurance law of any state, approved by the United States secretary of labor under section 3304 of the internal revenue code of 1954. [1993 c 483 § 15; 1985 ex.s. c 5 § 10; 1983 c 1 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 18 § 2; 1981 c 35 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 292 § 11; 1973 c 73 § 7; 1971 c 1 § 2.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1985 ex.s. c 5: See notes following RCW 50.02.010.

Severability—Conflict with federal requirements—1982 1st ex.s. c 18: See notes following RCW 50.12.200.

Severability—1981 c 35: See note following RCW 50.22.030.

Application—1977 ex.s. c 292: The provisions of section 11 of this 1977 amendatory act shall apply to the week ending May 21, 1977, and all weeks thereafter. [1977 ex.s. c 292 § 25.] This applies to the 1977 ex.s. c 292 § 11 amendment to RCW 50.22.010.

Effective dates—1977 ex.s. c 292: See note following RCW 50.04.116.

Effective dates—1973 c 73: See note following RCW 50.04.030.

Emergency—Effective date—1971 c 1: This 1971 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on the Sunday following the day on which the governor signs this enactment [January 17, 1971]." [1971 c 1 § 11.]

Repealer—Effect as to benefits—1971 c 1: "Section 23, chapter 2, Laws of 1970 ex. sess. and RCW 50.20.127 are each hereby repealed. No benefits shall be paid pursuant to RCW 50.20.127 for weeks commencing on or after the effective date of this 1971 amendatory act." [1971 c 1 § 10.]

50.22.020 Application of title provisions and commissioner's regulations—Eligibility for extended benefits. When the result would not be inconsistent with the other provisions of this chapter, the provisions of this title and commissioner's regulations enacted pursuant thereto, which apply to claims for, or the payment of, regular benefits, shall apply to claims for, and the payment of, extended benefits: PROVIDED, That

(1) Payment of extended compensation under this chapter shall not be made to any individual for any week of unemployment in his or her eligibility period—

(a) During which he or she fails to accept any offer of suitable work (as defined in subsection (3) of this section) or fails to apply for any suitable work to which he or she was referred by the employment security department; or

(b) During which he or she fails to actively engage in seeking work.
work to which subsections (4)(a) through (4)(d) of this section would not apply.

(7) No provisions of this title which terminates a disqualification for voluntarily leaving employment, being discharged for misconduct, or refusing suitable employment shall apply for purposes of determining eligibility for extended compensation unless such termination is based upon employment subsequent to the date of such disqualification.

(8) The provisions of subsections (1) through (7) of this section shall apply with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning after March 31, 1981: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That the provisions of subsections (1) through (7) of this section shall not apply to those weeks of unemployment beginning after March 6, 1993, and before January 1, 1995. [1993 c 483 § 16; 1993 c 58 § 3; 1981 c 35 § 8; 1971 c 1 § 3.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 58 § 3 and by 1993 c 483 § 16, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 58: See notes following RCW 50.04.165.

Construction—Effective dates—Severability—1981 c 35: See notes following RCW 50.22.030.

50.22.030 Extended benefit eligibility conditions—Interstate claim. (1) An individual shall be eligible to receive extended benefits with respect to any week of unemployment in his or her eligibility period only if the commissioner finds with respect to such week that:

(a) The individual is an "exhaustee" as defined in RCW 50.22.010;

(b) He or she has satisfied the requirements of this title for the receipt of regular benefits that are applicable to individuals claiming extended benefits, including not being subject to a disqualification for the receipt of benefits; and

(c) He or she has earned wages in the applicable base year of at least:

(i) Forty times his or her weekly benefit amount; or

(ii) One and one-half times his or her insured wages in the calendar quarter of the base period in which the insured wages are the highest, for weeks of unemployment on or after July 3, 1992.

(2) An individual filing an interstate claim in any state under the interstate benefit payment plan shall not be eligible to receive extended benefits for any week beyond the first two weeks claimed for which extended benefits are payable unless an extended benefit period embracing such week is also in effect in the agent state. [1993 c 483 § 17; 1982 1st ex.s. c 18 § 4; 1981 c 35 § 9; 1971 c 1 § 4.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 18: "Sections 2, 9(10), 10(11), 11(12), 16(17), and 17(18) of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [April 2, 1982]. Section 4 of this act shall take effect on September 26, 1982." [1982 1st ex.s. c 18 § 23] The bracketed section references in this section correct erroneous internal references which occurred during the engrossing process after a new section was added by amendment.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 761]
Severability—Conflict with federal requirements—1982 1st ex.s. c 18: See notes following RCW 50.12.200.

Construction—1981 c 35 §§ 3, 5, 8, and 9: "Sections 3, 5, and 8 of this 1981 amendatory act are being enacted to comply with the provisions of Pub. L. 96-499. Any ambiguities in that section should be construed in accordance with that federal law. Section 9 of this 1981 amendatory act is enacted pursuant to Pub. L. 96-364. Any ambiguities in this section should be construed in accordance with that federal law." [1981 c 35 § 15.] For codification of 1981 c 35, see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

Effective dates—1981 c 35 §§ 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, and 12: "Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and 12 of this amendatory act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect immediately [April 20, 1981]; section 9 of this amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect with weeks beginning on and after June 1, 1981." [1981 c 35 § 16.] For codification of 1981 c 35, see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

Severability—1981 c 35: "If any provision of this amendatory act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1981 c 35 § 17.]

50.22.050 Total extended benefit amount—Reduction. (1) The total extended benefit amount payable to any eligible individual with respect to his or her applicable benefit year shall be the least of the following amounts:
   (a) Fifty percent of the total amount of regular benefits which were payable to him or her under this title in his or her applicable benefit year;
   (b) Thirteen times his or her weekly benefit amount which was payable to him or her under this title for a week of total unemployment in the applicable benefit year; or
   (c) Thirty-nine times his or her weekly benefit amount which was payable to him or her under this title for a week of total unemployment in the applicable benefit year, reduced by the total amount of regular benefits which were paid (or deemed paid) to him or her under this title with respect to the benefit year.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if the benefit year of any eligible individual ends within an extended benefit period, the extended benefits which the individual would otherwise be entitled to receive with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning after the end of the benefit year and within the extended benefit period shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the product of the number of weeks for which the individual received any amount as a trade readjustment allowance within that benefit year, multiplied by the individual's weekly extended benefit amount.

(3) Effective for weeks beginning in a high unemployment period as defined in RCW 50.22.010(3) the total extended benefit amount payable to any eligible individual with respect to his or her applicable benefit year shall be the least of the following amounts:
   (a) Eighty percent of the total amount of regular benefits that were payable to him or her under this title in his or her applicable benefit year;
   (b) Twenty times his or her weekly benefit amount that was payable to him or her under this title for a week of total unemployment in the applicable benefit year; or
   (c) Forty-six times his or her weekly benefit amount that was payable to him or her under this title for a week of total unemployment in the applicable benefit year, reduced by the total amount of regular benefits which were paid, or deemed paid, to him or her under this title with respect to the benefit year. [1993 c 483 § 18; 1982 1st ex.s. c 18 § 5; 1971 c 1 § 6.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Severability—Conflict with federal requirements—1982 1st ex.s. c 18: See notes following RCW 50.12.200.

50.22.090 Additional benefit period for qualifying counties and forest products industry—Eligibility—Training program defined—Rules. (1) An additional benefit period is established for counties identified under subsection (2) of this section beginning on the first Sunday after July 1, 1991, and for the forest products industry beginning with the third week after the first Sunday after July 1, 1991. Benefits shall be paid as provided in subsection (3) of this section to exhaustees eligible under subsection (4) of this section.

(2) The additional benefit period applies to counties having a population of less than five hundred thousand beginning with the third week after a week in which the commissioner determines that a county meets two of the following three criteria, as determined by the department, for the most recent year in which such data is available: (a) A lumber and wood products employment location quotient at or above the state average; (b) projected or actual direct lumber and wood products job losses of one hundred positions or more, except counties having a population greater than two hundred thousand but less than five hundred thousand must have direct lumber and wood products job losses of one hundred positions or more; or (c) an annual unemployment rate twenty percent or more above the state average. The additional benefit period for a county may end no sooner than fifty-two weeks after the additional benefit period begins.

(3) Additional benefits shall be paid as follows:
   (a) No new claims for additional benefits shall be accepted for weeks beginning after July 1, 1995, but for claims established on or before July 1, 1995, weeks of unemployment occurring after July 1, 1995, shall be compensated as provided in this section.
   (b) The total additional benefit amount shall be one hundred four times the individual's weekly benefit amount, reduced by the total amount of regular benefits and extended benefits paid, or deemed paid, with respect to the benefit year. Additional benefits shall not be payable for weeks more than two years beyond the end of the benefit year of the regular claim for an individual whose benefit year ends on or after July 27, 1991, and shall not be payable for weeks ending on or after two years after March 26, 1992, for individuals who become eligible as a result of chapter 47, Laws of 1992.
   (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of (b) of this subsection, individuals will be entitled to up to five additional weeks of benefits following the completion or termination of training.
   (d) The weekly benefit amount shall be calculated as specified in RCW 50.22.040.
   (e) Benefits paid under this section shall be paid under the same terms and conditions as regular benefits and shall not be charged to the experience rating account of individual
employers. The additional benefit period shall be suspended with the start of an extended benefit period, or any totally federally funded benefit program, with eligibility criteria and benefits comparable to the program established by this section, and shall resume the first week following the end of the federal program.

(f) The amendments in chapter 316, Laws of 1993 affecting subsection (3) (b) and (c) of this section shall apply in the case of all individuals determined to be monetarily eligible under this section without regard to the date eligibility was determined.

(4) An additional benefit eligibility period is established for any exhaustee who:

(a)(i) At the time of last separation from employment, resided in or was employed in a county identified under subsection (2) of this section; or

(ii) During his or her base year, earned wages in at least six hundred eighty hours in the forest products industry, which shall be determined by the department but shall include the industries assigned the major group standard industrial classification codes "24" and "26" and the industries involved in the harvesting and management of logs, transportation of logs and wood products, processing of wood products, and the manufacturing and distribution of wood processing and logging equipment. The commissioner may adopt rules further interpreting the industries covered under this subsection. For the purposes of this subsection, "standard industrial classification code" means the code identified in RCW 50.29.025(6)(c); and

(b)(i) Has received notice of termination or layoff; and

(ii) Is unlikely to return to employment in his or her principal occupation or previous industry because of a diminishing demand within his or her labor market for his or her skills in the occupation or industry; and

(c)(i)(A) Is notified by the department of the requirements of this section and develops an individual training program that is submitted to the commissioner for approval not later than sixty days after the individual is notified of the requirements of this section, and enters the approved training program not later than ninety days after the date of the individual's termination or layoff, or ninety days after July 1, 1991, whichever is later, unless the department determines that the training is not available during the ninety-day period, in which case the individual shall enter training as soon as it is available; or

(B) Is unemployed as the result of a plant closure that occurs after November 1, 1992, in a county identified under subsection (2) of this section, did not comply with the requirements of (c)(i)(A) of this subsection due to good cause as demonstrated to the department, such as ambiguity over possible sale of the plant, develops a training program that is submitted to the commissioner for approval not later than sixty days from a date determined by the department to accommodate the good cause, and enters the approved training program not later than ninety days after the revised date established by the department, unless the department determines that the training is not available during the ninety-day period, in which case the individual shall enter training as soon as it is available; or

(ii) Is enrolled in training approved under this section on a full-time basis and maintains satisfactory progress in the training; and

(d) Does not receive a training allowance or stipend under the provisions of any federal or state law.

(5) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Training program" means:

(i) A remedial education program determined to be necessary after counseling at the educational institution in which the individual enrolls pursuant to his or her approved training program; or

(ii) A vocational training program at an educational institution that:

(A) Is training for a labor demand occupation;

(B) Is likely to facilitate a substantial enhancement of the individual's marketable skills and earning power; and

(C) Does not include on-the-job training or other training under which the individual is paid by an employer for work performed by the individual during the time that the individual receives additional benefits under subsection (1) of this section.

(b) "Educational institution" means an institution of higher education as defined in RCW 28B.10.016 or an educational institution as defined in RCW 28C.04.410(3).

(c) "Training allowance or stipend" means discretionary use, cash-in-hand payments available to the individual to be used as the individual sees fit, but does not mean direct or indirect compensation for training costs, such as tuition or books and supplies.

(6) The commissioner shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this section.

(7) For the purpose of this section, an individual who has a benefit year beginning after January 1, 1989, and ending before July 27, 1991, shall be treated as if his or her benefit year ended on July 27, 1991. [1993 c 316 § 10; 1992 c 47 § 2; 1991 c 315 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 c 316 § 10: "Section 10 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 12, 1993]." [1993 c 316 § 11.]

Finding—1992 c 47: "The legislature finds that the timber retraining benefits program as enacted in RCW 50.22.090 did not provide benefits to workers who were unemployed more than one year prior to its effective date. In order to provide benefits to these individuals, this act extends the benefits of the timber retraining benefits program to any eligible worker who filed an unemployment claim beginning on or after January 1, 1989." [1992 c 47 § 1.]

Severability—1992 c 47: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1992 c 47 § 3.]

Conflict with federal requirements—1992 c 47: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state." [1992 c 47 § 4.]


Severability—Conflict with federal requirements—Effective date—1991 c 315: See RCW 50.70.900 through 50.70.902.
Contribution rate (as amended by 1993 c 483; 1987 c 171; 1985 ex.s. c 5 § 8.)

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1987 c 171: See notes following RCW 50.62.010.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1985 ex.s. c 5: See notes following RCW 50.62.010.

Employment and training trust fund—Contributions. Employment and training trust fund contributions to the employment and training trust fund shall accrue and become payable by each employer consistent with the tax schedule in RCW 50.29.025 as now existing or hereafter amended, except employers as described in RCW 50.44.010 and 50.44.030 who have properly elected to make payments in lieu of contributions, taxable local government employers as described in RCW 50.44.035, those employers who are required to make payments in lieu of contributions, and those qualified employers assigned rate class 20 under RCW 50.29.025 at the rate of twelve one-hundredths of one percent for rate years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997. The amount of wages subject to tax shall be determined under RCW 50.24.010. [1993 c 226 § 3.]

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 50.12.261.

Findings—1993 c 226: "The legislature finds that:
1. The economy of the state depends on a well-trained work force and a strong employment system. A well-trained work force generates the productivity employers need in order to compete in the global economy and to pay workers good wages. A strong employment and unemployment system ameliorates the negative impacts of unemployment and matches the needs of employers with individuals seeking employment.
2. The legislature further finds that too many Washington workers are unemployed, many of whom need new or enhanced work force skills in order to meet current demand in the labor market. With the increasing pace of economic change, employees must become life-long learners who periodically obtain additional education and training. The state should provide unemployed workers a variety of effective services, including timely payment of unemployment benefits, job and career counseling, job referral services, and training.
3. At the same time, too many employers report problems finding workers with the right skills. The state should provide employers with an effective training system and an efficient method for locating well-qualified workers. Therefore, the legislature finds it necessary and in the public interest to create an employment and training trust fund in order to provide state funding for employment and training services." [1993 c 226 § 1.]

Purpose—Intent—1993 c 226: "It is the purpose of this act to reduce the amount paid by employers in the state to the unemployment compensation fund by twelve one-hundredths of one percent of taxable wages. It is also the purpose of this act to establish a separate fund for training and employment services for dislocated workers. This fund shall consist of contributions of twelve one-hundredths of one percent of taxable wages.

It is the intent of the legislature that this act not result in any net increase in employer tax rates.

It is the further intent of the legislature that the employment security department and the state board for community and technical colleges shall work cooperatively to ensure expeditious training and placement of dislocated workers." [1993 c 226 § 2.]

Conflict with federal requirements—1993 c 226: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state." [1993 c 226 § 21.]

Severability—1993 c 226: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 226 § 22.]

Application—1993 c 226: "This act applies to tax rate years beginning with tax rate year 1994." [1993 c 226 § 23.]

Chapter 50.29

EMPLOYER EXPERIENCE RATING

Sections
50.29.020 Experience rating accounts—Scope of benefit not charged.
50.29.025 Contribution rate (as amended by 1993 c 226). (Effective until January 1, 1998.)
50.29.025 Contribution rate (as amended by 1993 c 483). (Effective until January 1, 1998.)
50.29.025 Contribution rate. (Effective January 1, 1998.)
50.29.085 Combined contribution rate.
Experience rating accounts—Enumeration of benefits not charged. (1) An experience rating account shall be established and maintained for each employer, except employers as described in RCW 50.44.010 and 50.44.030 who have properly elected to make payments in lieu of contributions, taxable local government employers as described in RCW 50.44.035, and those employers who are required to make payments in lieu of contributions, based on existing records of the employment security department. Benefits paid to any eligible individuals shall be charged to the experience rating accounts of each of such individual's employers during the individual's base year in the same ratio that the wages paid by each employer to the individual during the base year bear to the wages paid by all employers to that individual during that base year, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) The legislature finds that certain benefit payments, in whole or in part, should not be charged to the experience rating accounts of employers except those employers described in RCW 50.44.010 and 50.44.030 who have properly elected to make payments in lieu of contributions, taxable local government employers described in RCW 50.44.035, and those employers who are required to make payments in lieu of contributions, as follows:

(a) Benefits paid to any individuals later determined to be ineligible shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.

(b) Benefits paid to an individual under the provisions of RCW 50.12.050 shall not be charged to the account of any contribution paying employer if the wage credits earned in this state by the individual during his or her base year are less than the minimum amount necessary to qualify the individual for unemployment benefits.

(c) Benefits paid to an individual filing under the provisions of chapter 50.06 RCW shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.

(d) Benefits paid which represent the state's share of benefits payable under chapter 50.22 RCW shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.

(e) In the case of individuals who requalify for benefits under RCW 50.20.050 or 50.20.060, benefits based on wage credits earned prior to the disqualifying separation shall not be charged to the experience rating account of the contribution paying employer from whom that separation took place.

(f) In the case of individuals identified under RCW 50.20.015, benefits paid with respect to a calendar quarter, which exceed the total amount of wages earned in the state of Washington in the higher of two corresponding calendar quarters included within the individual's determination period, as defined in RCW 50.20.015, shall not be charged to the experience rating account of any contribution paying employer.

(g) Benefits paid to an individual who does not successfully complete an approved on-the-job training program under RCW 50.12.240 may not be charged to the experience rating account of the contribution-paying employer who provided the approved on-the-job training.

(3)(a) Beginning July 1, 1985, a contribution-paying base year employer, not otherwise eligible for relief of charges for benefits under this section, may receive such relief if the benefit charges result from payment to an individual who:

(i) Last left the employ of such employer voluntarily for reasons not attributable to the employer;

(ii) Was discharged for misconduct connected with his or her work not a result of inability to meet the minimum job requirements;

(iii) Is unemployed as a result of closure or severe curtailment of operation at the employer's plant, building, work site, or other facility. This closure must be for reasons directly attributable to a catastrophic occurrence such as fire, flood, or other natural disaster; or

(iv) Continues to be employed on a regularly scheduled permanent part-time basis by a base year employer and who at some time during the base year was concurrently employed and subsequently separated from at least one other base year employer. Benefit charge relief ceases when the employment relationship between the employer requesting relief and the claimant is terminated. This subsection does not apply to shared work employers under chapter 50.60 RCW.

(b) The employer requesting relief of charges under this subsection must request relief in writing within thirty days following mailing to the last known address of the notification of the valid initial determination of such claim, stating the date and reason for the separation or the circumstances of continued employment. The commissioner, upon investigation of the request, shall determine whether relief should be granted. [1993 c 483 § 19; 1991 c 129 § 1; 1988 c 27 § 1. Prior: 1987 c 213 § 3; 1987 c 2 § 2; prior: 1985 c 299 § 1; 1985 c 270 § 2; 1985 c 42 § 1; 1984 c 205 § 7; 1975 1st ex.s. c 228 § 6; 1970 ex.s. c 2 § 11.]

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Conflict with federal requirements—1988 c 27: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements which are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state." [1988 c 27 § 2.]

Construction—1987 c 213: See note following RCW 50.29.010.

Applicability—Effective date—Severability—1987 c 2: See notes following RCW 50.20.090.

Conflict with federal requirements—1985 c 42: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements which are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state." [1985 c 42 § 2.]

Severability—1985 c 42: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1985 c 42 § 3.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1984 c 205: See notes following RCW 50.20.120.

Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 228: See note following RCW 50.04.355.

Effective date—1970 ex.s. c 2: See note following RCW 50.04.020.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 765]
(2) The interval of the fund balance ratio, expressed as a percentage, shall determine which tax schedule in subsection (5) of this section shall be in effect for assigning tax rates for the rate year. The intervals for determining the effective tax schedule shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interval of the Fund Balance Ratio</th>
<th>Effective Tax Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.40 and above</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.90 to 3.39</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.40 to 2.89</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.90 to 2.39</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.40 to 1.89</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1.40</td>
<td>F</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(6) The contribution rate for each employer not qualified to be in the array shall be as follows:

(a) Employers who do not meet the definition of "qualified employer" by reason of failure to pay contributions when due shall be assigned the contribution rate of five and four-tenths percent, except employers who have an approved agency-deferred payment contract by September 30 of the previous rate year. If any employer with an approved agency-deferred payment contract fails to make any of the succeeding deferred payments or fails to submit any succeeding tax report and payment in a timely manner, the employer's tax rate shall immediately revert to five and four-tenths percent for the current rate year.

(b) The contribution rate for employers exempt as of December 31, 1989, who are newly covered under the section 78, chapter 380, Laws of 1989 amendment to RCW 50.04.150 and not yet qualified to be in the array shall be 2.5 percent for employers whose standard industrial code is "013", "016", "017", "018", "019", "021", or "081", and

(c) For all other employers not qualified to be in the array, the contribution rate shall be a rate equal to the average industry rate as determined by the commissioner; however, the rate may not be less than one percent. Assignment of employers by the commissioner to industrial classification, for purposes of this subsection, shall be in accordance with established classification practices found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" issued by the federal office of management and budget to the third digit provided in the Standard Industrial Classification code. [1993 c 226 § 13; 1990 c 245 § 7; 1989 c 380 § 79; 1987 c 171 § 3; 1985 c 5 § 7; 1984 c 205 § 13].

Elevation of employer contribution rates—Report by commissioner—1993 c 226: "Prior to any increase in the employer tax schedule as provided in section 13, chapter 226, Laws of 1993, the commissioner shall provide a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature specifying to what extent the work force training expenditures in chapter 226, Laws of 1993 elevated employer contribution rates for the effective tax schedule."

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

50.29.025 Contribution rate (as amended by 1993 c 483). (Effective until January 1, 1998.) The contribution rate for each employer shall be determined under this section.

(1) A fund balance ratio shall be determined by dividing the balance in the unemployment compensation fund as of the June 30th immediately preceding the rate year by the total remuneration paid by all employers subject to contributions during the second calendar year preceding the rate year and reported to the department by the following March 31st. The division shall be carried to the fourth decimal place with the remaining fraction, if any, disregarded. The fund balance ratio shall be expressed as a percentage.

(2) The interval of the fund balance ratio, expressed as a percentage, shall determine which tax schedule in subsection (5) of this section shall be in effect for assigning tax rates for the rate year. The intervals for determining the effective tax schedule shall be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Schedule</th>
<th>Percent of Payrolls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>20.00 25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>15.00 20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>10.00 15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>5.00 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>0.00 5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[(1993 RCW Supp—page 766)]
Interval of the Tax Schedule
Fund Balance Ratio

Expressed as a Percentage

Effective Tax Schedule

3.90 and above
3.40 (fund-above) to 3.89
2.90 to 3.39
2.40 to 2.89
1.90 to 2.39
1.40 to 1.89
Less than 1.40

AAA
A
B
C
D
E
F

(3) An array shall be prepared, listing all qualified employers in ascending order of their benefit ratios. The array shall show for each qualified employer: (a) identification number; (b) benefit ratio; (c) taxable payrolls for the four calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date and reported to the department by the cut-off date; (d) a cumulative total of taxable payrolls consisting of the employer's taxable payroll plus the taxable payrolls of all other employers preceding him or her in the array; and (e) the percentage equivalent of the cumulative total of taxable payrolls.

(4) Each employer in the array shall be assigned to one of twenty rate classes according to the percentage intervals of cumulative taxable payrolls set forth in subsection (5) of this section: PROVIDED, That if an employer's taxable payroll falls within two or more rate classes, the employer and any other employer with the same benefit ratio shall be assigned to the lowest rate class which includes any portion of the employer's taxable payroll.

(5) The contribution rate for each employer in the array shall be the rate specified in the following table for the rate class to which he or she has been assigned, as determined under subsection (4) of this section, within the tax schedule which is to be in effect during the rate year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Cumulative Taxable Payrolls</th>
<th>Schedule of Contribution Rates for Effective Tax Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate Class</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00 to 5.00</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.01 to 10.00</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.01 to 15.00</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.01 to 20.00</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.01 to 25.00</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.01 to 30.00</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.01 to 35.00</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.01 to 40.00</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.01 to 45.00</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.01 to 50.00</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.01 to 55.00</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.01 to 60.00</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.01 to 65.00</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.01 to 70.00</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.01 to 75.00</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.01 to 80.00</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.01 to 85.00</td>
<td>3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.01 to 90.00</td>
<td>3.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.01 to 95.00</td>
<td>3.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.01 to 100.00</td>
<td>3.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) The contribution rate for each employer not qualified to be in the array shall be as follows:

(a) Employers who do not meet the definition of "qualified employer" by reason of failure to pay contributions when due shall be assigned the contribution rate of five and ((four tenths)) six-tenths percent, except employers who have an approved agency-deferred payment contract by September 30 of the previous rate year. If any employer with an approved agency-deferred payment contract fails to maintain any of the succeeding deferred payments or fail to submit any succeeding tax report and payment in a timely manner, the employer's tax rate shall immediately revert to five and ((four tenths)) six-tenths percent for the current rate year;

(b) The contribution rate for employers exempt as of December 31, 1989, who are newly covered under the section 78, chapter 380, Laws of 1989 amendment to RCW 50.04.150 and not yet qualified to be in the array shall be 2.5 percent for employers whose standard industrial code is "013", "016", "017", "018", "019", "021", or "081"; and

(c) For all other employers not qualified to be in the array, the contribution rate shall be a rate equal to the average industry rate as determined by the commissioner; however, the rate may not be less than one percent. Assignment of employers by the commissioner to industrial classification, for purposes of this subsection, shall be in accordance with established classification practices found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" issued by the federal office of management and budget to the third digit provided in the Standard Industrial Classification code.

Reviser's note: RCW 50.29.025 was amended twice during the 1993 legislative session, each of which was reference to the other. For rate of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.

Effective dates, applicability—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1993 c 483: See notes following RCW 50.04.293.

Conflict with federal requirements—Effective dates—1990 c 245: See notes following RCW 50.04.030.

Effective date—1989 c 380 §§ 78 through 81: See note following RCW 50.04.150.

Severability—1989 c 380: See RCW 15.58.942.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1987 c 171: See notes following RCW 50.62.010.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—1985 c 5: See notes following RCW 50.62.010.

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1984 c 205: See notes following RCW 50.20.120.

50.29.025 Contribution rate. (Effective January 1, 1998.) The contribution rate for each employer shall be determined under this section.

(1) A fund balance ratio shall be determined by dividing the balance in the unemployment compensation fund as of the June 30th immediately preceding the rate year by the total remuneration paid by all employers subject to contributions during the second calendar year preceding the rate year and reported to the department by the following March 31st. The division shall be carried to the fourth decimal place with the remaining fraction, if any, disregarded.

(3) An array shall be prepared, listing all qualified employers in ascending order of their benefit ratios. The array shall show for each qualified employer: (a) identification number; (b) benefit ratio; (c) taxable payrolls for the four calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date and reported to the department by the cut-off date; (d) a cumulative total of taxable payrolls consisting of the employer's taxable payroll plus the taxable payrolls of all other employers preceding him or her in the array; and (e) the percentage equivalent of the cumulative total of taxable payrolls.

(4) Each employer in the array shall be assigned to one of twenty rate classes according to the percentage intervals of cumulative taxable payrolls set forth in subsection (5) of this section: PROVIDED, That if an employer's taxable payroll falls within two or more rate classes, the employer and any other employer with the same benefit ratio shall be assigned to the lowest rate class which includes any portion of the employer's taxable payroll.

(5) The contribution rate for each employer in the array shall be the rate specified in the following table for the rate class to which he or she has been assigned, as determined under subsection (4) of this section, within the tax schedule which is to be in effect during the rate year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interval of the Fund Balance Ratio</th>
<th>Effective as a Percentage</th>
<th>Tax Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.90 and above</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.40 (fund-above) to 3.89</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.90 to 3.39</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.40 to 2.89</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.90 to 2.39</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.40 to 1.89</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title 50 RCW: Unemployment Compensation

50.29.020

Combined contribution rate. For the purpose of simplification of employer reports, the "combined contribution rate" shall be used in the calculation of employer taxes. The combined contribution rate shall include the regular contribution rate as determined under RCW 50.29.025, employment and training trust fund contributions as determined under RCW 50.24.018, and special contributions required under RCW 50.24.014. A mention of the "combined contribution rate" may not be made on a tax form or publication unless the form or publication specifically identifies the specific contributions. The combined contribution rate may not be quoted on a form unless the specific component rates are also quoted. The sole purpose of the combined contribution rate is to allow an employer to perform a single calculation on a tax return rather than four separate calculations. [1993 c 226 § 15.]

Sunset Act application: See note following RCW 50.12.261.

Findings—Purpose, intent—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Application—1993 c 226: See notes following RCW 50.24.018.

Chapter 50.38

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE—FORECAST

Sections
50.38.010 Intent.
50.38.015 Definitions.
50.38.030 State occupational forecast—Consultation with other agencies.
50.38.040 Annual report.
50.38.050 Department—Duties.
50.38.060 Department—Powers.
50.38.065 Moneys received for unfunded labor market information costs—Disposition.
50.38.901 Conflict with federal requirements—1993 c 62.
50.38.902 Effective date—1993 c 62.

50.38.010 Intent. It is the intent of this chapter to establish the duties and authority of the employment security department relating to labor market information and economic analysis. State and federal law mandate the use of labor market information in the planning, coordinating, management, implementation, and evaluation of certain programs. Often this labor market information is also needed in studies for the legislature and state programs, like those dealing with growth management, community diversification, export assistance, prison industries, energy, agriculture, social services, and environment. Employment, training, education, job creation, and other programs are often mandated without adequate federal or state funding for the needed labor market information. Clarification of the department's duties and authority will assist users of state and local labor market information products and services to have realistic expectations and provide the department authority to recover actual costs for labor market information products and services.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 768]
developed in response to individual requests. [1993 c 62 § 1; 1982 c 43 § 1.]

50.38.015 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Labor market information" means the body of information generated from measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic factors and variables influencing the employment process in the state and specific labor market areas. These socioeconomic factors and variables affect labor demand and supply relationships and include:

(a) Labor force information, which includes but is not limited to employment, unemployment, labor force participation, labor turnover and mobility, average hours and earnings, and changes and characteristics of the population and labor force within specific labor market areas and the state;

(b) Occupational information, which includes but is not limited to occupational supply and demand estimates and projections, characteristics of occupations, wage levels, job duties, training and education requirements, conditions of employment, unionization, retirement practices, and training opportunities;

(c) Economic information, which includes but is not limited to number of business starts and stops by industry and labor market area, information on employment growth and decline by industry and labor market area, employer establishment data, and number of labor-management disputes by industry and labor market area; and

(d) Program information, which includes but is not limited to program participant or student information gathered in cooperation with other state and local agencies along with related labor market information to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of state and local employment, training, education, and job creation efforts in support of planning, management, implementation, and evaluation.

(2) "Labor market area" means an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence. Such areas shall be identified in accordance with criteria used by the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor in defining such areas or similar criteria established by the governor. The area generally takes the name of its community. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors. Washington state is divided into labor market areas, which usually include a county or a group of contiguous counties.

(3) "Labor market analysis" means the measurement and evaluation of economic forces as they relate to the employment process in the local labor market area. Variables affecting labor market relationships include, but are not limited to, such factors as labor force changes and characteristics, population changes and characteristics, industrial structure and development, technological developments, shifts in consumer demand, volume and extent of unionization and trade disputes, recruitment practices, wage levels, conditions of employment, and training opportunities.

(4) "Public records" has the same meaning as set forth in RCW 42.17.020.

(5) "Department" means the employment security department. [1993 c 62 § 2.]

50.38.030 State occupational forecast—Consultation with other agencies. The employment security department shall consult with the following agencies prior to the issuance of the state occupational forecast:

(1) Office of financial management;
(2) Department of trade and economic development;
(3) Department of labor and industries;
(4) State board for community and technical colleges;
(5) Superintendent of public instruction;
(6) Department of social and health services;
(7) Department of community development;
(8) Work force training and education coordinating board; and
(9) Other state and local agencies as deemed appropriate by the commissioner of the employment security department.

These agencies shall cooperate with the employment security department, submitting information relevant to the generation of occupational forecasts. [1993 c 62 § 3; 1985 c 466 § 66; 1985 c 6 § 18; 1982 c 43 § 3.]

Effective date—Severability—1985 c 466: See notes following RCW 43.31.005.

50.38.040 Annual report. The department shall submit an annual report to the legislature and the governor that includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Identification and analysis of industries in the United States, Washington state, and local labor markets with high levels of seasonal, cyclical, and structural unemployment;
(2) The industries and local labor markets with plant closures and mass lay-offs and the number of affected workers;
(3) An analysis of the major causes of plant closures and mass lay-offs;
(4) The number of dislocated workers and persons who have exhausted their unemployment benefits, classified by industry, occupation, and local labor markets;
(5) The experience of the unemployed in their efforts to become reemployed. This should include research conducted on the continuous wage and benefit history;
(6) Five-year industry and occupational employment projections; and
(7) Annual and hourly average wage rates by industry and occupation. [1993 c 62 § 4.]

50.38.050 Department—Duties. The department shall have the following duties:

(1) Oversight and management of a state-wide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system, including development of a five-year employment forecast for state and labor market areas;
(2) Produce local labor market information packages for the state's counties, including special studies and job impact analyses in support of state and local employment, training, education, and job creation programs, especially activities that prevent job loss, reduce unemployment, and create jobs;
(3) Coordinate with the office of financial management and the office of the forecast council to improve employment estimates by enhancing data on corporate officers, improving
business establishment listings, expanding sample for employment estimates, and developing business entry/exit analysis relevant to the generation of occupational and economic forecasts; and

(4) In cooperation with the office of financial management, produce long-term industry and occupational employment forecasts. These forecasts shall be consistent with the official economic and revenue forecast council biennial economic and revenue forecasts. [1993 c 62 § 5.]

50.38.060 Department—Powers. To implement this chapter, the department has authority to:

(1) Establish mechanisms to recover actual costs incurred in producing and providing otherwise nonfunded labor market information.
   
(a) If the commissioner, in his or her discretion, determines that providing labor market information is in the public interest, the requested information may be provided at reduced costs.
   
(b) The department shall provide access to labor market information products that constitute public records available for public inspection and copying under chapter 42.17 RCW, at fees not exceeding those allowed under RCW 42.17.300 and consistent with the department's fee schedule;
   
(2) Receive federal set aside funds from several federal programs that are authorized to fund state and local labor market information and are required to use such information in support of their programs;
   
(3) Enter into agreements with other public agencies for statistical analysis, research, or evaluation studies of local, state, and federally funded employment, training, education, and job creation programs to increase the efficiency or quality of service provided to the public consistent with chapter 50.13 RCW;
   
(4) Coordinate with other state agencies to study ways to standardize federal and state multi-agency administrative records, such as unemployment insurance information and other information to produce employment, training, education, and economic analysis needed to improve labor market information products and services; and
   
(5) Produce agricultural labor market information and economic analysis needed to facilitate the efficient and effective matching of the local supply and demand of agricultural labor critical to an effective agricultural labor exchange in Washington state. Information collected for an agricultural labor market information effort will be coordinated with other federal, state, and local statistical agencies to minimize reporting burden through cooperative data collection efforts for statistical analysis, research, or studies. [1993 c 62 § 6.]

50.38.065 Moneys received for nonfunded labor market information costs—Disposition. Moneys received under RCW 50.38.060(1) to cover the actual costs of nonfunded labor market information shall be deposited in the employment compensation administration fund and expenditures shall be authorized only by appropriation. [1993 c 62 § 7.]

50.38.901 Conflict with federal requirements—1993 c 62. If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state or the eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements which are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state or the granting of federal unemployment tax credits to employers in this state. [1993 c 62 § 10.]

50.38.902 Effective date—1993 c 62. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993. [1993 c 62 § 13.]

Chapter 50.65

WASHINGTON SERVICE CORPS

Sections

50.65.030 Washington service corps established—Commissioner's duties.
50.65.040 Washington service corps—Criteria for enrollment.
50.65.060 Washington service corps—Placement under work agreements.
50.65.065 Work agreements—Requirements.
50.65.080 Commissioner to seek assistance for Washington service corps.
50.65.150 Washington service corps scholarship account—Created—Use.
50.65.200 Washington serves—Findings—Declaration.
50.65.210 Washington serves—Definitions.
50.65.220 Washington serves—Program—Created—Procedure—Intent.
50.65.230 Washington serves—Applicants—Eligibility.
50.65.250 Washington serves—Volunteers—Selection—Placement.
50.65.260 Washington serves—Volunteers—Support.
50.65.270 Washington serves—Volunteers—Medical benefits—Benefit limits.
50.65.280 Washington serves—Displacement of current workers prohibited.
50.65.290 Washington serves—Volunteers—Unemployment compensation coverage limited.
50.65.300 Washington serves—Volunteers—Assistance to defer student loan payments.
50.65.310 Washington serves—Volunteers—Subsequent development of skills and experience—Recognition.
50.65.331 Washington serves—Commissioner's report.
50.65.900 Repealed.
50.65.906 Conflict with federal requirements—1993 1st sp.s. c 7.
50.65.907 Short title—1993 1st sp.s. c 7.
50.65.908 Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 7.

50.65.030 Washington service corps established—Commissioner's duties. The Washington service corps is established within the employment security department. The commissioner shall:

(1) Appoint a director and other personnel as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter;
(2) Coordinate youth employment and training efforts under the department’s jurisdiction and cooperate with other agencies or departments providing youth services to ensure that funds appropriated for the purposes of this chapter will not be expended to duplicate existing services, but will increase the services of youth to the state;

(3) The employment security department is authorized to place subgrants with other federal, state, and local governmental agencies and private agencies to provide youth employment projects and to increase the numbers of youth employed;

(4) Determine appropriate financial support levels by private business, community groups, foundations, public agencies, and individuals which will provide matching funds for enrollees in service projects under work agreements. The matching funds requirement may be waived for public agencies or reduced for private agencies;

(5) Recruit enrollees who are residents of the state unemployed at the time of application and are at least eighteen years of age but have not reached their twenty-sixth birthday;

(6) Recruit supervising agencies to host the enrollees in full-time service activities which shall not exceed eleven months’ duration;

(7) Assist supervising agencies in the development of scholarships and matching funds from private and public agencies, individuals, and foundations in order to support a portion of the enrollee’s stipend and benefits;

(8) Develop general employment guidelines for placement of enrollees in supervising agencies to establish appropriate authority for hiring, firing, grievance procedures, and employment standards which are consistent with state and federal law;

(9) Match enrollees with appropriate public agencies and available service projects;

(10) Monitor enrollee activities for compliance with this chapter and compliance with work agreements;

(11) Assist enrollees in transition to employment upon termination from the programs, including such activities as orientation to the labor market, on-the-job training, and placement in the private sector;

(12) Establish a program for providing incentives to encourage successful completion of terms of enrollment in the service corps and the continuation of educational pursuits. Such incentives shall be in the form of educational assistance equivalent to two years of community or technical college tuition for eleven months of service. Educational assistance funding shall only be used for tuition, fees, and course-related books and supplies. Enrollees who receive educational assistance funding shall start using it within one year of their service completion and shall finish using it within four years of their service completion;

(13) Enter into agreements with the state’s community and technical college system and other educational institutions or independent nonprofit agencies to provide special education in basic skills, including reading, writing, and mathematics for those participants who may benefit by participation in such classes. Participation is not mandatory but shall be strongly encouraged. [1993 c 302 § 3; 1987 c 167 § 3; 1983 1st ex.s. c 50 § 3.]

Effective date—1993 c 302: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993.” [1993 c 302 § 9.]

50.65.040 Washington service corps—Criteria for enrollment. The commissioner may select and enroll in the Washington service corps program any person who is at least eighteen years of age but has not reached their twenty-sixth birthday, is a resident of the state, and who is not for medical, legal, or psychological reasons incapable of service. Efforts shall be made to enroll youths who are economically, socially, physically, or educationally disadvantaged. The commissioner may prescribe such additional standards and procedures in consultation with supervising agencies as may be necessary in conformance with this chapter. In addition, the commissioner may select and enroll youth fourteen to seventeen years of age on special projects during the summer and at other times during the school year that may complement and support their school curriculum or that link and support service with learning. [1993 c 302 § 2; 1987 c 167 § 4; 1983 1st ex.s. c 50 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 c 302: See note following RCW 50.65.030.

50.65.060 Washington service corps—Placement under work agreements. Placements in the Washington service corps shall be made in supervising agencies under work agreements as provided under this chapter and shall include those assignments which provide for addressing community needs and conservation problems and will assist the community in economic development efforts. Each work agreement shall:

(1) Demonstrate that the service project is appropriate for the enrollee’s interests, skills, and abilities and that the project is designed to meet unmet community needs;

(2) Include a requirement of regular performance evaluation. This shall include clear work performance standards set by the supervising agency and procedures for identifying strengths, recommended improvement areas and conditions for probation or dismissal of the enrollee; and

(3) Include a commitment for partial financial support for the enrollee from private industry, public agencies, community groups, or foundations. The commissioner may establish additional standards for the development of placements for enrollees with supervising agencies and assure that the work agreements comply with those standards. This section shall not apply to conservation corps programs established by chapter 43.220 RCW.

Agencies of the state may use the Washington service corps for the purpose of employing youth qualifying under this chapter. [1993 c 302 § 3; 1987 c 167 § 6; 1983 1st ex.s. c 50 § 6.]

Effective date—1993 c 302: See note following RCW 50.65.030.

50.65.065 Work agreements—Requirements. For each enrollee, the work agreements, or combination of work agreements, developed under RCW 50.65.060 shall:

(1) Include a variety of experiences consisting of: Indoor activities; outdoor activities; and volunteer activities;

(2) Provide time for participation in a core training program common to all participants. [1993 c 302 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 c 302: See note following RCW 50.65.030.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 771]
engage in full-time, meaningful volunteer service in govern­
ment service corps funding, deposited by the commissioner,
contribute their critical expertise, experience, labor, and
Expenditures from the account may be used only for
national service resources;
are available for appropriate use for the purposes set forth in
RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures. All
charitable donations of cash and other assistance including,
volunteers through an organized program to recruit and place
reductions in vital services to local communities and citizens.
only the commissioner or the commissione r's designee may
educational assistance grants described in RCW 50.65.030.
Only the commissioner or the commissioner's designee may
subject to the allotment procedures under chapter 43.88
RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures. All
earnings of investments of surplus balances in the account
shall be deposited to the treasury income account created in
50.65.150 Washington service corps scholarship
account—Created—Use. The Washington service corps scholarship
account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The account shall consist of a portion of Wash­
ington service corps funding, deposited by the commissioner,
in an amount sufficient to provide for the future awarding of
educational assistance grants described in RCW 50.65.030. Expenditures from the account may be used only for
educational assistance grants described in RCW 50.65.030.
Only the commissioner or the commissioner's designee may
authorize expenditures from the account. The account is
subject to the allotment procedures under chapter 43.88
RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures. All
earnings of investments of surplus balances in the account
shall be deposited to the treasury income account created in
RCW 43.84.092. [1993 c 302 § 5.]

Effective date—1993 c 302: See note following RCW 50.65.030.

50.65.200 Washington serves—Findings—
Declaration. The legislature finds that:
(1) Budget constraints are causing severe gaps and
reductions in vital services to local communities and citizens.
Some of these gaps in services can be filled by citizen
volunteers through an organized program to recruit and place
volunteers and to expand opportunities for volunteers to
serve their communities;
(2) The federal government is proposing expansion of
national services programs. These programs may require
significant matching resources from states. State funds
supporting the Washington serves program can serve as a
required matching source to leverage additional federal
national service resources;
(3) Washington state has, through the Washington
service corps, successfully offered service opportunities and
meaningful work experience to young adults between the
ages of eighteen and twenty-five years;
(4) The need exists to expand full-time volunteer
opportunities to citizens age twenty-one and over, to encour­
age senior citizens, college graduates, professional and
technically skilled persons, and other adult citizens, to
contribute their critical expertise, experience, labor, and
commitment to meeting the needs of their communities;
(5) It is appropriate and in the public's interest for
Washington state to create opportunities for citizens to
engage in full-time, meaningful volunteer service in govern­
mental or private nonprofit agencies, institutions, programs,
or activities that address the social, economic, educational,
civic, cultural, or environmental needs of local communities;
(6) Through volunteer service, citizens apply their skills
and knowledge to the resolution of critical problems or
meeting unmet needs, gain valuable experience, refine or
develop new skills, and instill a sense of civic pride and
commitment to their community;
(7) There is a need to coordinate state and federally
funded volunteer service programs that provide living
allowances and other benefits to volunteers to maximize the
benefits to volunteers and the organizations in which they
serve.
It is therefore the legislature's desire to expand full-time
volunteer opportunities for citizens age twenty-one and over
and to provide appropriate incentives to those who serve.
Such a program should be implemented state-wide and
coordinated across programs. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 1.]

50.65.210 Washington serves—Definitions. Unless
the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this
section apply throughout this chapter.
(1) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the
employment security department.
(2) "Council" means the Washington council on
volunteerism and citizen service authorized by chapter
43.150 RCW.
(3) "Department" means the employment security
department.
(4) "Volunteer" means a person at least twenty-one
years of age who, upon application and acceptance into the
program, is placed in a governmental or private, nonprofit
organization to perform full-time service for the benefit of
the community, and who receives a living allowance and
other benefits as authorized under this chapter. [1993 1st
sp.s. c 7 § 2.]

50.65.220 Washington serves—Program—Created—
Procedure—Intent. There is hereby created within the
employment security department a program for full-time
community service that shall be known and referred to as
Washington serves program. The department shall recruit,
train, place, and evaluate applicants to the program. The
department may accept applications and enter into agree­
ments or contracts with any governmental or private non­
profit organization appropriate for placement of volunteers
under this program. The commissioner, after consultation
with the council, may adopt rules as needed to carry out the
intent and purposes of this program. It is the intent of the
legislature that the commissioner coordinate this program
with all volunteer service programs, whether funded with
state or federal dollars, in order to maximize the benefits to
volunteers and the communities served under the program.
It is also the legislature's intent that to the extent that state
funds are paid directly to persons that participate in the
program, whether to reimburse, support, assist, or provide
other direct payment, no volunteer may have such reimburse­
ment, support, assistance, or other payment reduced or
withheld for having served in the program. [1993 1st sp.s.
c 7 § 3.]

50.65.230 Washington serves—Applicants—
Eligibility. (1) Applicants to the Washington serves pro­
gram shall be at least twenty-one years of age and a resident
of Washington state.
(2) Applicants may apply to serve for a period of
service of one year, except that volunteers may serve for
50.65.240 Washington serves—Disqualification for Washington service corps participation. No individual may participate in the Washington service corps program created by chapter 7, Laws of 1993 1st sp. sess., if the person has previously participated for six months or longer in the Washington service corps within the last three years. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 c 302: See note following RCW 50.65.030.

50.65.250 Washington serves—Volunteers—Selection—Placement. (1) Program volunteers shall be selected from among qualified individuals submitting applications for full-time service at such time, in such form, and containing such information as may be necessary to evaluate the suitability of each individual for service, and available placements. The commissioner or the commissioner’s designee shall review the application of each individual who applies in conformance with selection criteria established by the commissioner after consultation with the council, and who, on the basis of the information provided in the application, is determined to be suitable to serve as a volunteer under the Washington serves program.

(2) Within available funds, volunteers may be placed with any public or private nonprofit organization, program, or project that qualifies to accept program volunteers according to the rules and application procedures established by the commissioner. Work shall benefit the community or state at-large and may include but is not limited to programs, projects, or activities that:

(a) Address the problems of jobless, homeless, hungry, illiterate, or functionally illiterate persons, and low-income youths;
(b) Provide support and a special focus on those project activities that address the needs of the unemployed and those in need of job training or retraining;
(c) Address significant health care problems, including services to homeless individuals and other low-income persons, especially children, through prevention and treatment;
(d) Meet the health, education, welfare, or related needs of low-income persons, particularly children and low-income minority communities;
(e) Provide care or rehabilitation services to the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, or other persons with disabilities;
(f) Address the educational and education-related needs of children, youth, families, and young adults within public educational institutions or related programs;
(g) Address alcohol and drug abuse prevention, education, and related activities; and

(h) Seek to enhance, improve, or restore the environment or that educate or advocate for a sustainable environment.

(3) Every reasonable effort shall be made to place participants in programs, projects, or activities of their choice if the agencies, programs, or activities are consistent with the intent and purposes of the Washington serves program, if there is mutual agreement between the agency, program, or activity and the volunteer, and if the volunteer’s service is consistent with the intent and purpose of the program and would benefit the community or the state as a whole. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 5.]

50.65.260 Washington serves—Volunteers—Support. (1) Volunteers accepted into the Washington serves program and placed in an approved agency, program, or activity, shall be provided a monthly subsistence allowance in an amount determined by the commissioner taking into consideration the allowance given to VISTA, Washington service corps, and other similar service programs. For those persons who qualify and are granted a deferment of federal student loan payments while serving in the program, the rate of compensation shall be equal to but not greater than the monthly subsistence allowance granted Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) serving in this state, as determined by the national ACTION agency or its successor, in accordance with section 105(b)(2) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, P.L. 93-113, as amended.

(2) The commissioner or the commissioner’s designee shall, within available funds, ensure that each volunteer has available support to enable the volunteer to perform the work to which the volunteer is assigned. Such support may include, but is not limited to, reimbursement for travel expenses, payment for education and training expenses, including preservice and on-the-job training necessary for the performance of duties, technical assistance, and other support deemed necessary and appropriate.

(3) At the end of each volunteer’s period of service of not less than one year, each volunteer may receive a postservice stipend for each month of completed service in an amount determined by the commissioner. The postservice stipend for those persons who qualify and are granted a deferment of federal student loan payments while serving in this program shall be an amount equal to but not greater than the amount or rate determined by the national ACTION agency or its successor, in accordance with section 105(b)(2) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, P.L. 93-113 as amended, for Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA), who are providing services in this state. Volunteers under the Washington serves program may accrue the stipend for each month of their service period of not less than one year, including any month during which they were in training. The commissioner or the commissioner’s designee may, on an individual basis, make an exception to provide a stipend to a volunteer who has served less than one year.

(4) Stipends shall be payable to the volunteer only upon completion of the period of service. Under circumstances determined by the commissioner, the stipend may be paid on behalf of the volunteer to members of the volunteer’s family or others designated by the volunteer. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 6.]
50.65.270  

**Washington serves—Volunteers—Medical benefits—Benefit limits.** Within available funds, medical aid coverage under chapter 51.36 RCW and medical insurance shall be provided to all volunteers under this program. The department shall give notice of medical aid coverage to the director of labor and industries upon acceptance of the volunteer into the program. The department shall not be deemed an employer of any volunteer under the Washington serves program for any other purpose. Other provisions of law relating to civil service, hours of work, rate of compensation, sick leave, unemployment compensation, old age, health and survivor's insurance, state retirement plans, and vacation leave do not apply to volunteers under this program. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 7.]

50.65.280  

**Washington serves—Displacement of current workers prohibited.** The assignment of volunteers under the Washington serves program shall not result in the displacement of currently employed workers, including partial displacement such as would result from a reduction in hours of nonovertime work, wages, or other employment benefits. Participating agencies, programs, or activities may not terminate, lay off, or reduce the working hours of any employee for the purpose of using volunteers under the Washington serves program. In circumstances where substantial efficiencies or a public purpose may result, participating agencies may use volunteers to carry out essential agency work or contractual functions without displacing current employees. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 8.]

50.65.290  

**Washington serves—Volunteers—Unemployment compensation coverage limited.** The services of volunteers placed with participating agencies described in chapter 50.44 RCW are not eligible for unemployment compensation coverage. Each volunteer shall be so advised by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 9.]

50.65.300  

**Washington serves—Volunteers—Assistance to defer student loan payments.** The commissioner or the commissioner's designee may assist any volunteer serving full-time under the Washington serves program in obtaining a service deferment of federally funded student loan payments during his or her period of service. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 10.]

50.65.310  

**Washington serves—Volunteers—Subsequent development of skills and experience—Recognition.** The commissioner or the commissioner's designee may provide or arrange for educational, vocational, or job counseling for program volunteers at the end of their period of service to (1) encourage volunteers to use the skills and experience which they have derived from their training and service, and (2) promote the development of appropriate opportunities for the use of such skills and experience, and the placement therein of such volunteers. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee may also assist volunteers in developing a plan for gainful employment. The commissioner shall provide for an appropriate means of recognition or certification of volunteer service. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 11.]

50.65.320  

**Washington serves—Service placement—Work agreements—Contracts—Rules for agencies—Financial support for organizations.** The executive administrator of the Washington serves program shall recruit and develop service placements and may enter into work agreements or contracts as needed to implement the Washington serves program. The commissioner, after consultation with the council, may adopt rules for participating agencies which rules may include, but are not limited to: Supervision of volunteers, reasonable work space or other working environment conditions, ongoing training, the handling of grievances or disputes, performance evaluations, frequency of agency contacts, and liability insurance coverage. The commissioner shall determine financial support levels for organizations receiving volunteer placements that will provide matching funds for enrollees in service projects under work agreements. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 12.]

50.65.330  

**Washington serves—Gifts, grants, endowments—Matching funds.** The department may receive such gifts, grants, and endowments from private or public sources that may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, for the use and benefit of the Washington serves program and spend the same or any income therefrom according to the terms of the gifts, grants, or endowments. The department may also use funds appropriated for the purposes of this chapter as matching funds for federal or private source funds to accomplish the purposes of this chapter. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 13.]

50.65.331  

**Washington serves—Commissioner's report.** The commissioner shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature on the success and impact of the Washington serves program by January 1, 1996. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 17.]

50.65.900  

**Repealed.** See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

50.65.906  

**Conflict with federal requirements—1993 1st sp.s. c 7.** If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements which are prescribed conditions to the receipt of federal funds or participation in any federal program, such conflicting part of this act is declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination shall not affect the operation of the remainder of the act. Rules adopted pursuant to this act shall meet federal requirements which are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 14.]

50.65.907  

**Short title—1993 1st sp.s. c 7.** Sections 1 through 13 of this act may be known and cited as the Washington serves act. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 15.]

50.65.908  

**Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 7.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1993 1st sp.s. c 7 § 18.]
Title 51
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

Chapters
51.04 General provisions.
51.08 Definitions.
51.12 Employments and occupations covered.
51.14 Self-insurers.
51.24 Actions at law for injury or death.
51.32 Compensation—Right to and amount.
51.36 Medical aid.
51.52 Appeals.

Chapter 51.04
GENERAL PROVISIONS

51.04.030 Departmental medical aid function—Rules—Adoption of maximum fees—Maintenance of records and payment of medical bills. The director shall, through the division of industrial insurance, supervise the providing of prompt and efficient care and treatment, including care provided by physician assistants governed by the provisions of chapters 18.57A and 18.71A RCW, acting under a supervising physician, and including chiropractic care, to workers injured during the course of their employment at the least cost consistent with promptness and efficiency, without discrimination or favoritism, and with as great uniformity as the various and diverse surrounding circumstances and locations of industries will permit and to that end shall, from time to time, establish and promulgate and supervise the administration of printed forms, rules, regulations, and practices for the furnishing of such care and treatment: PROVIDED, That, the department may recommend to an injured worker particular health care services and providers where specialized treatment is indicated or where cost effective payment levels or rates are obtained by the department: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the department may enter into contracts for goods and services including, but not limited to, durable medical equipment so long as state-wide access to quality service is maintained for injured workers.

The director shall, in consultation with interested persons, establish and, in his or her discretion, periodically change as may be necessary, and make available a fee schedule of the maximum charges to be made by any physician, surgeon, chiropractor, hospital, druggist, physicians' assistants as defined in chapters 18.57A and 18.71A RCW, acting under a supervising physician or other agency or person rendering services to injured workers. The department shall coordinate with other state purchasers of health care services to establish as much consistency and uniformity in billing and coding practices as possible, taking into account the unique requirements and differences between programs. No service covered under this title shall be charged or paid at a rate or rates exceeding those specified in such fee schedule, and no contract providing for greater fees shall be valid as to the excess. The establishment of such a schedule, exclusive of conversion factors, does not constitute "agency action" as used in RCW 34.05.010(3), nor does such a fee schedule constitute a "rule" as used in RCW 34.05.010(15).

The director or self-insurer, as the case may be, shall make a record of the commencement of every disability and the termination thereof and, when bills are rendered for the care and treatment of injured workers, shall approve and pay those which conform to the promulgated rules, regulations, established fee schedules, and practices of the director and may reject any bill or item thereof incurred in violation of the principles laid down in this section or the rules, regulations, or the established fee schedules and rules and regulations promulgated under it. [1993 c 515 § 1; 1993 c 159 § 1; 1989 c 189 § 1; 1986 c 200 § 8; 1980 c 14 § 1. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 350 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 239 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 289 § 74; 1961 c 23 § 51.04.030; prior: (i) 1917 c 28 § 6; RRS § 7715. (ii) 1919 c 129 § 3; 1917 c 29 § 7; RRS § 7716. (iii) 1923 c 136 § 10; RRS § 7719.]

Revisor's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 159 § 1 and by 1993 c 515 § 1, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Chapter 51.08
DEFINITIONS

Sections
51.08.013 "Acting in the course of employment."

51.08.013 "Acting in the course of employment." "Acting in the course of employment" means the worker acting at his or her employer's direction or in the furtherance of his or her employer's business which shall include time spent going to and from work on the jobsite, as defined in RCW 51.32.015 and 51.36.040, insofar as such time is immediately to the actual time that the worker is engaged in the work process in areas controlled by his or her employer, except parking area. It is not necessary that at the time an injury is sustained by a worker he or she is doing the work on which his or her compensation is based or that the event is within the time limits on which industrial insurance or medical aid premiums or assessments are paid. The term does not include time spent going to or coming from the employer's place of business: (a) In commuter ride sharing, as defined in RCW 46.74.010(1), notwithstanding any participation by the employer in the ride-sharing arrangement; or (b) on a public transport system using a pass provided in whole or part by the employer. [1993 c 138 § 1; 1979 c 111 § 15; 1977 ex.s. c 350 § 8; 1961 c 107 § 3.] See note following RCW 46.74.010.

Chapter 51.12
EMPLOYMENTS AND OCCUPATIONS COVERED

Sections
51.12.102 Benefits resulting from asbestos-related disease in maritime workers.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 775]
Chapter 51.12

51.12.102 Benefits resulting from asbestos-related disease in maritime workers. (1) The department shall furnish the benefits provided under this title to any worker or beneficiary who may have a right or claim for benefits under the maritime laws of the United States resulting from an asbestos-related disease if (a) there are objective clinical findings to substantiate that the worker has an asbestos-related claim for occupational disease and (b) the worker's employment history has a prima facie indicia of injurious exposure to asbestos fibers while employed in the state of Washington in employment covered under this title. The department shall render a decision as to the liable insurer or beneficiary who may have a right or claim for benefits initiated payments or benefits are otherwise properly terminated under this title.

(2) The benefits authorized under subsection (1) of this section shall be paid from the medical aid fund, with the self-insurers and the state fund each paying a pro rata share, based on number of worker hours, of the costs necessary to fund the payments. For the purposes of this subsection only, the employees of self-insured employers shall pay an amount equal to one-half of the share charged to the self-insured employer.

(3) If the department determines that the benefits paid under subsection (1) of this section are owed to the worker or beneficiary by a self-insurer or the state fund, then the self-insurer or state fund shall reimburse the medical aid fund for all benefits paid and costs incurred by the fund.

(4) If the department determines that the benefits paid under subsection (1) of this section are owed to the worker or beneficiary by a federal program other than the federal social security, old age survivors, and disability insurance act, 42 U.S.C. or an insurer under the maritime laws of the United States:

(a) The department shall pursue the federal program insurer on behalf of the worker or beneficiary to recover from the federal program insurer the benefits due the worker or beneficiary and on its own behalf to recover the benefits previously paid to the worker or beneficiary and costs incurred;

(b) For the purpose of pursuing recovery under this subsection, the department shall be subrogated to all of the rights of the worker or beneficiary receiving compensation under subsection (1) of this section; and

(c) The department shall not pursue the worker or beneficiary for the recovery of benefits paid under subsection (1) of this section unless the worker or beneficiary receives recovery from the federal program insurer, in addition to receiving benefits authorized under this section. The director may exercise his or her discretion to waive, in whole or in part, the recovery of any such benefits where the recovery would be against equity and good conscience.

(d) Actions pursued against federal program insurers determined by the department to be liable for benefits under this section may be prosecuted by special assistant attorneys general. The attorney general shall select special assistant attorneys general from a list compiled by the department and the Washington state bar association. The attorney general, in conjunction with the department and the Washington state bar association, shall adopt rules and regulations outlining the criteria and the procedure by which private attorneys may have their names placed on the list of attorneys available for appointment as special assistant attorneys general to litigate actions under this subsection. Attorneys' fees and costs shall be paid in conformity with applicable federal and state law. Any legal costs remaining as an obligation of the department shall be paid from the medical aid fund.

(5) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply if the worker or beneficiary refuses, for whatever reason, to assist the department in making a proper determination of coverage. If a worker or beneficiary refuses to cooperate with the department, self-insurer, or federal program insurer by failing to provide information that, in the opinion of the department, is relevant in determining the liable insurer, or if a worker refuses to submit to medical examination, or obstructs or fails to cooperate with the examination, or if the worker or beneficiary fails to cooperate with the department in pursuing benefits from the federal program insurer, the department shall reject the application for benefits. No information obtained under this section is subject to release by subpoena or other legal process.

(6) The amount of any third party recovery by the worker or beneficiary shall be subject to a lien by the department to the full extent that the medical aid fund has not been otherwise reimbursed by another insurer. Reimbursement shall be made immediately to the medical aid fund upon recovery from the third party suit. If the department determines that the benefits paid under subsection (1) of this section are owed to the worker or beneficiary by a federal program insurer, the department shall not participate in the costs or attorneys' fees incurred in bringing the third party suit. [1993 c 168 § 1; 1988 c 271 § 1.]

Applicability—1993 c 168: "This act applies to all claims without regard to the date of injury or date of filing of the claim." [1993 c 168 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 168: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993." [1993 c 168 § 3.]

Report to legislature—1988 c 271 § 1: "The department of labor and industries shall conduct a study of the program established by RCW 51.12.102. The department's study shall include the use of benefits under the program and the cost of the program. The department shall report the results of the study to the economic development and labor committee of the senate and the commerce and labor committee of the house of representatives, or the appropriate successor committees, at the start of the 1993 regular legislative session." [1988 c 271 § 4.]

Effective date—Applicability—1988 c 271 §§ 1-4: "Sections 1 through 4 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1988, and shall apply to all claims filed on or after that date or pending a final determination on that date." [1988 c 271 § 5.]

51.12.160 Foreign degree-granting institutions—Employee services localized in country of domicile. The services of employees of a foreign degree-granting institution who are nonimmigrant aliens under the immigration laws of the United States, shall, for the purposes of RCW 51.12.120, be considered to be localized or principally localized, in the country of domicile of the foreign degree-granting institution as defined in RCW 28B.90.010 in those instances where the income of those employees would be exempt from taxation by virtue of the terms and provisions of any treaty between the United States and the country of domicile of the foreign
degree-granting institution. However, a foreign degree-granting institution is not precluded from otherwise establishing that a nonimmigrant employee's services are, for the purpose of such statutes, principally located in its country of domicile. [1993 c 181 § 9.]

Chapter 51.14

SELF-INSURERS

Sections
51.14.120 Provision of copy of claim file—Notice of protest or appeal—Medical report with request for closure of claim. [1993 c 122 § 4.]
51.14.130 Request for allowance or denial of claim—Time allowed.
51.14.140 Violations of disclosure or request for allowance or denial—Order by director.
51.14.150 School districts, ESDs, or hospitals as self-insurers—Authorized—Organization—Qualifications.

51.14.120 Provision of copy of claim file—Notice of protest or appeal—Medical report with request for closure of claim. (1) The self-insurer shall provide, when authorized under RCW 51.28.070, a copy of the employee’s claim file at no cost within fifteen days of receipt of a request by the employee or the employee’s representative. If the self-insured employer determines that release of the claim file to an unrepresented worker in whole or in part, may not be in the worker’s best interests, the employer must submit a request for denial with an explanation along with a copy of that portion of the claim file not previously provided within twenty days after the request from the worker. In the case of second or subsequent requests, a reasonable charge for copying may be made. The self-insurer shall provide the entire contents of the claim file unless the request is for only a particular portion of the file. Any new material added to the claim file after the initial request shall be provided under the same terms and conditions as the initial request.

(2) The self-insurer shall transmit notice to the department of any protest or appeal by an employee relating to the administration of an industrial injury or occupational disease claim under this chapter within five working days of receipt of the protest or appeal. The self-insurer shall be deemed to be the date the protest is received by the department for the purpose of RCW 51.52.050.

(3) The self-insurer shall submit a medical report with the request for closure of a claim under this chapter. [1993 c 122 § 2.]

51.14.130 Request for allowance or denial of claim—Time allowed. The self-insurer shall request allowance or denial of a claim within sixty days from the date that the claim is filed. If the self-insurer fails to act within sixty days, the department shall promptly intervene and adjudicate the claim. [1993 c 122 § 3.]

51.14.140 Violations of disclosure or request for allowance or denial—Order by director. Failure of a self-insurer to comply with RCW 51.14.120 and 51.14.130 shall subject the self-insurer to a penalty under RCW 51.48.080, which shall accrue for the benefit of the employee. The director shall issue an order conforming with RCW 51.52.050 determining whether a violation has occurred within thirty days of a request by an employee. [1993 c 122 § 4.]

Chapter 51.14

ACTIONS AT LAW FOR INJURY OR DEATH

Sections
51.24.060 Action against third person—Distribution of award or settlement recovered by injured worker or beneficiary—Lien—Adjustment of experience rating—Enforcement.

51.24.060 Action against third person—Distribution of award or settlement recovered by injured worker or beneficiary—Lien—Adjustment of experience rating—Enforcement. (1) If the injured worker or beneficiary elects to seek damages from the third person, any recovery made shall be distributed as follows:

(a) The costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees shall be paid proportionately by the injured worker or beneficiary and the department and/or self-insurer: PROVIDED, That the department and/or self-insurer may require court approval of costs and attorneys’ fees or may petition a court for determination of the reasonableness of costs and attorneys’ fees;

(b) The injured worker or beneficiary shall be paid twenty-five percent of the balance of the award: PROVIDED, That in the event of a compromise and settlement by the parties, the injured worker or beneficiary may agree to a sum less than twenty-five percent;

(c) The department and/or self-insurer shall be paid the balance of the recovery made, but only to the extent nece-
sary to reimburse the department and/or self-insurer for benefits paid;

(i) The department and/or self-insurer shall bear its proportionate share of the costs and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the worker or beneficiary to the extent of the benefits paid under this title: PROVIDED, That the department's and/or self-insurer's proportionate share shall not exceed one hundred percent of the costs and reasonable attorneys' fees;

(ii) The department's and/or self-insurer's proportionate share of the costs and reasonable attorneys' fees shall be determined by dividing the gross recovery amount into the benefits paid amount and multiplying this percentage times the costs and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the worker or beneficiary;

(iii) The department's and/or self-insurer's reimbursement share shall be determined by subtracting their proportionate share of the costs and reasonable attorneys' fees from the benefits paid amount;

(d) Any remaining balance shall be paid to the injured worker or beneficiary; and

(e) Thereafter no payment shall be made to or on behalf of a worker or beneficiary by the department and/or self-insurer for such injury until the amount of any further compensation and benefits shall equal any such remaining balance minus the department's and/or self-insurer's proportionate share of the costs and reasonable attorneys' fees in regards to the remaining balance. This proportionate share shall be determined by dividing the gross recovery amount into the remaining balance amount and multiplying this percentage times the costs and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the worker or beneficiary. Thereafter, such benefits shall be paid by the department and/or self-insurer to or on behalf of the worker or beneficiary as though no recovery had been made from a third person.

(2) The recovery made shall be subject to a lien by the department and/or self-insurer for its share under this section.

(3) The department or self-insurer has sole discretion to compromise the amount of its lien. In deciding whether or to what extent to compromise its lien, the department or self-insurer shall consider at least the following:

(a) The likelihood of collection of the award or settlement as may be affected by insurance coverage, solvency, or other factors relating to the third person;

(b) Factual and legal issues of liability as between the injured worker or beneficiary and the third person. Such issues include but are not limited to possible contributory negligence and novel theories of liability; and

(c) Problems of proof faced in obtaining the award or settlement.

(4) In the case of an employer not qualifying as a self-insurer, the department shall make a retroactive adjustment to such employer's experience rating in which the third party claim has been included to reflect that portion of the award or settlement which is reimbursed for compensation and benefits paid and, if the claim is open at the time of recovery, applied against further compensation and benefits to which the injured worker or beneficiary may be entitled.

(5) In an action under this section, the self-insurer may act on behalf and for the benefit of the department to the extent of any compensation and benefits paid or payable from state funds.

(6) It shall be the duty of the person to whom any recovery is paid before distribution under this section to advise the department or self-insurer of the fact and amount of such recovery, the costs and reasonable attorneys' fees associated with the recovery, and to distribute the recovery in compliance with this section.

(7) The distribution of any recovery made by award or settlement of the third party action shall be confirmed by department order, served by registered or certified mail, and shall be subject to chapter 51.52 RCW. In the event the order of distribution becomes final under chapter 51.52 RCW, the director or the director's designee may file with the clerk of any county within the state a warrant in the amount of the sum representing the unpaid lien plus interest accruing from the date the order became final. The clerk of the county in which the warrant is filed shall immediately designate a superior court cause number for such warrant and the clerk shall cause to be entered in the judgment docket under the superior court cause number assigned to the warrant, the name of such worker or beneficiary mentioned in the warrant, the amount of the unpaid lien plus interest accrued and the date when the warrant was filed. The amount of such warrant as docketed shall become a lien upon the title to and interest in all real and personal property of the injured worker or beneficiary against whom the warrant is issued, the same as a judgment in a civil case docketed in the office of such clerk. The sheriff shall then proceed in the same manner and with like effect as prescribed by law with respect to execution or other process issued against rights or property upon judgment in the superior court. Such warrant so docketed shall be sufficient to support the issuance of writs of garnishment in favor of the department in the manner provided by law in the case of judgment, wholly or partially unsatisfied. The clerk of the court shall be entitled to a filing fee of five dollars, which shall be added to the amount of the warrant. A copy of such warrant shall be mailed to the injured worker or beneficiary within three days of filing with the clerk.

(8) The director, or the director's designee, may issue to any person, firm, corporation, municipal corporation, political subdivision of the state, public corporation, or agency of the state, a notice and order to withhold and deliver property of any kind if he or she has reason to believe that there is in the possession of such person, firm, corporation, municipal corporation, political subdivision of the state, public corporation, or agency of the state, property which is due, owing, or belonging to any worker or beneficiary upon whom a warrant has been served by the department for payments due to the state fund. The notice and order to withhold and deliver shall be served by the sheriff of the county or by the sheriff's deputy, or by any authorized representatives of the director. Any person, firm, corporation, municipal corporation, political subdivision of the state, public corporation, or agency of the state upon whom service has been made shall answer the notice within twenty days exclusive of the day of service, under oath and in writing, and shall make true answers to the matters inquired of in the notice and order to withhold and deliver. In the event there is in the possession of the party named and served with such notice and order, any property which
may be subject to the claim of the department, such property shall be delivered forthwith to the director or the director’s authorized representative upon demand. If the party served and named in the notice and order fails to answer the notice and order within the time prescribed in this section, the court may, after the time to answer such order has expired, render judgment by default against the party named in the notice for the full amount claimed by the director in the notice together with costs. In the event that a notice to withhold and deliver is served upon an employer and the property found to be subject thereto is wages, the employer may assert in the answer to all exemptions provided for by chapter 6.27 RCW authorized representative upon demand. If the party served shall be delivered forthwith to the director or the director’s authorized representative upon demand. If the party served is served upon an employer and the property found to be subject thereto is wages, the employer may assert in the answer to all exemptions provided for by chapter 6.27 RCW to which the wage earner may be entitled. [1993 c 496 § 2; 1987 c 442 § 1118; 1986 c 305 § 403; 1984 c 218 § 5; 1983 c 211 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 85 § 4.]

Effective date—Application—1993 c 496: See notes following RCW 42.22.070.


Chapter 51.32

COMPENSATION—RIGHT TO AND AMOUNT

Sections
51.32.050 Death benefits.
51.32.060 Permanent total disability compensation—Personal attendant.
51.32.080 Permanent partial disability—Specified—Unspecified, rules authorized for classification thereof—Injury after permanent partial disability.
51.32.090 Temporary total disability—Partial restoration of earning power—Return to available work—When employer continues wages—Limitations.
51.32.110 Medical examination—Refusal to submit—Traveling expenses—Pay for time lost.
51.32.112 Medical examination—Standards and criteria—Special medical examinations by chiropractors—Compensation guidelines and reporting criteria.

51.32.050 Death benefits. (1) Where death results from the injury the expenses of burial not to exceed two thousand dollars shall be paid.

(2)(a) Where death results from the injury, a surviving spouse of a deceased worker eligible for benefits under this title shall receive monthly for life or until remarriage payments according to the following schedule:
(i) If there are no children of the deceased worker, sixty percent of the wages of the deceased worker but not less than one hundred eighty-five dollars;
(ii) If there is one child of the deceased worker and in the legal custody of such child, sixty-two percent of the wages of the deceased worker but not less than two hundred twenty-two dollars;
(iii) If there are two children of the deceased worker and in the legal custody of such spouse, sixty-four percent of the wages of the deceased worker but not less than two hundred sixty-six dollars;
(iv) If there are three children of the deceased worker and in the legal custody of such spouse, sixty-six percent of the wages of the deceased worker but not less than two hundred seventy-six dollars;
(v) If there are four children of the deceased worker and in the legal custody of such spouse, sixty-eight percent of the wages of the deceased worker but not less than two hundred ninety-nine dollars;
(vi) If there are five or more children of the deceased worker and in the legal custody of such spouse, seventy percent of the wages of the deceased worker but not less than three hundred twenty-two dollars.

(b) Where the surviving spouse does not have legal custody of any child or children of the deceased worker or where after the death of the worker legal custody of such child or children passes from such surviving spouse to another, any payment on account of such child or children not in the legal custody of the surviving spouse shall be made to the person or persons having legal custody of such child or children. The amount of such payments shall be five percent of the monthly benefits payable as a result of the worker’s death for each such child but such payments shall not exceed twenty-five percent. Such payments on account of such child or children shall be subtracted from the amount to which such surviving spouse would have been entitled had such surviving spouse had legal custody of all of the children and the surviving spouse shall receive the remainder after such payments on account of such child or children have been subtracted. Such payments on account of a child or children not in the legal custody of such surviving spouse shall be apportioned equally among such children.

(c) Payments to the surviving spouse of the deceased worker shall cease at the end of the month in which remarriage occurs: PROVIDED, That a monthly payment shall be made to the child or children of the deceased worker from the month following such remarriage in a sum equal to five percent of the wages of the deceased worker for one child and a sum equal to five percent for each additional child up to a maximum of five such children. Payments to such child or children shall be apportioned equally among such children. Such sum shall be in place of any payments theretofore made for the benefit of or on account of any such child or children. If the surviving spouse does not have legal custody of any child or children of the deceased worker, or if after the death of the worker, legal custody of such child or children passes from such surviving spouse to another, any payment on account of such child or children not in the legal custody of the surviving spouse shall be made to the person or persons having legal custody of such child or children.

(d) In no event shall the monthly payments provided in subsection (2) of this section exceed the applicable percentage of the average monthly wage in the state as computed under RCW 51.08.018 as follows:

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<th>DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 30, 1993</td>
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(e) In addition to the monthly payments provided for in (2)(a) through (2)(c) of this section, a surviving spouse or child or children of such worker if there is no surviving spouse, or dependent parent or parents, if there is no
surviving spouse or child or children of any such deceased worker shall be forthwith paid the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars, any such children, or parents to share and share alike in said sum.

(f) Upon remarriage of a surviving spouse the monthly payments for the child or children shall continue as provided in this section, but the monthly payments to such surviving spouse shall cease at the end of the month during which remarriage occurs. However, after September 8, 1975, an otherwise eligible surviving spouse of a worker who died at any time prior to or after September 8, 1975, shall have an option of:

(i) Receiving, once and for all, a lump sum of twenty-four times the monthly compensation rate in effect on the date of remarriage allocable to the spouse for himself or herself pursuant to (2)(a)(i) of this section and subject to any modifications specified under (2)(d) of this section and RCW 51.32.075(3) or fifty percent of the then remaining annuity value of his or her pension, whichever is the lesser: PROVIDED, That if the injury occurred prior to July 28, 1991, the remarriage benefit lump sum available shall be as provided in the remarriage benefit schedules then in effect; or

(ii) If a surviving spouse does not choose the option specified in (2)(f)(i) of this section to accept the lump sum payment, the remarriage of the surviving spouse of a worker shall not bar him or her from claiming the lump sum payment authorized in (2)(f)(i) of this section during the life of the remarriage, or shall not prevent subsequent monthly payments to him or to her if the remarriage has been terminated by death or has been dissolved or annulled by valid court decree provided he or she has not previously accepted the lump sum payment.

(g) If the surviving spouse during the remarriage should die without having previously received the lump sum payment provided in (2)(f)(i) of this section, his or her estate shall be entitled to receive the sum specified under subsection (2)(f)(ii) of this section or fifty percent of the then remaining annuity value of his or her pension whichever is the lesser.

(h) The effective date of resumption of payments under (2)(f)(ii) of this section to a surviving spouse based upon termination of a remarriage by death, annulment, or dissolution shall be the date of the death or the date the judicial decree of annulment or dissolution becomes final and when application for the payments has been received.

(i) If it should be necessary to increase the reserves in the reserve fund or to create a new pension reserve fund as a result of the amendments in chapter 45, Laws of 1975-76 2nd ex. sess., the amount of such increase in pension reserve in any such case shall be transferred to the reserve fund from the supplemental pension fund.

(3) If there is a child or children and no surviving spouse of the deceased worker or the surviving spouse is not eligible for benefits under this title, a sum equal to thirty-five percent of the wages of the deceased worker shall be paid monthly for one child and a sum equivalent to fifteen percent of such wage shall be paid monthly for each additional child, the total of such sum to be divided among such children, share and share alike: PROVIDED, That benefits under this subsection or subsection (4) of this section shall not exceed the lesser of sixty-five percent of the wages of the deceased worker at the time of his or her death or the applicable percentage of the average monthly wage in the state as defined in RCW 51.08.018, as follows:

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<td>June 30, 1993</td>
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(4) In the event a surviving spouse receiving monthly payments dies, the child or children of the deceased worker shall receive the same payment as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) If the worker leaves no surviving spouse or child, but leaves a dependent or dependents, a monthly payment shall be made to each dependent equal to fifty percent of the average monthly support actually received by such dependent from the worker during the twelve months next preceding the occurrence of the injury, but the total payment to all dependents in any case shall not exceed the lesser of sixty-five percent of the wages of the deceased worker at the time of his or her death or the applicable percentage of the average monthly wage in the state as defined in RCW 51.08.018 as follows:

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If any dependent is under the age of eighteen years at the time of the occurrence of the injury, the payment to such dependent shall cease when such dependent reaches the age of eighteen years except such payments shall continue until the dependent reaches age twenty-three while permanently enrolled at a full time course in an accredited school. The payment to any dependent shall cease if and when, under the same circumstances, the necessity creating the dependency would have ceased if the injury had not happened.

(6) For claims filed prior to July 1, 1986, if the injured worker dies during the period of permanent total disability, whatever the cause of death, leaving a surviving spouse, or child, or children, the surviving spouse or child or children shall receive benefits as if death resulted from the injury as provided in subsections (2) through (4) of this section. Upon remarriage or death of such surviving spouse, the payments to such child or children shall be made as provided in subsection (2) of this section when the surviving spouse of a deceased worker remarries.

(7) For claims filed on or after July 1, 1986, every worker who becomes eligible for permanent total disability benefits shall elect an option as provided in RCW 51.32.067. [1993 c 521 § 1; 1991 c 88 § 2; 1988 c 161 § 2; 1986 c 58 § 3; 1982 c 63 § 18; 1977 ex.s. c 350 § 42; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 45 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 179 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 154 § 96; 1972 ex.s. c 43 § 19; 1971 ex.s. c 289 § 7; 1965 ex.s. c 122 § 1; 1961 c 274 § 1; 1961 c 23 § 51.32.050. Prior: 1957 c 70 § 30; 1951 c 115 § 1; prior: 1949 c 219 § 1, part; 1947 c 246 § 1, part; 1929 c 132 § 2, part; 1927 c 310 § 4, part; 1923 c 136 § 2, part; 1919 c 131 § 4, part; 1917
Compensation—Right to and Amount

51.32.050

51.32.060 Permanent total disability compensation—Personal attendant. (1) When the supervisor of industrial insurance shall determine that permanent total disability results from the injury, the worker shall receive monthly during the period of such disability:

(a) If married at the time of injury, sixty-five percent of his or her wages but not less than two hundred fifteen dollars per month.

(b) If married with one child at the time of injury, sixty-seven percent of his or her wages but not less than two hundred fifty-two dollars per month.

(c) If married with two children at the time of injury, sixty-nine percent of his or her wages but not less than three hundred twenty-two dollars per month.

(d) If married with three children at the time of injury, seventy percent of his or her wages but not less than three hundred sixty dollars per month.

(e) If married with four children at the time of injury, seventy-one percent of his or her wages but not less than three hundred seventy-six dollars per month.

(f) If married with five or more children at the time of injury, seventy-five percent of his or her wages but not less than four hundred thirty dollars per month.

(g) If unmarried with two children at the time of injury, seventy-one percent of his or her wages but not less than three hundred sixty-seven dollars per month.

(h) If unmarried with one child at the time of injury, sixty-two percent of his or her wages but not less than two hundred fifty-three dollars per month.

(i) If unmarried with two children at the time of injury, sixty-four percent of his or her wages but not less than two hundred sixty-two dollars per month.

(j) If unmarried with three children at the time of injury, sixty-six percent of his or her wages but not less than two hundred seventy-one dollars per month.

(k) If unmarried with four children at the time of injury, sixty-eight percent of his or her wages but not less than two hundred ninety-nine dollars per month.

(l) If unmarried with five or more children at the time of injury, seventy percent of his or her wages but not less than three hundred twenty-two dollars per month.

(2) For any period of time where both husband and wife are entitled to compensation as temporarily or totally disabled workers, only that spouse having the higher wages of the two shall be entitled to claim their child or children for compensation purposes.

(3) In case of permanent total disability, if the character of the injury is such as to render the worker so physically helpless as to require the hiring of the services of an attendant, the department shall make monthly payments to such attendant for such services as long as such requirement continues, but such payments shall not obtain or be operative while the worker is receiving care under or pursuant to the provisions of chapter 51.36 RCW and RCW 51.04.105.

(4) Should any further accident result in the permanent total disability of an injured worker, he or she shall receive the pension to which he or she would be entitled, notwithstanding the payment of a lump sum for his or her prior injury.

(5) In no event shall the monthly payments provided in this section exceed the applicable percentage of the average monthly wage in the state as computed under the provisions of RCW 51.08.018 as follows:

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<td>June 30, 1993</td>
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The limitations under this subsection shall not apply to the payments provided for in subsection (3) of this section.

(6) In the case of new or reopened claims, if the supervisor of industrial insurance determines that, at the time of filing or reopening, the worker is voluntarily retired and is no longer attached to the work force, benefits shall not be paid under this section.

(7) The benefits provided by this section are subject to modification under RCW 51.32.067. [1993 c 521 § 2; 1988 c 161 § 1. Prior: 1986 c 59 § 1; 1986 c 58 § 5; 1983 c 3 § 159; 1977 ex.s. c 350 § 44; 1975 1st ex.s. c 224 § 9; 1973 c 147 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 43 § 20; 1971 ex.s. c 289 § 8; 1965 ex.s. c 122 § 2; 1961 c 274 § 2; 1961 c 23 § 51.32.060; prior: 1957 c 70 § 31; 1951 c 115 § 2; prior: 1949 c 219 § 1, part; 1947 c 246 § 1, part; 1929 c 132 § 2, part; 1927 c 310 § 4, part; 1923 c 136 § 2, part; 1919 c 131 § 4, part; 1917 c 28 § 1, part; 1913 c 148 § 1, part; 1911 c 74 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7679, part.]

Effective date—1993 c 521: See note following RCW 51.32.050.

Benefit increases—Application to certain retrospective rating agreements—Effective dates—1998 c 161: See notes following RCW 51.32.050.

Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 224: See note following RCW 51.04.110.

51.32.080 Permanent partial disability—Specified—Unspecified, rules authorized for classification thereof—
Injury after permanent partial disability. (1)(a) Until July 1, 1993, for the permanent partial disabilities here specifically described, the injured worker shall receive compensation as follows:

**LOSS BY AMPUTATION**

- Of leg above the knee joint with short thigh stump (3” or less below the tuberosity of ischium) ........ $54,000.00
- Of leg at or above knee joint with functional stump ........................................... 48,600.00
- Of leg below knee joint ......................................................................................... 43,200.00
- Of leg at ankle (Syme) ......................................................................................... 37,800.00
- Of foot at mid-metatarsals ................................................................................... 18,900.00
- Of great toe with resection of metatarsal bone ...................................................... 11,340.00
- Of great toe at metatarsophalangeal joint .............................................................. 6,804.00
- Of great toe at interphalangeal joint ...................................................................... 3,600.00
- Of lesser toe (2nd to 5th) with resection of metatarsal bone ................................. 4,140.00
- Of lesser toe at metatarsophalangeal joint .............................................................. 2,016.00
- Of lesser toe at proximal interphalangeal joint .................................................... 1,494.00
- Of lesser toe at distal interphalangeal joint ............................................................ 378.00
- Of arm at or above the deltoid insertion or by disarticulation at the shoulder ...... 54,000.00
- Of arm at any point from below the deltoid insertion to below the elbow joint at the insertion of the biceps tendon ................................................................. 51,300.00
- Of arm at any point from below the elbow joint distal to the insertion of the biceps tendon to and including mid-metacarpal amputation of the hand .............. 48,600.00
- Of all fingers except the thumb at metacarpophalangeal joints ............................. 29,160.00
- Of thumb at metacarpophalangeal joint or with resection of carpometacarpal bone .......................................................... 19,440.00
- Of thumb at interphalangeal joint ......................................................................... 9,720.00
- Of index finger at metacarpophalangeal joint or with resection of metacarpal bone .......................................................... 12,150.00
- Of index finger at proximal interphalangeal joint ................................................ 9,720.00
- Of index finger at distal interphalangeal joint ....................................................... 5,346.00
- Of middle finger at metacarpophalangeal joint or with resection of metacarpal bone .......................................................... 9,720.00
- Of middle finger at proximal interphalangeal joint ................................................ 7,776.00
- Of middle finger at distal interphalangeal joint .................................................... 4,374.00
- Of ring finger at metacarpophalangeal joint or with resection of metacarpal bone .......................................................... 4,860.00
- Of ring finger at proximal interphalangeal joint .................................................... 3,888.00
- Of ring finger at distal interphalangeal joint ........................................................... 2,430.00

Of little finger at metacarpophalangeal joint or with resection of metacarpal bone .......................................................... 2,430.00
Of little finger at proximal interphalangeal joint .................................................... 1,944.00
Of little finger at distal interphalangeal joint ........................................................... 972.00

**MISCELLANEOUS**

- Loss of one eye by enucleation .......................................................... 21,600.00
- Loss of central visual acuity in one eye ......................................................... 18,000.00
- Complete loss of hearing in both ears ......................................................... 43,200.00
- Complete loss of hearing in one ear .............................................................. 7,200.00

(b) Beginning on July 1, 1993, compensation under this subsection shall be computed as follows:

(i) Beginning on July 1, 1993, the compensation amounts for the specified disabilities listed in (a) of this subsection shall be increased by thirty-two percent; and

(ii) Beginning on July 1, 1994, and each July 1 thereafter, the compensation amounts for the specified disabilities listed in (a) of this subsection, as adjusted under (b)(i) of this subsection, shall be readjusted to reflect the percentage change in the consumer price index, calculated as follows: The index for the calendar year preceding the year in which the July calculation is made, to be known as "calendar year A," is divided by the index for the calendar year preceding calendar year A, and the resulting ratio is multiplied by the compensation amount in effect on June 30 immediately preceding the July 1st on which the respective calculation is made. For the purposes of this subsection, "index" means the same as the definition in RCW 2.12.037(1).

(2) Compensation for amputation of a member or part thereof at a site other than those specified in subsection (1) of this section, and for loss of central visual acuity and loss of hearing other than complete, shall be in proportion to that which such other amputation or partial loss of visual acuity or hearing most closely resembles and approximates. Compensation shall be calculated based on the adjusted schedule of compensation in effect for the respective time period as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section.

(3)(a) Compensation for any other permanent partial disability not involving amputation shall be in the proportion which the extent of such other disability, called unspecified disability, shall bear to the disabilities specified in subsection (1) of this section, which most closely resembles and approximates in degree of disability such other disability, and compensation for any other unspecified permanent partial disability shall be in an amount as measured and compared to total bodily impairment. To reduce litigation and establish more certainty and uniformity in the rating of unspecified permanent partial disabilities, the department shall enact rules having the force of law classifying such disabilities in the proportion which the department shall determine such disabilities reasonably bear to total bodily impairment. In enacting such rules, the department shall give consideration to, but need not necessarily adopt, any nationally recognized medical standards or guides for determining various bodily impairments.

(b) Until July 1, 1993, for purposes of calculating monetary benefits under (a) of this subsection, the amount payable for total bodily impairment shall be deemed to be ninety thousand dollars. Beginning on July 1, 1993, for
purposes of calculating monetary benefits under (a) of this subsection, the amount payable for total bodily impairment shall be adjusted as follows:

(i) Beginning on July 1, 1993, the amount payable for total bodily impairment under this section shall be increased to one hundred eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars; and

(ii) Beginning on July 1, 1994, and each July 1 thereaf- ter, the amount payable for total bodily impairment prescribed in (b)(i) of this subsection shall be adjusted as provided in subsection (1)(b)(ii) of this section.

(c) Until July 1, 1993, the total compensation for all unspecified permanent partial disabilities resulting from the same injury shall not exceed the sum of ninety thousand dollars. Beginning on July 1, 1993, total compensation for all unspecified permanent partial disabilities resulting from the same injury shall not exceed a sum calculated as follows:

(i) Beginning on July 1, 1993, the sum shall be in- creased to one hundred eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars; and

(ii) Beginning on July 1, 1994, and each July 1 thereaf- ter, the sum prescribed in (b)(i) of this subsection shall be adjusted as provided in subsection (1)(b)(ii) of this section.

(4) If permanent partial disability compensation is followed by permanent total disability compensation, any portion of the permanent partial disability compensation which exceeds the amount that would have been paid the injured worker if permanent total disability compensation had been paid in the first instance, shall be deducted from the pension reserve of such injured worker and his or her monthly compensation payments shall be reduced accordingly.

(5) Should a worker receive an injury to a member or part of his or her body already, from whatever cause, permanently partially disabled, resulting in the amputation thereof or in an aggravation or increase in such permanent partial disability but not resulting in the permanent total disability of such worker, his or her compensation for such partial disability shall be adjudged with regard to the previous disability of the injured member or part and the degree or extent of the aggravation or increase of disability thereof.

(6) When the compensation provided for in subsections (1) through (3) of this section exceeds three times the average monthly wage in the state as computed under the provisions of RCW 51.08.018, payment shall be made in monthly payments in accordance with the schedule of temporary total disability payments set forth in RCW 51.32.090 until such compensation is paid to the injured worker in full, except that the first monthly payment shall be in an amount equal to three times the average monthly wage in the state as computed under the provisions of RCW 51.08.018, and interest shall be paid at the rate of eight percent on the unpaid balance of such compensation commencing with the second monthly payment. However, upon application of the injured worker or survivor the monthly payment may be converted, in whole or in part, into a lump sum payment, in which event the monthly payment shall cease in whole or in part. Such conversion may be made only upon written application of the injured worker or survivor to the department and shall rest in the discretion of the department depending upon the merits of each individual application. Upon the death of a worker all unpaid install­ments accrued shall be paid according to the payment schedule established prior to the death of the worker to the widow or widower, or if there is no widow or widower surviving, to the dependent children of such claimant, and if there are no such dependent children, then to such other dependents as defined by this title.

(7) Awards payable under this section are governed by the schedule in effect on the date of injury. [1993 c 520 § 1; 1988 c 161 § 6; 1986 c 58 § 2; 1982 1st ex.s. c 20 § 2; 1979 c 104 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 350 § 46; 1972 ex.s. c 43 § 21; 1971 ex.s. c 289 § 10; 1965 ex.s. c 165 § 1; 1961 c 274 § 3; 1961 c 23 § 51.32.080. Prior: 1957 c 70 § 32; prior: 1951 c 115 § 4; 1949 c 219 § 1, part; 1947 c 246 § 1, part; 1929 c 132 § 2, part; 1927 c 310 § 4, part; 1923 c 136 § 2, part; 1919 c 131 § 4, part; 1917 c 28 § 1, part; 1913 c 148 § 1, part; 1911 c 74 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7679, part.]

Effective date—1993 c 520: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 18, 1993]." [1993 c 520 § 2.]

Effective dates—1988 c 161: See note following RCW 51.32.050.

Effective date—1986 c 58 §§ 2, 3: "Sections 2 and 3 of this act shall take effect on July 1, 1986." [1986 c 58 § 7.]

Effective date—1982 1st ex.s. c 20: See note following RCW 51.32.075.
51.32.090 Title 51 RCW: Industrial Insurance

(4)(a) Whenever the employer of injury requests that a worker who is entitled to temporary total disability under this chapter be certified by a physician as able to perform available work other than his or her usual work, the employer shall furnish the physician, with a copy to the worker, a statement describing the work available with the employer of injury in terms that will enable the physician to relate the physical activities of the job to the worker’s disability. The physician shall then determine whether the worker is physically able to perform the work described. The worker’s temporary total disability payments shall continue until the worker is released by his or her physician for the work, and begins the work with the employer of injury. If the work thereafter comes to an end before the worker’s recovery is sufficient in the judgment of his or her physician to permit him or her to return to his or her usual job, or to perform other available work offered by the employer of injury, the worker’s temporary total disability payments shall be resumed. Should the available work described, once undertaken by the worker, impede his or her recovery to the extent that in the judgment of his or her physician he or she should not continue to work, the worker’s temporary total disability payments shall be resumed when the worker ceases such work.

(b) Once the worker returns to work under the terms of this subsection (4), he or she shall not be assigned by the employer to work other than the available work described without the worker’s written consent, or without prior review and approval by the worker’s physician.

(c) If the worker returns to work under this subsection (4), any employee health and welfare benefits that the worker was receiving at the time of injury shall continue or be resumed at the level provided at the time of injury. Such benefits shall not be continued or resumed if to do so is inconsistent with the terms of the benefit program, or with the terms of the collective bargaining agreement currently in force.

(d) In the event of any dispute as to the worker’s ability to perform the available work offered by the employer, the department shall make the final determination.

(5) No worker shall receive compensation for or during the day on which injury was received or the three days following the same, unless his or her disability shall continue for a period of fourteen consecutive calendar days from date of injury: PROVIDED, That attempts to return to work in the first fourteen days following the injury shall not serve to break the continuity of the period of disability if the disability continues fourteen days after the injury occurs.

(6) Should a worker suffer a temporary total disability and should his or her employer at the time of the injury continue to pay him or her the wages which he or she was earning at the time of such injury, such injured worker shall not receive any payment provided in subsection (1) of this section during the period his or her employer shall so pay such wages.

(7) In no event shall the monthly payments provided in this section exceed the applicable percentage of the average monthly wage in the state as computed under the provisions of RCW 51.08.018 as follows:

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<th>Month</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>June 30, 1994</td>
<td>110%</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 30, 1995</td>
<td>115%</td>
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<td>June 30, 1996</td>
<td>120%</td>
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(8) If the supervisor of industrial insurance determines that the worker is voluntarily retired and is no longer attached to the work force, benefits shall not be paid under this section. [1993 c 521 § 3; 1993 c 299 § 1; 1993 c 271 § 7; 1988 c 161 § 4. Prior: 1988 c 161 § 3; 1986 c 59 § 3; 1986 c 59 § 2; prior: 1985 c 462 § 6; 1980 c 129 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 350 § 47; 1975 1st ex.s. c 235 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 43 § 22; 1971 ex.s. c 289 § 11; 1965 ex.s. c 122 § 3; 1961 c 274 § 4; 1961 c 23 § 51.32.090; prior: 1957 c 70 § 33; 1955 c 74 § 8; prior: 1951 c 115 § 3; 1949 c 219 § 1, part; 1947 c 246 § 1, part; 1929 c 132 § 2, part; 1927 c 310 § 4, part; 1923 c 136 § 2, part; 1919 c 131 § 4, part; 1917 c 28 § 1, part; 1913 c 148 § 1, part; 1911 c 74 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 7679, part.]

Reviser’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 271 § 1, 1993 c 299 § 1, and by 1993 c 521 § 3, each without reference to the other. All amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—1993 c 521: See note following RCW 51.32.050.

Effective date—1993 c 299: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993.” [1993 c 299 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 271: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 7, 1993].” [1993 c 271 § 2.]

Benefit increases—Application to certain retrospective rating agreements—Effective dates—1988 c 161: See notes following RCW 51.32.050.

Expiration date—1986 c 59 § 2; Effective dates—1986 c 59 §§ 3, 5: “Section 2 of this act shall expire on June 30, 1989. Section 3 of this act shall take effect on June 30, 1989. Section 5 of this act shall take effect on July 1, 1986.” [1986 c 59 § 6.]

Program and fiscal review—1985 c 462: See note following RCW 41.04.500.

51.32.110 Medical examination—Refusal to submit—Traveling expenses—Pay for time lost. (1) Any worker entitled to receive any benefits or claiming such under this title shall, if requested by the department or self-insurer, submit himself or herself for medical examination, at a time and from time to time, at a place reasonably convenient for the worker and as may be provided by the rules of the department.

(2) If the worker refuses to submit to medical examination, or obstructs the same, or, if any injured worker shall persist in unsanitary or injurious practices which tend to imperil or retard his or her recovery, or shall refuse to submit to such medical or surgical treatment as is reasonably essential to his or her recovery or refuse or obstruct evaluation or examination for the purpose of vocational rehabilitation or does not cooperate in reasonable efforts at such rehabilitation, the department or the self-insurer upon approval by the department, with notice to the worker may suspend any further action on any claim of such worker so long as such refusal, obstruction, noncooperation, or practice continues and reduce, suspend, or deny any compensation for
such period: PROVIDED, That the department or the self-insurer shall not suspend any further action on any claim of a worker or reduce, suspend, or deny any compensation if a worker has good cause for refusing to submit to or to obstruct any examination, evaluation, treatment or practice requested by the department or required under this section.

(3) If the worker necessarily incurs traveling expenses in attending the examination pursuant to the request of the department, such traveling expenses shall be repaid to him or her out of the accident fund upon proper voucher and audit or shall be repaid by the self-insurer, as the case may be.

(4)(a) If the medical examination required by this section causes the worker to be absent from his or her work without pay:

(i) In the case of a worker insured by the department, the worker shall be paid compensation out of the accident fund in an amount equal to his or her usual wages for the time lost from work while attending the medical examination; or

(ii) In the case of a worker of a self-insurer, the self-insurer shall pay the worker an amount equal to his or her usual wages for the time lost from work while attending the medical examination.

(b) This subsection (4) shall apply prospectively to all claims regardless of the date of injury. [1993 c 375 § 1; 1980 c 14 § 11. Prior: 1977 ex.s. c 350 § 50; 1977 ex.s. c 323 § 17; 1971 ex.s. c 289 § 13; 1961 c 23 § 51.32.110; prior: 1917 c 28 § 18; 1915 c 188 § 5; 1911 c 74 § 13; RRS § 7688.]

Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 323: See notes following RCW 51.04.040.

Effective dates—Severability—1971 ex.s. c 289: See RCW 51.98.060 and 51.98.070.

51.32.112 Medical examination—Standards and criteria—Special medical examinations by chiropractors—Compensation guidelines and reporting criteria.

(1) The department shall develop standards for the conduct of special medical examinations to determine permanent disabilities, including, but not limited to:

(a) The qualifications of persons conducting the examinations;

(b) The criteria for conducting the examinations, including guidelines for the appropriate treatment of injured workers during the examination; and

(c) The content of examination reports.

(2) Within the appropriate scope of practice, chiropractors licensed under chapter 18.25 RCW may conduct special medical examinations to determine permanent disabilities in consultation with physicians licensed under chapter 18.57 or 18.71 RCW. The department, in its discretion, may request that a special medical examination be conducted by a single chiropractor if the department determines that the sole issues involved in the examination are within the scope of practice under chapter 18.25 RCW. However, nothing in this section authorizes the use as evidence before the board of a chiropractor’s determination of the extent of a worker’s permanent disability if the determination is not requested by the department.

(3) The department shall investigate the amount of examination fees received by persons conducting special medical examinations to determine permanent disabilities, including total compensation received for examinations of department and self-insured claimants, and establish compensation guidelines and compensation reporting criteria.

(4) The department shall investigate the level of compliance of self-insurers with the requirement of full reporting of claims information to the department, particularly with respect to medical examinations, and develop effective enforcement procedures or recommendations for legislation if needed. [1993 c 515 § 4; 1988 c 114 § 2.]

Intent—1988 c 114: “It is the intent of the legislature that medical examinations for determining permanent disabilities be conducted fairly and objectively by qualified examiners and with respect for the dignity of the injured worker.” [1988 c 114 § 1.]
51.36.080 Title 51 RCW: Industrial Insurance

prudent, cost-effective payment method, which the director shall establish by rules adopted in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW.

(2) The director may establish procedures for selectively or randomly auditing the accuracy of fees and medical billings submitted to the department under this title. [1993 c 159 § 2; 1987 c 470 § 1; 1985 c 368 § 2; 1985 c 338 § 1; 1971 ex.s.c. 289 § 55.]

Effective date—1987 c 470 § 1: "Section 1 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on July 1, 1987." [1987 c 470 § 4.]

Effective date—1985 c 368 § 2: "Section 2 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1987." [1985 c 368 § 7.]

Legislative findings—1985 c 368: "The legislature finds that:
(1) The governor's steering committee on the six-year state health care purchasing plan has estimated that health care expenditures by the department of labor and industries will rise from $172.5 million in fiscal year 1985 to $581.5 million in fiscal year 1991, an increase of two hundred thirty-seven percent in six years, while the number of persons receiving the care will rise only fifteen percent in the same period;
(2) The growing cost of health care for covered workers is a major cause of recent industrial insurance premium increases, adversely affecting both employers and employees;
(3) The department of labor and industries has not developed adequate means of controlling the costs of health care services to which covered workers are entitled by law;
(4) There is a need for all agencies of the state to act as prudent buyers in purchasing health care." [1985 c 368 § 1.]

Effective dates—Severability—1971 ex.s.c. 289: See RCW 51.98.060 and 51.98.070.

51.36.085 Payment of fees and medical charges by self-insurers—Interest. All fees and medical charges under this title shall conform to regulations promulgated, and the fee schedule established by the director and shall be paid within sixty days of receipt by the self-insured of a proper billing in the form prescribed by department rule or sixty days after the claim is allowed by final order or judgment, if an otherwise proper billing is received by the self-insured prior to final adjudication of claim allowance. The self-insured shall pay interest at the rate of one percent per month, but at least one dollar per month, whenever the payment period exceeds the applicable sixty-day period on all proper fees and medical charges. [1993 c 159 § 3; 1987 c 316 § 4.]

51.36.100 Audits of health care providers authorized. The legislature finds and declares it to be in the public interest of the residents of the state of Washington that a proper regulatory and inspection program be instituted in connection with the provision of medical, chiropractic, dental, vocational, and other health services to industrially injured workers pursuant to Title 51 RCW. In order to effectively accomplish such purpose and to assure that the industrially injured worker receives such services as are paid for by the state of Washington, the acceptance by the industrially injured worker of such services, and the request by a provider of services for reimbursement for providing such services, shall authorize the director of the department of labor and industries or the director's authorized representative to inspect and audit all records in connection with the provision of such services. [1993 c 515 § 5; 1986 c 200 § 1.]
the case may be, in addition to the fee fixed for the services in the court. If in a worker or beneficiary appeal the decision and order of the board is reversed or modified and if the accident fund or medical aid fund is affected by the litigation, or if in an appeal by the department or employer the worker or beneficiary’s right to relief is sustained, or in an appeal by a worker involving a state fund employer with twenty-five employees or less, in which the department does not appear and defend, and the board order in favor of the employer is sustained, the attorney’s fee fixed by the court, for services before the court only, and the fees of medical and other witnesses and the costs shall be payable out of the administrative fund of the department. In the case of self-insured employers, the attorney fees fixed by the court, for services before the court only, and the fees of medical and other witnesses and the costs shall be payable directly by the self-insured employer. 

Effective dates—Implementation—1982 c 63: See note following RCW 51.32.095.

Title 52
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Chapter 52.04
Annexation.

Chapter 52.08
Withdrawal.

Chapter 52.14
Commissioners.

Chapter 52.16
Finances.

Chapter 52.04
ANNEXATION

Sections
52.04.161 Newly incorporated city or town deemed annexed by district—Withdrawal.

52.04.161 Newly incorporated city or town deemed annexed by district—Withdrawal. If the area of a newly incorporated city or town is located in one or more fire protection districts, the city or town is deemed to have been annexed by the fire protection district or districts effective immediately on the city’s or town’s official date of incorporation, unless the city or town council adopts a resolution during the interim transition period precluding the annexation of the newly incorporated city or town by the fire protection district or districts. The newly incorporated city or town shall remain annexed to the fire protection district or districts for the remainder of the year of the city’s or town’s official date of incorporation, or through the following year if such extension is approved by resolution adopted by the city or town council and by the board or boards of fire commissioners, and shall be withdrawn from the fire protection district or districts at the end of this period, unless a ballot proposition is adopted by the voters pursuant to RCW 52.04.071 providing for annexation of the city or town to a fire protection district.

If the city or town is withdrawn from the fire protection district or districts, the maximum rate of the first property tax levy that is imposed by the city or town after the withdrawal is calculated as if the city or town never had been annexed by the fire protection district or districts. [1993 c 262 § 1.]

Chapter 52.08
WITHDRAWAL

Sections
52.08.025 City may not be included within district—Exceptions—Withdrawal of city.

52.08.025 City may not be included within district—Exceptions—Withdrawal of city. Effective January 1, 1960, every city or town, or portion thereof, which is situated within the boundaries of a fire protection district shall become automatically removed from such fire protection district, and no fire protection district shall thereafter include any city or town, or portion thereof, within its boundaries except as provided for in RCW 52.02.020, 52.04.061, 52.04.071, 52.04.081, 52.04.101, and 52.04.161.

However, if the area which incorporates or is annexed includes all of a fire protection district, the fire protection district, for purposes of imposing regular property taxes, shall continue in existence: (1)(a) Until the first day of January in the year in which the initial property tax collections of the newly incorporated city or town will be made, if a resolution is adopted under RCW 52.04.161 precluding annexation of the city or town to the district; (b) until the city or town is withdrawn from the fire protection district, if no such resolution is adopted and no ballot proposition under RCW 52.04.161 is approved; or (c) indefinitely, if such a ballot proposition is approved; or (2) until the first day of January in the year the annexing city or town will collect its property taxes imposed on the newly annexed area. The members of the city or town council or commission shall act as the board of commissioners to impose, receive, and expend these property taxes. [1993 c 262 § 2; 1986 c 234 § 35; 1985 c 7 § 119; 1979 ex.s.c 179 § 6; 1959 c 237 § 6. Formerly RCW 52.22.030.]

Chapter 52.14
COMMISSIONERS

Sections
52.14.110 Purchases and public works—Competitive bids required—Exceptions.

52.14.120 Purchases and public works—Competitive bidding procedures.

52.14.110 Purchases and public works—Competitive bids required—Exceptions. Insofar as practicable, purchases and any public works by the district shall be based on competitive bids. A formal sealed bid procedure shall be used as standard procedure for purchases and contracts for purchases executed by the board of
commissioners. Formal sealed bidding shall not be required for:

(1) Emergency purchases if the sealed bidding procedure would prevent or hinder the emergency from being addressed appropriately. The term emergency means an occurrence that creates an immediate threat to life or property;

(2) The purchase of any materials, supplies, or equipment if the cost will not exceed the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars. However, whenever the estimated cost is from four thousand five hundred dollars up to ten thousand dollars, the commissioners may by resolution use the process provided in RCW 39.04.190 to award contracts;

(3) Contracting for work to be done involving the construction or improvement of a fire station or other buildings where the estimated cost will not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, which includes the costs of labor, material, and equipment. However, whenever the estimated cost is from two thousand five hundred dollars up to ten thousand dollars, the commissioner may by resolution use the small works roster process provided in RCW 39.04.155;

(4) Purchases which are clearly and legitimately limited to a single source of supply, or services, in which instances the purchase price may be best established by direct negotiation: PROVIDED, That this subsection shall not apply to purchases or contracts relating to public works as defined in chapter 39.04 RCW; and

(5) Purchases of insurance and bonds. [1993 c 198 § 11; 1984 c 238 § 3.]

52.14.120 Purchases and public works—Competitive bidding procedures. (1) Notice of the call for bids shall be given by publishing the notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the district at least thirteen days before the last date upon which bids will be received. If no bid is received on the first call, the commissioners may readvertise and make a second call, or may enter into a contract without a further call.

(2) A public work involving three or more specialty contractors requires that the district retain the services of a general contractor as defined in RCW 18.27.010. [1993 c 198 § 12; 1984 c 238 § 4.]

Chapter 52.16
FINANCES

Sections
52.16.061 General obligation bonds—Issuance—Limitations.

52.16.061 General obligation bonds—Issuance—Limitations. The board of fire commissioners of the district shall have authority to contract indebtedness and to refund same for any general district purpose, including expenses of maintenance, operation and administration, and the acquisition of firefighting facilities, and evidence the same by the issuance and sale of general obligation bonds of the district payable at such time or times not longer than twenty years from the issuing date of the bonds. Such bonds shall be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW. Such bonds shall not exceed an amount, together with any outstanding nonvoter approved general obligation indebtedness, equal to three-eighths of one percent of the value of the taxable property within the fire protection district, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015. [1993 c 231 § 1; 1984 c 186 § 39; 1983 c 167 § 122; 1970 ex.s. c 56 § 66; 1969 ex.s. c 232 § 89; 1955 c 134 § 2; 1953 c 176 § 3.]

Purpose—1984 c 186: See note following RCW 39.46.110.

Liberal construction—Severability—1983 c 167: See RCW 39.46.010 and note following.

Purpose—1970 ex.s. c 56: See note following RCW 39.52.020.

Validation—Saving—Severability—1969 ex.s. c 232: See notes following RCW 39.52.020.

Title 53
PORT DISTRICTS

Chapters
53.04 Formation.
53.08 Powers.
53.34 Toll facilities.
53.54 Aircraft noise abatement.

Chapter 53.04
FORMATION

Sections
53.04.023 Formation of less than county-wide district—Expiration of section.

53.04.023 Formation of less than county-wide district—Expiration of section. A less than county-wide port district with an assessed valuation of at least seventy-five million dollars may be created in a county that already has a less than county-wide port district located within its boundaries. Except as provided in this section, such a port district shall be created in accordance with the procedure to create a county-wide port district.

The effort to create such a port district is initiated by the filing of a petition with the county auditor calling for the creation of such a port district, describing the boundaries of the proposed port district, and providing a name for the proposed port district. The petition must be signed by voters residing within the proposed port district equal in number to at least ten percent of such voters who voted at the last county general election.

A public hearing on creation of the proposed port district shall be held by the county legislative authority if the county auditor certifies that the petition contained sufficient valid signatures. Notice of the public hearing must be published in the county’s official newspaper at least ten days prior to the date of the public hearing. After taking testimony, the county legislative authority may make changes in the boundaries of the proposed port district if it finds that such changes are in the public interest and shall determine if the creation of the port district is in the public interest. No area may be added to the boundaries unless a subsequent public hearing is held on the proposed port district.

The county legislative authority shall submit a ballot proposition authorizing the creation of the proposed port...
district to the voters of the proposed port district, at any special election date provided in RCW 29.13.020, if it finds the creation of the port district to be in the public interest.

The port district shall be created if a majority of the voters voting on the ballot proposition favor the creation of the port district. The initial port commissioners shall be elected at the same election, but the election of commissioners shall be null and void if the port district is not created. Commissioner districts shall not be used in the initial election of the port commissioners.

This section shall expire July 1, 1997. [1993 c 70 § 1; 1992 c 147 § 2.]

Severability—1992 c 147: See note following RCW 53.04.020.

Chapter 53.08
POWERS

Sections
53.08.120 Contracts for labor and material—Small works roster.

53.08.120 Contracts for labor and material—Small works roster. All material required by a port district may be procured in the open market or by contract and all work ordered may be done by contract or day labor. All such contracts for work, the estimated cost of which exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, shall be let at public bidding upon notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the district at least thirteen days before the last date upon which bids will be received, calling for sealed bids upon the work, plans and specifications for which shall then be on file in the office of the commission for public inspection. The same notice may call for bids on such work or material based upon plans and specifications submitted by the bidder.

Each port district shall maintain a small works roster, as provided in RCW 39.04.155, and may use the small works roster process to award contracts in lieu of calling for sealed bids whenever work is done by contract, the estimated cost of which is one hundred thousand dollars or less. Whenever possible, the managing official shall invite at least one proposal from a minority contractor who shall otherwise qualify under this section.

When awarding such a contract for work, when utilizing proposals from the small works roster, the managing official shall give weight to the contractor submitting the lowest and best proposal, and whenever it would not violate the public interest, such contracts shall be distributed equally among contractors, including minority contractors, on the small works roster. [1993 c 198 § 13; 1988 c 235 § 1; 1982 c 92 § 1; 1975 1st ex. s. c 47 § 1; 1955 c 348 § 2. Prior: 1921 c 179 § 1, part; 1911 c 92 § 5, part; RRS § 9693, part.]

Severability—1955 c 348: "If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1955 c 348 § 7.]

Chapter 53.34
TOLL FACILITIES

Sections
53.34.210 Repealed.

53.34.210 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 53.54
AIRCRAFT NOISE ABATEMENT

Sections
53.54.030 Authorized programs—When property deemed within impacted area.

53.54.030 Authorized programs—When property deemed within impacted area. For the purposes of this chapter, in developing a remedial program, the port commission may utilize one or more of the following programs:

(1) Acquisition of property or property rights within the impacted area, which shall be deemed necessary to accomplish a port purpose. The port district may purchase such property or property rights by time payment notwithstanding the time limitations provided for in RCW 53.08.010. The port district may mortgage or otherwise pledge any such properties acquired to secure such transactions. The port district may assume any outstanding mortgages.

(2) Transaction assistance programs, including assistance with real estate fees and mortgage assistance, and other neighborhood remedial programs as compensation for impacts due to aircraft noise and noise associated conditions. Any such programs shall be in connection with properties located within an impacted area and shall be provided upon terms and conditions as the port district shall determine appropriate.

(3) Programs of soundproofing structures located within an impacted area. Such programs may be executed without regard to the ownership, provided the owner waives damages and conveys an easement for the operation of aircraft, and for noise and noise associated conditions therewith, to the port district.

(4) Mortgage insurance of private owners of lands or improvements within such noise impacted area where such private owners are unable to obtain mortgage insurance and conveys an easement for the operation of aircraft, and for noise and noise associated conditions therewith, to the port district.

(5) An individual property may be provided benefits by the port district under each of the programs described in subsections (1) through (4) of this section. However, an individual property may not be provided benefits under any one of these programs more than once, unless the property is subjected to increased aircraft noise or differing aircraft noise impacts that would have afforded different levels of mitigation, even if the property owner had waived all damages and conveyed a full and unrestricted easement.

(6) Management of all lands, easements, or development rights acquired, including but not limited to the following:

(a) Rental of any or all lands or structures acquired;

(b) Redevelopment of any such lands for any economic use consistent with airport operations, local zoning and the state environmental policy;

[1993 RCW Supp—page 789]
(c) Sale of such properties for cash or for time payment and subjection of such property to mortgage or other security transaction: PROVIDED, That any such sale shall reserve to the port district by covenant an unconditional right of easement for the operation of all aircraft and for all noise or noise conditions associated therewith.

(7) A property shall be considered within the impacted area if any part thereof is within the impacted area. [1993 c 150 § 1; 1985 c 115 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 121 § 3.]

Title 54
PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICTS

Chapters
54.04 General provisions.
54.16 Powers.

Chapter 54.04
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections
54.04.070 Contracts for work or materials—Notice—Emergency purchases.
54.04.082 Alternative bid procedure.

54.04.070 Contracts for work or materials—Notice—Emergency purchases. Any item, or items of the same kind of materials, equipment, or supplies purchased, the estimated cost of which is in excess of five thousand dollars, exclusive of sales tax shall be by contract: PROVIDED, That a district may make purchases of the same kind of items of materials, equipment and supplies not exceeding five thousand dollars in any calendar month without a contract, purchasing any excess thereof over five thousand dollars by contract. Any work ordered by a district commission, the estimated cost of which is in excess of ten thousand dollars exclusive of sales tax, shall be by contract, except that a district commission may have its own regularly employed personnel perform work which is an accepted industry practice under prudent utility management without a contract. Prudent utility management means performing work with regularly employed personnel utilizing material of a worth not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in value without a contract: PROVIDED, That such limit on the value of material being utilized in work being performed by regularly employed personnel shall not include the value of individual items of equipment purchased or acquired and used as one unit of a project. Before awarding such a contract, the commission shall publish a notice once or more in a newspaper of general circulation in the district at least thirteen days before the last date upon which bids will be received, inviting sealed proposals for the work or materials; plans and specifications of which shall at the time of the publication be on file at the office of the district subject to public inspection. Any published notice ordering work to be performed for the district shall be mailed at the time of publication to any established trade association which files a written request with the district to receive such notices. The commission may at the same time and as part of the same notice, invite tenders for the work or materials upon plans and specifications to be submitted by the bidders.

Notwithstanding any other provisions herein, all contract projects, the estimated cost of which is less than one hundred thousand dollars, may be awarded to a contractor using the small works roster process provided in RCW 39.04.155. All contract projects equal to or in excess of one hundred thousand dollars shall be let by competitive bidding.

Whenever equipment or materials required by a district are held by a governmental agency and are available for sale but such agency is unwilling to submit a proposal, the commission may ascertain the price of such items and file a statement of such price supported by the sworn affidavit of one member of the commission and may consider such price as a bid without a deposit or bond. In the event of an emergency when the public interest or property of the district would suffer material injury or damage by delay, upon resolution of the commission, or proclamation of an official designated by the board to act for the board during such emergencies, declaring the existence of such emergency and reciting the facts constituting the same, the board, or the official acting for the board, may waive the requirements of this chapter with reference to any purchase or contract, after having taken precautions to secure the lowest price practicable under the circumstances.

After determination by the commission during a public meeting that a particular purchase is available clearly and legitimately only from a single source of supply, the bidding requirements of this section may be waived by the commission. [1993 c 198 § 14; 1990 c 251 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 220 § 4; 1955 c 124 § 2. Prior: 1951 c 207 § 2; 1931 c 1 § 8, part; RRS § 11612, part.]

Contracts with state department of transportation: RCW 47.01.210.
Emergency public works: Chapter 39.28 RCW.
Prevailing wages on public works: Chapter 39.12 RCW.
Public purchase preferences: Chapter 39.24 RCW.

54.04.082 Alternative bid procedure. For the awarding of a contract to purchase any item, or items of the same kind of materials, equipment, or supplies in an amount exceeding five thousand dollars, but less than fifteen thousand dollars, exclusive of sales tax, the commission may, in lieu of the procedure described in RCW 54.04.070 and 54.04.080 requiring public notice to invite sealed proposals for such materials, equipment, or supplies, pursuant to commission resolution use the process provided in RCW 39.04.190. Waiver of the deposit or bid bond required under RCW 54.04.080 may be authorized by the commission in securing such bid quotations. [1993 c 198 § 15; 1977 ex.s. c 116 § 1.]

Chapter 54.16
POWERS

Sections
54.16.110 May sue and be sued—Claims.

54.16.110 May sue and be sued—Claims. A district may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction, and may be sued in the county in which its principal office is located or
in which it owns or operates facilities. No suit for damages shall be maintained against a district except on a claim filed with the district complying in all respects with the terms and requirements for claims for damages set forth in chapter 4.96 RCW. [1993 c 449 § 11; 1979 ex.s. c 240 § 3; 1955 c 390 § 12. Prior: 1945 c 143 § 1(k); 1931 c 1 § 6(k); Rem. Supp. 1945 § 11610(k).]

Purpose—Severability—1993 c 449: See notes following RCW 4.96.010.

Claims against cities of the second class: RCW 35.31.040.

Title 56
SEWER DISTRICTS

Chapters
56.08 Powers—Comprehensive plan.
56.40 Voluntary contributions to assist low-income customers.

Chapter 56.08
POWERS—COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Sections
56.08.070 Contracts for labor and materials—Call for bids—Small works roster—Award of contract—Requirements waived, when (as amended by 1993 c 45).
56.08.070 Contracts for labor and materials—Call for bids—Small works roster—Award of contract—Requirements waived, when (as amended by 1993 c 198).
56.08.080 Sale of unnecessary property authorized—Notice.
56.08.090 Sale of unnecessary property authorized—Additional requirements for sale of realty.
56.08.070 Contracts for labor and materials—Call for bids—Small works roster—Award of contract—Requirements waived, when (as amended by 1993 c 45). (1) All materials purchased and work ordered, the estimated cost of which is in excess of fifty thousand dollars shall be let by contract. All contract projects, the estimated cost of which is less than fifty thousand dollars, may be awarded to a contractor on the small works roster. The small works roster shall be comprised of all responsible contractors who have requested to be on the list. The board of sewer commissioners may set up uniform procedures to prequalify contractors for inclusion on the small works roster. The board of sewer commissioners shall authorize by resolution a procedure for securing telephone and/or written quotations from the contractors on the small works roster to assure establishment of a competitive price and for awarding contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. Such procedure shall require that a good faith effort be made to request quotations from all contractors on the small works roster. Immediately after an award is made, the bid quotations obtained shall be recorded, open to public inspection, and available by telephone inquiry. The small works roster shall be revised once a year. All contract projects equal to or in excess of fifty thousand dollars shall be let by competitive bidding. Before awarding any competitive contract the board of sewer commissioners shall publish a notice (to be published) in a newspaper (of general circulation where the district is located at least once, (ten) thirteen days before the last date upon which bids will be received, inviting sealed proposals for such work, plans and specifications which must at the time of publication of such notice be on file in the office of the board of sewer commissioners subject to public inspection. Such notice shall state generally the work to be done and shall call for proposals for doing the same to be sealed and filed with the board of sewer commissioners on or before the day and hour named therein.

(2) Each bid shall be accompanied by a bid proposal deposit in the form of a certified check, cashier's check, postal money order, or surety bond payable to the order of the county treasurer for a sum not less than five percent of the amount of the bid and no bid shall be considered unless accompanied by such bid proposal deposit. At the time and place named such bids shall be publicly opened and read and the board of sewer commissioners shall proceed to canvass the bids and may let such contract to the lowest responsible bidder upon plans and specifications: PROVIDED, That no contract shall be let in excess of the cost of (of or in the opinion of) the materials or work (or of the opinion of) the board of sewer commissioners (all bids are unsatisfactory they) may reject all (of them) bids for good cause and readvertise and in such case all checks, cash or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders. If such contract be let, then all checks, cash or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be retained until a contract shall be entered into for the purchase of such materials or doing such work, and a bond to perform such work furnished with sureties satisfactory to the board of sewer commissioners in the full amount of the contract price between the bidder and the commission in accordance with bid. If (if the bidder fails to enter into the contract in accordance with the bid) the bid and furnishing such bond within ten days from the date at which he or she is notified that he or she is the successful bidder, the (the) check, cash or bid bonds and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the sewer district. (3) In the event of an emergency when the public interest or property of the sewer district would suffer material injury or damage by delay, upon resolution of the board of sewer commissioners, or proclamation of an official designated by the board to act for the board during such emergencies, declaring the existence of such emergency and reciting the facts constituting the same, the board, or the official acting for the board, may waive the requirements of this chapter with reference to any purchase or contract. In addition, these requirements may be waived for purchases which are clearly and legitimately limited to a single source of supply and purchases involving special facilities, services, or market conditions, in which instances the purchase price may be best established by direct negotiation. [1993 c 45 § 4; 1989 c 105 § 1; 1987 c 309 § 1; 1985 c 154 § 1; 1983 c 38 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 137 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 64 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 272 § 3; 1965 c 71 § 1; 1941 c 210 § 44. Rem. Supp. 1941 § 9425-53.]
Chapter 56.08
Title 56 RCW: Sewer Districts

56.08.080 Sale of unnecessary property authorized—Notice. The board of commissioners of a sewer district may sell, at public or private sale, property belonging to the district if the board determines that the property is not and will not be needed for district purposes and if the board gives notice of intention to sell as in this section provided: PROVIDED, That no notice of intention is required to sell personal property of less than two thousand five hundred dollars in value.

The notice of intention to sell shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the district. The notice shall describe the property and state the time and place at which it will be sold or offered for sale, the terms of sale, whether the property is to be sold at public or private sale, and if at public sale the notice shall call for bids, fix the conditions thereof and shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids. [1993 c 198 § 17; 1989 c 308 § 5; 1984 c 172 § 1; 1953 c 51 § 1]

56.08.090 Sale of unnecessary property authorized—Additional requirements for sale of realty. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, no real property valued at two thousand five hundred dollars or more of the district shall be sold for less than ninety percent of the appraised value thereof as established by a written appraisal made not more than six months prior to the date of sale by three disinterested real estate brokers licensed under the laws of the state or professionally designated real estate appraisers as defined in RCW 74.46.020. The appraisal shall be signed by the appraisers and filed with the secretary of the board of commissioners of the district, who shall keep it at the office of the district open to public inspection. Any notice of intention to sell real property of the district shall recite the appraised value thereof: PROVIDED, That there shall be no private sale of real property where the appraised value exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

(2) If no purchasers can be obtained for the property at ninety percent or more of its appraised value after one hundred twenty days of offering the property for sale, the board of commissioners of the sewer district may adopt a resolution stating that the district has been unable to sell the property at the ninety percent amount. The sewer district then may sell the property at the highest price it can obtain at public auction. A notice of intention to sell at public auction shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the sewer district. The notice shall describe the property, state the time and place at which it will be offered for sale and the terms of sale, and shall call for bids, fix the conditions thereof, and reserve the right to reject any and all bids. [1993 c 198 § 18; 1989 c 308 § 6; 1988 c 162 § 1; 1984 c 103 § 2; 1953 c 51 § 2.]

Chapter 56.40

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASSIST LOW-INCOME CUSTOMERS

Sections
56.40.010 Voluntary contributions to assist low-income residential customers—Administration.
56.40.020 Disbursement of contributions—Quarterly report.
56.40.030 Contributions not considered commingling of funds.

56.40.010 Voluntary contributions to assist low-income residential customers—Administration. A sewer district may include along with, or as part of its regular customer billings, a request for voluntary contributions to assist qualified low-income residential customers of the district in paying their sewer district bills. All funds received by the district in response to such requests shall be transmitted to the grantee of the department of community development which administers federally funded energy assistance programs for the state in the district's service area or to a charitable organization within the district's service area. All such funds shall be used solely to supplement assistance to low-income residential customers of the district in paying their sewer district bills. The grantee or charitable organization shall be responsible to determine which of the district's customers are qualified for low-income assistance and the amount of assistance to be provided to those who are qualified. [1993 c 45 § 1.]

56.40.020 Disbursement of contributions—Quarterly report. All assistance provided under this chapter shall be disbursed by the grantee or charitable organization. Where possible the sewer district will be paid on behalf of the customer by the grantee or the charitable organization. When direct vendor payment is not feasible, a check will be issued jointly payable to the customer and the sewer district. The availability of funds for assistance to a district's low-income customers as a result of voluntary contributions shall not reduce the amount of assistance for which the district's customers are eligible under the federally funded energy assistance programs administered by the grantee of the department of community development within the district's service area. The grantee or charitable organization shall provide the district with a quarterly report on January 15th.
April 15th, July 15th, and October 15th which includes
information concerning the total amount of funds received
from the district, the names of all recipients of assistance
from these funds, the amount received by each recipient, and
the amount of funds received from the district currently on
hand and available for future low-income assistance. [1993
c 45 § 2.]

56.40.030 Contributions not considered commingling of funds. Contributions received under a program implemented by a sewer district in compliance with this chapter shall not be considered a commingling of funds. [1993 c 45 § 3.]

Title 57
WATER DISTRICTS

Chapter 57.08
POWERS

Sections
57.08.015 Sale of unnecessary property authorized—Notice.
57.08.016 Sale of unnecessary property authorized—Additional re-
quirements for sale of realty.
57.08.050 Board may create positions—Contracts for materials
work—Small works roster—Notice—Bids—
Requirements waived, when (as amended by 1993 c 45).
57.08.050 Board may create positions—Contracts for materials
work—Small works roster—Notice—Bids—
Requirements waived, when (as amended by 1993 c 198).

57.08.015 Sale of unnecessary property authorized—Notice. The board of commissioners of a water district may sell, at public or private sale, property belonging to the district if the board determines that the property is not
and will not be needed for district purposes and if the board
gives notice of intention to sell as in this section provided:
Provided, That no such notice of intention shall be
required to sell personal property of less than two thousand
five hundred dollars in value.

The notice of intention to sell shall be published once
a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general
circulation in the district. The notice shall describe the
property and state the time and place at which it will be sold
or offered for sale, the terms of sale, whether the property is
to be sold at public or private sale, and if at public sale the
notice shall call for bids, fix the conditions thereof and shall
reserve the right to reject any and all bids. [1993 c 198 §
19; 1989 c 308 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 299 § 2; 1953 c 50 § 1.]

57.08.016 Sale of unnecessary property authorized—Additional requirements for sale of realty. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, no
real property valued at two thousand five hundred dollars or
more of the district shall be sold for less than ninety percent
of the value thereof as established by a written appraisal
made not more than six months prior to the date of sale by
three disinterested real estate brokers licensed under the laws
of the state or professionally designated real estate appraisers
as defined in RCW 74.46.020. The appraisal shall be signed
by the appraisers and filed with the secretary of the board of
commissioners of the district, who shall keep it at the office
of the district open to public inspection. Any notice of
intention to sell real property of the district shall recite the
appraised value thereof: provided, That there shall be no
private sale of real property where the appraised value
exceeds the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

(2) If no purchasers can be obtained for the property at
ninety percent or more of its appraised value after one
hundred twenty days of offering the property for sale, the
board of commissioners of the water district may adopt a
resolution stating that the district has been unable to sell the
property at the ninety percent amount. The water district
then may sell the property at the highest price it can obtain
at public auction. A notice of intention to sell at public
auction shall be published once a week for two consecutive
weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the water
district. The notice shall describe the property, state the time
and place at which it will be offered for sale and the terms
of sale, and shall call for bids, fix the conditions thereof,
and reserve the right to reject any and all bids. [1993 c 198 §
20; 1989 c 308 § 8; 1988 c 162 § 2; 1984 c 103 § 3; 1953
c 50 § 2.]

57.08.050 Board may create positions—Contracts for materials
and work—Small works roster—Notice—Bids—Requirements waived,
when (as amended by 1993 c 45). (1) The board of water commissioners
shall have authority to create and fill such positions and fix salaries and
bonds thereof as it may by resolution provide.

(2) All materials purchased and work ordered, the estimated cost of
which is in excess of five thousand dollars shall be let by contract. All
contract projects, the estimated cost of which is less than fifty thousand
dollars, may be awarded to a contractor on the small works roster. The
small works roster shall be comprised of all responsible contractors who
have requested to be listed. The board of water commissioners may set
up uniform procedures to prequalify contractors for inclusion on the small
works roster. The board of water commissioners shall authorize by
resolution a procedure for securing telephone and/or written quotations from
the contractors on the small works roster to assure establishment of a
competitive price and for awarding contracts to the lowest responsible
bidder. Such procedure shall require that a good faith effort be made to
request quotations from all contractors on the small works roster.
Immediately after an award is made, the bid quotations obtained shall be recorded,
open to public inspection, and available by telephone inquiry. The small
works roster shall be revised once a year. All contract projects equal to or
in excess of fifty thousand dollars shall be let by competitive bidding.
Before awarding any such contract the board of water commissioners shall
cause a notice to be published in a newspaper in general circulation within the
district located at least once ten days before the letting of such
contract, inviting sealed proposals for such work, plans and specifications
which must at the time of publication of such notice be on file in the office
of the board of water commissioners subject to public inspection. Such
notice shall state generally the work to be done and shall call for proposals
for doing the same to be sealed and filed with the board of water
commissioners on or before the day and hour named therein.

(3) Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check or
postal money order payable to the order of the county treasurer for a sum
not less than five percent of the amount of the bid, or accompanied by a bid
bond in an amount not less than five percent of the bid with a corporate
surety licensed to do business in the state, conditioned that the bidder will
pay the district as liquidated damages the amount specified in the bond.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 793]
unless (the) the bidder enters into a contract in accordance with his or her bid, and such bids shall be considered under such accommodations or bid bond. At the time and place named such bids shall be publicly opened and read and the board of water commissioners shall proceed to canvass the bids and may let such contract to the lowest responsible bidder upon plans and specifications on file or to the best bidder submitting his or her own plans and specifications: PROVIDED, That no contract shall be let by competitive bidding. Before awarding any such contract the board in excess of the cost of (the) the materials or work (or if in the opinion of (the) the board of water commissioners (all bids are unsatisfactory they)) may reject all of them and readvertise and in such case all checks, cash or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders. If such contract be let, then all checks, cash or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be retained until a contract shall be entered into for the purchase of such materials or doing such work, and a bond to perform such work furnished with sureties satisfactory to the board of water commissioners in the full amount of the contract price between the bidder and the commission in accordance with the bid. If (the) the bidder fails to enter into (the) the contract in accordance with (the) the bidder and furnish such bond within ten days from the date at which he or she is notified that he or she is the successful bidder, the (the) check, cash or bid bonds and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the water district: PROVIDED, That if the bidder fails to enter into a contract in accordance with (the) the bid, and the board of water commissioners deems it necessary to take legal action to collect on any bid bond required herein, then the water district shall be entitled to collect from (the) the bidder any legal expenses, including reasonable attorneys’ fees occasioned thereby.

(4) In the event of an emergency when the public interest or property of the water district would suffer material injury or damage by delay, upon resolution of the board of water commissioners, or proclamation of an official designated by the board to act for the board during such emergencies, declaring the existence of such emergency and reciting the facts constituting the same, the board, or official acting for the board, may waive the requirements of this chapter with reference to any purchase or contract. In addition, these requirements may be waived for purchases which are clearly and legitimately limited to a single source of supply and purchases involving special facilities, services, or market conditions, in which instances the purchase price may be best established by direct negotiation. [1993 c 45 § 8; 1989 c 105 § 2; 1987 c 309 § 2; 1985 c 154 § 2; 1983 c 38 § 2; 1979 ex s. c 137 § 2; 1975 1st ex s. c 64 § 2; 1965 c 72 § 1; 1947 c 216 § 2; 1929 c 114 § 21; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 11598. Cf. 1913 c 161 § 20.]

57.08.050 Board may create positions—Contracts for materials and work—Small works roster—Notice—Bids—Requirements waived, when (as amended by 1993 c 198). (1) The board of water commissioners shall have authority to create and fill such positions and fix salaries and bonds thereof as it may by resolution provide. (2) All materials purchased and work considered, the estimated cost of which is more than thirty thousand dollars shall be let by contract. All contract projects, the estimated cost of which is less than fifty thousand dollars, may be awarded to a contractor (the) using a small works roster (the small works roster shall be comprised of all responsible contractors who have requested to be on the list) process provided in RCW 39.04.155 or the process provided in RCW 39.04.190 for purchases. The board of water commissioners may set up uniform procedures for awarding contracts for inclusion on the small works roster. (The board of water commissioners shall authorize by resolution a procedure for securing telephone and written quotations from the contractors on the small works roster to assure establishment of a competitive price and for awarding contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. Such procedure shall require that a good faith effort be made to request quotations from all contractors on the small works roster and that said quotations be recorded, open to public inspection, and available by telephone inquiry. The small works roster shall be revised once a year.) All contract projects equal to or in excess of fifty thousand dollars shall be let by competitive bidding. Before awarding any such contract the board of water commissioners shall (issue) publish a notice (to be published) in a newspaper (in the general circulation within the district) at least once (in the) thirteen days before the (listing of such contracts) last date upon which bids will be received, inviting sealed proposals for such work, plans and specifications which must at the time of publication of such notice be on file in the office of the board of water commissioners subject to public inspection. Such notice shall state generally the work to be done and shall call for proposals for doing the same to be sealed and filed with the board of water commissioners on or before the day and hour named therein.

(3) Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check or postal money order payable to the order of the county treasurer for a sum not less than five percent of the amount of the bid, or accompanied by a bid bond in an amount not less than five percent of the bid with a corporate surety licensed to do business in the state, conditioned that the bidder will pay the district as liquidated damages the amount specified in the bond, unless (the) the bidder enters into a contract in accordance with his or her bid, and no bid shall be considered unless accompanied by such check, cash or bid bond. At the time and place named such bids shall be publicly opened and read and the board of water commissioners shall proceed to canvass the bids and may let such contract to the lowest responsible bidder upon plans and specifications on file or to the best bidder submitting his or her own plans and specifications: PROVIDED, That no contract shall be let in excess of the cost of (the) the materials or work, or in the opinion of the board of water commissioners all bids are unsatisfactory they may reject all of them and readvertise and in such case all checks, cash or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders. If such contract be let, then all checks, cash or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be retained until a contract shall be entered into for the purchase of such materials or doing such work, and a bond to perform such work furnished with sureties satisfactory to the board of water commissioners in the full amount of the contract price between the bidder and the commission in accordance with the bid. If (the) the bidder fails to enter into (the) the contract in accordance with (the) the bid and furnish such bond within ten days from the date at which (the) the bidder is notified that he or she is the successful bidder, the (the) check, cash or bid bonds and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the water district: PROVIDED, That if the bidder fails to enter into a contract in accordance with his or her bid, and the board of water commissioners deems it necessary to take legal action to collect on any bid bond required herein, then the water district shall be entitled to collect from (the) the bidder any legal expenses, including reasonable attorneys’ fees occasioned thereby.

(4) In the event of an emergency when the public interest or property of the water district would suffer material injury or damage by delay, upon resolution of the board of water commissioners, or proclamation of an official designated by the board to act for the board during such emergencies, declaring the existence of such emergency and reciting the facts constituting the same, the board, or official acting for the board, may waive the requirements of this chapter with reference to any purchase or contract. In addition, these requirements may be waived for purchases which are clearly and legitimately limited to a single source of supply and purchases involving special facilities, services, or market conditions, in which instances the purchase price may be best established by direct negotiation. [1993 c 45 § 8; 1989 c 105 § 2; 1987 c 309 § 2; 1985 c 154 § 2; 1983 c 38 § 2; 1979 ex s. c 137 § 2; 1975 1st ex s. c 64 § 2; 1965 c 72 § 1; 1947 c 216 § 2; 1929 c 114 § 21; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 11598. Cf. 1913 c 161 § 20.]

Reviser's note: RCW 57.08.050 was amended twice during the 1993 legislative session, each without reference to the other. For rule of construction concerning sections amended more than once during the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.

Chapter 57.46

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ASSIST LOW-INCOME CUSTOMERS

Sections

57.46.010 Voluntary contributions to assist low-income residential customers—Administration.

57.46.020 Disbursement of contributions—Quarterly report.

57.46.030 Contributions not considered commingling of funds.

57.46.010 Voluntary contributions to assist low-income residential customers—Administration. A water district may include along with, or as part of its regular customer billings, a request for voluntary contributions to assist qualified low-income residential customers of the district in paying their water district bills. All funds received by the district in response to such requests shall be transmit-
Voluntary Contributions To Assist Low-income Customers 57.46.010
ted to the grantee of the department of community development which administers federally funded energy assistance programs for the state in the district's service area or to a charitable organization within the district's service area. All such funds shall be used solely to supplement assistance to low-income residential customers of the district in paying their water district bills. The grantee or charitable organization shall be responsible to determine which of the district's customers are qualified for low-income assistance and the amount of assistance to be provided to those who are qualified. [1993 c 45 § 5.]

57.46.020 Disbursal of contributions—Quarterly report. All assistance provided under this chapter shall be disbursed by the grantee or charitable organization. Where possible the water district will be paid on behalf of the customer by the grantee or the charitable organization. When direct vendor payment is not feasible, a check will be issued jointly payable to the customer and the water district. The availability of funds for assistance to a district's low-income customers as a result of voluntary contributions shall not reduce the amount of assistance for which the district's customers are eligible under the federally funded energy assistance programs administered by the grantee of the department of community development within the district's service area. The grantee or charitable organization shall provide the district with a quarterly report on January 15th, April 15th, July 15th, and October 15th which includes information concerning the total amount of funds received from the district, the names of all recipients of assistance from these funds, the amount received by each recipient, and the amount of funds received from the district currently on hand and available for future low-income assistance. [1993 c 45 § 6.]

57.46.030 Contributions not considered commingling of funds. Contributions received under a program implemented by a water district in compliance with this chapter shall not be considered a commingling of funds. [1993 c 45 § 7.]

Title 58
BOUNDARIES AND PLATS

Chapters
58.17 Plats—Subdivisions—Dedications.

Chapter 58.17
PLATS—SUBDIVISIONS—DEDICATIONS

Sections
58.17.280 Naming and numbering of short subdivisions, subdivisions, streets, lots and blocks.

58.17.280 Naming and numbering of short subdivisions, subdivisions, streets, lots and blocks. Any city, town or county shall, by ordinance, regulate the procedure whereby short subdivisions, subdivisions, streets, lots and blocks are named and numbered. A lot numbering system and a house address system, however, shall be provided by the municipality for short subdivisions and subdivisions and must be clearly shown on the short plat or final plat at the time of approval. [1993 c 486 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 271 § 29.]

Title 59
LANDLORD AND TENANT

Chapters
59.20 Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act.
59.22 Office of mobile home affairs—Resident-owned mobile home parks.
59.23 Mobile home parks—Resident ownership in event of sale.

Chapter 59.20
MOBILE HOME LANDLORD-TENANT ACT

Sections
59.20.030 Definitions.
59.20.045 Enforceability of rules against a tenant.
59.20.070 Prohibited acts by landlord.
59.20.073 Transfer of rental agreements.
59.20.080 Grounds for termination of tenancy or failure to renew a tenancy—Notice—Mediation.
59.20.130 Duties of landlord.
59.20.145 Live-in care provider—Not a tenant—Agreements—Guest fee.

59.20.030 Definitions. For purposes of this chapter:
(1) "Abandoned" as it relates to a mobile home owned by a tenant in a mobile home park, mobile home park cooperative, or mobile home park subdivision or tenancy in a mobile home lot means the tenant has defaulted in rent and by absence and by words or actions reasonably indicates the intention not to continue tenancy;
(2) "Landlord" means the owner of a mobile home park and includes the agents of a landlord;
(3) "Mobile home lot" means a portion of a mobile home park designated as the location of one mobile home and its accessory buildings, and intended for the exclusive use as a primary residence by the occupants of that mobile home;
(4) "Mobile home park" means any real property which is rented or held out for rent to others for the placement of two or more mobile homes for the primary purpose of production of income, except where such real property is rented or held out for rent for seasonal recreational purpose only and is not intended for year-round occupancy;
(5) "Mobile home park cooperative" means real property consisting of common areas and two or more lots held out for placement of mobile homes in which both the individual lots and the common areas are owned by an association of shareholders which leases or otherwise extends the right to occupy individual lots to its own members;
(6) "Mobile home park subdivision" means real property, whether it is called a subdivision, condominium, or planned unit development, consisting of common areas and two or more lots held for placement of mobile homes in

[1993 RCW Supp—page 795]
59.20.030 Title 59 RCW: Landlord and Tenant

which there is private ownership of the individual lots and common, undivided ownership of the common areas by owners of the individual lots;

(7) "Recreational vehicle" means a travel trailer, motor home, truck camper, or camping trailer that is primarily designed and used as temporary living quarters, is either self-propelled or mounted on or drawn by another vehicle, is transient, is not occupied as a primary residence, and is not immobilized or permanently affixed to a mobile home lot;

(8) "Tenant" means any person, except a transient, who rents a mobile home lot; and

(9) "Transient" means a person who rents a mobile home lot for a period of less than one month for purposes other than as a primary residence. [1993 c 66 § 15; 1981 c 304 § 4; 1980 c 152 § 3; 1979 ex.s. c 186 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 279 § 3.]


Severability—1979 ex.s. c 186: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1979 ex.s. c 186 § 30.]

59.20.045 Enforceability of rules against a tenant. Rules are enforceable against a tenant only if:

(1) Their purpose is to promote the convenience, health, safety, or welfare of the residents, protect and preserve the premises from abusive use, or make a fair distribution of services and facilities made available for the tenants generally;

(2) They are reasonably related to the purpose for which they are adopted;

(3) They apply to all tenants in a fair manner;

(4) They are not for the purpose of evading an obligation of the landlord; and

(5) They are not retaliatory or discriminatory in nature. [1993 c 66 § 18.]

59.20.070 Prohibited acts by landlord. A landlord shall not:

(1) Deny any tenant the right to sell such tenant’s mobile home within a park or require the removal of the mobile home from the park because of the sale thereof. Requirements for the transfer of the rental agreement are in RCW 59.20.073;

(2) Restrict the tenant’s freedom of choice in purchasing goods or services but may reserve the right to approve or disapprove any exterior structural improvements on a mobile home space: PROVIDED, That door-to-door solicitation in the mobile home park may be restricted in the rental agreement. Door-to-door solicitation does not include public officials or candidates for public office meeting or distributing information to tenants in accordance with subsection (4) of this section;

(3) Prohibit meetings by tenants of the mobile home park to discuss mobile home living and affairs, including political caucuses or forums for or speeches of public officials or candidates for public office, or meetings of organizations that represent the interest of tenants in the park, held in any of the park community or recreation halls if these halls are open for the use of the tenants, conducted at reasonable times and in an orderly manner on the premises, nor penalize any tenant for participation in such activities;

(4) Prohibit a public official or candidate for public office from meeting with or distributing information to tenants in their individual mobile homes, nor penalize any tenant for participating in these meetings or receiving this information;

(5) Evict a tenant, terminate a rental agreement, decline to renew a rental agreement, increase rental or other tenant obligations, decrease services, or modify park rules in retaliation for any of the following actions on the part of a tenant taken in good faith:

(a) Filing a complaint with any state, county, or municipal governmental authority relating to any alleged violation by the landlord of an applicable statute, regulation, or ordinance;

(b) Requesting the landlord to comply with the provision of this chapter or other applicable statute, regulation, or ordinance of the state, county, or municipality;

(c) Filing suit against the landlord for any reason;

(d) Participation or membership in any homeowners association or group;

(6) Charge to any tenant a utility fee in excess of actual utility costs or intentionally cause termination or interruption of any tenant's utility services, including water, heat, electricity, or gas, except when an interruption of a reasonable duration is required to make necessary repairs;

(7) Remove or exclude a tenant from the premises unless this chapter is complied with or the exclusion or removal is under an appropriate court order; or

(8) Prevent the entry or require the removal of a mobile home for the sole reason that the mobile home has reached a certain age. Nothing in this subsection shall limit a landlords' right to exclude or expel a mobile home for any other reason provided such action conforms to chapter 59.20 RCW or any other statutory provision. [1993 c 66 § 16; 1987 c 253 § 1; 1984 c 58 § 2; 1981 c 304 § 19; 1980 c 152 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 186 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 279 § 7.]

Severability—1984 c 58: See note following RCW 59.20.200.


Severability—1979 ex.s. c 186: See note following RCW 59.20.030.

59.20.073 Transfer of rental agreements. (1) Any rental agreement shall be assignable by the tenant to any person to whom he sells or transfers title to the mobile home.

(2) A tenant who sells a mobile home within a park shall notify the landlord in writing of the date of the intended sale and transfer of the rental agreement at least fifteen days in advance of such intended transfer and shall notify the buyer in writing of the provisions of this section. The tenant shall verify in writing to the landlord payment of all taxes, rent, and reasonable expenses due on the mobile home and mobile home lot.

(3) The landlord shall notify the selling tenant of a refusal to permit transfer of the rental agreement at least seven days in advance of such intended transfer.

(4) The landlord shall approve or disapprove of the assignment of a rental agreement on the same basis that the landlord approves or disapproves of any new tenant, and any
(5) Failure to notify the landlord in writing, as required under subsection (2) of this section; or failure of the new tenant to make a good faith attempt to arrange an interview with the landlord to discuss assignment of the rental agreement; or failure of the current or new tenant to obtain written approval of the landlord for assignment of the rental agreement, shall be grounds for disapproval of such transfer.

[1993 c 66 § 17; 1981 c 304 § 20.]


59.20.080 Grounds for termination of tenancy or failure to renew a tenancy—Notice—Mediation. (1) A landlord shall not terminate or fail to renew a tenancy, of whatever duration except for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) Substantial violation, or repeated or periodic violations of the rules of the mobile home park as established by the landlord at the inception of the tenancy or as assumed subsequently with the consent of the tenant or for violation of the tenant's duties as provided in RCW 59.20.140. The tenant shall be given written notice to cease the rule violation immediately. The notice shall state that failure to cease the violation of the rule or any subsequent violation of that or any other rule shall result in termination of the tenancy, and that the tenant shall vacate the premises within fifteen days: PROVIDED, That for a periodic violation the notice shall also specify that repetition of the same violation shall result in termination: PROVIDED FURTHER, That in the case of a violation of a "material change" in park rules with respect to pets, tenants with minor children living with them, or recreational facilities, the tenant shall be given written notice under this chapter of a six month period in which to comply or vacate;

(b) Nonpayment of rent or other charges specified in the rental agreement, upon five days written notice to pay rent and/or other charges or to vacate;

(c) Conviction of the tenant of a crime, commission of which threatens the health, safety, or welfare of the other mobile home park tenants. The tenant shall be given written notice of a fifteen day period in which to vacate;

(d) Failure of the tenant to comply with local ordinances and state laws and regulations relating to mobile homes or mobile home living within a reasonable time after the tenant's receipt of notice of such noncompliance from the appropriate governmental agency;

(e) Change of land use of the mobile home park including, but not limited to, conversion to a use other than for mobile homes or conversion of the mobile home park to a mobile home park cooperative or mobile home park subdivision: PROVIDED, That the landlord shall give the tenants twelve months' notice in advance of the effective date of such change, except that for the period of six months following April 28, 1989, the landlord shall give the tenants eighteen months' notice in advance of the proposed effective date of such change;

(f) Engaging in "criminal activity." "Criminal activity" means a criminal act defined by statute or ordinance that threatens the health, safety, or welfare of the tenants. A park owner seeking to evict a tenant under this subsection need not produce evidence of a criminal conviction, even if the alleged misconduct constitutes a criminal offense. Notice from a law enforcement agency of criminal activity constitutes sufficient grounds, but not the only grounds, for an eviction under this subsection. Notification of the seizure of illegal drugs under RCW 59.20.155 is evidence of criminal activity and is grounds for an eviction under this subsection. If criminal activity is alleged to be a basis of termination, the park owner may proceed directly to an unlawful detainer action;

(g) The tenant's application for tenancy contained a material misstatement that induced the park owner to approve the tenant as a resident of the park, and the park owner discovers and acts upon the misstatement within one year of the time the resident began paying rent;

(h) If the landlord serves a tenant three fifteen-day notices within a twelve-month period to comply or vacate for failure to comply with the material terms of the rental agreement or park rules. The applicable twelve-month period shall commence on the date of the first violation;

(i) Failure of the tenant to comply with obligations imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of municipal, county, and state codes, statutes, ordinances, and regulations, including chapter 59.20 RCW. The landlord shall give the tenant written notice to comply immediately. The notice must state that failure to comply will result in termination of the tenancy and that the tenant shall vacate the premises within fifteen days;

(j) The tenant engages in disorderly or substantially annoying conduct upon the park premises that results in the destruction of the rights of others to the peaceful enjoyment and use of the premises. The landlord shall give the tenant written notice to comply immediately. The notice must state that failure to comply will result in termination of the tenancy and that the tenant shall vacate the premises within fifteen days;

(k) The tenant creates a nuisance that materially affects the health, safety, and welfare of other park residents. The landlord shall give the tenant written notice to cease the conduct that constitutes a nuisance immediately. The notice must state that failure to cease the conduct will result in termination of the tenancy and that the tenant shall vacate the premises in five days;

(l) Any other substantial just cause that materially affects the health, safety, and welfare of other park residents. The landlord shall give [shall give] the tenant written notice to comply immediately. The notice must state that failure to comply will result in termination of the tenancy and that the tenant shall vacate the premises within fifteen days; or

(m) Failure to pay rent by the due date provided for in the rental agreement three or more times in a twelve-month period, commencing with the date of the first violation, after service of a five-day notice to comply or vacate.

(2) Within five days of a notice of eviction as required by subsection (1)(a) of this section, the landlord and tenant shall submit any dispute to mediation. The parties may agree in writing to mediation by an independent third party or through industry mediation procedures. If the parties cannot agree, then mediation shall be through industry mediation procedures. A duty is imposed upon both parties.
to participate in the mediation process in good faith for a period of ten days for an eviction under subsection (1)(a) of this section. It is a defense to an eviction under subsection (1)(a) of this section that a landlord did not participate in the mediation process in good faith.

(3) Chapters 59.12 and 59.18 RCW govern the eviction of recreational vehicles from mobile home parks. [1993 c 66 § 19; 1989 c 201 § 12; 1988 c 150 § 5; 1984 c 58 § 4; 1981 c 304 § 21; 1979 ex.s. c 186 § 6; 1977 ex.s. c 279 § 8.]  

Legislative findings—Severability—1988 c 150: See notes following RCW 59.18.130.  
Severability—1984 c 58: See note following RCW 59.20.200.  
Severability—1979 ex.s. c 186: See note following RCW 59.20.030.  

59.20.130 Duties of landlord. It shall be the duty of the landlord to:

(1) Comply with codes, statutes, ordinances, and administrative rules applicable to the mobile home park;
(2) Maintain the common premises and prevent the accumulation of stagnant water and to prevent the detrimental effects of moving water when such condition is not the fault of the tenant;
(3) Keep any shared or common premises reasonably clean, sanitary, and safe from defects to reduce the hazards of fire or accident;
(4) Keep all common premises of the mobile home park, not in the possession of tenants, free of weeds or plant growth noxious and detrimental to the health of the tenants and free from potentially injurious or unsightly objects and condition;
(5) Exterminate or make a reasonable effort to exterminate rodents, vermin, or other pests dangerous to the health and safety of the tenant whenever infestation exists on the common premises or whenever infestation occurs in the interior of a mobile home as a result of infestation existing on the common premises;
(6) Maintain and protect all utilities provided to the mobile home in good working condition. Maintenance responsibility shall be determined at that point where the normal mobile home utilities "hook-ups" connect to those provided by the landlord or utility company;
(7) Respect the privacy of the tenants and shall have no right of entry to a mobile home without the prior written consent of the occupant, except in case of emergency or when the occupant has abandoned the mobile home. Such consent may be revoked in writing by the occupant at any time. The ownership or management shall have a right of entry upon the land upon which a mobile home is situated for maintenance of utilities, to insure compliance with applicable codes, statutes, ordinances, administrative rules, and the rental agreement and the rules of the park, and protection of the mobile home park at any reasonable time or in an emergency, but not in a manner or at a time which would interfere with the occupant's quiet enjoyment;
(8) Allow tenants freedom of choice in the purchase of goods and services, and not unreasonably restrict access to the mobile home park for such purposes;
(9) Maintain roads within the mobile home park in good condition; and
(10) Notify each tenant within five days after a petition has been filed by the landlord for a change in the zoning of the land where the mobile home park is located and make a description of the change available to the tenant.

A landlord shall not have a duty to repair a defective condition under this section, nor shall any defense or remedy be available to the tenant under this chapter, if the defective condition complained of was caused by the conduct of the tenant, the tenant's family, invitee, or other person acting under the tenant's control, or if a tenant unreasonably fails to allow the landlord access to the property for purposes of repair. [1993 c 66 § 20; 1984 c 58 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 186 § 8.]  

Severability—1984 c 58: See note following RCW 59.20.200.  
Severability—1979 ex.s. c 186: See note following RCW 59.20.030.

Smoke detection devices required in dwelling units: RCW 48.48.140.

59.20.145 Live-in care provider—Not a tenant—Agreements—Guest fee. A tenant in a mobile home park may share his or her mobile home with any person over eighteen years of age, if that person is providing live-in home health care or live-in hospice care to the tenant under an approved plan of treatment ordered by the tenant's physician. The live-in care provider is not considered a tenant of the park and shall have no rights of tenancy in the park. Any agreement between the tenant and the live-in care provider does not change the terms and conditions of the rental agreement between the landlord and the tenant. The live-in care provider shall comply with the rules of the mobile home park, the rental agreement, and this chapter. The landlord may not charge a guest fee for the live-in care provider. [1993 c 152 § 1.]

Chapter 59.22  
OFFICE OF MOBILE HOME AFFAIRS—RESIDENT-OWNED MOBILE HOME PARKS

Sections  
59.22.020 Definitions.  
59.22.032 Loans for mobile home park conversion costs—Resident eligibility—Flexible repayment terms.  
59.22.034 Loan duration—Rate of interest—Security—Administration of loan.  
59.22.036 Requirements for financing approval—Department's duties.  
59.22.038 Eligibility for loans—Amount of loans—Determining factors.  
59.22.039 Technical assistance for mobile home park conversion.

59.22.020 Definitions. The following definitions shall apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Account" means the mobile home affairs account created under RCW 59.22.070.
(2) "Affordable" means that, where feasible, low-income residents should not pay more than thirty percent of their monthly income for housing costs.
(3) "Conversion costs" includes the cost of acquiring the mobile home park, the costs of planning and processing the conversion, the costs of any needed repairs or rehabilitation,
and any expenditures required by a government agency or lender for the project.

(4) "Department" means the department of community development.

(5) "Fee" means the mobile home title transfer fee imposed under RCW 59.22.080.

(6) "Fund" or "park purchase account" means the mobile home park purchase account created pursuant to RCW 59.22.030.

(7) "Housing costs" means the total cost of owning, occupying, and maintaining a mobile home and a lot or space in a mobile home park.

(8) "Individual interest in a mobile home park" means any interest which is fee ownership or a lesser interest which entitles the holder to occupy a lot or space in a mobile home park for a period of not less than either fifteen years or the life of the holder. Individual interests in a mobile home park include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Ownership of a lot or space in a mobile home park or subdivision;

(b) A membership or shares in a stock cooperative, or a limited equity housing cooperative; or

(c) Membership in a nonprofit mutual benefit corporation which owns, operates, or owns and operates the mobile home park.

(9) "Low-income resident" means an individual or household who resided in the mobile home park prior to application for a loan pursuant to this chapter and with an annual income at or below eighty percent of the median income for the county of standard metropolitan statistical area of residence. Net worth shall be considered in the calculation of income with the exception of the resident's mobile/manufactured home which is used as their primary residence.

(10) "Low-income spaces" means those spaces in a mobile home park operated by a resident organization which are occupied by low-income residents.

(11) "Mobile home park" means a mobile home park, as defined in RCW 59.20.030(4), or a manufactured home park subdivision as defined by RCW 59.20.030(6) created by the conversion to resident ownership of a mobile home park.

(12) "Resident organization" means a group of mobile home park residents who have formed a nonprofit corporation, cooperative corporation, or other entity or organization for the purpose of acquiring the mobile home park in which they reside and converting the mobile home park to resident ownership. The membership of a resident organization shall include at least two-thirds of the households residing in the mobile home park at the time of application for assistance from the department.

(13) "Resident ownership" means, depending on the context, either the ownership, by a resident organization, as defined in this section, of an interest in a mobile home park which entitles the resident organization to control the operations of the mobile home park for a term of no less than fifteen years, or the ownership of individual interests in a mobile home park, or both.

(14) "Landlord" shall have the same meaning as it does in RCW 59.20.030.

(15) "Manufactured housing" means residences constructed on one or more chassis for transportation, and which bear an insignia issued by a state or federal regulatory agency indication compliance with all applicable construction standards of the United States department of housing and urban development.

(16) "Mobile home" shall have the same meaning as it does in RCW 46.04.302.

(17) "Mobile home lot" shall have the same meaning as it does in RCW 59.20.030.

(18) "Tenant" means a person who rents a mobile home lot for a term of one month or longer and owns the mobile home on the lot. [1993 c 66 § 9; 1991 c 327 § 2; 1988 c 280 § 3; 1987 c 482 § 2.]


59.22.032 Loans for mobile home park conversion costs—Resident eligibility—Flexible repayment terms.

(1) The department may make loans from the fund to resident organizations for the purpose of financing mobile home park conversion costs. The department may only make loans to resident organizations of mobile home parks where a significant portion of the residents are low-income or infirm.

(2) The department may make loans from the fund to low-income residents of mobile home parks converted to resident ownership or which plan to convert to resident ownership. The purpose of providing loans under this subsection is to reduce the monthly housing costs for low-income residents to an affordable level. The department may establish flexible repayment terms for loans provided under this subsection if the terms are necessary to reduce the monthly housing costs for low-income residents to an affordable level, and do not represent an unacceptable risk to the security of the fund. Flexible repayment terms may include, but are not limited to, graduated payment schedules with negative amortization. [1993 c 66 § 10.]

59.22.034 Loan duration—Rate of interest—Security—Administration of loan.

(1) Any loans granted under RCW 59.22.032 shall be for a term of no more than thirty years.

(2) The department shall establish the rate of interest to be paid on loans made from the fund.

(3) The department shall obtain security for loans made under this chapter. The security may be in the form of a note, deed of trust, assignment of lease, or other form of security on real or personal property which the department determines is adequate to protect the security of the fund and the interests of the state. To the extent applicable, the documents evidencing the security shall be recorded or referenced in a recorded document in the office of the county auditor of the county in which the mobile home park is located.

(4) The department may contract with private lenders, nonprofit organizations, or units of local government to provide program administration and to service loans made under this chapter. [1993 c 66 § 11.]

59.22.036 Requirements for financing approval—Department's duties. Before providing financing under this chapter, the department shall require:

[1993 RCW Supp—page 799]
(1) Verification that at least two-thirds of the households residing in the mobile home park support the plan for acquisition and conversion of the park;

(2) Verification that either no park residents will be involuntarily displaced as a result of the park conversion, or the impacts of displacement will be mitigated so as not to impose a hardship on the displaced resident;

(3) Projected costs and sources of funds for conversion activities;

(4) A projected operating budget for the park during and after conversion; and

(5) A management plan for the conversion and operation of the park. [1993 c 66 § 12.]

59.22.038 Eligibility for loans—Amount of loans—Determining factors. The department shall consider the following factors in determining the eligibility for, and the amount, of loans made under this chapter: (1) The reasonableness of the conversion costs relating to repairs, rehabilitation, construction, or other costs; (2) The number of available and affordable mobile home park spaces in the general area; (3) The adequacy of the management plan for the conversion and operation of the park; and (4) Other factors established by the department by rule. [1993 c 66 § 13.]

59.22.039 Technical assistance for mobile home park conversion. The department may provide technical assistance to resident organizations who wish to convert the mobile home park in which they reside to resident ownership. Technical assistance does not include details connected with the sale or conversion of a mobile home park which would require the department to act in a representative capacity, or the drafting of documents affecting legal or property rights of the parties by the department. [1993 c 66 § 14.]

Chapter 59.23
MOBILE HOME PARKS—RESIDENT OWNERSHIP IN EVENT OF SALE

Sections
59.23.005 Findings—Intent.
59.23.010 Obligation of good faith.
59.23.015 Application of chapter—Definition of "notice."
59.23.020 Definitions.
59.23.025 Notice to qualified tenant organization of sale of mobile home park—Time frame for negotiations—Terms—Transfer or sale to relatives.
59.23.030 Improper notice by mobile home park owner—Sale may be set aside—Attorneys' fees.
59.23.035 Notice to mobile home park owner of sale of tenant's mobile home—Time frame for negotiations—Terms—Transfer or sale to relatives.
59.23.040 Improper notice by mobile home owner—Sale may be set aside—Attorneys' fees.

59.23.005 Findings—Intent. The legislature finds that mobile home parks provide a significant source of homeownership for many Washington residents, but increasing rents and low vacancy rates, as well as the pressure to convert mobile home parks to other uses, increasingly make mobile home park living insecure for mobile home owners. The legislature also finds that many homeowners who reside in mobile home parks are also those residents most in need of reasonable security in the siting of their manufactured homes. It is the intent of the legislature to encourage and facilitate the conversion of mobile home parks to resident ownership in the event of a voluntary sale of the park. [1993 c 66 § 1.]

59.23.010 Obligation of good faith. An obligation of good faith is imposed on the parties in the conduct of transactions affected by this chapter. Rights created by this chapter are forfeited by any party failing to act in good faith. Further obligations under this chapter on other parties are also discharged by a failure to act in good faith. [1993 c 66 § 2.]

59.23.015 Application of chapter—Definition of "notice." If a qualified tenant organization gives written notice to the mobile home park owner where the tenants reside that they have a present and continuing desire to purchase the mobile home park, the park may then be sold only according to this chapter. "Notice" for the purposes of this section means a writing signed by sixty percent of the tenants in the park indicating that they desire to participate in the purchase of the park, and that they are contractually bound to the other signators of the notice to participate by purchasing an ownership interest that will entitle them to occupy a mobile home space for the remainder of their life or for a term of at least fifteen years. [1993 c 66 § 3.]

59.23.020 Definitions. (1) "Mobile home park" means the same as defined in RCW 59.20.030.

(2)(a) The terms "sold" or "sale" for the purposes of this chapter have their ordinary meaning and include: (i) A conveyance, grant, assignment, quitclaim, or transfer of ownership or title to real property and improvements that comprise the mobile home park, or mobile homes, for a valuable consideration; (ii) a contract for the conveyance, grant, assignment, quitclaim, or transfer; (iii) a lease with an option to purchase the real property and improvements, or mobile home, or any estate or interest therein; or (iv) other contract under which possession of the property is given to the purchaser, or any other person by his or her direction, where title is retained by the vendor as security for the payment of the purchase price. These terms also include any other transfer of the beneficial or equitable interest in the mobile home park such as a transfer of equity stock or other security evidencing ownership that results in a change in majority interest ownership.

(b) The terms "sale" or "sold" do not include: (i) A transfer by gift, devise, or inheritance; (ii) a transfer of a leasehold interest other than of the type described in this subsection; (iii) a cancellation or forfeiture of a vendee's interest in a contract for the sale of the mobile home park; (iv) a deed in lieu of foreclosure of a mortgage; (v) the assumption by a grantee of the balance owing on an obligation that is secured by a mortgage or deed in lieu of foreclosure of the vendee's interest in a contract of sale where no consideration passes otherwise; (vi) the partition of property
by tenants in common by agreement or as the result of a
court decree; (vii) a transfer, conveyance, or assignment of
property or interest in property from one spouse to the other
in accordance with the terms of a decree of divorce or
dissolution or in fulfillment of a property settlement agree­
ment incident thereto; (viii) the assignment or other transfer
of a vendor's interest in a contract for the sale of real
property, even though accompanied by a conveyance of the
vendor's interest in the real property involved; (ix) transfers
by appropriation or decree in condemnation proceedings
brought by the United States, the state or any political
subdivision thereof, or a municipal corporation; (x) a
mortgage or other transfer of an interest in real property or
mobile home merely to secure a debt, or the assignment
thereof; (xi) a transfer or conveyance made under an order
of sale by the court in a mortgage or lien foreclosure
proceeding or upon execution of a judgment; (xii) a deed in
lieu of foreclosure to satisfy a mortgage; (xiii) a transfer
or conveyance made under an order

Mobile Home Parks—Resident Ownership in Event of Sale 59.23.020

59.23.025 Notice to qualified tenant organization of
sale of mobile home park—Time frame for negotia­
tions—Terms—Transfer or sale to relatives. If notice of
a desire to purchase has been given under RCW 59.23.015,
a park owner shall notify the qualified tenant organization
that an agreement to purchase and sell has been reached and
the terms of the agreement, including the availability and
terms of seller financing, before closing a sale with any
other person or entity. If, within thirty days after the actual
notice has been received, the qualified tenant organization
tenders to the park owner an amount equal to two percent
of the agreed purchase price, refundable only according to this
chapter, together with a fully executed purchase and sale
agreement at least as favorable to the park owner as the
original agreement, the mobile home park owner must sell
the mobile home park to the qualified tenant organization.
The tenant organization must then close the sale on the same
terms as outlined in the original agreement between the park
owner and the prospective purchaser. In the case of seller
financing, a mobile home park owner may decline to sell the
mobile home park to the qualified tenant organization if,
based on reasonable and objective evidence, to do so would
present a greater financial risk to the seller than would
selling on the same terms to the original offeror.

If the qualified tenant organization fails to perform
under the terms of the agreement the owner may proceed
with the sale to any other party at these terms. If the park
owner thereafter elects to accept an offer at a price lower
than the price specified in the notice, the homeowners will
have an additional ten days to meet the price and terms and
conditions of this lower offer by executing a contract. If the
qualified tenant organization fails to perform following two
such opportunities, the park owner shall be free for a period
of twenty-four months to execute a sale of the park to any
other party.

A mobile home park owner who enters into a signed
agreement to sell or transfer the ownership of the mobile
home park to a relative or a legal entity composed of
relatives or established for the benefit of relatives of the
mobile home park owner, who signs an agreement stating
the intention to maintain the property as a mobile home park
is exempted from the requirements of this section and RCW
59.23.030. [1993 c 66 § 5.]

59.23.030 Improper notice by mobile home park
owner—Sale may be set aside—Attorneys' fees. Failure
on the part of a mobile home park owner to give notice as
required by this chapter renders a sale of the mobile home
park that occurs within thirty days of the time the qualified
tenant organization knows or has reason to know that a
violation of the notice provisions of RCW 59.23.015 has
occurred, voidable upon application to superior court after
notice and hearing. If the court determines that the notice
provisions of this chapter have been violated, the court shall
issue an order setting aside the improper sale. In an action
brought under this section, the court shall award the prevail­
ing party attorneys' fees and costs. For the purposes of this
section, a "prevailing party" includes any third party purchas­
er who appears and successfully defends his or her interest.
[1993 c 66 § 6.]

59.23.035 Notice to mobile home park owner of sale
of tenant's mobile home—Time frame for negotia­
tions—Terms—Transfer or sale to relatives. If a mobile home
park owner gives written notice to all tenants residing in the
park, including new tenants at the commencement of their
tenancy, that he or she has a desire to purchase their mobile
homes, the mobile homes may be sold only according to the
following provisions:

(1) Before transfer of title to any other person or entity,
the mobile home owner shall notify the park owner if an
agreement to purchase and sell has been reached and specify
the terms of the agreement.

(2) If, within ten days of the notice, the mobile home
park owner tenders to the mobile home owner an amount
equal to five percent of the agreed purchase price, together
with a fully executed purchase and sale agreement, the
mobile home owner must sell the mobile home to the mobile
home park owner.

(3) The mobile home park owner must then perform
under the agreement and stand ready to close the sale
according to the terms of the agreement between buyer and
seller. Failure to perform under the terms of the agreement
on the part of the mobile home park owner results in the
forfeiture of the five percent deposit and voids the purchase
and sale agreement.

(4) The rights of the mobile home park owner or of
the mobile home owner under the purchase and sale agreement,
60.04.904 Application of chapter 281, Laws of 1991, to actions pending as of June 1, 1992—1993 c 357. All rights acquired and liabilities incurred under acts or parts of act repealed by chapter 281, Laws of 1991, are hereby preserved, and all actions pending as of June 1, 1992, shall proceed under the law as it existed at the time chapter 281, Laws of 1991, took effect. [1993 c 357 § 1.]

Retroactive application—1993 c 357: "This act is remedial in nature and shall be applied retroactively to June 1, 1992." [1993 c 357 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 357: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 15, 1993]." [1993 c 357 § 3.]

60.56.015 Liens perfected. An agister who holds a lien under RCW 60.56.010 shall perfect the lien by (1) posting notice of the lien in a conspicuous location on the premises where the lien holder is keeping the animal or animals, (2) providing a copy of the posted notice to the owner of the animal or animals, and (3) providing a copy of the posted notice to any lien creditor as defined in RCW 62A.9.409. The lien holder is entitled to collect from the buyer, the seller, or the person selling on a commission basis if there is a failure to make payment to the perfected lien holder. [1993 c 53 § 3; 1989 c 67 § 1; 1987 c 233 § 1; 1909 c 176 § 1; RRS § 1197.]

60.56.018 Potential sale of animal to which lien is attached—Notice to lien holder and potential buyer. A party subject to a lien under RCW 60.56.010 shall notify (1) the lien holder of a potential sale of the animal or animals to which the lien is attached, (2) a potential buyer of the existence of the unsatisfied lien against the animal or animals for sale, and (3) any lien holder of record of the potential sale of the animal or animals and of the existence of the unsatisfied lien. [1993 c 53 § 4.]

60.56.021 Violation of RCW 60.56.018—Civil action for damages—Civil fine. A person injured by a violation of RCW 60.56.018 may bring civil action in the appropriate court of jurisdiction to recover the actual damages sustained,
together with the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees and any other costs associated with satisfaction of the lien. The court may, in its discretion, increase the award of damages to an amount not to exceed three times the actual damages sustained.

If damages are awarded under this section, the court may impose on a liable party a civil fine of not more than one thousand dollars to be paid to the plaintiff. [1993 c 53 § 5.]

60.56.035 Expiration of lien. Any lien created by this chapter shall expire one hundred eighty days after it attaches, unless, within that period, an action to enforce the lien is filed pursuant to RCW 60.56.050. [1993 c 53 § 6; 1987 c 233 § 3.]

60.56.050 Enforcement of lien. Any person having a lien under the provisions of this chapter may enforce the same under chapter 60.10 RCW or, at the agister’s option, by an action in any court of competent jurisdiction. If enforcement is through court proceeding, the property may be sold on execution for the purpose of satisfying the amount of the judgment and costs of sale, together with the proper costs of keeping the same up to the time of the sale. [1993 c 53 § 7; 1987 c 233 § 4; 1891 c 80 § 2; RRS § 1198. Formerly RCW 60.56.020, part.]

Title 62A
UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

Articles

1 General provisions.
2 Sales.
2A Leases.
3 Commercial paper.
4 Bank deposits and collections.
6 Bulk transfers.
9 Secured transactions; sales of accounts, contract rights and chattel paper.
11 Effective date and transition provisions.

Article 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections

PART 1 SHORT TITLE, CONSTRUCTION, APPLICATION AND SUBJECT MATTER OF THE TITLE

62A.1-105 Territorial application of the title; parties’ power to choose applicable law. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except as provided hereafter in this section, when a transaction bears a reasonable relation to this state and also to another state or nation the parties may agree that the law either of this state or of such other state or nation shall govern their rights and duties. Failing such agreement this Title applies to transactions bearing an appropriate relation to this state.

(2) Where one of the following provisions of this Title specifies the applicable law, that provision governs and a contrary agreement is effective only to the extent permitted by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) so specified:

Rights of creditors against sold goods. RCW 62A.2-402.
Applicability of the Article on Bank Deposits and Collections. RCW 62A.4-102.
Applicability of the Article on Investment Securities. RCW 62A.8-106.

Perfection provisions of the Article on Secured Transactions. RCW 62A.9-103. [1993 c 395 § 6-102; 1981 c 41 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 1-105.]


62A.1-105 Territorial application of the title; parties’ power to choose applicable law. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except as provided hereafter in this section, when a transaction bears a reasonable relation to this state and also to another state or nation the parties may agree that the law either of this state or of such other state or nation shall govern their rights and duties. Failing such agreement this Title applies to transactions bearing an appropriate relation to this state.

(2) Where one of the following provisions of this Title specifies the applicable law, that provision governs and a contrary agreement is effective only to the extent permitted by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) so specified:

Rights of creditors against sold goods. RCW 62A.2-402.
Applicability of the Article on Bank Deposits and Collections. RCW 62A.4-102.
Applicability of the Article on Investment Securities. RCW 62A.8-106.

Perfection provisions of the Article on Secured Transactions. RCW 62A.9-103. [1993 c 395 § 6-102; 1993 c 230 § 2A-601; 1981 c 41 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 1-105.]

Reviser’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 230 § 2A-601 and by 1993 c 395 § 6-102, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

PART 2
GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION

62A.1-201 General definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Subject to additional definitions contained in the subsequent Articles of this Title which are applicable to specific Articles or Parts thereof, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this Title:

(1) "Action" in the sense of a judicial proceeding includes recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, suit in equity and any other proceedings in which rights are determined.

(2) "Aggrieved party" means a party entitled to resort to a remedy.

(3) "Agreement" means the bargain of the parties in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances including course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance as provided in this Title (RCW 62A.1-205 and RCW 62A.2-208). Whether an agreement has legal consequences is determined by the provisions of this Title, if applicable; otherwise by the law of contracts (RCW 62A.1-103). (Compare "Contract").

(4) "Bank" means any person engaged in the business of banking.

(5) "Bearer" means the person in possession of an instrument, document of title, or certificated security payable to bearer or indorsed in blank.

(6) "Bill of lading" means a document evidencing the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in the business of transporting or forwarding goods, and includes an airbill. "Airbill" means a document serving for air transportation as a bill of lading does for marine or rail transportation, and includes an air consignment note or air waybill.

(7) "Branch" includes a separately incorporated foreign branch of a bank.

(8) "Burden of establishing" a fact means the burden of persuading the triers of fact that the existence of the fact is more probable than its non-existence.

(9) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him or her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest of a third party in the goods bought in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. All persons who sell minerals or the like (including oil and gas) at wellhead or minehead shall be deemed to be persons in the business of selling goods of that kind. "Buying" may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving goods or documents of title under a pre-existing contract for sale but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

(10) "Conspicuous": A term or clause is conspicuous when it is so written that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it. A printed heading in capitals (as: NON-NEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING) is conspicuous. Language in the body of a form is "conspicuous" if it is in larger or other contrasting type or color. But in a telegram any stated term is "conspicuous". Whether a term or clause is "conspicuous" or not is for decision by the court.

(11) "Contract" means the total legal obligation which results from the parties' agreement as affected by this Title and any other applicable rules of law. (Compare "Agreement").

(12) "Creditor" includes a general creditor, a secured creditor, a lien creditor and any representative of creditors, including an assignee for the benefit of creditors, a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver in equity and an executor or administrator of an insolvent debtor's or assignor's estate.

(13) "Defendant" includes a person in the position of defendant in a cross-action or counterclaim.

(14) "Delivery" with respect to instruments, documents of title, chattel paper, or certificated securities means voluntary transfer of possession.

(15) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and also any other document which in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession of it is entitled to receive, hold and dispose of the document and the goods it covers. To be a document of title a document must purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass.

(16) "Fault" means wrongful act, omission or breach.

(17) "Fungible" with respect to goods or securities means goods or securities of which any unit is, by nature or usage of trade, the equivalent of any other like unit. Goods which are not fungible shall be deemed fungible for the purposes of this Title to the extent that under a particular agreement or document unlike units are treated as equivalents.

(18) "Genuine" means free of forgery or counterfeiting.

(19) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction concerned.

(20) "Holder" with respect to a negotiable instrument, means the person in possession if the instrument is payable to bearer or, in the case of an instrument payable to an identified person, if the identified person is in possession. "Holder" with respect to a document of title means the person in possession if the goods are deliverable to bearer or to the order of the person in possession.

(21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or where a credit so engages to purchase or discount a draft complying with the terms of the credit.

(22) "Insolvency proceedings" includes any assignment for the benefit of creditors or other proceedings intended to liquidate or rehabilitate the estate of the person involved.

(23) A person is "insolvent" who either has ceased to pay his or her debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his or her debts as they become due or is insolvent within the meaning of the federal bankruptcy law.

(24) "Money" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government and includes a monetary unit of account established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or more nations.

(25) A person has "notice" of a fact when

(a) he or she has actual knowledge of it; or
(b) he or she has received a notice or notification of it; or

c) from all the facts and circumstances known to him or her at the time in question he or she has reason to know that it exists.

A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when he or she has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a word or phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than to reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a notice or notification may cease to be effective are not determined by this Title.

(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to another by taking such steps as may be reasonably required to inform the other in ordinary course whether or not such other actually comes to know of it. A person "receives" a notice or notification when

(a) it comes to his or her attention; or

(b) it is duly delivered at the place of business through which the contract was made or at any other place held out by him or her as the place for receipt of such communications.

(27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by an organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of the individual conducting that transaction, and in any event from the time when it would have been brought to his or her attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting for the organization to communicate information unless such communication is part of his or her regular duties or unless he or she has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.

(28) "Organization" includes a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, or governmental subdivision or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(29) "Party", as distinct from "third party", means a person who has engaged in a transaction or made an agreement within this Title.

(30) "Person" includes an individual or an organization (See RCW 62A.1-102).

(31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of its nonexistence.

(32) "Purchase" includes taking by sale, discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, issue or re-issue, gift or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property.

(33) "Purchaser" means a person who takes by purchase.

(34) "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a tribunal.

(35) "Representative" includes an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor or admin-istrator of an estate, or any other person empowered to act for another.

(36) "Rights" includes remedies.

(37) "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures which secures payment or performance of an obligation, except for lease-purchase agreements under chapter 63.19 RCW. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer (RCW 62A.2-401) is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest". The term also includes any interest of a buyer of accounts or chattel paper which is subject to Article 9. The special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of such goods to a contract for sale under RCW 62A.2-401 is not a "security interest", but a buyer may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with Article 9. Unless a consignment is intended as security, reservation of title thereunder is not a "security interest" but a consignment in any event is subject to the provisions on consignment sales (RCW 62A.2-326).

Whether a transaction creates a lease or security interest is determined by the facts of each case. However, a transaction creates a security interest if the consideration the lessee is to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is an obligation for the term of the lease not subject to termination by the lessee, and:

(a) The original term of the lease is equal to or greater than the remaining economic life of the goods;

(b) The lessee is bound to renew the lease for the remaining economic life of the goods or is bound to become the owner of the goods;

(c) The lessee has an option to renew the lease for the remaining economic life of the goods for no additional consideration or nominal additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement; or

(d) The lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for no additional consideration or nominal additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement.

A transaction does not create a security interest merely because it provides that:

(a) The present value of the consideration the lessee is obligated to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is substantially equal to or is greater than the fair market value of the goods at the time the lease is entered into;

(b) The lessee assumes risk of loss of the goods, or agrees to pay taxes, insurance, filing, recording, or registration fees, or service or maintenance costs with respect to the goods;

(c) The lessee has an option to renew the lease or to become the owner of the goods;

(d) The lessee has an option to renew the lease for a fixed rent that is equal to or greater than the reasonably predictable fair market rent for the use of the goods for the term of the renewal at the time the option is to be performed;

(e) The lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for a fixed price that is equal to or greater than the reasonably predictable fair market value of the goods at the time the option is to be performed; or
(f) The amount of rental payments may or will be increased or decreased by reference to the amount realized by the lessor upon sale or disposition of the goods.

For purposes of this subsection (37):

(a) Additional consideration is not nominal if (i) when the option to renew the lease is granted to the lessee the rent is stated to be the fair market rent for the use of the goods for the term of the renewal determined at the time the option is to be performed, or (ii) when the option to become the owner of the goods is granted to the lessee the price is stated to be the fair market value of the goods determined at the time the option is to be performed. Additional consideration is nominal if it is less than the lessee’s reasonably predictable cost of performing under the lease agreement if the option is not exercised;

(b) "Reasonably predictable" and "remaining economic life of the goods" are to be determined with reference to the facts and circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into; and

(c) "Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain. The discount is determined by the interest rate specified by the parties if the rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is entered into; otherwise, the discount is determined by a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances of each case at the time the transaction was entered into.

(38) "Send" in connection with any writing or notice means to deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other usual means of communication with postage or cost of transmission provided for and properly addressed and in the case of an instrument to an address specified thereon or otherwise agreed, or if there be none to any address reasonable under the circumstances. The receipt of any writing or notice within the time at which it would have arrived if properly sent has the effect of a proper sending.

(39) "Signed" includes any symbol executed or adopted by a party with present intention to authenticate a writing.

(40) "Surety" includes guarantor.

(41) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by radio, teletype, cable, any mechanical method of transmission, or the like.

(42) "Term" means that portion of an agreement which relates to a particular matter.

(43) "Unauthorized" signature means one made without actual, implied or apparent authority and includes a forgery.

(44) "Value". Except as otherwise provided with respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections (RCW 62A.3-303, RCW 62A.4-208 and RCW 62A.4-209) a person gives "value" for rights if he or she acquires them:

(a) in return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the extension of immediately available credit whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is provided for in the event of difficulties in collection; or

(b) as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a preexisting claim; or

(c) by accepting delivery pursuant to a pre-existing contract for purchase; or

(d) generally, in return for any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract.

(45) "Warehouse receipt" means a receipt issued by a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.

(46) "Written" or "writing" includes printing, typewriting or any other intentional reduction to tangible form. [1993 c 230 § 2A-602; 1993 c 229 § 1; 1992 c 134 § 14; 1990 c 228 § 1; 1986 c 35 § 53; 1981 c 41 § 2; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 1-201.]

Reviser's note: (1) This section was amended by 1993 c 229 § 1 and by 1993 c 230 § 2A-602, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

(2) This table indicates the latest comparable former Washington sources of the material contained in the various subsections of RCW 62A.1-201. Complete histories of the former sections are carried in the Revised Code of Washington Disposition Tables.
62A.1-207 Performance or acceptance under reservation of rights. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A party who, with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as "without prejudice", "under protest" or the like are sufficient.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to an accord and satisfaction. [1993 c 229 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 1-207.]

62A.2-403 Power to transfer; good faith purchase of goods; "entrusting". (1) A purchaser of goods acquires all title which his or her transferee had or had power to transfer except that a purchaser of a limited interest acquires rights only to the extent of the interest purchased. A person with voidable title has power to transfer a good title to a good faith purchaser for value. When goods have been delivered under a transaction of purchase the purchaser has such power even though

(a) the transferee was deceased as to the identity of the purchaser, or

(b) the delivery was in exchange for a check which is later dishonored, or

(c) it was agreed that the transaction was to be a "cash sale".

(2) Any entrusting of possession of goods to a merchant who deals in goods of that kind gives him or her power to transfer all rights of the entruster to a buyer in ordinary course of business.

(3) "Entrusting" includes any delivery and any acquiescence in retention of possession regardless of any condition expressed between the parties to the delivery or acquiescence and regardless of whether the procurement of the entrusting or the possessor's disposition of the goods have been such as to be larcenous under the criminal law.

(4) The rights of other purchasers of goods and of lien creditors are governed by the Articles on Secured Transactions (Article 9) and Documents of Title (Article 7). [1993 c 395 § 6-103; 1967 c 114 § 8; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 2-403. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 61.20.010 and 62.01.025; (ii) RCW 62.01.015; (iii) RCW 62.01.025; (iv) RCW 62.01.015; (v) RCW 62.01.025; (vi) RCW 62.01.015; (vii) RCW 62.01.025; (viii) RCW 62.01.015; (ix) RCW 62.01.025; (x) RCW 62.01.015; (xi) RCW 62.01.025; (xii) RCW 62.01.015; (xiii) RCW 62.01.025; (xiv) RCW 62.01.015; (xv) RCW 62.01.025; (xvi) RCW 62.01.015; (xvii) RCW 62.01.025; (xviii) RCW 62.01.015; (xix) RCW 62.01.025; (xx) RCW 62.01.015; (xxi) RCW 62.01.025; (xxii) RCW 62.01.015; (xxiii) RCW 62.01.025; (xxiv) RCW 62.01.015; (xxv) RCW 62.01.025; (xxvi) RCW 62.01.015; (xxvii) RCW 62.01.025; (xxviii) RCW 62.01.015; (xxix) RCW 62.01.025; (xxx) RCW 62.01.015; (xxxi) RCW 62.01.025; (xxxii) RCW 62.01.015; (xxxiii) RCW 62.01.025; (xxxiv) RCW 62.01.015; (xxxv) RCW 62.01.025; (xxxvi) RCW 62.01.015; (xxxvii) RCW 62.01.025; (xxxviii) RCW 62.01.015; (xxxix) RCW 62.01.025; (xl) RCW 62.01.015; (xli) RCW 62.01.025; (xlii) RCW 62.01.015; (xliii) RCW 62.01.025; (xliv) RCW 62.01.015; (xlv) RCW 62.01.025; (xlvi) RCW 62.01.015; (xlvii) RCW 62.01.025; (xlviii) RCW 62.01.015; (xlix) RCW 62.01.025; (l) RCW 62.01.015.]

The repeal of RCW sections 81.20.010 through 81.20.561 "... shall not affect the validity of sections 81.29.010 through 81.29.050, chapter 14, Laws of 1961 (RCW 81.29.010 through 81.29.050)." Section 10-102(a)(viii), chapter 157, Laws of 1965 ex. sess.


Title 62A RCW: Uniform Commercial Code

62A.2A-108 Unconscionability. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 2
FORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF LEASE CONTRACT

62A.2A-201 Statute of frauds. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-202 Final written expression. Parol or extrinsic evidence. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-203 Seals inoperative. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-204 Formation in general. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-205 Firm offers. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-206 Offer and acceptance in formation of lease contract. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-207 Course of performance or practical construction. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-208 Modification, rescission, and waiver. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-209 Lessee under finance lease as beneficiary of supply contract. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-210 Express warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-211 Warranties against interference and against infringement. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-212 Implied warranty of merchantability. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-213 Implied warranty of fitness for particular purpose. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-214 Exclusion or modification of warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-215 Cumulation and conflict of warranties express or implied. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-216 Third party beneficiaries of express and implied warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-217 Identification. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-218 Insurance and proceeds. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-219 Risk of loss. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-220 Effect of default on risk of loss. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-221 Casualty to identified goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 3
EFFECT OF LEASE CONTRACT

62A.2A-301 Enforceability of lease contract. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-302 Title to and possession of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-303 Alienability of party's interest under lease contract or of lessor's residual interest in goods; delegation of performance; transfer of rights. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-304 Subsequent lease of goods by lessor. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-305 Sale or sublease of goods by lessee. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-306 Priority of certain liens arising by operation of law. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-307 Priority of liens arising by attachment or levy on, security interests in, and other claims to goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-308 Special rights of creditors. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-309 Lessor's and lessee's rights when goods become fixtures. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-310 Lessor's and lessee's rights when goods become accession. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-311 Priority subject to subordination. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 4
PERFORMANCE OF LEASE CONTRACT: REPUDIATED, SUBSTITUTED, AND EXCUSED

62A.2A-401 Insecurity: Adequate assurance of performance. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-402 Anticipatory repudiation. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-403 Retraction of anticipatory repudiation. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-404 Substituted performance. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

62A.2A-405 Excused performance. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-406 Procedure on excused performance. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-407 Irrevocable promises: Finance leases. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 5
A. DEFAULT IN GENERAL

62A.2A-502 Notice after default. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-503 Modification or impairment of rights and remedies. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-504 Liquidation of damages. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-505 Cancellation and termination and effect of cancellation, termination, rescission, or fraud on rights and remedies. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-506 Statute of limitations. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-507 Proof of market rent: Time and place. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

B. DEFAULT BY LESSOR

62A.2A-508 Lessee's remedies. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-509 Lessee's rights on improper delivery; rightful rejection. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-510 Installment lease contracts: Rejection and default. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-511 Merchant lessee's duties as to rightfully rejected goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-512 Lessee's duties as to rightfully rejected goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-513 Cure by lessor of improper tender or delivery; replacement. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-514 Waiver of lessor's objections. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-515 Acceptance of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-516 Effect of acceptance of goods; notice of default; burden of establishing default after acceptance; notice of claim or litigation to person answerable over. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-517 Revocation of acceptance of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-518 Cover; substitute goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-519 Lessee's damages for nondelivery, repudiation, default, and breach of warranty in regard to accepted goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-520 Lessee's incidental and consequential damages. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-521 Lessee's right to specific performance or replevin. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-522 Lessee's right to goods on lessor's insolvency. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

C. DEFAULT BY LESSEE

62A.2A-523 Lessor's remedies. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-524 Lessor's right to identify goods to lease contract. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-525 Lessor's right to possession of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-526 Lessor's stoppage of delivery in transit or otherwise. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-527 Lessor's rights to dispose of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-528 Lessor's damages for nonacceptance, failure to pay, repudiation, or other default. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-529 Lessor's action for the rent. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-530 Lessor's incidental damages. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-531 Standing to sue third parties for injury to goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.2A-532 Lessor's rights to residual interest. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
PART 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

62A.2A-101 Short title. (Effective July 1, 1994.) This Article shall be known and may be cited as the Uniform Commercial Code - Leases. [1993 c 230 § 2A-101.]


62A.2A-102 Scope. (Effective July 1, 1994.) This Article applies to any transaction, regardless of form, that creates a lease. [1993 c 230 § 2A-102.]


62A.2A-103 Definitions and index of definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) In this Article unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him or her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods, leases in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. "Buying" may be for cash, or by exchange of other property, or on secured or unsecured credit, and includes receiving goods or documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

(b) "Cancellation" occurs when either party puts an end to the lease contract for default by the other party.

(c) "Commercial unit" means such a unit of goods as by commercial usage is a single whole for purposes of lease and division of which materially impairs its character or value on the market or in use. A commercial unit may be a single article, as a machine, or a set of articles, as a suite of furniture or a line of machinery, or a quantity, as a gross or carload, or any other unit treated in use or in the relevant market as a single whole.

(d) "Conforming" goods or performance under a lease contract means goods or performance that are in accordance with the obligations under the lease contract.

(e) "Consumer lease" means a lease that a lessor regularly engaged in the business of leasing or selling makes to a lessee who is an individual who takes under the lease primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose, if the total payments to be made under the lease contract, excluding payments for options to renew or buy, do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

(f) "Fault" means wrongful act, omission, breach, or default.

(g) "Finance lease" means a lease with respect to which:

(i) The lessor does not select, manufacture, or supply the goods;

(ii) The lessor acquires the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods in connection with the lease; and

(iii) Only in the case of a consumer lease, either:

(A) The lessee receives a copy of the contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods before signing the lease contract;

(B) The lessee's approval of the contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods is a condition to effectiveness of the lease contract; or

(C) The lessee, before signing the lease contract, receives an accurate and complete statement designating the promises and warranties, and any disclaimers of warranties, limitations or modifications of remedies, or liquidated damages, including those of a third party, such as the manufacturer of the goods, provided to the lessor by the person supplying the goods in connection with or as part of the contract by which the lessor acquired the goods or the right to possession and use of the goods.

(h) "Goods" means all things that are movable at the time of identification to the lease contract, or are fixtures (RCW 62A.2A-309), but the term does not include money, documents, instruments, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles, or minerals or the like, including oil and gas, before extraction. The term also includes the unborn young of animals.

(i) "Installment lease contract" means a lease contract that authorizes or requires the delivery of goods in separate lots to be separately accepted, even though the lease contract contains a clause "each delivery is a separate lease" or its equivalent.

(j) "Lease" means a transfer of the right to possession and use of goods for a term in return for consideration, but a sale, including a sale on approval or a sale or return, or retention or creation of a security interest is not a lease. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease.

(k) "Lease agreement" means the bargain, with respect to the lease, of the lessor and the lessee in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances including course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance as provided in this Article. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease agreement.

(l) "Lease contract" means the total legal obligation that results from the lease agreement as affected by this Article and any other applicable rules of law. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublease contract.

(m) "Leasehold interest" means the interest of the lessor or the lessee under a lease contract.

(n) "Lessee" means a person who acquires the right to possession and use of goods under a lease. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublessee.

(o) "Lessee in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the lease to him or her is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest or leasehold interest of a third party in the goods, leases in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling or leasing goods of that kind, but does not include a pawnbroker. "Leasing" may be for cash, or by exchange of other property, or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving goods or documents of title under a preexisting lease contract but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

(p) "Lessor" means a person who transfers the right to possession and use of goods under a lease. Unless the
context clearly indicates otherwise, the term includes a sublessor.

(q) "Lessor's residual interest" means the lessor's interest in the goods after expiration, termination, or cancellation of the lease contract.

(r) "Lien" means a charge against or interest in goods to secure payment of a debt or performance of an obligation, but the term does not include a security interest.

(s) "Lot" means a parcel or a single article that is the subject matter of a separate lease or delivery, whether or not it is sufficient to perform the lease contract.

(t) "Merchant lessee" means a lessee that is a merchant with respect to goods of the kind subject to the lease.

(u) "Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain. The discount is determined by the interest rate specified by the parties if the rate was not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction was entered into; otherwise, the discount is determined by a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances of each case at the time the transaction was entered into.

(v) "Purchase" includes taking by sale, lease, mortgage, security interest, pledge, gift, or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in goods.

(w) "Sublease" means a lease of goods the right to possession and use of which was acquired by the lessor as a lessee under an existing lease.

(x) "Supplier" means a person from whom a lessor buys or leases goods to be leased under a finance lease.

(y) "Supply contract" means a contract under which a lessor buys or leases goods to be leased.

(z) "Termination" occurs when either party pursuant to a power created by agreement or law puts an end to the lease contract otherwise than for default.

(2) Other definitions applying to this Article or to specified Parts thereof, and the sections in which they appear are:


(3) The following definitions in other Articles apply to this Article:


"Between merchants." RCW 62A.2-104(3).

"Buyer." RCW 62A.2-103(1)(a).


"Entrusting." RCW 62A.2-403(3).

"General intangibles." RCW 62A.9-106.

"Good faith." RCW 62A.2-103(1)(b).


"Merchant." RCW 62A.2-104(1).


"Pursuant to commitment." RCW 62A.9-105(1)(k).

"Receipt." RCW 62A.2-103(1)(c).

"Sale." RCW 62A.2-106(1).

"Sale on approval." RCW 62A.2-326.

"Sale or return." RCW 62A.2-326.

62A.2A-103 Title 62A RCW: Uniform Commercial Code

62A.2A-104 Leases subject to other law. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lease, although subject to this Article, is also subject to any applicable:

(a) Certificate of title statute of this state (chapters 46.12 and 88.02 RCW);

(b) Certificate of title statute of another jurisdiction (RCW 62A.2A-105); or

(c) Consumer protection statute of this state.

(2) In case of conflict between this Article, other than RCW 62A.2A-105, 62A.2A-304(3), and 62A.2A-305(3), and a statute referred to in subsection (1) of this section, the statute or decision controls.

(3) Failure to comply with an applicable law has only the effect specified therein. [1993 c 230 § 2A-104.]


62A.2A-105 Territorial application of article to goods covered by certificate of title. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Subject to the provisions of RCW 62A.2A-304(3) and 62A.2A-305(3), with respect to goods covered by a certificate of title issued under a statute of this state or of another jurisdiction, compliance and the effect of compliance or noncompliance with a certificate of title statute are governed by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction issuing the certificate until the earlier of (a) surrender of the certificate, or (b) four months after the goods are removed from that jurisdiction and thereafter until a new certificate of title is issued by another jurisdiction. [1993 c 230 § 2A-105.]


62A.2A-106 Limitation on power of parties to consumer lease to choose applicable law and judicial forum. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If the law chosen by the parties to a consumer lease is that of a jurisdiction other than a jurisdiction (a) in which the lessee resides at the time the lease agreement becomes enforceable or within thirty days thereafter, (b) in which the goods are to be used, or (c) in which the lessee executes the lease, the choice is not enforceable.

(2) If the judicial forum or the forum for dispute resolution chosen by the parties to a consumer lease is a jurisdiction other than a jurisdiction (a) in which the lessee resides at the time the lease agreement becomes enforceable or within thirty days thereafter, (b) in which the goods are to be used, or (c) in which the lease is executed by the lessee, the choice is not enforceable. [1993 c 230 § 2A-106.]


62A.2A-107 Waiver or renunciation of claim or right after default. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Any claim or right arising out of an alleged default or breach of warranty may be discharged in whole or in part without consideration by a written waiver or renunciation signed and delivered by the aggrieved party. [1993 c 230 § 2A-107.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 810]
62A.2A-107 Formation and construction of lease contract

62A.2A-108 Unconscionability. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If the court as a matter of law finds a lease contract or any clause of a lease contract to have been unconscionable at the time it was made the court may refuse to enforce the lease contract, or it may enforce the remainder of the lease contract without the unconscionable clause, or it may so limit the application of any unconscionable clause as to avoid any unconscionable result.

(2) If a party claims that, or it appears to the court that, the lease contract or a clause within the contract may be unconscionable, the court shall allow a reasonable opportunity to present evidence as to the lease or clause's commercial setting, purpose, and effect to aid the court in making the determination. [1993 c 230 § 2A-108.]


PART 2
FORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF LEASE CONTRACT

62A.2A-201 Statute of frauds. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lease contract is not enforceable by way of action or defense unless:

(a) The total payments to be made under the lease contract, excluding payments for options to renew or buy, are less than one thousand dollars; or

(b) There is a writing, signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought or by that party's authorized agent, sufficient to indicate that a lease contract has been made between the parties and to describe the goods leased and the lease term.

(2) Any description of leased goods or of the lease term is sufficient and satisfies subsection (1) of this section, whether or not it is specific, if it reasonably identifies what is described.

(3) A writing is not insufficient because it omits or incorrectly states a term agreed upon, but the lease contract is not enforceable under subsection (1)(b) of this section beyond the lease term and the quantity of goods shown in the writing.

(4) A lease contract that does not satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, but which is valid in other respects, is enforceable:

(a) If the goods are to be specially manufactured or obtained for the lessee and are not suitable for lease or sale to others in the ordinary course of the lessor's business, and the lessor, before notice of repudiation is received and under circumstances that reasonably indicate that the goods are for the lessee, has made either a substantial beginning of their manufacture or commitments for their procurement;

(b) If the party against whom enforcement is sought admits in that party's pleading, testimony, or otherwise in court that a lease contract was made, but the lease contract is not enforceable under this provision beyond the quantity of goods admitted; or

(c) With respect to goods that have been received and accepted by the lessee.

(5) The lease term under a lease contract referred to in subsection (4) of this section is:

(a) If there is a writing signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought or by that party's authorized agent specifying the lease term, the term so specified;

(b) If the party against whom enforcement is sought admits in that party's pleading, testimony, or otherwise in court a lease term, the term so admitted; or

(c) A reasonable lease term. [1993 c 230 § 2A-201.]


62A.2A-202 Final written expression: Parol or extrinsic evidence. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Terms with respect to which the confirmatory memoranda of the parties agree or which are otherwise set forth in a writing intended by the parties as a final expression of their agreement with respect to such terms as are included therein may not be contradicted by evidence of any prior agreement or of a contemporaneous oral agreement but may be explained or supplemented:

(1) By course of dealing or usage of trade or by course of performance; and

(2) By evidence of consistent additional terms unless the court finds the writing to have been intended also as a complete and exclusive statement of the terms of the agreement. [1993 c 230 § 2A-202.]


62A.2A-203 Seals inoperative. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The affixing of a seal to a writing evidencing a lease contract or an offer to enter into a lease contract does not render the writing a sealed instrument and the law with respect to sealed instruments does not apply to the lease contract or offer. [1993 c 230 § 2A-203.]


62A.2A-204 Formation in general. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lease contract may be made in any manner sufficient to show agreement, including conduct by both parties which recognizes the existence of a lease contract.

(2) An agreement sufficient to constitute a lease contract may be found although the moment of its making is undetermined.

(3) Although one or more terms are left open, a lease contract does not fail for indefiniteness if the parties have intended to make a lease contract and there is a reasonably certain basis for giving an appropriate remedy. [1993 c 230 § 2A-204.]


62A.2A-205 Firm offers. (Effective July 1, 1994.) An offer by a merchant to lease goods to or from another person in a signed writing that by its terms gives assurance it will be held open is not revocable, for lack of consideration, during the time stated or, if no time is stated, for a reasonable time, but in no event may the period of irrevocability exceed three months. Any such term of assurance on a form supplied by the offeree must be separately signed by the offeror. [1993 c 230 § 2A-205.]

62A.2A-206 Offer and acceptance in formation of lease contract. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Unless otherwise unambiguously indicated by the language or circumstances, an offer to make a lease contract must be construed as inviting acceptance in any manner and by any medium reasonable in the circumstances.

(2) If the beginning of a requested performance is a reasonable mode of acceptance, an offeror who is not notified of acceptance within a reasonable time may treat the offer as having lapsed before acceptance. [1993 RCW Supp-page 812]


62A.2A-207 Course of performance or practical construction. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If a lease contract involves repeated occasions for performance by either party with knowledge of the nature of the performance and opportunity for objection to it by the other, any course of performance accepted or acquiesced in without objection is relevant to determine the meaning of the lease agreement.

(2) The express terms of a lease agreement and any course of performance, as well as any course of dealing and usage of trade, must be construed whenever reasonable as consistent with each other; but if that construction is unreasonable, express terms control course of performance, course of performance controls both course of dealing and usage of trade, and course of dealing controls usage of trade.

(3) Subject to the provisions of RCW 62A.2A-208 on modification and waiver, course of performance is relevant to show a waiver or modification of any term inconsistent with the course of performance. [1993 c 230 § 2A-207.]


62A.2A-208 Modification, rescission, and waiver. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) An agreement modifying a lease contract needs no consideration to be binding.

(2) A signed lease agreement that excludes modification or rescission except by a signed writing may not be otherwise modified or rescinded, but, except as between merchants, such a requirement on a form supplied by a merchant must be separately signed by the other party.

(3) Although an attempt at modification or rescission does not satisfy the requirements of subsection (2) of this section, it may operate as a waiver.

(4) A party who has made a waiver affecting an executory portion of a lease contract may retract the waiver by reasonable notification received by the other party that strict performance will be required of any term waived, unless the retraction would be unjust in view of a material change of position in reliance on the waiver. [1993 c 230 § 2A-208.]


62A.2A-209 Lessee under finance lease as beneficiary of supply contract. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The benefit of a supplier's promises to the lessor under the supply contract and of all warranties, whether express or implied, including those of any third party provided in connection with or as part of the supply contract, extends to the lessee to the extent of the lessee's leasehold interest under a finance lease related to the supply contract, but is subject to the terms of the warranty and of the supply contract and all defenses or claims arising therefrom.

(2) The extension of the benefit of a supplier's promises and of warranties to the lessee (RCW 62A.2A-209(1)) does not:

(i) Modify the rights and obligations of the parties to the supply contract, whether arising therefrom or otherwise, or

(ii) impose any duty or liability under the supply contract on the lessee.

(3) Any modification or rescission of the supply contract by the supplier and the lessor is effective between the supplier and the lessee unless, before the modification or rescission, the supplier has received notice that the lessee has entered into a finance lease related to the supply contract. If the modification or rescission is effective between the supplier and the lessee, the lessor is deemed to have assumed, in addition to the obligations of the lessor to the lessee under the lease contract, promises of the supplier to the lessor and warranties that were so modified or rescinded as they existed and were available to the lessee before modification or rescission.

(4) In addition to the extension of the benefit of the supplier's promises and of warranties to the lessee under subsection (1) of this section, the lessee retains all rights that the lessee may have against the supplier which arise from an agreement between the lessee and the supplier or under other law. [1993 c 230 § 2A-209.]


62A.2A-210 Express warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Express warranties by the lessor are created as follows:

(a) Any affirmation of fact or promise made by the lessor to the lessee which relates to the goods and becomes part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods will conform to the affirmation or promise.

(b) Any description of the goods which is made part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods will conform to the description.

(c) Any sample or model that is made part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the whole of the goods will conform to the sample or model.

(2) It is not necessary to the creation of an express warranty that the lessor use formal words, such as "warrant" or "guarantee," or that the lessor have a specific intention to make a warranty, but an affirmation merely of the value of the goods or a statement purporting to be merely the lessor's opinion or commendation of the goods does not create a warranty. [1993 c 230 § 2A-210.]


62A.2A-211 Warranties against interference and against infringement; lessee's obligation against infringement. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) There is in a lease contract a warranty that for the lease term no person holds a claim to or interest in the goods that arose from an act or omission of the lessor, other than a claim by way of infringement or the like, which will interfere with the lessee's enjoyment of its leasehold interest.

(2) Except in a finance lease there is in a lease contract by a lessor who is a merchant regularly dealing in goods of the kind a warranty that the goods are delivered free of the
rightful claim of any person by way of infringement or the like.

(3) A lessee who furnishes specifications to a lessor or a supplier shall hold the lessor and the supplier harmless against any claim by way of infringement or the like that arises out of compliance with the specifications. [1993 c 230 § 2A-211.]


62A.2A-212 Implied warranty of merchantability. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except in a finance lease, a warranty that the goods will be merchantable is implied in a lease contract if the lessor is a merchant with respect to goods of that kind.

(2) Goods to be merchantable must be at least such as:

(a) Pass without objection in the trade under the description in the lease agreement;

(b) In the case of fungible goods, are of fair average quality within the description;

(c) Are fit for the ordinary purposes for which goods of that type are used;

(d) Run, within the variation permitted by the lease agreement, of even kind, quality, and quantity within each unit and among all units involved;

(e) Are adequately contained, packaged, and labeled as the lease agreement may require; and

(f) Conform to any promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label.

(3) Other implied warranties may arise from course of dealing or usage of trade. [1993 c 230 § 2A-212.]


62A.2A-213 Implied warranty of fitness for particular purpose. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Except in a finance lease, if the lessor at the time the lease contract is made has reason to know of any particular purpose for which the goods are required and that the lessee is relying on the lessor’s skill or judgment to select or furnish suitable goods, there is in the lease contract an implied warranty that the goods will be fit for that purpose. [1993 c 230 § 2A-213.]


62A.2A-214 Exclusion or modification of warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Words or conduct relevant to the creation of an express warranty and words or conduct tending to negate or limit a warranty must be construed wherever reasonable as consistent with each other, but, subject to the provisions of RCW 62A.2A-202 on parol or extrinsic evidence, negation or limitation is inoperative to the extent that the construction is unreasonable.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, to exclude or modify the implied warranty of merchantability or any part of it the language must mention “merchantability,” be by a writing, and be conspicuous. Subject to subsection (3) of this section, to exclude or modify any implied warranty of fitness the exclusion must be by a writing and be conspicuous. Language to exclude all implied warranties of fitness is sufficient if it is in writing, is conspicuous and states, for example, “There is no warranty that the goods will be fit for a particular purpose.”

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, but subject to subsection (4) of this section:

(a) Unless the circumstances indicate otherwise, all implied warranties are excluded by expressions like “as is,” or “with all faults,” or by other language that in common understanding calls the lessee’s attention to the exclusion of warranties and makes plain that there is no implied warranty, if in writing and conspicuous;

(b) If the lessee before entering into the lease contract has examined the goods or the sample or model as fully as desired or has refused to examine the goods, there is no implied warranty with regard to defects that an examination ought in the circumstances to have revealed; and

(c) An implied warranty may also be excluded or modified by course of dealing, course of performance, or usage of trade.

(4) To exclude or modify a warranty against interference or against infringement (RCW 62A.2A-211) or any part of it, the language must be specific, be by a writing, and be conspicuous, unless the circumstances, including course of performance, course of dealing, or usage of trade, give the lessee reason to know that the goods are being leased subject to a claim or interest of any person. [1993 c 230 § 2A-214.]


62A.2A-215 Cumulation and conflict of warranties express or implied. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Warranties, whether express or implied, must be construed as consistent with each other and as cumulative, but if that construction is unreasonable, the intention of the parties determines which warranty is dominant. In ascertaining that intention the following rules apply:

(a) Exact or technical specifications displace an inconsistent sample or model or general language of description.

(b) A sample from an existing bulk displaces inconsistent general language of description.

(c) Express warranties displace inconsistent implied warranties other than an implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose. [1993 c 230 § 2A-215.]


62A.2A-216 Third party beneficiaries of express and implied warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) A warranty to or for the benefit of a lessee under this Article, whether express or implied, extends to any natural person who is in the family or household of the lessee or who is a guest in the lessee’s home if it is reasonable to expect that such person may use, consume, or be affected by the goods and who is injured in person by breach of the warranty. This section does not displace principles of law and equity that extend a warranty to or for the benefit of a lessee to other persons. The operation of this section may not be excluded, modified, or limited, but an exclusion, modification, or limitation of the warranty, including any with respect to rights and remedies, effective against the lessee is also effective against any beneficiary designated under this section. [1993 c 230 § 2A-216.]


62A.2A-217 Identification. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Identification of goods as goods to which a lease contract...
62A.2A-217 Title 62 RCW: Uniform Commercial Code

refers may be made at any time and in any manner explicitly agreed to by the parties. In the absence of explicit agreement, identification occurs:

(a) When the lease contract is made if the lease contract is for a lease of goods that are existing and identified;

(b) When the goods are shipped, marked, or otherwise designated by the lessor as goods to which the lease contract refers, if the lease contract is for a lease of goods that are not existing and identified; or

(c) When the young are conceived, if the lease contract is for a lease of unborn young of animals.

62A.2A-217 (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lessee obtains an insurable interest when existing goods are identified to the lease contract even though the goods identified are nonconforming and the lessee has an option to reject them.

(2) If a lessee has an insurable interest only by reason of the lessor's identification of the goods, the lessor, unless default or insolvency or notification to the lessee that identification is final, may substitute other goods for those identified.

(3) Notwithstanding a lessee's insurable interest under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the lessor retains an insurable interest until an option to buy has been exercised by the lessee and risk of loss has passed to the lessee.

(4) Nothing in this section impairs any insurable interest recognized under any other statute or rule of law.

(5) The parties by agreement may determine that one or more parties have an obligation to obtain and pay for insurance covering the goods and by agreement may determine the beneficiary of the proceeds of the insurance.

62A.2A-218 Insurance and proceeds. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lessee obtains an insurable interest when existing goods are identified to the lease contract even though the goods identified are nonconforming and the lessee has an option to reject them.

(2) If a lessee has an insurable interest only by reason of the lessor's identification of the goods, the lessor, unless default or insolvency or notification to the lessee that identification is final, may substitute other goods for those identified.

(3) Notwithstanding a lessee's insurable interest under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the lessor retains an insurable interest until an option to buy has been exercised by the lessee and risk of loss has passed to the lessee.

(4) Nothing in this section impairs any insurable interest recognized under any other statute or rule of law.

(5) The parties by agreement may determine that one or more parties have an obligation to obtain and pay for insurance covering the goods and by agreement may determine the beneficiary of the proceeds of the insurance.

62A.2A-220 Effect of default on risk of loss. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Where risk of loss is to pass to the lessee and the time of passage is not stated:

(a) If a tender or delivery of goods so fails to conform to the lease contract as to give a right of rejection, the risk of their loss remains with the lessor, or, in the case of a finance lease, the supplier, until cure or acceptance.

(b) If the lessee rightfully revokes acceptance, he or she, to the extent of any deficiency in his or her effective insurance coverage, may treat the risk of loss as having remained with the lessor from the beginning.

(2) Whether or not risk of loss is to pass to the lessee, if the lessee as to conforming goods already identified to a lease contract repudiates or is otherwise in default under the lease contract, the lessor, or, in the case of a finance lease, the supplier, to the extent of any deficiency in his or her effective insurance coverage may treat the risk of loss as resting on the lessee for a commercially reasonable time.

62A.2A-221 Casualty to identified goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) If a lease contract requires goods identified when the lease contract is made, and the goods suffer casualty without fault of the lessee, the lessor or the supplier, before delivery, or the goods suffer casualty before risk of loss passes to the lessee pursuant to the lease agreement or RCW 62A.2A-219, then:

(a) If the loss is total, the lease contract is avoided; and

(b) If the loss is partial or the goods have so deteriorated as to no longer conform to the lease contract, the lessee may nevertheless demand inspection and at his or her option either treat the lease contract as avoided or, except in a finance lease, accept the goods with due allowance from the rent payable for the balance of the lease term for the deterioration or the deficiency in quantity but without further right against the lessor.

62A.2A-230 Enforceability of lease contract. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, a lease contract is effective and enforceable according to its terms between the parties, against purchasers of the goods and against creditors of the parties.

62A.2A-232 Title to and possession of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, each provision of this Article applies whether the lessor or a third party has title to the goods, and whether
the lessee, or a third party has possession of the goods, notwithstanding any statute or rule of law that possession or the absence of possession is fraudulent. [1993 c 230 § 2A-302.]


62A.2A-303 Alienability of party's interest under lease contract or of lessor's residual interest in goods; delegation of performance; transfer of rights. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) As used in this section, "creation of a security interest" includes the sale of a lease contract that is subject to Article 9, Secured Transactions, by reason of RCW 62A.9-102(1)(b).

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, a provision in a lease agreement which (a) prohibits the voluntary or involuntary transfer, including a transfer by sale, sublease, creation or enforcement of a security interest, or attachment, levy, or other judicial process, of an interest of a party under the lease contract or of the lessor's residual interest in the goods, or (b) makes such a transfer an event of default, gives rise to the rights and remedies provided in subsection (5) of this section, but a transfer that is prohibited or is an event of default under the lease agreement is otherwise effective.

(3) A provision in a lease agreement which (a) prohibits the creation or enforcement of a security interest in an interest of a party under the lease contract or in the lessor's residual interest in the goods, or (b) makes such a transfer an event of default, is not enforceable unless, and then only to the extent that, there is an actual transfer by the lessee of the lessee's right of possession or use of the goods in violation of the provision or an actual delegation of a material performance of either party to the lease contract in violation of the provision. Neither the granting nor the enforcement of a security interest in (i) the lessor's interest under the lease contract or (ii) the lessor's residual interest in the goods is a transfer that materially impairs the prospect of obtaining return performance by, materially changes the duty of, or materially increases the burden or risk imposed on, the lessee within the purview of subsection (5) of this section unless, and then only to the extent that, there is an actual delegation of a material performance of the lessor.

(4) A provision in a lease agreement which (i) prohibits a transfer of a right to damages for default with respect to the whole lease contract or of a right to payment arising out of the transferor's due performance of the transferee's entire obligation, or (ii) makes such a transfer an event of default, is not enforceable, and such a transfer is not a transfer that materially impairs the prospect of obtaining return performance by, materially changes the duty of, or materially increases the burden or risk imposed on, the other party to the lease contract within the purview of subsection (5) of this section.

(5) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) of this section:
(a) If a transfer is made which is made an event of default under a lease agreement, the party to the lease contract not making the transfer, unless that party waives the default or otherwise agrees, has the rights and remedies described in RCW 62A.2A-501(2);
(b) If subsection (5)(a) of this section is not applicable and if a transfer is made that (i) is prohibited under a lease agreement or (ii) materiallyimpairs the prospect of obtaining return performance by, materially changes the duty of, or materially increases the burden or risk imposed on, the other party to the lease contract, unless the party not making the transfer agrees at any time to the transfer in the lease contract or otherwise, then, except as limited by contract, (A) the transferor is liable to the party not making the transfer for damages caused by the transfer to the extent that the damages could not reasonably be prevented by the party not making the transfer and (B) a court having jurisdiction may grant other appropriate relief, including cancellation of the lease contract or an injunction against the transfer.

(6) A transfer of "the lease" or of "all my rights under the lease," or a transfer in similar general terms, is a transfer of rights and, unless the language or the circumstances, as in a transfer for security, indicate the contrary, the transfer is a delegation of duties by the transferee to the transferee. Acceptance by the transferee constitutes a promise by the transferee to perform those duties. The promise is enforceable by either the transferor or the other party to the lease contract.

(7) Unless otherwise agreed by the lessor and the lessee, a delegation of performance does not relieve the transferor as against the other party of any duty to perform or of any liability for default.

(8) In a consumer lease, to prohibit the transfer of an interest of a party under the lease contract or to make a transfer an event of default, the language must be specific, by a writing, and conspicuous. [1993 c 230 § 2A-303.]


62A.2A-304 Subsequent lease of goods by lessor. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Subject to RCW 62A.2A-303, a subsequent lessee from a lessor of goods under an existing lease contract obtains, to the extent of the leasehold interest transferred, the leasehold interest in the goods that the lessor had or had power to transfer, and except as provided in subsection (2) of this section and RCW 62A.2A-527(4), takes subject to the existing lease contract. A lessor with voidable title has power to transfer a good leasehold interest to a good faith subsequent lessee for value, but only to the extent set forth in the preceding sentence. If goods have been delivered under a transaction of purchase, the lessor has that power even though:
(a) The lessor's transferor was deceived as to the identity of the lessor;
(b) The delivery was in exchange for a check which is later dishonored;
(c) It was agreed that the transaction was to be a "cash sale"; or
(d) The delivery was procured through fraud punishable as larcenous under the criminal law.

(2) A subsequent lessee in the ordinary course of business from a lessor who is a merchant dealing in goods of that kind to whom the goods were entrusted by the existing lessee of that lessor before the interest of the subsequent lessee became enforceable against that lessor obtains, to the extent of the leasehold interest transferred, all of that lessor's and the existing lessee's rights to the goods, and takes free of the existing lease contract.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 815]
(3) A subsequent lessee from the lessor of goods that are subject to an existing lease contract and are covered by a certificate of title issued under a statute of this state or of another jurisdiction takes no greater rights than those provided both by this section and by the certificate of title statute. [1993 c 230 § 2A-304.]


62A.2A-305 Sale or sublease of goods by lessee. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Subject to the provisions of RCW 62A.2A-303, a buyer or sublessee from the lessee of goods under an existing lease contract obtains, to the extent of the interest transferred, the leasehold interest in the goods that the lessee had or had power to transfer, and except as provided in subsection (2) of this section and RCW 62A.2A-511(4), takes subject to the existing lease contract. A lessee with a voidable leasehold interest has power to transfer a good leasehold interest to a good faith buyer for value or a good faith sublessee for value, but only to the extent set forth in the preceding sentence. When goods have been delivered under a transaction of lease the lessee has that power even though:

(a) The lessor was deceived as to the identity of the lessee;
(b) The delivery was in exchange for a check which is later dishonored; or
(c) The delivery was procured through fraud punishable as larcenous under the criminal law.

(2) A buyer in the ordinary course of business or a sublessee in the ordinary course of business from a lessee who is a merchant dealing in goods of that kind to whom the goods were entrusted by the lessor, obtains, to the extent of the interest transferred, all of the lessor’s and lessee’s rights to the goods, and takes free of the existing lease contract.

(3) A buyer or sublessee from the lessee of goods that are subject to an existing lease contract and are covered by a certificate of title issued under a statute of this state or of another jurisdiction takes no greater rights than those provided both by this section and by the certificate of title statute. [1993 c 230 § 2A-305.]


62A.2A-306 Priority of certain liens arising by operation of law. (Effective July 1, 1994.) If a person in the ordinary course of his or her business furnishes services or materials with respect to goods subject to a lease contract, a lien upon those goods in the possession of that person given by statute or rule of law for those materials or services takes priority over any interest of the lessor or lessee under the lease contract or this Article unless the lien is created by statute and the statute provides otherwise or unless the lien is created by rule of law and the rule of law provides otherwise. [1993 c 230 § 2A-306.]


62A.2A-307 Priority of liens arising by attachment or levy on, security interests in, and other claims to goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 62A.2A-306, a creditor of a lessee takes subject to the lease contract unless:

(a) The creditor holds a lien that attached to the goods before the lease contract became enforceable;
(b) The creditor holds a security interest in the goods and the lessee did not give value and receive delivery of the goods without knowledge of the security interest; or
(c) The creditor holds a security interest in the goods which was perfected (RCW 62A.9-303) before the lease contract became enforceable.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section and in RCW 62A.2A-306 and 62A.2A-308, a creditor of a lessor takes subject to the lease contract unless:

(a) The creditor holds a lien that attached to the goods before the lease contract became enforceable;
(b) The creditor holds a security interest in the goods and the lessor did not give value and receive delivery of the goods without knowledge of the security interest; or
(c) The creditor holds a security interest in the goods which was perfected (RCW 62A.9-303) before the lease contract became enforceable.

(3) A lessee in the ordinary course of business takes the leasehold interest free of a security interest in the goods created by the lessor even though the security interest is perfected (RCW 62A.9-303) and the lessee knows of its existence.

(4) A lessee other than a lessee in the ordinary course of business takes the leasehold interest free of a security interest to the extent that it secures future advances made after the secured party acquires knowledge of the lease or more than forty-five days after the lease contract becomes enforceable, whichever first occurs, unless the future advances are made pursuant to a commitment entered into without knowledge of the lease and before the expiration of the forty-five day period. [1993 c 230 § 2A-307.]


62A.2A-308 Special rights of creditors. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A creditor of a lessor in possession of goods subject to a lease contract may treat the lease contract as void if as against the creditor retention of possession by the lessor is fraudulent under any statute or rule of law, but retention of possession in good faith and current course of trade by the lessee for a commercially reasonable time after the lease contract becomes enforceable is not fraudulent.

(2) Nothing in this Article impairs the rights of creditors of a lessor if the lease contract (a) becomes enforceable, not in current course of trade but in satisfaction of or as security for a preexisting claim for money, security, or the like, and (b) is made under circumstances which under any statute or rule of law apart from this Article would constitute the transaction a fraudulent transfer or voidable preference.

(3) A creditor of a seller may treat a sale or an identification of goods to a contract for sale as void as against the creditor retention of possession by the seller is fraudulent under any statute or rule of law, but retention of possession of the goods pursuant to a lease contract entered into by the seller as lessee and the buyer as lessor in connection with the sale or identification of the goods is not fraudulent if the buyer bought for value and in good faith. [1993 c 230 § 2A-308.]


62A.2A-309 Lessor’s and lessee’s rights when goods become fixtures. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) In this section:

(a) Goods are "fixtures" when they become so related to particular real estate that an interest in them arises under real estate law;
(b) A "fixture filing" is the filing, in the office where a mortgage on the real estate would be filed or recorded, of a financing statement covering goods that are or are to become fixtures and conforming to the requirements of RCW 62A.9-402(5);

(c) A lease is a "purchase money lease" unless the lessee has possession or use of the goods or the right to possession or use of the goods before the lease agreement is enforceable;

(d) A mortgage is a "construction mortgage" to the extent it secures an obligation incurred for the construction of an improvement on land including the acquisition cost of the land, if the recorded writing so indicates; and

(e) "Encumbrance" includes real estate mortgages and other liens on real estate and all other rights in real estate that are not ownership interests.

(2) Under this Article a lease may be of goods that are fixtures or may continue in goods that become fixtures, but no lease exists under this Article of ordinary building materials incorporated into an improvement on land.

(3) This Article does not prevent creation of a lease of fixtures pursuant to real estate law.

(4) The perfected interest of a lessor of fixtures has priority over a conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real estate if:

(a) The lease is a purchase money lease, the conflicting interest of the encumbrancer or owner arises before the goods become fixtures, the interest of the lessor is perfected by a fixture filing before the goods become fixtures or within twenty days thereafter, and the lessee has an interest of record in the real estate or is in possession of the real estate; or

(b) The interest of the lessor is perfected by a fixture filing before the interest of the encumbrancer or owner is of record, the lessor's interest has priority over any conflicting interest of a predecessor in title of the encumbrancer or owner, and the lessee has an interest of record in the real estate or is in possession of the real estate.

(5) The interest of a lessor of fixtures, whether or not perfected, has priority over the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real estate if:

(a) The fixtures are readily removable factory or office machines, readily removable equipment that is not primarily used or leased for use in the operation of the real estate, or readily removable replacements of domestic appliances that are goods subject to a consumer lease, and before the goods become fixtures the lease contract is enforceable; or

(b) The conflicting interest is a lien on the real estate obtained by legal or equitable proceedings after the lease contract is enforceable; or

(c) The encumbrancer or owner has consented in writing to the lease or has disclaimed an interest in the goods as fixtures; or

(d) The lessee has a right to remove the goods as against the encumbrancer or owner. If the lessee's right to remove terminates, the priority of the interest of the lessor continues for a reasonable time.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (4)(a) of this section but otherwise subject to subsections (4) and (5) of this section, the interest of a lessor of fixtures, including the lessor's residual interest, is subordinate to the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer of the real estate under a construction mortgage recorded before the goods become fixtures if the goods become fixtures before the completion of the construction. To the extent given to refinance a construction mortgage, the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer of the real estate under a mortgage has this priority to the same extent as the encumbrancer of the real estate under the construction mortgage.

(7) In cases not within the preceding subsections, priority between the interest of a lessor of fixtures, including the lessor's residual interest, and the conflicting interest of an encumbrancer or owner of the real estate who is not the lessee is determined by the priority rules governing conflicting interests in real estate.

(8) If the interest of a lessor of fixtures, including the lessor's residual interest, has priority over all conflicting interests of all owners and encumbrancers of the real estate, the lessor or the lessee may (a) on default, expiration, termination, or cancellation of the lease agreement but subject to the lease agreement and this Article, or (b) if necessary to enforce other rights and remedies of the lessor or lessee under this Article, remove the goods from the real estate, free and clear of all conflicting interests of all owners and encumbrancers of the real estate, but the lessor or lessee must reimburse any encumbrancer or owner of the real estate who is not the lessee and who has not otherwise agreed for the cost of repair of any physical injury, but not for any diminution in value of the real estate caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity of replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the party seeking removal gives adequate security for the performance of this obligation.

(9) Even though the lease agreement does not create a security interest, the interest of a lessor of fixtures, including the lessor's residual interest, is perfected by filing a financing statement as a fixture filing for leased goods that are or are to become fixtures in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Article on Secured Transactions, Article 62A.9 RCW. [1993 c 230 § 2A-309.]


62A.2A-310 Lessor's and lessee's rights when goods become accessions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Goods are "accessions" when they are installed in or affixed to other goods.

(2) The interest of a lessor or a lessee under a lease contract entered into before the goods became accessions is superior to all interests in the whole except as stated in subsection (4) of this section.

(3) The interest of a lessor or a lessee under a lease contract entered into at the time or after the goods became accessions is superior to all subsequently acquired interests in the whole except as stated in subsection (4) of this section but is subordinate to interests in the whole existing at the time the lease contract was made unless the holders of such interests in the whole have in writing consented to the lease, or disclaimed an interest in the goods as part of the whole, or the accession is leased under tariff No. 74 for residential conversion burners leased by a natural gas utility.

(4) Unless the accession is leased under tariff No. 74 for residential conversion burners leased by a natural gas utility,
the interest of a lessor or a lessee under a lease contract described in subsection (2) or (3) of this section is subordinate to the interest of:

(a) A buyer in the ordinary course of business or a lessee in the ordinary course of business of any interest in the whole acquired after the goods became accessions; or
(b) A creditor with a security interest in the whole perfected before the lease contract was made to the extent that the creditor makes subsequent advances without knowledge of the lease contract.

(5) When under subsections (2) or (3) and (4) of this section a lessor or a lessee of accessions holds an interest that is superior to all interests in the whole, the lessor or the lessee may (a) on default, expiration, termination, or cancellation of the lease contract by the other party but subject to the provisions of the lease contract and this Article, remove the goods from the whole, free and clear of all interests in the whole, but he or she must reimburse any holder of an interest in the whole who is not the lessee and who has not otherwise agreed for the cost of repair of any physical injury but not for any diminution in value of the whole caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity for replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the party seeking removal gives adequate security for the performance of this obligation. [1993 c 230 § 2A-310.]


62A.2A-311 Priority subject to subordination. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Nothing in this Article prevents subordination by agreement by any person entitled to priority. [1993 c 230 § 2A-311.]


PART 4

PERFORMANCE OF LEASE CONTRACT: REPUDIATED, SUBSTITUTED, AND EXCUSED

62A.2A-401 Insecurity: Adequate assurance of performance. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lease contract imposes an obligation on each party that the other’s expectation of receiving due performance will not be impaired.

(2) If reasonable grounds for insecurity arise with respect to the performance of either party, the insecure party may demand adequate assurance of future performance. Until the insecure party receives assurance, the insecure party may suspend any performance for which he or she has not already received the agreed return.

(3) A repudiation of the lease contract occurs if assurance of due performance adequate under the circumstances of the particular case is not provided to the insecure party within a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty days after receipt of a demand by the other party.

(4) Between merchants, the reasonableness of grounds for insecurity and the adequacy of any assurance offered must be determined according to commercial standards.

(5) Acceptance of any nonconforming delivery or payment does not prejudice the aggrieved party’s right to demand adequate assurance of future performance. [1993 c 230 § 2A-401.]


62A.2A-402 Anticipatory repudiation. (Effective July 1, 1994.) If either party repudiates a lease contract with respect to a performance not yet due under the lease contract, the loss of which performance will substantially impair the value of the lease contract to the other, the aggrieved party may:

(a) For a commercially reasonable time, await retraction of repudiation and performance by the repudiating party.

(b) Make demand pursuant to RCW 62A.2A-401 and await assurance of future performance adequate under the circumstances of the particular case; or

(c) Resort to any right or remedy upon default under the lease contract or this Article, even though the aggrieved party has notified the repudiating party that the aggrieved party would await the repudiating party’s performance and assurance and has urged retraction. In addition, whether or not the aggrieved party is pursuing one of the foregoing remedies, the aggrieved party may suspend performance or, if the aggrieved party is the lessor, proceed in accordance with the provisions of this Article on the lessor’s right to identify goods to the lease contract notwithstanding default or to salvage unfinished goods (RCW 62A.2A-524). [1993 c 230 § 2A-402.]


62A.2A-403 Retraction of anticipatory repudiation. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Until the repudiating party’s next performance is due, the repudiating party can retract the repudiation unless, since the repudiation, the aggrieved party has canceled the lease contract or materially changed the aggrieved party’s position or otherwise indicated that the aggrieved party considers the repudiation final.

(2) Retraction may be by any method that clearly indicates to the aggrieved party that the repudiating party intends to perform under the lease contract and includes any assurance demanded under RCW 62A.2A-401.

(3) Retraction reinstates a repudiating party’s rights under a lease contract with due excuse and allowance to the aggrieved party for any delay occasioned by the repudiation. [1993 c 230 § 2A-403.]


62A.2A-404 Substituted performance. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If without fault of the lessee, the lessor and the supplier, the agreed berthing, loading, or unloading facilities fail or the agreed type of carrier becomes unavailable or the agreed manner of delivery otherwise becomes commercially impracticable, but a commercially reasonable substitute is available, the substitute performance must be tendered and accepted.

(2) If the agreed means or manner of payment fails because of domestic or foreign governmental regulation:

(a) The lessor may withhold or stop delivery or cause the supplier to withhold or stop delivery unless the lessee
provides a means or manner of payment that is commercially a substantial equivalent; and
(b) If delivery has already been taken, payment by the means or in the manner provided by the regulation discharges the lessee’s obligation unless the regulation is discriminatory, oppressive, or predatory. [1993 c 230 § 2A-404.]


62A.2A-405 Excused performance. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Subject to RCW 62A.2A-404 on substituted performance, the following rules apply:
(a) Delay in delivery or nondelivery in whole or in part by a lessor or a supplier who complies with subsections (b) and (c) of this section is not a default under the lease contract if performance as agreed has been made impracticable by the occurrence of a contingency the nonoccurrence of which was a basic assumption on which the lease contract was made or by compliance in good faith with any applicable foreign or domestic governmental regulation or order, whether or not the regulation or order later proves to be invalid.
(b) If the causes mentioned in subsection (a) of this section affect only part of the lessor’s or the supplier’s capacity to perform, he or she shall allocate production and deliveries among his or her customers but at his or her option may include regular customers not then under contract for sale or lease as well as his or her own requirements for further manufacture. He or she may so allocate in any manner that is fair and reasonable.
(c) The lessor seasonably shall notify the lessee and in the case of a finance lease the supplier seasonably shall notify the lessor and the lessee, if known, that there will be delay or nondelivery and, if allocation is required under subsection (b) of this section, of the estimated quota thus made available for the lessee. [1993 c 230 § 2A-405.]


62A.2A-406 Procedure on excused performance. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If the lessee receives notification of a material or indefinite delay or an allocation justified under RCW 62A.2A-405, the lessee may by written notification to the lessor as to any goods involved, and with respect to all of the goods if under an installment lease contract the value of the whole lease contract is substantially impaired (RCW 62A.2A-510):
(a) Terminate the lease contract (RCW 62A.2A-505(2)); or
(b) Except in a finance lease, modify the lease contract by accepting the available quota in substitution, with due allowance from the rent payable for the balance of the lease term for the deficiency but without further right against the lessor.
(2) If, after receipt of a notification from the lessor under RCW 62A.2A-405, the lessee fails so to modify the lease agreement within a reasonable time not exceeding thirty days, the lease contract lapses with respect to any deliveries affected. [1993 c 230 § 2A-406.]


62A.2A-407 Irrevocable promises: Finance leases. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) In the case of a finance lease, the lessee’s promises under the lease contract become irrevocable and independent upon the lessee’s acceptance of the goods.
(2) A promise that has become irrevocable and independent under subsection (1) of this section:
(a) Is effective and enforceable between the parties, and by or against third parties including assignees of the parties; and
(b) Is not subject to cancellation, termination, modification, repudiation, excuse, or substitution without the consent of the party to whom the promise runs.
(3) This section does not affect the validity under any other law of a covenant in any lease contract making the lessee’s promises irrevocable and independent upon the lessee’s acceptance of the goods. [1993 c 230 § 2A-407.]


PART 5
A. DEFAULT IN GENERAL

62A.2A-501 Default: Procedure. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Whether the lessor or the lessee is in default under a lease contract is determined by the lease agreement and this Article.
(2) If the lessor or the lessee is in default under the lease contract, the party seeking enforcement has rights and remedies as provided in this Article and, except as limited by this Article, as provided in the lease agreement.
(3) If the lessor or the lessee is in default under the lease contract, the party seeking enforcement may reduce the party’s claim to judgment, or otherwise enforce the lease contract by self help or any available judicial procedure or nonjudicial procedure, including administrative proceeding, arbitration, or the like, in accordance with this Article.
(4) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 62A.1-106(1) or this Article or the lease agreement, the rights and remedies referred to in subsections (2) and (3) of this section are cumulative.
(5) If the lease agreement covers both real property and goods, the party seeking enforcement may proceed under this Part 5 as to the goods, or under other applicable law as to both the real property and the goods in accordance with that party’s rights and remedies in respect of the real property, in which case this Part 5 does not apply. [1993 c 230 § 2A-501.]


62A.2A-502 Notice after default. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Except as otherwise provided in this Article or the lease agreement, the lessor or lessee in default under the lease contract is not entitled to notice of default or notice of enforcement from the other party to the lease agreement. [1993 c 230 § 2A-502.]


62A.2A-503 Modification or impairment of rights and remedies. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the lease agreement may
62A.2A-504 Liquidation of damages. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Damages payable by either party for default, or any other act or omission, including indemnity for loss or diminution of anticipated tax benefits or loss or damage to lessor's residual interest, may be liquidated in the lease agreement but only at an amount or by a formula that is reasonable in light of the then anticipated harm caused by the default or other act or omission.

(2) If the lease agreement provides for liquidation of damages, and such provision does not comply with subsection (1) of this section, or such provision is an exclusive or limited remedy that circumstances cause to fail of its essential purpose, remedy may be had as provided in this Article.

(3) If the lessee justifiably withholds or stops delivery of goods because of the lessee's default or insolvency (RCW 62A.2A-525 or 62A.2A-526), the lessee is entitled to restitution of any amount by which the sum of his or her payments exceeds:

(a) The amount to which the lessor is entitled by virtue of terms liquidating the lessor's damages in accordance with subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) In the absence of those terms, twenty percent of the then present value of the total rent the lessee was obligated to pay for the balance of the lease term, or, in the case of a consumer lease, the lesser of such amount or five hundred dollars.

(4) A lessee's right to restitution under subsection (3) of this section is subject to offset to the extent the lessor establishes:

(a) A right to recover damages under the provisions of this Article other than subsection (1) of this section; and

(b) The amount or value of any benefits received by the lessee directly or indirectly by reason of the lease contract.

62A.2A-505 Cancellation and termination and effect of cancellation, termination, rescission, or fraud on rights and remedies. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) On cancellation of the lease contract, all obligations that are still executory on both sides are discharged, but any right based on prior default or performance survives, and the cancelling party also retains any remedy for default of the whole lease contract or any unperformed balance.

(2) On termination of the lease contract, all obligations that are still executory on both sides are discharged but any right based on prior default or performance survives.

(3) Unless the contrary intention clearly appears, expressions of "cancellation," "rescission," or the like of the lease contract may not be construed as a renunciation or discharge of any claim in damages for an antecedent default.

(4) Rights and remedies for material misrepresentation or fraud include all rights and remedies available under this Article for default.

(5) Neither rescission nor a claim for rescission of the lease contract nor rejection or return of the goods may bar or be deemed inconsistent with a claim for damages or other right or remedy. [1993 c 230 § 2A-505.]


62A.2A-506 Statute of limitations. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) An action for default under a lease contract, including breach of warranty or indemnity, must be commenced within four years after the cause of action accrued. By the original lease contract the parties may reduce the period of limitation to not less than one year.

(2) A cause of action for default accrues when the act or omission on which the default or breach of warranty is based is or should have been discovered by the aggrieved party, or when the default occurs, whichever is later. A cause of action for indemnity accrues when the act or omission on which the claim for indemnity is based is or should have been discovered by the indemnified party, whichever is later.

(3) If an action commenced within the time limited by subsection (1) of this section is so terminated as to leave available a remedy by another action for the same default or breach of warranty or indemnity, the other action may be commenced after the expiration of the time limited and within six months after the termination of the first action unless the termination resulted from voluntary discontinuance or from dismissal for failure or neglect to prosecute.

(4) This section does not alter the law on tolling of the statute of limitations nor does it apply to causes of action that have accrued before this Article becomes effective. [1993 c 230 § 2A-506.]


62A.2A-507 Proof of market rent: Time and place. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Damages based on market rent (RCW 62A.2A-519 or 62A.2A-528) are determined according to the rent for the use of the goods concerned for a lease term identical to the remaining lease term of the original lease agreement and prevailing at the times specified in RCW 62A.2A-519 and 62A.2A-528.

(2) If evidence of rent for the use of the goods concerned for a lease term identical to the remaining lease term
of the original lease agreement and prevailing at the times or places described in this Article is not readily available, the rent prevailing within any reasonable time before or after the time described or at any other place or for a different lease term which in commercial judgment or under usage of trade would serve as a reasonable substitute for the one described may be used, making any proper allowance for the difference, including the cost of transporting the goods to or from the other place.

(3) Evidence of a relevant rent prevailing at a time or place or for a lease term other than the one described in this Article offered by one party is not admissible unless and until he or she has given the other party notice the court finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise.

(4) If the prevailing rent or value of any goods regularly leased in any established market is in issue, reports in official publications or trade journals or in newspapers or periodicals of general circulation published as the reports of that market are admissible in evidence. The circumstances of the preparation of the report may be shown to affect its weight but not its admissibility. [1993 c 230 § 2A-507.]


B. DEFAULT BY LESSOR

62A.2A-508 Lessee's remedies. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If a lessor fails to deliver the goods in conformity to the lease contract (RCW 62A.2A-509) or repudiates the lease contract (RCW 62A.2A-402), or a lessee rightfully rejects the goods (RCW 62A.2A-509) or justifiably revokes acceptance of the goods (RCW 62A.2A-517), then with respect to any goods involved, and with respect to all of the goods if under an installment lease contract the value of the whole lease contract is substantially impaired (RCW 62A.2A-510), the lessor is in default under the lease contract and the lessee may:

(a) Cancel the lease contract (RCW 62A.2A-505(1));
(b) Recover so much of the rent and security as has been paid and which is just under the circumstances;
(c) Cover and recover damages as to all goods affected whether or not they have been identified to the lease contract (RCW 62A.2A-518 and 62A.2A-520), or recover damages for nondelivery (RCW 62A.2A-519 and 62A.2A-520);
(d) Exercise any other rights or pursue any other remedies provided in the lease contract.

(2) If a lessor fails to deliver the goods in conformity to the lease contract or repudiates the lease contract, the lessee may also:

(a) If the goods have been identified, recover them (RCW 62A.2A-522); or
(b) In a proper case, obtain specific performance or replevy the goods (RCW 62A.2A-521).

(3) If a lessor is otherwise in default under a lease contract, the lessee may exercise the rights and pursue the remedies provided in the lease contract, which may include a right to cancel the lease, and in RCW 62A.2A-519(3).

(4) If a lessor has breached a warranty, whether express or implied, the lessee may recover damages (RCW 62A.2A-519(4)).

(5) On rightful rejection or justifiable revocation of acceptance, a lessee has a security interest in goods in the lessee's possession or control for any rent and security that has been paid and any expenses reasonably incurred in their inspection, receipt, transportation, and care and custody and may hold those goods and dispose of them in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, subject to RCW 62A.2A-527(5).

(6) Subject to the provisions of RCW 62A.2A-407, a lessee, on notifying the lessor of the lessee's intention to do so, may deduct all or any part of the damages resulting from any default under the lease contract from any part of the rent still due under the same lease contract. [1993 c 230 § 2A-508.]


62A.2A-509 Lessee's rights on improper delivery; rightful rejection. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Subject to the provisions of RCW 62A.2A-510 on default in installment lease contracts, if the goods or the tender or delivery fail in any respect to conform to the lease contract, the lessee may reject or accept the goods or accept any commercial unit or units and reject the rest of the goods.

(2) Rejection of goods is ineffective unless it is within a reasonable time after tender or delivery of the goods and the lessee seasonably notifies the lessor. [1993 c 230 § 2A-509.]


62A.2A-510 Installment lease contracts: Rejection and default. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Under an installment lease contract a lessee may reject any delivery that is nonconforming if the nonconformity substantially impairs the value of that delivery and cannot be cured or the nonconformity is a defect in the required documents; but if the nonconformity does not fall within subsection (2) of this section and the lessor or the supplier gives adequate assurance of its cure, the lessee must accept that delivery.

(2) Whenever nonconformity or default with respect to one or more deliveries substantially impairs the value of the installment lease contract as a whole there is a default with respect to the whole. But, the aggrieved party reinstates the installment lease contract as a whole if the aggrieved party accepts a nonconforming delivery without seasonably notifying of cancellation or brings an action with respect only to past deliveries or demands performance as to future deliveries. [1993 c 230 § 2A-510.]


62A.2A-511 Merchant lessee's duties as to rightfully rejected goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Subject to any security interest of a lessee (RCW 62A.2A-508(5)), if a lessor or a supplier has no agent or place of business at the market of rejection, a merchant lessee, after rejection of goods in his or her possession or control, shall follow any reasonable instructions received from the lessor or the supplier with respect to the goods. In the absence of those instructions, a merchant lessee shall make reasonable efforts to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the goods for the lessor's account if they threaten to decline in value speedily. Instructions are not reasonable if on demand indemnity for expenses is not forthcoming.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 821]
(2) If a merchant lessee, under subsection (1) of this section, or any other lessee (RCW 62A.2A-512) disposes of goods, he or she is entitled to reimbursement either from the lessor or the supplier or out of the proceeds for reasonable expenses of caring for and disposing of the goods and, if the expenses include no disposition commission, to such commission as is usual in the trade, or if there is none, to a reasonable sum not exceeding ten percent of the gross proceeds.

(3) In complying with this section or RCW 62A.2A-512, the lessee is held only to good faith. Good faith conduct hereunder is neither acceptance or conversion nor the basis of an action for damages.

(4) A purchaser who purchases in good faith from a lessee pursuant to this section or RCW 62A.2A-512 takes the goods free of any rights of the lessor and the supplier even though the lessee fails to comply with one or more of the requirements of this Article. [1993 c 230 § 2A-511]


62A.2A-512 Lessee's duties as to rightfully rejected goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except as otherwise provided with respect to goods that threaten to decline in value speedily (RCW 62A.2A-511) and subject to any security interest of a lessee (RCW 62A.2A-508(5)):

(a) The lessee, after rejection of goods in the lessee's possession, shall hold them with reasonable care at the lessor's or the supplier's disposition for a reasonable time after the lessee's reasonable notification of rejection;

(b) If the lessor or the supplier gives no instructions within a reasonable time after notification of rejection, the lessee may store the rejected goods for the lessor's or the supplier's account or ship them to the lessor or the supplier or dispose of them for the lessor's or the supplier's account with reimbursement in the manner provided in RCW 62A.2A-511; but

(c) The lessee has no further obligations with regard to goods rightfully rejected.

(2) Action by the lessee pursuant to subsection (1) of this section is not acceptance or conversion. [1993 c 230 § 2A-512]


62A.2A-513 Cure by lessor of improper tender or delivery; replacement. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If any tender or delivery by the lessor or the supplier is rejected because nonconforming and the time for performance has not yet expired, the lessor or the supplier may seasonably notify the lessee of the lessor's or the supplier's intention to cure and may then make a conforming delivery within the time provided in the lease contract.

(2) If the lessee rejects a nonconforming tender that the lessor or the supplier had reasonable grounds to believe would be acceptable with or without money allowance, the lessor or the supplier may have a further reasonable time to substitute a conforming tender if he or she seasonably notifies the lessee. [1993 c 230 § 2A-513]


62A.2A-514 Waiver of lessee's objections. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) In rejecting goods, a lessee's failure to state a particular defect that is ascertainable by reasonable inspection precludes the lessee from relying on the defect to justify rejection or to establish default:

(a) If, stated seasonably, the lessor or the supplier could have cured it (RCW 62A.2A-513); or

(b) Between merchants if the lessor or the supplier after rejection has made a request in writing for a full and final written statement of all defects on which the lessee proposes to rely.

(2) A lessee's failure to reserve rights when paying rent or other consideration against documents precludes recovery of the payment for defects apparent on the face of the documents. [1993 c 230 § 2A-514]


62A.2A-515 Acceptance of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Acceptance of goods occurs after the lessee has had a reasonable opportunity to inspect the goods and:

(a) The lessee signifies or acts with respect to the goods in a manner that signifies to the lessor or the supplier that the goods are conforming or that the lessee will take or retain them in spite of their nonconformity; or

(b) The lessee fails to make an effective rejection of the goods (RCW 62A.2A-509(2)).

(2) Acceptance of a part of any commercial unit is acceptance of that entire unit. [1993 c 230 § 2A-515]


62A.2A-516 Effect of acceptance of goods; notice of default; burden of establishing default after acceptance; notice of claim or litigation to person answerable over. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lessee must pay rent for any goods accepted in accordance with the lease contract, with due allowance for goods rightfully rejected or not delivered.

(2) A lessee's acceptance of goods precludes rejection of the goods accepted. In the case of a finance lease, if made with knowledge of a nonconformity, acceptance cannot be revoked because of it. In any other case, if made with knowledge of a nonconformity, acceptance cannot be revoked because of it unless the acceptance was on the reasonable assumption that the nonconformity would be seasonably cured. Acceptance does not of itself impair any other remedy provided by this Article or the lease agreement for nonconformity.

(3) If a tender has been accepted:

(a) Within a reasonable time after the lessee discovers or should have discovered any default, the lessee shall notify the lessor and the supplier, if any, or be barred from any remedy against the party not notified;

(b) Except in the case of a consumer lease, within a reasonable time after the lessee receives notice of litigation for infringement or the like (RCW 62A.2A-211) the lessee shall notify the lessor or be barred from any remedy over for liability established by the litigation; and

(c) The burden is on the lessee to establish any default.

(4) If a lessee is sued for breach of a warranty or other obligation for which a lessor or a supplier is answerable over the following apply:

(a) The lessee may give the lessor or the supplier, or both, written notice of the litigation. If the notice states that the person notified may come in and defend and that if the
person notified does not do so that person will be bound in any action against that person by any determination of fact common to the two litigations, then unless the person notified after seasonable receipt of the notice does come in and defend that person is so bound.

(b) The lessor or the supplier may demand in writing that the lessee turn over control of the litigation including settlement if the claim is one for infringement or the like (RCW 62A.2A-211) or else be barred from any remedy over. If the demand states that the lessor or the supplier agrees to bear all expense and to satisfy any adverse judgment, then unless the lessee after seasonable receipt of the demand does turn over control the lessee is so barred.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) of this section apply to any obligation of a lessee to hold the lessor or the supplier harmless against infringement or the like (RCW 62A.2A-211). [1993 c 230 § 2A-516.]


62A.2A-517 Revocation of acceptance of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lessee may revoke acceptance of a lot or commercial unit whose nonconformity substantially impairs its value to the lessee if the lessee has accepted it:

(a) Except in the case of a finance lease, on the reasonable assumption that its nonconformity would be cured and it has not been seasonably cured; or

(b) Without discovery of the nonconformity if the lessee’s acceptance was reasonably induced either by the lessor’s assurances or, except in the case of a finance lease, by the difficulty of discovery before acceptance.

(2) Except in the case of a finance lease, a lessee may revoke acceptance of a lot or commercial unit if the lessor defaults under the lease contract and the default substantially impairs the value of that lot or commercial unit to the lessee.

(3) If the lease agreement so provides, the lessee may revoke acceptance of a lot or commercial unit because of other defaults by the lessor.

(4) Revocation of acceptance must occur within a reasonable time after the lessee discovers or should have discovered the ground for it and before any substantial change in condition of the goods which is not caused by the nonconformity. Revocation is not effective until the lessee notifies the lessor.

(5) A lessee who so revokes has the same rights and duties with regard to the goods involved as if the lessee had rejected them. [1993 c 230 § 2A-517.]


62A.2A-518 Cover; substitute goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) After a default by a lessor under the lease contract of the type described in (RCW 62A.2A-508(1)), or, if agreed, after other default by the lessor, the lessee may cover by making any purchase or lease of or contract to purchase or lease goods in substitution for those due from the lessor.

(2) Except as otherwise provided with respect to damages liquidated in the lease agreement (RCW 62A.2A-504) or otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (RCW 62A.1-102(3) and 62A.2A-503), if a lessee’s cover is by a lease agreement substantially similar to the original lease and the new lease agreement is made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, the lessee may recover from the lessor as if the lessee had elected not to cover and the cover is by lease agreement substantially similar to the original lease agreement minus the present value as of the same date of the total rent for the then remaining lease term of the original lease agreement, and (ii) any incidental or consequential damages, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessor’s default.

(3) If a lessee’s cover is by lease agreement that for any reason does not qualify for treatment under subsection (2) of this section, or is by purchase or otherwise, the lessee may recover from the lessor as if the lessee had elected not to cover and RCW 62A.2A-519 governs. [1993 c 230 § 2A-518.]


62A.2A-519 Lessee’s damages for nondelivery, repudiation, default, and breach of warranty in regard to accepted goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except as otherwise provided with respect to damages liquidated in the lease agreement (RCW 62A.2A-504) or otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (RCW 62A.1-102(3)), if a lessee elects not to cover or a lessee elects to cover and the cover is by lease agreement that for any reason does not qualify for treatment under RCW 62A.2A-519(2), or is by purchase or otherwise, the measure of damages for nondelivery or repudiation by the lessor or for rejection or revocation of acceptance by the lessee is the present value, as of the date of the default, of the then market rent minus the present value as of the same date of the original rent, computed for the remaining lease term of the original lease agreement, together with incidental and consequential damages, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessor’s default.

(2) Market rent is to be determined as of the place for tender or, in cases of rejection after arrival or revocation of acceptance, as of the place of arrival.

(3) Except as otherwise agreed, if the lessee has accepted goods and given notification (RCW 62A.2A-516(3)), the measure of damages for nonconforming tender or delivery or other default by a lessor is the loss resulting in the ordinary course of events from the lessor’s default as determined in any manner that is reasonable together with incidental and consequential damages, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessor’s default.

(4) Except as otherwise agreed, the measure of damages for breach of warranty is the present value at the time and place of acceptance of the difference between the value of the use of the goods accepted and the value if they had been as warranted for the lease term, unless special circumstances show proximate damages of a different amount, together with incidental and consequential damages, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessor’s default or breach of warranty. [1993 c 230 § 2A-519.]


[1993 RCW Supp—page 823]
62A.2A-520 Lessee's incidental and consequential damages. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Incidental damages resulting from a lessor's default include expenses reasonably incurred in connection, inspection, receipt, transportation, and care and custody of goods rightfully rejected or goods the acceptance of which is justifiably revoked, any commercially reasonable charges, expenses or commissions in connection with effecting cover, and any other reasonable expense incident to the default.

(2) Consequential damages resulting from a lessor's default include:

(a) Any loss resulting from general or particular requirements and needs of which the lessee at the time of contracting had reason to know and which could not reasonably be prevented by cover or otherwise; and

(b) Injury to person or property proximately resulting from any breach of warranty. [1993 c 230 § 2A-520.]


62A.2A-521 Lessee's right to specific performance or replevin. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Specific performance may be decreed if the goods are unique or in other proper circumstances.

(2) A decree for specific performance may include any terms and conditions as to payment of the rent, damages, or other relief that the court deems just.

(3) A lessee has a right of replevin, detinue, sequestration, claim and delivery, or the like for goods identified to the lease contract if after reasonable effort the lessee is unable to effect cover for those goods or the circumstances reasonably indicate that the effort will be unavailing. [1993 c 230 § 2A-521.]


62A.2A-522 Lessee's right to goods on lessor's insolvency. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section and even though the goods have not been shipped, a lessee who has paid a part or all of the rent and security for goods identified to a lease contract (RCW 62A.2A-217) on making and keeping good a tender of any unpaid portion of the rent and security due under the lease contract may recover the goods identified from the lessor if the lessee becomes insolvent within ten days after receipt of the first installment of rent and security.

(2) A lessee acquires the right to recover goods identified to a lease contract only if they conform to the lease contract. [1993 c 230 § 2A-522.]


C. DEFAULT BY LESSEE

62A.2A-523 Lessor's remedies. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If a lessee wrongfully rejects or revokes acceptance of goods or fails to make a payment when due or repudiates with respect to a part or the whole, then, with respect to any goods involved, and with respect to all of the goods if under an installment lease contract the value of the whole lease contract is substantially impaired (RCW 62A.2A-510), the lessee is in default under the lease contract and the lessor may:

(a) Cancel the lease contract (RCW 62A.2A-505(1));

(b) Proceed respecting goods not identified to the lease contract (RCW 62A.2A-524);

(c) Withhold delivery of the goods and take possession of goods previously delivered (RCW 62A.2A-525);

(d) Stop delivery of the goods by any bailee (RCW 62A.2A-526);

(e) Dispose of the goods and recover damages (RCW 62A.2A-527), or retain the goods and recover damages (RCW 62A.2A-528), or in a proper case recover rent (RCW 62A.2A-529);

(f) Exercise any other rights or pursue any other remedies provided in the lease contract.

(2) If a lessor does not fully exercise a right or obtain a remedy to which the lessor is entitled under subsection (1) of this section, the lessor may recover the loss resulting in the ordinary course of events from the lessee's default as determined in any reasonable manner, together with incidental damages, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessee's default.

(3) If a lessee is otherwise in default under a lease contract, the lessor may exercise the rights and pursue the remedies provided in the lease contract, which may include a right to cancel the lease. In addition, unless otherwise provided in the lease contract:

(a) If the default substantially impairs the value of the lease contract to the lessor, the lessor may exercise the rights and pursue the remedies provided in subsection (1) or (2) of this section; or

(b) If the default does not substantially impair the value of the lease contract to the lessor, the lessor may recover as provided in subsection (2) of this section. [1993 c 230 § 2A-523.]


62A.2A-524 Lessor's right to identify goods to lease contract. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) After default by the lessee under the lease contract of the type described in RCW 62A.2A-523 (1) or (3)(a) or, if agreed, after other default by the lessee, the lessor may:

(a) Identify to the lease contract conforming goods not already identified if at the time the lessor learned of the default they were in the lessor's or the supplier's possession or control; and

(b) Dispose of goods (RCW 62A.2A-527(1)) that demonstrably have been intended for the particular lease contract even though those goods are unfinished.

(2) If the goods are unfinished, in the exercise of reasonable commercial judgment for the purposes of avoiding loss and of effective realization, an aggrieved lessor or the supplier may either complete manufacture and wholly identify the goods to the lease contract or cease manufacture and lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the goods for scrap or salvage value or proceed in any other reasonable manner. [1993 c 230 § 2A-524.]


62A.2A-525 Lessor's right to possession of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) If a lessor discovers the lessee to be insolvent, the lessor may refuse to deliver the goods.

(2) After a default by the lessee under the lease contract of the type described in RCW 62A.2A-523 (1) or (3)(a) or,
if agreed, after other default by the lessee, the lessor has the right to take possession of the goods. If the lease contract so provides, the lessor may require the lessee to assemble the goods and make them available to the lessor at a place to be designated by the lessor which is reasonably convenient to both parties. Without removal, the lessor may render unusable any goods employed in trade or business, and may dispose of goods on the lessee’s premises (RCW 62A.2A-527).

(3) The lessor may proceed under subsection (2) of this section without judicial process if it can be done without breach of the peace or the lessor may proceed by action. [1993 c 230 § 2A-525.]


62A.2A-526 Lessor’s stoppage of delivery in transit or otherwise. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A lessor may stop delivery of goods in the possession of a carrier or other bailee if the lessor discovers the lessee to be insolvent and may stop delivery of carload, truckload, planeload, or larger shipments of express or freight if the lessee repudiates or fails to make a payment due before delivery, whether for rent, security, or otherwise under the lease contract, or for any other reason the lessor has a right to withhold or take possession of the goods.

(2) In pursuing its remedies under subsection (1) of this section, the lessor may stop delivery until:

(a) Receipt of the goods by the lessee; 
(b) Acknowledgment to the lessee by any bailee of the goods, except a carrier, that the bailee holds the goods for the lessee; or
(c) Such an acknowledgment to the lessee by a carrier via reshipment or as warehouseman.

(3)(a) To stop delivery, a lessor shall so notify as to enable the bailee by reasonable diligence to prevent delivery of the goods.

(b) After notification, the bailee shall hold and deliver the goods according to the directions of the lessor, but the lessor is liable to the bailee for any ensuing charges or damages.

(c) A carrier who has issued a nonnegotiable bill of lading is not obliged to obey a notification to stop received from a person other than the consignor. [1993 c 230 § 2A-526.]


62A.2A-527 Lessor’s rights to dispose of goods. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) After a default by a lessee under the lease contract of the type described in RCW 62A.2A-523 (1) or (3)(a) or after the lessee refuses to deliver or takes possession of goods (RCW 62A.2A-525 or 62A.2A-526), or, if agreed, after other default by a lessee, the lessor may dispose of the goods concerned or the undelivered balance thereof by lease, sale, or otherwise.

(2) Except as otherwise provided with respect to damages liquidated in the lease agreement (RCW 62A.2A-504) or otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (RCW 62A.1-102(3) and 62A.2A-503), if the disposition is by lease agreement substantially similar to the original lease agreement and the new lease agreement is made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, the lessor may recover from the lessee as damages (i) accrued and unpaid rent as of the date of the commencement of the term of the new lease agreement, (ii) the present value, as of the same date, of the total rent for the then remaining lease term of the original lease agreement minus the present value, as of the same date, of the rent under the new lease agreement applicable to that period of the new lease term which is comparable to the then remaining term of the original lease agreement, and (iii) any incidental damages allowed under RCW 62A.2A-530, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessee’s default.

(3) If the lessor’s disposition is by lease agreement that for any reason does not qualify for treatment under subsection (2) of this section, or is by sale or otherwise, the lessor may recover from the lessee as if the lessor had elected not to dispose of the goods and RCW 62A.2A-528 governs.

(4) A subsequent buyer or lessee who buys or leases from the lessor in good faith for value as a result of a disposition under this section takes the goods free of the original lease contract and any rights of the original lessee even though the lessor fails to comply with one or more of the requirements of this Article.

(5) The lessor is not accountable to the lessee for any profit made on any disposition. A lessee who has rightfully rejected or justifiably revoked acceptance shall account to the lessor for any excess over the amount of the lessee’s security interest (RCW 62A.2A-508(5)). [1993 c 230 § 2A-527.]


62A.2A-528 Lessor’s damages for nonacceptance, failure to pay, repudiation, or other default. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except as otherwise provided with respect to damages liquidated in the lease agreement (RCW 62A.2A-504) or otherwise determined pursuant to agreement of the parties (RCW 62A.1-102(3) and 62A.2A-503), if a lessor elects to retain the goods or a lessor elects to dispose of the goods and the disposition is by lease agreement that for any reason does not qualify for treatment under RCW 62A.2A-527(2), or is by sale or otherwise, the lessor may recover from the lessee as damages for a default of the type described in RCW 62A.2A-523 (1) or (3)(a), or, if agreed, for other default of the lessee, (i) accrued and unpaid rent as of the date of default if the lessee has never taken possession of the goods, or, if the lessee has taken possession of the goods, as of the date the lessor repossesses the goods or an earlier date on which the lessee makes a tender of the goods to the lessor, (ii) the present value as of the date determined under subsection (1)(i) of this section of the total rent for the then remaining lease term of the original lease agreement minus the present value as of the same date of the market rent at the place where the goods are located computed for the same lease term, and (iii) any incidental damages allowed under RCW 62A.2A-530, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessee’s default.

(2) If the measure of damages provided in subsection (1) of this section is inadequate to put a lessor in as good a position as performance would have, the measure of damages is the present value of the profit, including reasonable overhead, the lessor would have made from full performance by the lessee, together with any incidental damages allowed
under RCW 62A.2A-530, due allowance for costs reasonably incurred and due credit for payments or proceeds of disposition. [1993 c 230 § 2A-528.]


62A.2A-529 Lessor's action for the rent. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) After default by the lessee under the lease contract of the type described in RCW 62A.2A-523 (1) or (3)(a) or, if agreed, after other default by the lessee, if the lessor complies with subsection (2) of this section, the lessee may recover from the lessee as damages:
(a) For goods accepted by the lessee and not repossessed by or tendered to the lessor, and for conforming goods lost or damaged within a commercially reasonable time after risk of loss passes to the lessee (RCW 62A.2A-219), (i) accrued and unpaid rent as of the date of entry of judgment in favor of the lessor, (ii) the present value as of the same date of the rent for the then remaining lease term of the lease agreement, and (iii) any incidental damages allowed under RCW 62A.2A-530, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessee's default; and
(b) For goods identified to the lease contract if the lessor is unable after reasonable effort to dispose of them at a reasonable price or the circumstances reasonably indicate that effort will be unavailing, (i) accrued and unpaid rent as of the date of entry of judgment in favor of the lessor, (ii) the present value as of the same date of the rent for the then remaining lease term of the lease agreement, and (iii) any incidental damages allowed under RCW 62A.2A-530, less expenses saved in consequence of the lessee's default.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the lessor shall hold for the lessee for the remaining lease term of the lease agreement any goods that have been identified to the lease contract and are in the lessor's control.

(3) The lessee may dispose of the goods at any time before collection of the judgment for damages obtained pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. If the disposition is before the end of the remaining lease term of the lease agreement, the lessor's recovery against the lessee for damages is governed by RCW 62A.2A-527 or 62A.2A-528, and the lessor will cause an appropriate credit to be provided against a judgment for damages to the extent that the amount of the judgment exceeds the recovery available pursuant to RCW 62A.2A-527 or 62A.2A-528.

(4) Payment of the judgment for damages obtained pursuant to subsection (1) of this section entitles the lessee to the use and possession of the goods not then disposed of for the remaining lease term of and in accordance with the lease agreement.

(5) After default by the lessee under the lease contract of the type described in RCW 62A.2A-523 (1) or (3)(a) or, if agreed, after other default by the lessee, a lessor who is before the end of the remaining lease term of the lease contract of the type described in RCW 62A.2A-523 (1) or (3)(a) or, if agreed, after other default by the lessee, if the lessor complies with subsection (2) of this section, the lessor may recover from the lessee as damages:
(i) Has a security interest in the goods;
(ii) Has an insurable interest in the goods; or
(iii) Bears the risk of loss under the lease contract or has since the injury assumed that risk as against the lessor and the goods have been converted or destroyed.

(2) If at the time of the injury the party plaintiff did not bear the risk of loss as against the other party to the lease contract and there is no arrangement between them for disposition of the recovery, his or her suit or settlement, subject to his or her own interest, is as a fiduciary for the other party to the lease contract.

(3) Either party with the consent of the other may sue for the benefit of whom it may concern. [1993 c 230 § 2A-531.]


62A.2A-532 Lessor's rights to residual interest. (Effective July 1, 1994.) In addition to any other recovery permitted by this Article or other law, the lessor may recover from the lessee an amount that will fully compensate the lessor for any loss of or damage to the lessor's residual interest in the goods caused by the default of the lessee. [1993 c 230 § 2A-532.]


Article 3

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS
(Formerly: Commercial paper)

Sections

PART I
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

62A.3-101 Short title. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-102 Subject matter. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-103 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-104 Negotiable instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-105 Issue of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-106 Unconditional promise or order. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-107 Instrument payable in foreign money. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-108 Payable on demand or at definite time. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-109 Payable to bearer or to order. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-110 Instrument payable to person to whom instrument is payable. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-111 Place of payment. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-112 Interest. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-113 Date of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-114 Contradictory terms of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-115 Incomplete instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
Negotiable Instruments

62A.3-116 Joint and several liability; contribution. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-117 Other agreements affecting instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-118 Statute of limitations. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-119 Notice of right to defend action. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-120 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-121 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-122 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 2
NEGOTIATION, TRANSFER, AND ENDORSEMENT

62A.3-201 Negotiation. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-202 Negotiation subject to rescission. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-203 Transfer of instrument; rights acquired by transfer. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-204 Indorsement. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-205 Special indorsement; blank indorsement; anomalous indorsement. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-206 Restrictive indorsement. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-207 Reacquisition. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-208 Negotiation subject to rescission. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 3
ENFORCEMENT OF INSTRUMENTS

62A.3-301 Person entitled to enforce instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-302 Holder in due course. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-303 Holder in due course. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-304 Overdue instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-305 Defenses and claims in recoupment. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-306 Claims to an instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-307 Notice of breach of fiduciary duty. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-308 Proof of signatures and status as holder in due course. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-309 Enforcement of lost, destroyed, or stolen instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-310 Effect of instrument on obligation for which taken. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-311 Accord and satisfaction by use of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-312 Lost, destroyed, or stolen cashier’s check, teller’s check, or certified check. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 4
LIABILITY OF PARTIES

62A.3-401 Signature. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-402 Signature by representative. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-403 Unauthorized signature. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-404 Impostors; fictitious payees. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-405 Employer’s responsibility for fraudulent indorsement by employee. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-406 Negligence contributing to forged signature or alteration of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-407 Alteration. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-408 Drawee not liable on unaccepted draft. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-409 Acceptance of draft; certified check. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-410 Acceptance varying draft. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-411 Refusal to pay cashier’s checks, teller’s checks, and certified checks. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-412 Obligation of issuer of note or cashier’s check. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-413 Obligation of acceptor. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-414 Obligation of drawer. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-415 Obligation of indorser. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-416 Transfer warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-417 Presentment warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-418 Payment or acceptance by mistake. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-419 Instruments signed for accommodation. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-420 Conversion of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

DISHONOR

62A.3-501 Presentment. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-502 Dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-503 Notice of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-504 Excused presentment and notice of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-505 Evidence of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-506 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-507 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-508 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-509 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-510 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-511 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-512 Credit cards—As identification—In lieu of deposit. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-513 Checks dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment; liability for interest; rate; collection costs and attorneys fees; satisfaction of claim. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-520 Statutory form for notice of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-522 Notice of dishonor—Affidavit of service by mail. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-525 Consequences for failing to comply with requirements. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 5
DISCHARGE AND PAYMENT

62A.3-601 Discharge and effect of discharge. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-602 Payment. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-603 Tender of payment. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-604 Discharge by cancellation or renunciation. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-605 Discharge of indorsers and accommodation parties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-606 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-701 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-801 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-802 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-803 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-804 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.3-805 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

62A.3-101 Short title. (Effective July 1, 1994.) This Article may be cited as Uniform Commercial Code — Negotiable Instruments. [1993 c 229 § 3; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-101.]


62A.3-102 Subject matter. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
(a) This Article applies to negotiable instruments. It does not apply to money, to payment orders governed by Article 4A, or to securities governed by Article 8.
(b) If there is conflict between this Article and Article 4 or 9, Articles 4 and 9 govern.
(c) Regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and operating circulations of the Federal Reserve Banks supersede any inconsistent provision of this Article to the extent of the inconsistency. [1993 c 229 § 4; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-102. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.001(5); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.001; prior: 1899 c 149 § 1; RRS § 3392. (ii) RCW 62.01.128; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.128; prior: 1899 c 149 § 128; RRS § 3581. (iii) RCW 62.01.191; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.191; prior: 1899 c 149 § 191; RRS § 3581.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 827]
62A.3-103 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
(a) In this Article:
(1) "Acceptor" means a drawee who has accepted a draft.
(2) "Drawee" means a person ordered in a draft to make payment.
(3) "Drawer" means a person who signs or is identified in a draft as a person ordering payment.
(4) "Good faith" means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.
(5) "Maker" means a person who signs or is identified in a note as a person undertaking to pay.
(6) "Order" means a written instruction to pay money signed by the person giving the instruction. The instruction may be addressed to any person, including the person giving the instruction, or to one or more persons jointly or in the alternative but not in succession. An authorization to pay is not an order unless the person authorized to pay is also instructed to pay.
(7) "Ordinary care" in the case of a person engaged in business means observance of reasonable commercial standards, prevailing in the area in which the person is located, with respect to the business in which the person is engaged. In the case of a bank that takes an instrument for processing for collection or payment by automated means, reasonable commercial standards do not require the bank to examine the instrument if the failure to examine does not violate the bank's prescribed procedures and the bank's procedures do not vary unreasonably from general banking usage not disapproved by this Article or Article 4.
(8) "Party" means a party to an instrument.
(9) "Promise" means a written undertaking to pay money signed by the person undertaking to pay. An acknowledgment of an obligation by the obligor is not a promise unless the obligor also undertakes to pay.
(10) "Prove" with respect to a fact means to meet the burden of establishing the fact (RCW 62A.1-201(8)).
(11) "Remitter" means a person who purchases an instrument from its issuer if the instrument is payable to an identified person other than the purchaser.
(b) Other definitions applying to this Article and the sections in which they appear are:
"Acceptance" RCW 62A.3-409
"Accommodated party" RCW 62A.3-419
"Accommodation party" RCW 62A.3-419
"Alteration" RCW 62A.3-407
"Anomalous indorsement" RCW 62A.3-205
"Blank indorsement" RCW 62A.3-205
"Cashier's check" RCW 62A.3-104
"Certificate of deposit" RCW 62A.3-104
"Certified check" RCW 62A.3-409
"Check" RCW 62A.3-104
"Consideration" RCW 62A.3-303
"Draft" RCW 62A.3-104
"Holder in due course" RCW 62A.3-302
"Incomplete instrument" RCW 62A.3-115
"Indorsement" RCW 62A.3-204
"Indorser" RCW 62A.3-204
"Instrument" RCW 62A.3-104
"Issue" RCW 62A.3-105
"Issuer" RCW 62A.3-105
"Negotiable instrument" RCW 62A.3-104
"Negotiation" RCW 62A.3-201
"Note" RCW 62A.3-104
"Payable at a definite time" RCW 62A.3-108
"Payable on demand" RCW 62A.3-108
"Payable to bearer" RCW 62A.3-109
"Payable to order" RCW 62A.3-109
"Payment" RCW 62A.3-602
"Person entitled to enforce" RCW 62A.3-301
"Presentment" RCW 62A.3-501
"Reacquisition" RCW 62A.3-207
"Special indorsement" RCW 62A.3-205
"Teller's check" RCW 62A.3-104
"Transfer of instrument" RCW 62A.3-203
"Traveler's check" RCW 62A.3-104
"Value" RCW 62A.3-303
(c) The following definitions in other Articles apply to this Article:
"Bank" RCW 62A.4-105
"Banking day" RCW 62A.4-104
"Clearing house" RCW 62A.4-104
"Collecting bank" RCW 62A.4-105
"Depositary bank" RCW 62A.4-105
"Documentary draft" RCW 62A.4-104
"Intermediary bank" RCW 62A.4-105
"Item" RCW 62A.4-104
"Payor bank" RCW 62A.4-105
"Suspends payments" RCW 62A.4-104
(d) In addition, Article 1 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this Article. [1993 c 229 § 5; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-103.]


62A.3-104 Negotiable instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
(a) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), "negotiable instrument" means an unconditional promise or order to pay a fixed amount of money, with or without interest or other charges described in the promise or order, if it:
(1) Is payable to bearer or to order at the time it is issued or first comes into possession of a holder;
(2) Is payable on demand or at a definite time; and
(3) Does not state any other undertaking or instruction by the person promising or ordering payment to do any act in addition to the payment of money, but the promise or order may contain (i) an undertaking or power to give, maintain, or protect collateral to secure payment, (ii) an authorization or power to the holder to confess judgment or realize on or dispose of collateral, or (iii) a waiver of the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of an obligor.
(b) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument.
(c) An order that meets all of the requirements of subsection (a), except subsection (a)(1), and otherwise falls within the definition of "check" in subsection (f) is a negotiable instrument and a check.
(d) A promise or order other than a check is not an instrument if, at the time it is issued or first comes into possession of a holder, it contains a conspicuous statement, however expressed, to the effect that the promise or order is not negotiable or is not an instrument governed by this Article.

(e) An instrument is a "note" if it is a promise and is a "draft" if it is an order. If an instrument falls within the definition of both "note" and "draft," a person entitled to enforce the instrument may treat it as either.

(f) "Check" means (i) a draft, other than a documentary draft, payable on demand and drawn on a bank, or (ii) a cashier's check or teller's check. An instrument may be a check even though it is described on its face by another term, such as "money order."

(g) "Cashier's check" means a draft with respect to which the drawer and drawee are the same bank or branches of the same bank.

(h) "Teller's check" means a draft drawn by a bank (i) on another bank, or (ii) payable at or through a bank.

(i) "Traveler's check" means an instrument that (i) is payable on demand, (ii) is drawn on or payable at or through a bank, (iii) is designated by the term "traveler's check" or by a substantially similar term, and (iv) requires, as a condition to payment, a countersignature by a person whose specimen signature appears on the instrument.

(j) "Certificate of deposit" means an instrument containing an acknowledgment by a bank that a sum of money has been received by the bank and a promise by the bank to repay the sum of money. A certificate of deposit is a note of the bank. [1993 c 229 § 6; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-104. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.001, 62.01.005, 62.01.010, 62.01.126, 62.01.184, and 62.01.185; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.001, 62.01.005, 62.01.010, 62.01.126, 62.01.184, and 62.01.185; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 1, 5, 10, 126, 184, and 185; RRS §§ 3392, 3396, 3401, 3516, 3574, and 3575.]


62A.3-105 Issue of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) "Issue" means the first delivery of an instrument by the maker or drawer, whether to a holder or nonholder, for the purpose of giving rights on the instrument to any person.

(b) An unissued instrument, or an unissued incomplete instrument that is completed, is binding on the maker or drawer, but nonissuance is a defense. An instrument that is conditionally issued or is issued for a special purpose is binding on the maker or drawer, but failure of the condition or special purpose to be fulfilled is a defense.

(c) "Issuer" applies to issued and unissued instruments and means a maker or drawer of an instrument. [1993 c 229 § 7; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-105. Cf. former RCW 62.01.003; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.003; prior: 1899 c 149 § 3; RRS § 3394.]


62A.3-106 Unconditional promise or order. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Except as provided in this section, for the purposes of RCW 62A.3-104(a), a promise or order is unconditional unless it states (i) an express condition to payment, (ii) that the promise or order is subject to or governed by another writing, or (iii) that rights or obligations with respect to the promise or order are stated in another writing. A reference to another writing does not of itself make the promise or order conditional.

(b) A promise or order is not made conditional (i) by a reference to another writing for a statement of rights with respect to collateral, prepayment, or acceleration, or (ii) because payment is limited to resort to a particular fund or source.

(c) If a promise or order requires, as a condition to payment, a countersignature by a person whose specimen signature appears on the promise or order, the condition does not make the promise or order conditional for the purposes of RCW 62A.3-104(a). If the person whose specimen signature appears on an instrument fails to countersign the instrument, the failure to countersign is a defense to the obligation of the issuer, but the failure does not prevent a transferee of the instrument from becoming a holder of the instrument.

(d) If a promise or order at the time it is issued or first comes into possession of a holder contains a statement, required by applicable statutory or administrative law, to the effect that the rights of a holder or transferee are subject to claims or defenses that the issuer could assert against the original payee, the promise or order is not thereby made conditional for the purposes of RCW 62A.3-104(a); but if the promise or order is an instrument, there cannot be a holder in due course of the instrument. [1993 c 229 § 8; 1989 c 13 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-106. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.002; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.002; prior: 1899 c 149 § 2; RRS § 3393. (ii) RCW 62.01.006(5); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.006; prior: 1899 c 149 § 6; RRS § 3397.]


62A.3-107 Instrument payable in foreign money. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Unless the instrument otherwise provides, an instrument that states the amount payable in foreign money may be paid in the foreign money or in an equivalent amount in dollars calculated by using the current bank-offered spot rate at the place of payment for the purchase of dollars on the day on which the instrument is paid. [1993 c 229 § 9; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-107. Cf. former RCW 62.01.006(5); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.006; prior: 1899 c 149 § 6; RRS § 3397.]


62A.3-108 Payable on demand or at definite time. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A promise or order is "payable on demand" if it (i) states that it is payable on demand or at sight, or otherwise indicates that it is payable at the will of the holder, or (ii) does not state any time of payment.

(b) A promise or order is "payable at a definite time" if it is payable on elapse of a definite period of time after sight or acceptance or at a fixed date or dates or at a time or times readily ascertainable at the time the promise or order is issued, subject to rights of (i) prepayment, (ii) acceleration, (iii) extension at the option of the holder, or (iv)
extension to a further definite time at the option of the maker or acceptor or automatically upon or after a specified act or event.

(c) If an instrument, payable at a fixed date, is also payable upon demand made before the fixed date, the instrument is payable on demand until the fixed date and, if demand for payment is not made before that date, becomes payable at a definite time on the fixed date. [1993 c 229 § 10; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-108. Cf. former RCW 62.01.007; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.007; prior: 1899 c 149 § 7; RRS § 3398.]


62A.3-109 Payable to bearer or to order. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A promise or order is payable to bearer if it:

(1) States that it is payable to bearer or to the order of bearer or otherwise indicates that the person in possession of the promise or order is entitled to payment;
(2) Does not state a payee; or
(3) States that it is payable to or to the order of cash or otherwise indicates that it is not payable to an identified person.

(b) A promise or order that is not payable to bearer is payable to order if it is payable (i) to the order of an identified person or (ii) to an identified person or order. A promise or order that is payable to order is payable to the identified person.

(c) An instrument payable to bearer may become payable to an identified person if it is specially indorsed pursuant to RCW 62A.3-205(a). An instrument payable to an identified person may become payable to bearer if it is indorsed in blank pursuant to RCW 62A.3-205(b). [1993 c 229 § 11; 1989 c 13 § 2; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-109. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.002(3); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.002; prior: 1899 c 149 § 2; RRS § 3393. (ii) RCW 62.01.004; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.004; prior: 1899 c 149 § 4; RRS § 3395. (iii) RCW 62.01.017(3); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.017; prior: 1899 c 149 § 17; RRS § 3408.]


62A.3-110 Identification of person to whom instrument is payable. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) The person to whom an instrument is initially payable is determined by the intent of the person, whether or not authorized, signing as, or in the name or behalf of, the issuer of the instrument. The instrument is payable to the person intended by the signer even if that person is identified in the instrument by a name or other identification that is not that of the intended person. If more than one person signs in the name or behalf of an instrument and all the signers do not intend the same person as payee, the instrument is payable to any person intended by one or more of the signers.

(b) If the signature of the issuer of an instrument is made by automated means, such as a check-writing machine, the payee of the instrument is determined by the intent of the person who supplied the name or identification of the payee, whether or not authorized to do so.

(c) A person to whom an instrument is payable may be identified in any way, including by name, identifying number, office, or account number. For the purpose of determining the holder of an instrument, the following rules apply:

(1) If an instrument is payable to an account and the account is identified only by number, the instrument is payable to the person to whom the account is payable. If an instrument is payable to an account identified by number and by the name of a person, the instrument is payable to the named person, whether or not that person is the owner of the account identified by number.

(2) If an instrument is payable to:

(i) A trust, an estate, or a person described as trustee or representative of a trust or estate, the instrument is payable to the trustee, the representative, or a successor of either, whether or not the beneficiary or estate is also named;

(ii) A person described as agent or similar representative of a named or identified person, the instrument is payable to the represented person, the representative, or a successor of the representative;

(iii) A fund or organization that is not a legal entity, the instrument is payable to a representative of the members of the fund or organization; or

(iv) An office or to a person described as holding an office, the instrument is payable to the named person, the incumbent of the office, or a successor to the incumbent.

(d) If an instrument is payable to two or more persons alternatively, it is payable to any of them and may be negotiated, discharged, or enforced by any or all of them in possession of the instrument. If an instrument is payable to two or more persons not alternatively, it is payable to all of them and may be negotiated, discharged, or enforced by all of them. If an instrument payable to two or more persons is ambiguous as to whether it is payable to the persons alternatively, the instrument is payable to the persons alternatively. [1993 c 229 § 12; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-110. Cf. former RCW 62.01.008; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.008; prior: 1899 c 149 § 8; RRS § 3399.]


62A.3-111 Place of payment. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Except as otherwise provided for items in Article 4, an instrument is payable at the place of payment stated in the instrument. If no place of payment is stated, an instrument is payable at the address of the drawee or maker stated in the instrument. If no address is stated, the place of payment is the place of business of the drawee or maker. If a drawee or maker has more than one place of business, the place of payment is any place of business of the drawee or maker chosen by the person entitled to enforce the instrument. If the drawee or maker has no place of business, the place of payment is the residence of the drawee or maker. [1993 c 229 § 13; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-111. Cf. former RCW 62.01.009; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.009; prior: 1899 c 149 § 9; RRS § 3400.]


[1993 RCW Supp—page 830]
62A.3-112 Interest. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
(a) Unless otherwise provided in the instrument, (i) an instrument is not payable with interest, and (ii) interest on an interest-bearing instrument is payable from the date of the instrument.
(b) Interest may be stated in an instrument as a fixed or variable amount of money or it may be expressed as a fixed or variable rate or rates. The amount or rate of interest may be stated or described in the instrument in any manner and may require reference to information not contained in the instrument. If an instrument provides for interest, but the amount of interest payable cannot be ascertained from the description, interest is payable at the judgment rate in effect at the place of payment of the instrument and at the time interest first accrues. [1993 c 229 § 14; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 3-112. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.005; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.005; prior: 1899 c 149 § 5; RRS § 3396. (ii) RCW 62.01.006; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.006; prior: 1899 c 149 § 6; RRS § 3397.]


62A.3-113 Date of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
(a) An instrument may be antedated or postdated. The date stated determines the time of payment if the instrument is payable at a fixed period after date. Except as provided in RCW 62A.4-401(c), an instrument payable on demand is not payable before the date of the instrument.
(b) If an instrument is undated, its date is the date of its issue or, in the case of an unissued instrument, the date it first comes into possession of a holder. [1993 c 229 § 15; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 3-113. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.006(4); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.006; prior: 1899 c 149 § 6; RRS § 3397.]


62A.3-114 Contradictory terms of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
If an instrument contains contradictory terms, typewritten terms prevail over printed terms, handwritten terms prevail over both, and words prevail over numbers. [1993 c 229 § 16; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 3-114. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.006(1); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.006; prior: 1899 c 149 § 6; RRS § 3397. (ii) RCW 62.01.011; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.011; prior: 1899 c 149 § 11; RRS § 3402. (iii) RCW 62.01.012; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.012; prior: 1899 c 149 § 12; RRS § 3403. (iv) RCW 62.01.017(3); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.017; prior: 1899 c 149 § 17; RRS § 3408.]


62A.3-115 Incomplete instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
(a) "Incomplete instrument" means a signed writing, whether or not issued by the signer, the contents of which show at the time of signing that it is incomplete but that the signer intended it to be completed by the addition of words or numbers.
(b) Subject to subsection (c), if an incomplete instrument is an instrument under RCW 62A.3-104, it may be enforced according to its terms if it is not completed, or according to its terms as augmented by completion. If an incomplete instrument is not an instrument under RCW 62A.3-104, but, after completion, the requirements of RCW 62A.3-104 are met, the instrument may be enforced according to its terms as augmented by completion.
(c) If words or numbers are added to an incomplete instrument without authority of the signer, there is an alteration of the incomplete instrument under RCW 62A.3-407.
(d) The burden of establishing that words or numbers were added to an incomplete instrument without authority of the signer is on the person asserting the lack of authority. [1993 c 229 § 17; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 3-115. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.013; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.013; prior: 1899 c 149 § 13; RRS § 3404. (ii) RCW 62.01.014; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.014; prior: 1899 c 149 § 14; RRS § 3405. (iii) RCW 62.01.015; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.015; prior: 1899 c 149 § 15; RRS § 3406.]


62A.3-116 Joint and several liability; contribution. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
(a) Except as otherwise provided in the instrument, two or more persons who have the same liability on an instrument as makers, drawers, acceptors, indorsers who indorse as joint payees, or anomalous indorsers are jointly and severally liable in the capacity in which they sign.
(b) Except as provided in RCW 62A.3-419(e) or by agreement of the affected parties, a party having joint and several liability who pays the instrument is entitled to receive from any party having the same joint and several liability contribution in accordance with applicable law.
(c) Discharge of one party having joint and several liability by a person entitled to enforce the instrument does not affect the right under subsection (b) of a party having the same joint and several liability to receive contribution from the party discharged. [1993 c 229 § 18; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 3-116. Cf. former RCW 62.01.041; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.041; prior: 1899 c 149 § 41; RRS § 3432.]


62A.3-117 Other agreements affecting instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Subject to applicable law regarding exclusion of proof of contemporaneous or previous agreements, the obligation of a party to an instrument to pay the instrument may be modified, supplemented, or nullified by a separate agreement of the obligor and a person entitled to enforce the instrument, if the instrument is issued or the obligation is incurred in reliance on the agreement or as part of the same transaction giving rise to the agreement. To the extent an obligation is modified, supplemented, or nullified by an agreement under this section, the agreement is a defense to the obligation. [1993 c 229 § 19; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 3-117. Cf. former RCW 62.01.042; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.042; prior: 1899 c 149 § 42; RRS § 3433.]

62A.3-118 Statute of limitations. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Except as provided in subsection (e), an action to enforce the obligation of a party to pay a note payable at a definite time must be commenced within six years after the due date or dates stated in the note or, if a due date is accelerated, within six years after the accelerated due date.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d) or (e), if demand for payment is made to the maker of a note payable on demand, an action to enforce the obligation of a party to pay the note must be commenced within six years after the demand. If no demand for payment is made to the maker, an action to enforce the note is barred if neither principal nor interest on the note has been paid for a continuous period of ten years.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), an action to enforce the obligation of a party to an unaccepted draft to pay the draft must be commenced within three years after dishonor of the draft or ten years after the date of the draft, whichever period expires first.

(d) An action to enforce the obligation of the acceptor of a certified check or the issuer of a teller’s check, cashier’s check, or traveler’s check must be commenced within three years after demand for payment is made to the acceptor or issuer, as the case may be.

(e) An action to enforce the obligation of a party to a certificate of deposit to pay the instrument must be commenced within six years after demand for payment is made to the maker, but if the instrument states a due date and the maker is not required to pay before that date, the six-year period begins when a demand for payment is in effect and the due date has passed.

(f) An action to enforce the obligation of a party to pay an accepted draft, other than a certified check, must be commenced (i) within six years after the due date or dates stated in the draft or acceptance if the obligation of the acceptor is payable at a definite time, or (ii) within six years after the date of the acceptance if the obligation of the acceptor is payable on demand.

(g) Unless governed by other law regarding claims for indemnity or contribution, an action (i) for conversion of an instrument, whether by holder in due course or a person paying the instrument in good faith and without knowledge of facts that are a basis for rescission or other remedy. [1993 c 229 § 21; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-119.]


62A.3-120 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-121 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-122 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

PART 2
NEGOTIATION, TRANSFER, AND INDORSEMENT

62A.3-201 Negotiation. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) "Negotiation" means a transfer of possession, whether voluntary or involuntary, of an instrument by a person other than the issuer to a person who thereby becomes its holder.

(b) Except for negotiation by a remitter, if an instrument is payable to an identified person, negotiation requires transfer of possession of the instrument and its indorsement by the holder. If an instrument is payable to bearer, it may be negotiated by transfer of possession alone. [1993 c 229 § 22; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-201. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.027; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.027; prior: 1899 c 149 § 27; RRS § 3418. (ii) RCW 62.01.049; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.049; prior: 1899 c 149 § 49; RRS § 3440. (iii) RCW 62.01.058; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.058; prior: 1899 c 149 § 58; RRS § 3449.]


62A.3-202 Negotiation subject to rescission. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Negotiation is effective even if obtained (i) from an infant, a corporation exceeding its powers, or a person without capacity, (ii) by fraud, duress, or mistake, or (iii) in breach of duty or as part of an illegal transaction.

(b) To the extent permitted by other law, negotiation may be rescinded or may be subject to other remedies, but those remedies may not be asserted against a subsequent holder in due course or a person paying the instrument in good faith and without knowledge of facts that are a basis for rescission or other remedy. [1993 c 229 § 23; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-202. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.030; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.030; prior: 1899 c 149 § 30; RRS § 3421. (ii) RCW 62.01.031; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.031; prior: 1899 c 149 § 31; RRS § 3422. (iii) RCW 62.01.032; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.032; prior: 1899 c 149 § 32; RRS § 3423.]
62A.3-203 Transfer of instrument; rights acquired by transfer. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) An instrument is transferred when it is delivered by a person other than its issuer for the purpose of giving to the person receiving delivery the right to enforce the instrument.

(b) Transfer of an instrument, whether or not the transfer is a negotiation, vests in the transferee any right of the transferee to enforce the instrument, including any right as a holder in due course, but the transferee cannot acquire rights of a holder in due course by a transfer, directly or indirectly, from a holder in due course if the transferee engaged in fraud or illegality affecting the instrument.

(c) Unless otherwise agreed, if an instrument is transferred for value and the transferee does not become a holder because of lack of indorsement by the transferee, the transferee has a specifically enforceable right to the unqualified indorsement of the transferor, but negotiation of the instrument does not occur until the indorsement is made.

(d) If a transferor purports to transfer less than the entire instrument, negotiation of the instrument does not occur. The transferee obtains no rights under this Article and has only the rights of a partial assignee. [1993 c 229 § 24; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-203. Cf. former RCW 62.01.043; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.043; prior: 1899 c 149 § 43; RRS § 3434.]


62A.3-204 Indorsement. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) "Indorsement" means a signature, other than that of a signer as maker, drawer, or acceptor, that alone or accompanied by other words is made on an instrument for the purpose of (i) negotiating the instrument, (ii) restricting payment of the instrument, or (iii) incurring indorser's liability on the instrument, but regardless of the intent of the signer, a signature and its accompanying words is an indorsement unless the accompanying words, terms of the instrument, place of the signature, or other circumstances unambiguously indicate that the signature was made for a purpose other than indorsement. For the purpose of determining whether a signature is made on an instrument, a paper affixed to the instrument is a part of the instrument.

(b) "Indorser" means a person who makes an indorsement.

(c) For the purpose of determining whether the transferee of an instrument is a holder, an indorsement that is not the name of the holder, indorsement may be made by the holder in the name stated in the instrument or in the holder's name or both, but signature in both names may be required by a person paying or taking the instrument for value or collection. [1993 c 229 § 25; 1965 ex.s.c 157 § 3-204. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.009(5); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.009; prior: 1899 c 149 § 9; RRS § 3400. (ii) RCW 62.01.033 through 62.01.036; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.033 through 62.01.036; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 33 through 36; RRS §§ 3424 through 3427. (iii) RCW 62.01.040; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.040; prior: 1899 c 149 § 40; RRS § 3431.]


62A.3-205 Special indorsement; blank indorsement; anomalous indorsement. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If an indorsement is made by the holder of an instrument, whether payable to an identified person or payable to bearer, and the indorsement identifies a person to whom it makes the instrument payable, it is a "special indorsement." When specially indorsed, an instrument becomes payable to the identified person and may be negotiated only by the indorsee of that person. The principles stated in RCW 62A.3-110 apply to special indorsements.

(b) If an indorsement is made by the holder of an instrument and it is not a special indorsement, it is a "blank indorsement." When indorsed in blank, an instrument becomes payable to bearer and may be negotiated by transfer of possession alone until specially indorsed.

(c) The holder may convert a blank indorsement that consists only of a signature into a special indorsement by writing, above the signature of the indorser, words identifying the person to whom the instrument is made payable.

(d) "Anomalous indorsement" means an indorsement made by a person who is not the holder of the instrument. An anomalous indorsement does not affect the manner in which the instrument may be negotiated. [1993 c 229 § 26; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 3-205. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.036; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.036; prior: 1899 c 149 § 36; RRS § 3427. (ii) RCW 62.01.039; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.039; prior: 1899 c 149 § 39; RRS § 3430.]


62A.3-206 Restrictive indorsement. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) An indorsement limiting payment to a particular person or otherwise prohibiting further transfer or negotiation of the instrument is not effective to prevent further transfer or negotiation of the instrument.

(b) An indorsement stating a condition to the right of the indorsee to receive payment does not affect the right of the indorsee to enforce the instrument. A person paying the instrument or taking it for value or collection may disregard the condition, and the rights and liabilities of that person are not affected by whether the condition has been fulfilled.

(c) If an instrument bears an indorsement (i) described in RCW 62A.4-201(b), or (ii) in blank or to a particular bank using the words "for deposit," "for collection," or other words indicating a purpose of having the instrument collected by a bank for the indorser or for a particular account, the following rules apply:

(1) A person, other than a bank, who purchases the instrument when so indorsed converts the instrument unless the amount paid for the instrument is received by the indorser or applied consistently with the indorsement.

(2) A depository bank that purchases the instrument or takes it for collection when so indorsed converts the instrument unless the amount paid by the bank with respect to the instrument is received by the indorser or applied consistently with the indorsement.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 833]
(3) A payor bank that is also the depositary bank or that takes the instrument for immediate payment over the counter from a person other than a collecting bank converts the instrument unless the proceeds of the instrument are received by the indorser or applied consistently with the indorsement.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c)(3), a payor bank or intermediary bank may disregard the indorsement and is not liable if the proceeds of the instrument are not received by the indorser or applied consistently with the indorsement.

(d) Except for an indorsement covered by subsection (c), if an instrument bears an indorsement using words to the effect that payment is to be made to the indorsee as agent, trustee, or other fiduciary for the benefit of the indorser or another person, the following rules apply:

(1) Unless there is notice of breach of fiduciary duty as provided in RCW 62A.3-307, a person who purchases the instrument from the indorser or takes the instrument from the indorsee for collection or payment may pay the proceeds of payment or the value given for the instrument to the indorsee without regard to whether the indorsee violates a fiduciary duty to the indorser.

(2) A subsequent transferee of the instrument or person who pays the instrument is neither given notice nor otherwise affected by the restriction in the indorsement unless the transferee or payor knows that the fiduciary dealt with the instrument or its proceeds in breach of fiduciary duty.

(e) The presence on an instrument of an indorsement to which this section applies does not prevent a purchaser of the instrument from becoming a holder in due course of the instrument unless the purchaser is a converter under subsection (c) or has notice or knowledge of breach of fiduciary duty.

(f) In an action to enforce the obligation of a party to pay the instrument, the obligor has a defense if payment would violate an indorsement to which this section applies and the payment is not permitted by this section. [1993 c 229 § 27; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-206. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.036; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.036; prior: 1899 c 149 § 36; RRS § 3427. (ii) RCW 62.01.037; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.037; prior: 1899 c 149 § 37; RRS § 3428. (iii) RCW 62.01.039; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.039; prior: 1899 c 149 § 39; RRS § 3430. (iv) RCW 62.01.047; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.047; prior: 1899 c 149 § 47; RRS § 3438.]


62A.3-207 Reacquisition. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

Reacquisition of an instrument occurs if it is transferred to a former holder, by negotiation or otherwise. A former holder who reacquires the instrument may cancel indorsements made after the reacquirer first became a holder of the instrument. If the cancellation causes the instrument to be payable to the reacquirer or to bearer, the reacquirer may negotiate the instrument. An indorser whose indorsement is canceled is discharged, and the discharge is effective against any subsequent holder. [1993 c 229 § 28; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-207. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.022; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.022; prior: 1899 c 149 § 22; RRS § 3413. (ii) RCW 62.01.058; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.058; prior: 1899 c 149 § 58; RRS § 3449. (iii) RCW 62.01.059; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.059; prior: 1899 c 149 § 59; RRS § 3450.]


62A.3-208 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

PART 3
ENFORCEMENT OF INSTRUMENTS

62A.3-301 Person entitled to enforce instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.) "Person entitled to enforce" an instrument means (i) the holder of the instrument, (ii) a nonholder in possession of the instrument who has the rights of a holder, or (iii) a person not in possession of the instrument who is entitled to enforce the instrument pursuant to RCW 62A.3-309 or 62A.3-418(d). A person may be a person entitled to enforce the instrument even though the person is not the owner of the instrument or is in wrongful possession of the instrument. [1993 c 229 § 29; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-301. Cf. former RCW 62.01.051; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.051; prior: 1899 c 149 § 51; RRS § 3442.]


62A.3-302 Holder in due course. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Subject to subsection (c) and RCW 62A.3-106(d), "holder in due course" means the holder of an instrument if:

(1) The instrument when issued or negotiated to the holder does not bear such apparent evidence of forgery or alteration or is not otherwise so irregular or incomplete as to call into question its authenticity; and

(2) The holder took the instrument (i) for value, (ii) in good faith, (iii) without notice that the instrument is overdue or has been dishonored or that there is an uncured default in payment or the value given for the instrument to the nonholder in possession of the instrument who has the rights of a holder, or (iv) without notice that the instrument contains an unauthorized signature or has been altered, (v) without notice of any claim to the instrument described in RCW 62A.3-306, and (vi) without notice that any party has a defense or claim in recoupment described in RCW 62A.3-305(a).

(b) Notice of discharge of a party, other than discharge in an insolvency proceeding, is not notice of a defense under subsection (a), but discharge is effective against a person who became a holder in due course with notice of the discharge. Public filing or recording of a document does not of itself constitute notice of a defense, claim in recoupment, or claim to the instrument.

(c) Except to the extent a transferor or predecessor in interest has rights as a holder in due course, a person does not acquire rights of a holder in due course of an instrument taken (i) by legal process or by purchase in an execution, bankruptcy, or creditor's sale or similar proceeding, (ii) by purchase as part of a bulk transaction not in ordinary course of business of the transferor, or (iii) as the successor in interest to an estate or other organization.

(d) If, under RCW 62A.3-303(a)(1), the promise of performance that is the consideration for an instrument has
been partially performed, the holder may assert rights as a holder in due course of the instrument only to the fraction of the amount payable under the instrument equal to the value of the partial performance divided by the value of the promised performance.

(e) If (i) the person entitled to enforce an instrument has only a security interest in the instrument and (ii) the person obliged to pay the instrument has a defense, claim in recoupment, or claim to the instrument that may be asserted against the person who granted the security interest, the person entitled to enforce the instrument may assert rights as a holder in due course only to an amount payable under the instrument which, at the time of enforcement of the instrument, does not exceed the amount of the unpaid obligation secured.

(f) To be effective, notice must be received at a time and in a manner that gives a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

(g) This section is subject to any law limiting status as a holder in due course in particular classes of transactions. [1993 c 229 § 30; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-302. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.027; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.027; prior: 1899 c 149 § 27; RRS § 3418. (ii) RCW 62.01.052; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.052; prior: 1899 c 149 § 52; RRS § 3443.]


62A.3-303 Value and consideration. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) An instrument is issued or transferred for value if:

(1) The instrument is issued or transferred for a promise of performance, to the extent the promise has been performed;

(2) The transferee acquires a security interest or other lien in the instrument other than a lien obtained by judicial proceeding;

(3) The instrument is issued or transferred as payment of, or as security for, an antecedent claim against any person, whether or not the claim is due;

(4) The instrument is issued or transferred in exchange for a negotiable instrument; or

(5) The instrument is issued or transferred in exchange for the incurring of an irrevocable obligation to a third party by the person taking the instrument.

(b) "Consideration" means any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. The drawer or maker of an instrument has a defense if the instrument is issued without consideration. If an instrument is issued for a promise of performance, the issuer has a defense to the extent the performance of the promise is due and the promise has not been performed. If an instrument is issued for value as stated in subsection (a), the instrument is also issued for consideration. [1993 c 229 § 31; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-303. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.025 through 62.01.027; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.025 through 62.01.027; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 25 through 27; RRS §§ 3416 through 3418. (ii) RCW 62.01.054; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.054; prior: 1899 c 149 § 54; RRS § 3445.]


62A.3-304 Overdue instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) An instrument payable on demand becomes overdue at the earliest of the following times:

(1) On the day after the day demand for payment is duly made;

(2) If the instrument is a check, 90 days after its date; or

(3) If the instrument is not a check, when the instrument has been outstanding for a period of time which is unreasonably long under the circumstances of the particular case in light of the nature of the instrument and usage of the trade.

(b) With respect to an instrument payable at a definite time the following rules apply:

(1) If the principal is payable in installments and a due date has not been accelerated, the instrument becomes overdue upon default under the instrument for nonpayment of an installment, and the instrument remains overdue until the default is cured.

(2) If the principal is not payable in installments and the due date has not been accelerated, the instrument becomes overdue on the day after the due date.

(3) If a due date with respect to principal has been accelerated, the instrument becomes overdue on the day after the accelerated due date.

(c) Unless the due date of principal has been accelerated, an instrument does not become overdue if there is default in payment of interest but no default in payment of principal. [1993 c 229 § 32; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-304. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.045, 62.01.052, 62.01.053, 62.01.055, and 62.01.056; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.045, 62.01.052, 62.01.053, 62.01.055, and 62.01.056; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 45, 52, 53, 55, and 56; RRS §§ 3436, 3443, 3444, 3446, and 3447. (ii) RCW 62.01.0195; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.0195; prior: 1927 c 296 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 54 § 1; RRS § 3410-1.]


62A.3-305 Defenses and claims in recoupment. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Except as stated in subsection (b), the right to enforce the obligation of a party to pay an instrument is subject to the following:

(1) A defense of the obligor based on (i) infancy of the obligor to the extent it is a defense to a simple contract, (ii) duress, lack of legal capacity, or illegality of the transaction which, under other law, nullifies the obligation of the obligor, (iii) fraud that induced the obligor to sign the instrument with neither knowledge nor reasonable opportunity to learn of its character or its essential terms, or (iv) discharge of the obligor in insolvency proceedings;

(2) A defense of the obligor stated in another section of this Article or a defense of the obligor that would be available if the person entitled to enforce the instrument were enforcing a right to payment under a simple contract; and

(3) A claim in recoupment of the obligor against the original payee of the instrument if the claim arose from the transaction that gave rise to the instrument; but the claim of the obligor may be asserted against a transferee of the
instrument only to reduce the amount owing on the instru-
ment at the time the action is brought.

(b) The right of a holder in due course to enforce the
obligation of a party to pay the instrument is subject to
defenses of the obligor stated in subsection (a)(1), but is not
subject to defenses of the obligor stated in subsection (a)(2)
or claims in recoupment stated in subsection (a)(3) against
a person other than the holder.

(c) Except as stated in subsection (d), in an action to
enforce the obligation of a party to pay the instrument, the
obligor may not assert against the person entitled to enforce
the instrument a defense, claim in recoupment, or claim to
the instrument (RCW 62A.3-306) of another person, but the
other person's claim to the instrument may be asserted by
the obligor if the other person is joined in the action and
personally asserts the claim against the person entitled to
enforce the instrument. An obligor is not obliged to pay the
instrument if the person seeking enforcement of the instru-
ment does not have rights of a holder in due course and the
obligor proves that the instrument is a lost or stolen instru-
ment.

(d) In an action to enforce the obligation of an ac-
commodation party to pay an instrument, the accommodation
party may assert against the person entitled to enforce the
instrument any defense or claim in recoupment under
subsection (a) that the accommodated party could assert
against the person entitled to enforce the instrument, except
the defenses of discharge in insolvency proceedings, infancy,
and lack of legal capacity. [1993 c 229 § 33; 1965 ex.s. c
157 § 3-305. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW
62.01.015; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.015; prior: 1899 c 149 § 15;
RRS § 3406. (ii) RCW 62.01.016; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.016;
prior: 1899 c 149 § 16; RRS § 3407. (iii) RCW 62.01.057;
1955 c 35 § 62.01.057; prior: 1899 c 149 § 57; RRS §
3448.]

Recovery of attorneys’ fees—Effective date—1993 c 229: See
RCW 62A.11-111 and 62A.11-12.

62A.3-306 Claims to an instrument. (Effective July
1, 1994.) A person taking an instrument, other than a person
having rights of a holder in due course, is subject to a claim
of a property or possessory right in the instrument or its
proceeds, including a claim to rescind a negotiation and to
recover the instrument or its proceeds. A person having
rights of a holder in due course takes free of the claim to the
instrument. [1993 c 229 § 34; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-306.
Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.016; 1955 c 35
§ 62.01.016; prior: 1899 c 149 § 16; RRS § 3407. (ii)
RCW 62.01.028; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.028; prior: 1899 c 149
§ 28; RRS § 3419. (iii) RCW 62.01.058; 1955 c 35 §
62.01.058; prior: 1899 c 149 § 58; RRS § 3449. (iv) RCW
62.01.059; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.059; prior: 1899 c 149 § 59;
RRS § 3450.]

Recovery of attorneys’ fees—Effective date—1993 c 229: See
RCW 62A.11-111 and 62A.11-12.

62A.3-307 Notice of breach of fiduciary duty.
(Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) In this section:

(1) "Fiduciary" means an agent, trustee, partner,
corporate officer or director, or other representative owing a
fiduciary duty with respect to an instrument.

(2) "Represented person" means the principal, benefit-
ciary, partnership, corporation, or other person to whom the
duty stated in subsection (a)(1) is owed.

(b) If (i) an instrument is taken from a fiduciary for
payment or collection or for value, (ii) the taker has
knowledge of the fiduciary status of the fiduciary, and (iii)
the represented person makes a claim to the instrument or its
proceeds on the basis that the transaction of the fiduciary is
a breach of fiduciary duty, the following rules apply:

(1) Notice of breach of fiduciary duty by the fiduciary
is notice of the claim of the represented person.

(2) In the case of an instrument payable to the repren-
tended person or the fiduciary as such, the taker has notice
of the breach of fiduciary duty if the instrument is (i) taken
in payment of or as security for a debt known by the taker
to be the personal debt of the fiduciary, (ii) taken in a
transaction known by the taker to be for the personal benefit
of the fiduciary, or (iii) deposited to an account other than
an account of the fiduciary, as such, or an account of the
represented person.

(3) If an instrument is issued by the represented person
or the fiduciary as such, and made payable to the fiduciary
personally, the taker does not have notice of the breach of
fiduciary duty unless the taker knows of the breach of
fiduciary duty.

(4) If an instrument is issued by the represented person
or the fiduciary as such, to the taker as payee, the taker has
notice of the breach of fiduciary duty if the instrument is (i)
taken in payment of or as security for a debt known by the
taker to be the personal debt of the fiduciary, (ii) taken in a
transaction known by the taker to be for the personal benefit
of the fiduciary, or (iii) deposited to an account other than
an account of the fiduciary, as such, or an account of the
represented person. [1993 c 229 § 35; 1965 ex.s. c
157 § 3-307. Cf. former RCW 62.01.059; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.059;
prior: 1899 c 149 § 59; RRS § 3450.]

Recovery of attorneys’ fees—Effective date—1993 c 229: See
RCW 62A.11-111 and 62A.11-12.

62A.3-308 Proof of signatures and status as holder
in due course. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) In an action
with respect to an instrument, the authenticity of, and
authority to make, each signature on the instrument is
admitted unless specifically denied in the pleadings. If the
validity of a signature is denied in the pleadings, the burden
of establishing validity is on the person claiming validity, but
the signature is presumed to be authentic and authorized
unless the action is to enforce the liability of the purported
signer and the signer is dead or incompetent at the time of
trial of the issue of validity of the signature. If an action
to enforce the instrument is brought against a person as the
undisclosed principal of a person who signed the instrument
as a party to the instrument, the plaintiff has the burden of
establishing that the defendant is liable on the instrument as
a represented person under RCW 62A.3-402(a).

(b) If the validity of signatures is admitted or proved
and there is compliance with subsection (a), a plaintiff
producing the instrument is entitled to payment if the
plaintiff proves entitlement to enforce the instrument under
RCW 62A.3-301, unless the defendant proves a defense or
claim in recoupment. If a defense or claim in recoupment
is proved, the right to payment of the plaintiff is subject to
the defense or claim, except to the extent the plaintiff proves that the plaintiff has rights of a holder in due course which are not subject to the defense or claim. [1993 c 229 § 36.]


62A.3-308 Enforcement of lost, destroyed, or stolen instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A person not in possession of an instrument is entitled to enforce the instrument if (i) the person was in possession of the instrument and entitled to enforce it when loss of possession occurred, (ii) the loss of possession was not the result of a transfer by the person or a lawful seizure, and (iii) the person cannot reasonably obtain possession of the instrument because the instrument was destroyed, its whereabouts cannot be determined, or it is in the wrongful possession of an unknown person or a person that cannot be found or is not amenable to service of process.

(b) A person seeking enforcement of an instrument under subsection (a) must prove the terms of the instrument and the person's right to enforce the instrument. If that proof is made, RCW 62A.3-308 applies to the case as if the person seeking enforcement had produced the instrument. The court may not enter judgment in favor of the person seeking enforcement unless it finds that the person required to pay the instrument is adequately protected against loss that might occur by reason of a claim by another person to enforce the instrument. Adequate protection may be provided by any reasonable means. [1993 c 229 § 37.]


62A.3-310 Effect of instrument on obligation for which taken. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Unless otherwise agreed, if a certified check, cashier's check, or teller's check is taken for an obligation, the obligation is discharged to the same extent discharge would result if an amount of money equal to the amount of the instrument were taken in payment of the obligation. Discharge of the obligation does not affect any liability that the obligor may have as an indorser of the instrument.

(b) Unless otherwise agreed and except as provided in subsection (a), if a note or an uncertified check is taken for an obligation, the obligation is suspended to the same extent the obligation would be discharged if an amount of money equal to the amount of the instrument were taken, and the following rules apply:

1) In the case of an uncertified check, suspension of the obligation continues until dishonor of the check or until it is paid or certified. Payment or certification of the check results in discharge of the obligation to the extent of the amount of the check.

2) In the case of a note, suspension of the obligation continues until dishonor of the note or until it is paid. Payment of the note results in discharge of the obligation to the extent of the payment.

3) Except as provided in subsection (b)(4), if the check or note is dishonored and the obligee of the obligation for which the instrument was taken is the person entitled to enforce the instrument, the obligee may enforce either the instrument or the obligation. In the case of an instrument of a third person which is negotiated to the obligee by the obligor, discharge of the obligor on the instrument also discharges the obligation.

4) If the person entitled to enforce the instrument taken for an obligation is a person other than the obligee, the obligee may not enforce the obligation to the extent the obligation is suspended. If the obligee is the person entitled to enforce the instrument but no longer has possession of it because it was lost, stolen, or destroyed, the obligation may not be enforced to the extent of the amount payable on the instrument, and to that extent the obligee's rights against the obligor are limited to enforcement of the instrument.

(c) If an instrument other than one described in subsection (a) or (b) is taken for an obligation, the effect is (i) that stated in subsection (a) if the instrument is one on which a bank is liable as maker or acceptor, or (ii) that stated in subsection (b) in any other case. [1993 c 229 § 38.]


62A.3-311 Accord and satisfaction by use of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If a person against whom a claim is asserted proves that (i) that person in good faith tendered an instrument to the claimant as full satisfaction of the claim, (ii) the amount of the claim was unliquidated or subject to a bona fide dispute, and (iii) the claimant obtained payment of the instrument, the following subsections apply.

(b) Unless subsection (c) applies, the claim is discharged if the person against whom the claim is asserted proves that the instrument or an accompanying written communication contained a conspicuous statement to the effect that the instrument was tendered as full satisfaction of the claim.

(c) Subject to subsection (d), a claim is not discharged under subsection (b) if either of the following applies:

1) The claimant, if an organization, proves that (i) within a reasonable time before the tender, the claimant sent a conspicuous statement to the person against whom the claim is asserted that communications concerning disputed debts, including an instrument tendered as full satisfaction of a debt, are to be sent to a designated person, office, or place, and (ii) the instrument or accompanying communication was not received by that designated person, office, or place.

2) The claimant, whether or not an organization, proves that within 90 days after payment of the instrument, the claimant tendered repayment of the amount of the instrument to the person against whom the claim is asserted. This subsection (c)(2) does not apply if the claimant is an organization that sent a statement complying with subsection (c)(1)(i).

(d) A claim is discharged if the person against whom the claim is asserted proves that within a reasonable time before collection of the instrument was initiated, the claimant, or an agent of the claimant having direct responsibility with respect to the disputed obligation, knew that the instrument was tendered in full satisfaction of the claim. [1993 c 229 § 39.]


[1993 RCW Supp—page 837]
62A.3-312 Lost, destroyed, or stolen cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) In this section:

(1) "Check" means a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check.

(2) "Claimant" means a person who claims the right to receive the amount of a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check that was lost, destroyed, or stolen.

(3) "Declaration of loss" means a written statement, made under penalty of perjury, to the effect that (i) the declarer lost possession of a check, (ii) the declarer is the drawer or payee of the check, in the case of a certified check, or the acceptor of a certified check, or (iii) the declarer cannot reasonably obtain possession of the check because the check was destroyed, its whereabouts cannot be determined, or it is in the wrongful possession of an unknown person or a person that cannot be found or is not amendable to service of process.

(4) "Obligated bank" means the insurer of a cashier's check or teller's check or the acceptor of a certified check.

(b) A claimant may assert a claim to the amount of a check by communicating to the obligated bank describing the check with reasonable certainty and requesting payment of the amount of the check, if (i) the declarer is the drawer or payee of a certified check or the remitter or payee of the check, in the case of a cashier's check or teller's check, (ii) the communication contains or is accompanied by a declaration of loss of the claimant with respect to the check, (iii) the communication is received at a time and in a manner affording the bank a reasonable time to act on it before the check is paid, and (iv) the claimant provides reasonable identification if requested by the obligated bank. Delivery of a declaration of loss is a warranty of the truth of the statements made in the declaration. If a claim is asserted in compliance with this subsection, the following rules apply:

(1) The claim becomes enforceable at the later of (i) the time the claim is asserted, or (ii) the ninetieth day following the date of the check, in the case of a cashier's check or teller's check, or the ninetieth day following the date of the acceptance in the case of a certified check.

(2) Until the claim becomes enforceable, it has no legal effect and the obligated bank may pay the check or, in the case of a teller's check, may permit the drawer to pay the check. Payment to a person entitled to enforce the check discharges all liability of the obligated bank with respect to the check.

(3) If the claim becomes enforceable before the check is presented for payment, the obligated bank is not obliged to pay the check.

(4) When the claim becomes enforceable, the obligated bank becomes obliged to pay the amount of the check to the claimant if payment of the check has not been made to a person entitled to enforce the check. Subject to RCW 62A.4-302(a), payment to the claimant discharges all liability of the obligated bank with respect to the check.

(c) If the obligated bank pays the amount of a check to a claimant under subsection (b)(4) and the check is presented for payment by a person having rights of a holder in due course, the claimant is obliged to (i) refund the payment to the obligated bank if the check is paid, or (ii) pay the amount of the check to the person having rights of a holder in due course if the check is dishonored.

(d) If a claimant has the right to assert a claim under subsection (b) and is also a person entitled to enforce a cashier's check, teller's check, or certified check that is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the claimant may assert rights with respect to the check under this section. [1993 c 229 § 40.]


PART 4
LIABILITY OF PARTIES

62A.3-401 Signature. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A person is not liable on an instrument unless (i) the person signed the instrument, or (ii) the person is represented by an agent or representative who signed the instrument and the signature is binding on the represented person under RCW 62A.3-402.

(b) A signature may be made (i) manually or by means of a device or machine, and (ii) by the use of any name, including a trade or assumed name, or by a word, mark, or symbol executed or adopted by a person with present intention to authenticate a writing. [1993 c 229 § 41; 1965 exs. c 157 § 3-401. Cf. former RCW 62.01.018; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.018; prior: 1899 c 149 § 18; RRS § 3409.]


62A.3-402 Signature by representative. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If a person acting, or purporting to act, as a representative signs an instrument by signing either the name of the represented person or the name of the signer, the represented person is bound by the signature to the same extent the represented person would be bound if the signature were on a simple contract. If the represented person is bound, the signature of the representative is the "authorized signature of the represented person" and the represented person is liable on the instrument, whether or not identified in the instrument.

(b) If a representative signs the name of the representative to an instrument and the signature is an authorized signature of the represented person, the following rules apply:

(1) If the form of the signature shows unambiguously that the signature is made on behalf of the represented person who is identified in the instrument, the representative is not liable on the instrument.

(2) Subject to subsection (c), if (i) the form of the signature does not show unambiguously that the signature is made in a representative capacity or (ii) the represented person is not identified in the instrument, the representative is liable on the instrument to a holder in due course that took the instrument without notice that the representative was not intended to be liable on the instrument. With respect to any other person, the representative is liable on the instrument unless the representative proves that the original parties did not intend the representative to be liable on the instrument.

(c) If a representative signs the name of the representative as drawer of a check without indication of the representative status and the check is payable from an account of
the represented person who is identified on the check, the signer is not liable on the check if the signature is an authorized signature of the represented person. [1993 c 229 § 42; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-402. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.017(6); 1955 c 149 § 62.01.017; prior: 1899 c 149 § 17; RRS § 3408. (ii) RCW 62.01.063; 1955 c 149 § 62.01.063; prior: 1899 c 149 § 63; RRS § 3454.]


62A.3-403 Unauthorized signature. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Unless otherwise provided in this Article or Article 4, an unauthorized signature is ineffective except as the signature of the unauthorized signer in favor of a person who in good faith pays the instrument or takes it for value. An unauthorized signature may be ratified for all purposes of this Article.

(b) If the signature of more than one person is required to constitute the authorized signature of an organization, the signature of the organization is unauthorized if one of the required signatures is lacking.

(c) The civil or criminal liability of a person who makes an unauthorized signature is not affected by any provision of this Article which makes the unauthorized signature effective for the purposes of this Article. [1993 c 229 § 43; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-403. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.019 through 62.01.021; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.019 through 62.01.021; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 19 through 21; RRS §§ 3410 through 3412.]


62A.3-404 Impostors; fictitious payees. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If an impostor, by use of the mails or otherwise, induces the issuer of an instrument to issue the instrument to the impostor, or to a person acting in concert with the impostor, by impersonating the payee of the instrument or a person authorized to act for the payee, an indorsement of the instrument by any person in the name of the payee is effective as the indorsement of the payee in favor of a person who, in good faith, pays the instrument or takes it for value or for collection.

(b) If (i) a person whose intent determines to whom an instrument is payable (RCW 62A.3-110 (a) or (b)) does not intend the person identified as payee to have any interest in the instrument, or (ii) the person identified as payee of an instrument is a fictitious person, the following rules apply until the instrument is negotiated by special indorsement:

(1) Any person in possession of the instrument is its holder.

(2) An indorsement by any person in the name of the payee stated in the instrument is effective as the indorsement of the payee in favor of a person who, in good faith, pays the instrument or takes it for value or for collection.

(c) Under subsection (a) or (b), an indorsement is made in the name of a payee if (i) it is made in a name substantially similar to that of the payee or (ii) the instrument, whether or not indorsed, is deposited in a depositary bank to an account in a name substantially similar to that of the payee.

(d) With respect to an instrument to which subsection (a) or (b) applies, if a person paying the instrument or taking it for value or for collection fails to exercise ordinary care in paying or taking the instrument and that failure contributes to loss resulting from payment of the instrument, the person bearing the loss may recover from the person failing to exercise ordinary care to the extent the failure to exercise ordinary care contributed to the loss. [1993 c 229 § 44; 1965 ex.s.c 157 § 3-404. Cf. former RCW 62.01.023; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.023; prior: 1899 c 149 § 23; RRS § 3414.]


62A.3-405 Employer's responsibility for fraudulent indorsement by employee. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) In this section:

(1) "Employee" includes an independent contractor and employee of an independent contractor retained by the employer.

(2) "Fraudulent indorsement" means (i) in the case of an instrument payable to the employer, a forged indorsement purporting to be that of the employer, or (ii) in the case of an instrument with respect to which the employer is the issuer, a forged indorsement purporting to be that of the person identified as payee.

(3) "Responsibility" means (i) to sign or indorse instruments on behalf of the employer, (ii) to process instruments received by the employer for bookkeeping purposes, for deposit to an account, or for other disposition, (iii) to prepare or process instruments for issue in the name of the employer, (iv) to supply information determining the names or addresses of payees of instruments to be issued in the name of the employer, (v) to control the disposition of instruments to be issued in the name of the employer, or (vi) to act otherwise with respect to instruments in a responsible capacity. "Responsibility" does not include authority that merely allows an employee to have access to instruments or blank or incomplete instrument forms that are being stored or transported or are part of incoming or outgoing mail, or similar access.

(b) For the purpose of determining the rights and liabilities of a person who, in good faith, pays an instrument or takes it for value or for collection, if an employer entrusted an employee with responsibility with respect to the instrument and the employee or a person acting in concert with the employee makes a fraudulent indorsement of the instrument, the indorsement is effective as the indorsement of the person to whom the instrument is payable if it is made in the name of that person. If the person paying the instrument or taking it for value or for collection fails to exercise ordinary care in paying or taking the instrument and that failure contributes to loss resulting from the fraud, the person bearing the loss may recover from the person failing to exercise ordinary care to the extent the failure to exercise ordinary care contributed to the loss.

(c) Under subsection (b), an indorsement is made in the name of the person to whom an instrument is payable if (i) it is made in a name substantially similar to the name of that person or (ii) the instrument, whether or not indorsed, is deposited in a depositary bank to an account in a name

[1993 RCW Supp—page 839]
substantially similar to the name of that person. [1993 c 229 § 45; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-405. Cf. former RCW 62.01.009(3); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.009; prior: 1899 c 149 § 9; RRS § 3400.]


62A.3-406 Negligence contributing to forged signature or alteration of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A person whose failure to exercise ordinary care contributes to an alteration of an instrument or to the making of a forged signature on an instrument is precluded from asserting the alteration or the forgery against a person who, in good faith, pays the instrument or takes it for value or for collection.

(b) Under subsection (a), if the person asserting the preclusion fails to exercise ordinary care in paying or taking the instrument and that failure contributes to loss, the loss is allocated between the person precluded and the person asserting the preclusion according to the extent to which the failure of each to exercise ordinary care contributed to the loss.

(c) Under subsection (a), the burden of proving failure to exercise ordinary care is on the person asserting the preclusion. Under subsection (b), the burden of proving failure to exercise ordinary care is on the person precluded. [1993 c 229 § 46; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-406.]


62A.3-407 Alteration. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) "Alteration" means (i) an unauthorized change in an instrument that purports to modify in any respect the obligation of a party, or (ii) an unauthorized addition of words or numbers or other change to an incomplete instrument relating to the obligation of a party.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), an alteration fraudulently made discharges a party whose obligation is affected by the alteration unless that party assents or is precluded from asserting the alteration. No other alteration discharges a party, and the instrument may be enforced according to its original terms.

(c) A payor bank or drawee paying a fraudulently altered instrument or a person taking it for value, in good faith and without notice of the alteration, may enforce rights with respect to the instrument (i) according to its original terms, or (ii) in the case of an incomplete instrument altered by unauthorized completion, according to its terms as completed. [1993 c 229 § 47; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-407. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.014; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.014; prior: 1899 c 149 § 14; RRS § 3405. (ii) RCW 62.01.015; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.015; prior: 1899 c 149 § 15; RRS § 3406. (iii) RCW 62.01.124; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.124; prior: 1899 c 149 § 124; RRS § 3514. (iv) RCW 62.01.125; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.125; prior: 1899 c 149 § 125; RRS § 3515.]


62A.3-408 Drawee not liable on unaccepted draft. (Effective July 1, 1994.) A check or other draft does not of itself operate as an assignment of funds in the hands of the drawee available for its payment, and the drawee is not liable on the instrument until the drawee accepts it. [1993 c 229 § 48; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-408. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.024; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.024; prior: 1899 c 149 § 24; RRS § 3415. (ii) RCW 62.01.025; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.025; prior: 1899 c 149 § 25; RRS § 3416. (iii) RCW 62.01.028; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.028; prior: 1899 c 149 § 28; RRS § 3419.]


62A.3-409 Acceptance of draft; certified check. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) "Acceptance" means the drawee's signed agreement to pay a draft as presented. It must be written on the draft and may consist of the drawee's signature alone. Acceptance may be made at any time and becomes effective when notification pursuant to instructions is given or the accepted draft is delivered for the purpose of giving rights on the acceptance to any person.

(b) A draft may be accepted although it has not been signed by the drawer, is otherwise incomplete, is overdue, or has been dishonored.

(c) If a draft is payable at a fixed period after sight and the acceptor fails to date the acceptance, the holder may complete the acceptance by supplying a date in good faith.

(d) "Certified check" means a check accepted by the bank on which it is drawn. Acceptance may be made as stated in subsection (a) or by a writing on the check which indicates that the check is certified. The drawee of a check has no obligation to certify the check, and refusal to certify is not dishonor of the check. [1993 c 229 § 49; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-409. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.127; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.127; prior: 1899 c 149 § 127; RRS § 3517. (ii) RCW 62.01.189; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.189; prior: 1899 c 149 § 189; RRS § 3579.]


62A.3-410 Acceptance varying draft. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If the terms of a drawee's acceptance vary from the terms of the draft as presented, the holder may refuse the acceptance and treat the draft as dishonored. In that case, the drawee may cancel the acceptance.

(b) The terms of a draft are not varied by an acceptance to pay at a particular bank or place in the United States, unless the acceptance states that the draft is to be paid only at that bank or place.

(c) If the holder assents to an acceptance varying the terms of a draft, the obligation of each drawer and indorser that does not expressly assent to the acceptance is discharged. [1993 c 229 § 50; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-410. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.013; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.013; prior: 1899 c 149 § 13; RRS § 3404. (ii) RCW 62.01.132 through 62.01.138; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.132 through 62.01.138; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 132 through 138; RRS §§ 3522 through 3528. (iii) RCW 62.01.161 through 62.01.170; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.161 through 62.01.170; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 161 through 170; RRS §§ 3551 through 3560. (iv) RCW 62.01.191; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.191; prior: 1899 c 149 § 191; RRS § 3581.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 840]
62A.3-411 Refusal to pay cashier's checks, teller's checks, and certified checks. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) In this section, "obligated bank" means the acceptor of a certified check or the issuer of a cashier's check or teller's check bought from the issuer.

(b) If the obligated bank wrongfully (i) refuses to pay a cashier's check or certified check, (ii) stops payment of a teller's check, or (iii) refuses to pay a dishonored teller's check, the person asserting the right to enforce the check is entitled to compensation for expenses and loss of interest resulting from the nonpayment and may recover consequential damages if the obligated bank refuses to pay after receiving notice of particular circumstances giving rise to the damages.

(c) Expenses or consequential damages under subsection (b) are not recoverable if the refusal of the obligated bank to pay occurs because (i) the bank suspends payments, (ii) the obligated bank asserts a claim or defense of the bank that it has reasonable grounds to believe is available against the person entitled to enforce the instrument, (iii) the obligated bank has a reasonable doubt whether the person demanding payment is the person entitled to enforce the instrument, or (iv) payment is prohibited by law. [1993 c 229 § 51; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-411. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.187; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.187; prior: 1899 c 149 § 187; RRS § 3577. (ii) RCW 62.01.188; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.188; prior: 1899 c 149 § 188; RRS § 3578.]


62A.3-412 Obligation of issuer of note or cashier's check. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The issuer of a note or cashier's check or other draft drawn on the drawer is obliged to pay the instrument (i) according to its terms at the time it was issued or, if not issued, at the time it first came into possession of a holder, or (ii) if the issuer signed an incomplete instrument, according to its terms when completed, to the extent stated in RCW 62A.3-115 and 62A.3-407. The obligation is owed to a person entitled to enforce the instrument or to an indorser who paid the instrument under RCW 62A.3-415. [1993 c 229 § 52; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-412. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.139 through 62.01.142; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.139 through 62.01.142; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 139 through 142; RRS §§ 3529 through 3532.]


62A.3-413 Obligation of acceptor. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) The acceptor of a draft is obliged to pay the draft (i) according to its terms at the time it was accepted, even though the acceptance states that the draft is payable "as originally drawn" or equivalent terms, (ii) if the acceptance varies the terms of the draft, according to the terms of the draft as varied, or (iii) if the acceptance is of a draft that is an incomplete instrument, according to its terms when completed, to the extent stated in RCW 62A.3-115 and 62A.3-407. The obligation is owed to a person entitled to enforce the draft or to the drawer or an indorser who paid the draft under RCW 62A.3-414 or 62A.3-415.

(b) If the certification of a check or other acceptance of a draft states the amount certified or accepted, the obligation of the acceptor is that amount. If (i) the certification or acceptance does not state an amount, (ii) the amount of the instrument is subsequently raised, and (iii) the instrument is then negotiated to a holder in due course, the obligation of the acceptor is the amount of the instrument at the time it was taken by the holder in due course. [1993 c 229 § 53; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-413. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.060 through 62.01.062; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.060 through 62.01.062; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 60 through 62; RRS §§ 3451 through 3453.]


62A.3-414 Obligation of drawer. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) This section does not apply to cashier's checks or other drafts drawn on the drawer.

(b) If an unaccepted draft is dishonored, the drawer is obliged to pay the draft (i) according to its terms at the time it was issued or, if not issued, at the time it first came into possession of a holder, or (ii) if the drawer signed an incomplete instrument, according to its terms when completed, to the extent stated in RCW 62A.3-115 and 62A.3-407. The obligation is owed to a person entitled to enforce the draft or to an indorser who paid the draft under RCW 62A.3-415.

(c) If a draft is accepted by a bank, the drawer is discharged, regardless of when or by whom acceptance was obtained.

(d) If a draft is accepted and the acceptor is not a bank, the obligation of the drawer to pay the draft if the draft is dishonored by the acceptor is the same as the obligation of an indorser under RCW 62A.3-415 (a) and (c).

(e) If a draft states that it is drawn "without recourse" or otherwise disclaims liability of the drawer to pay the draft, the drawer is not liable under subsection (b) to pay the draft if the draft is not a check. A disclaimer of the liability stated in subsection (b) is not effective if the draft is a check.

(f) If (i) a check is not presented for payment or given to a depositary bank for collection within 30 days after its date, (ii) the drawee suspends payments after expiration of the 30-day period without paying the check, and (iii) because of the suspension of payments, the drawer is deprived of funds maintained with the drawee to cover payment of the check, the drawer to the extent deprived of funds may discharge its obligation to pay the check by assigning to the person entitled to enforce the check the rights of the drawer against the drawee with respect to the funds. [1993 c 229 § 54; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-414. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.038; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.038; prior: 1899 c 149 § 38; RRS § 3429. (ii) RCW 62.01.044; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.044; prior: 1899 c 149 § 44; RRS § 3435. (iii) RCW 62.01.066 through 62.01.068; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.066 through 62.01.068; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 66 through 68; RRS §§ 3457 through 3459.]


[1993 RCW Supp—page 841]
62A.3-415 Obligation of indorser. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Subject to subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) and to RCW 62A.3-419(d), if an instrument is dishonored, an indorser is obliged to pay the amount due on the instrument (i) according to the terms of the instrument at the time it was indorsed, or (ii) if the indorser indorsed an incomplete instrument, according to its terms when completed, to the extent stated in RCW 62A.3-115 and 62A.3-407. The obligation of the indorser is owed to a person entitled to enforce the instrument or to a subsequent indorser who paid the instrument under this section.

(b) If an indorsement states that it is made "without recourse" or otherwise disclaims liability of the indorser, the indorser is not liable under subsection (a) to pay the instrument.

(c) If notice of dishonor of an instrument is required by RCW 62A.3-503 and notice of dishonor complying with that section is not given to an indorser, the liability of the indorser under subsection (a) is discharged.

(d) If a draft is accepted by a bank after an indorsement is made, the liability of the indorser under subsection (a) is discharged.

(e) If an indorser of a check is liable under subsection (a) and the check is not presented for payment, or given to a depositary bank for collection, within 30 days after the day the indorsement was made, the liability of the indorser under subsection (a) is discharged. [1993 c 229 § 55; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-415. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.028; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.028; prior: 1899 c 149 § 28; RRS § 3419. (ii) RCW 62.01.029; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.029; prior: 1899 c 149 § 29; RRS § 3420. (iii) RCW 62.01.064; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.064; prior: 1899 c 149 § 64; RRS § 3455.] Recovery of attorneys' fees—Effective date—1993 c 229: See RCW 62A.11-111 and 62A.11-112.

62A.3-416 Transfer warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A person who transfers an instrument for consideration warrants to the transferee and, if the transfer is by indorsement, to any subsequent transferee that:

(1) The warrantor is a person entitled to enforce the instrument;

(2) All signatures on the instrument are authentic and authorized;

(3) The instrument has not been altered;

(4) The instrument is not subject to a defense or claim in recoupment of any party which can be asserted against the warrantor; and

(5) The warrantor has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding commenced with respect to the maker or acceptor or, in the case of an unaccepted draft, the drawer.

(b) A person to whom the warranties under subsection (a) are made and who took the instrument in good faith may recover from the warrantor as damages for breach of warranty an amount equal to the loss suffered as a result of the breach, but not more than the amount of the instrument plus expenses and loss of interest incurred as a result of the breach.

(c) The warranties stated in subsection (a) cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within 30 days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the liability of the warrantor under subsection (b) is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

(d) A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach. [1993 c 229 § 56; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-416.]


62A.3-417 Presentment warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) An accepted draft is presented to the drawee for payment or acceptance and the drawee pays or accepts the draft, (i) the person obtaining payment or acceptance, at the time of presentment, and (ii) a previous transferor of the draft, at the time of transfer, warrant to the drawee making payment or accepting the draft in good faith that:

(1) The warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the draft, a person entitled to enforce the draft or authorized to obtain payment or acceptance of the draft on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the draft;

(2) The draft has not been altered; and

(3) The warrantor has no knowledge that the signature of the drawer of the draft is unauthorized.

(b) A drawee making payment may recover from any warrantor damages for breach of warranty equal to the amount paid by the drawee less the amount the drawee received or is entitled to receive from the drawer because of the payment. In addition, the drawee is entitled to compensation for expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach. The right of the drawee to recover damages under this subsection is not affected by any failure of the drawee to exercise ordinary care in making payment. If the drawee accepts the draft, breach of warranty is a defense to the obligation of the acceptor. If the acceptor makes payment with respect to the draft, the acceptor is entitled to recover from any warrantor for breach of warranty the amounts stated in this subsection.

(c) If a drawee asserts a claim for breach of warranty under subsection (a) based on an unauthorized indorsement of the draft or an alteration of the draft, the warrantor may defend by proving that the indorsement is effective under RCW 62A.3-404 or 62A.3-405 or the drawer is precluded under RCW 62A.3-406 or 62A.4-406 from asserting against the drawee the unauthorized indorsement or alteration.

(d) If (i) a dishonored draft is presented for payment to the drawer or an indorser or (ii) any other instrument is presented for payment to a party obliged to pay the instrument, and (iii) payment is received, the following rules apply:

(1) The person obtaining payment and a prior transferor of the instrument warrant to the person making payment in good faith that the warrantor is, or was, at the time the warrantor transferred the instrument, a person entitled to enforce the instrument or authorized to obtain payment on behalf of a person entitled to enforce the instrument.

(2) The person making payment may recover from any warrantor for breach of warranty an amount equal to the amount paid plus expenses and loss of interest resulting from the breach.

(e) The warranties stated in subsections (a) and (d) cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor...
within 30 days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the liability of the warrantor under subsection (b) or (d) is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

(f) A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach. [1993 c 229 § 57; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-417. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.065; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.065; prior: 1899 c 149 § 65; RRS § 3456. (ii) RCW 62.01.066; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.066; prior: 1899 c 149 § 66; RRS § 3457. (iii) RCW 62.01.069; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.069; prior: 1899 c 149 § 69; RRS § 3460.]


62A.3-418 Payment or acceptance by mistake. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), if the drawer of a draft pays or accepts the draft and the drawee acted on the mistaken belief that (i) payment of the draft had not been stopped pursuant to RCW 62A.4-403 or (ii) the signature of the drawer of the draft was authorized, the drawee may recover the amount of the draft from the person to whom or for whose benefit payment was made or, in the case of acceptance, may revoke the acceptance. Rights of the drawee under this subsection are not affected by failure of the drawee to exercise ordinary care in paying or accepting the draft.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if an instrument has been paid or accepted by mistake and the case is not covered by subsection (a), the person paying or accepting may, to the extent permitted by the law governing mistake and restitution, (i) recover the payment from the person to whom or for whose benefit payment was made or (ii) in the case of acceptance, may revoke the acceptance.

(c) The remedies provided by subsection (a) or (b) may not be asserted against a person who took the instrument in good faith and for value or who in good faith changed position in reliance on the payment or acceptance. This subsection does not limit remedies provided by RCW 62A.3-417 or 62A.4-407.

(d) Notwithstanding RCW 62A.4-213, if an instrument is paid or accepted by mistake and the payor or acceptor recovers payment or revokes acceptance under subsection (a) or (b), the instrument is deemed not to have been paid or accepted and is treated as dishonored, and the person from whom payment is recovered has rights as a person entitled to enforce the dishonored instrument. [1993 c 229 § 58; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-418. Cf. former RCW 62.01.062; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.062; prior: 1899 c 149 § 62; RRS § 3453.]


62A.3-419 Instruments signed for accommodation. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If an instrument is issued for value given for the benefit of a party to the instrument ("accommodated party") and another party to the instrument ("accommodation party") signs the instrument for the purpose of incurring liability on the instrument without being a direct beneficiary of the value given for the instrument, the instrument is signed by the accommodation party "for accommodation."

(b) An accommodation party may sign the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser and, subject to subsection (d), is obliged to pay the instrument in the capacity in which the accommodation party signs. The obligation of an accommodation party may be enforced notwithstanding any statute of frauds and whether or not the accommodation party receives consideration for the accommodation.

(c) A person signing an instrument is presumed to be an accommodation party and there is notice that the instrument is signed for accommodation if the signature is an anomalous indorsement or is accompanied by words indicating that the signer is acting as surety or guarantor with respect to the obligation of another party to the instrument. Except as provided in RCW 62A.3-605, the obligation of an accommodation party to pay the instrument is not affected by the fact that the person enforcing the obligation had notice when the instrument was taken by that person that the accommodation party signed the instrument for accommodation.

(d) If the signature of a party to an instrument is accompanied by words indicating unambiguously that the party is guaranteeing collection rather than payment of the obligation of another party to the instrument, the signer is obliged to pay the amount due on the instrument to a person entitled to enforce the instrument only if (i) execution of judgment against the other party has been returned unsatisfied, (ii) the other party is insolvent or in an insolvency proceeding, (iii) the other party cannot be served with process, or (iv) it is otherwise apparent that payment cannot be obtained from the other party.

(e) An accommodation party who pays the instrument is entitled to reimbursement from the accommodated party and is entitled to enforce the instrument against the accommodated party. An accommodated party who pays the instrument has no right of recourse against, and is not entitled to contribution from, an accommodation party. [1993 c 229 § 59; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-419. Cf. former RCW 62.01.137; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.137; prior: 1899 c 149 § 137; RRS § 3527.]


62A.3-420 Conversion of instrument. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) The law applicable to conversion of personal property applies to instruments. An instrument is also converted if it is taken by transfer, other than a negotiation, from a person not entitled to enforce the instrument or a bank makes or obtains payment with respect to the instrument for a person not entitled to enforce the instrument or receive payment. An action for conversion of an instrument may not be brought by (i) the issuer or acceptor of the instrument or (ii) a payee or indorsee who did not receive delivery of the instrument either directly or through delivery to an agent or a co-payee.

(b) In an action under subsection (a), the measure of liability is presumed to be the amount payable on the instrument, but recovery may not exceed the amount of the plaintiff's interest in the instrument.

(c) A representative, other than a depositary bank, who has in good faith dealt with an instrument or its proceeds on
PART 5 DISHONOR

62A.3-501 Presentment. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
(a) "Presentment" means a demand made by or on behalf of a person entitled to enforce an instrument (i) to pay the instrument made to the drawee or a party obliged to pay the instrument or, in the case of a note or accepted draft payable at a bank, to the bank, or (ii) to accept a draft made to the drawee.
(b) The following rules are subject to Article 4, agreement of the parties, and clearinghouse rules and the like:
(1) Presentment may be made at the place of payment of the instrument and must be made at the place of payment if the instrument is payable at a bank in the United States; may be made by any commercially reasonable means, including an oral, written, or electronic communication; is effective when the demand for payment or acceptance is received by the person to whom presentment is made; and is effective if made to any one of two or more makers, acceptors, drawees, or other payors.
(2) Upon demand of the person to whom presentment is made, the person making presentment must (i) exhibit the instrument, (ii) give reasonable identification and, if presentment is made on behalf of another person, reasonable evidence of authority to do so, and (iii) sign a receipt on the instrument for any payment made or surrender the instrument if full payment is made.
(3) Without dishonoring the instrument, the party to whom presentment is made may (i) return the instrument for lack of a necessary indorsement, or (ii) refuse payment or acceptance for failure of the presentment to comply with the terms of the instrument, an agreement of the parties, or other applicable law or rule.
(4) The party to whom presentment is made may treat presentment as occurring on the next business day after the day of presentment if the party to whom presentment is made has established a cut-off hour not earlier than 2:00 p.m. for the receipt and processing of instruments presented for payment or acceptance and presentment is made after the cut-off hour. [1993 c 299 § 60, 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-501. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.070, 62.01.089, 62.01.118, 62.01.129, 62.01.143, 62.01.144, 62.01.150, 62.01.151, 62.01.152, 62.01.157, 62.01.158, and 62.01.186; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.070, 62.01.089, 62.01.118, 62.01.129, 62.01.143, 62.01.144, 62.01.150, 62.01.151, 62.01.152, 62.01.157, 62.01.158, and 62.01.186; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 70, 89, 118, 129, 143, 144, 150, 151, 152, 157, 158, and 186; RRS §§ 3461, 3479, 3508, 3519, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3547, 3548, and 3576.]


62A.3-502 Dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Dishonor of a note is governed by the following rules:
(1) If the note is payable on demand, the note is dishonored if presentment is duly made to the maker and the note is not paid on the day of presentment.
(2) If the note is not payable on demand and is payable at or through a bank or the terms of the note require presentment, the note is dishonored if presentment is duly made and the note is not paid on the day it becomes payable or the day of presentment, whichever is later.
(3) If the note is not payable on demand and subsection (a)(2) does not apply, the note is dishonored if it is not paid on the day it becomes payable.
(b) Dishonor of an unaccepted draft other than a documentary draft is governed by the following rules:
(1) If a check is duly presented for payment to the payor bank otherwise than for immediate payment over the counter, the check is dishonored if the payor bank makes timely return of the check or sends timely notice of dishonor or nonpayment under RCW 62A.4-301 or 62A.4-302, or becomes accountable for the amount of the check under RCW 62A.4-302.
(2) If a draft is payable on demand and subsection (b)(1) does not apply, the draft is dishonored if presentment for payment is duly made to the drawee and the draft is not paid on the day of presentment.
(3) If a draft is payable on a date stated in the draft, the draft is dishonored if (i) presentment for payment is duly made to the drawee and payment is not made on the day the draft becomes payable or the day of presentment, whichever is later, or (ii) presentment for acceptance is duly made before the day the draft becomes payable and the draft is not accepted on the day of presentment.
(4) If a draft is payable on elapse of a period of time after sight or acceptance, the draft is dishonored if presentment for acceptance is duly made and the draft is not accepted on the day of presentment.
(c) Dishonor of an unaccepted documentary draft occurs according to the rules stated in subsection (b)(2), (3), and (4), except that payment or acceptance may be delayed without dishonor until no later than the close of the third business day of the drawee following the day on which payment or acceptance is required by subsection (b)(2), (3), and (4).
(d) Dishonor of an accepted draft is governed by the following rules:
(1) If the draft is payable on demand, the draft is dishonored if presentment for payment is duly made to the acceptor and the draft is not paid on the day of presentment; or
(2) If the draft is not payable on demand, the draft is dishonored if presentment for payment is duly made to the acceptor and payment is not made on the day it becomes payable or the day of presentment, whichever is later.
(e) In any case in which presentment is otherwise required for dishonor under this section and presentment is excused under RCW 62A.3-504, dishonor occurs without presentment if the instrument is not duly accepted or paid.
(f) If a draft is dishonored because timely acceptance of the draft was not made and the person entitled to demand acceptance consents to a late acceptance, from the time of acceptance the draft is treated as never having been dishon-
ored. [1993 c 229 § 62; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-502. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.007, 62.01.070, 62.01.089, 62.01.144, 62.01.150, 62.01.152, and 62.01.186; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.007, 62.01.070, 62.01.089, 62.01.144, 62.01.150, 62.01.152, and 62.01.186; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 7, 70, 89, 144, 150, 152, and 186; RRS §§ 3398, 3461, 3479, 3534, 3540, and 3576.]


62A.3-503 Notice of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) The obligation of an indorser stated in RCW 62A.3-415(a) and the obligation of a drawer stated in RCW 62A.3-414(d) may not be enforced unless (i) the indorser or drawer is given notice of dishonor of the instrument complying with this section or (ii) notice of dishonor is excused under RCW 62A.3-504(b).

(b) Notice of dishonor may be given by any person; may be given by any commercially reasonable means, including an oral, written, or electronic communication; and is sufficient if it reasonably identifies the instrument and indicates that the instrument has been dishonored or has not been paid or accepted. Return of an instrument given to a bank for collection is sufficient notice of dishonor.

(c) Subject to RCW 62A.3-504(c), with respect to an instrument taken for collection by a collecting bank, notice of dishonor must be given (i) by the bank before midnight of the next banking day following the banking day on which the bank receives notice of dishonor of the instrument, or (ii) by any other person within 30 days following the day on which the person receives notice of dishonor. With respect to any other instrument, notice of dishonor must be given within 30 days following the day on which dishonor occurs. [1993 c 229 § 63; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-503. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.071, 62.01.072, 62.01.075, 62.01.086, 62.01.144, 62.01.145, 62.01.146, 62.01.186, and 62.01.193; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.071, 62.01.072, 62.01.075, 62.01.086, 62.01.144, 62.01.145, 62.01.146, 62.01.186, and 62.01.193; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 71, 72, 75, 86, 144, 145, 146, 186, and 193; RRS §§ 3462, 3463, 3466, 3476, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3576, and 3583. (ii) RCW 62.01.085; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.085; prior: 1915 c 173 § 1; 1899 c 149 § 85; RRS § 3475 1/2.]


62A.3-504 Excused presentment and notice of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Presentment for payment or acceptance of an instrument is excused if (i) the person entitled to present the instrument cannot with reasonable diligence make presentment, (ii) the maker or acceptor has repudiated an obligation to pay the instrument or is dead or in insolvency proceedings, (iii) by the terms of the instrument presentment is not necessary to enforce the obligation of indorsers or the drawer, (iv) the drawer or indorser whose obligation is being enforced has waived presentment or otherwise has no reason to expect or right to require that the instrument be paid or accepted, or (v) the drawer instructed the drawee not to pay or accept the draft or the drawee was not obligated to the drawer to pay the draft.

(b) Notice of dishonor is excused if (i) by the terms of the instrument notice of dishonor is not necessary to enforce the obligation of a party to pay the instrument, or (ii) the party whose obligation is being enforced waived notice of dishonor. A waiver of presentment is also a waiver of notice of dishonor.

(c) Delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused if the delay was caused by circumstances beyond the control of the person giving the notice and the person giving the notice exercised reasonable diligence after the cause of the delay ceased to operate. [1993 c 229 § 64; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-504. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.072, 62.01.073, 62.01.077, 62.01.078, and 62.01.145; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.072, 62.01.073, 62.01.077, 62.01.078, and 62.01.145; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 72, 73, 77, 78, and 145; RRS §§ 3463, 3464, 3468, 3469, and 3535.]


62A.3-505 Evidence of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) The following are admissible as evidence and create a presumption of dishonor and of any notice of dishonor stated:

(1) A document regular in form as provided in subsection (b) that purports to be a protest;

(2) A purported stamp or writing of the drawee, payor bank, or presenting bank on or accompanying the instrument stating that acceptance or payment has been refused unless reasons for the refusal are stated and the reasons are not consistent with dishonor;

(3) A book or record of the drawee, payor bank, or collecting bank, kept in the usual course of business which shows dishonor, even if there is no evidence of who made the entry.

(b) A protest is a certificate of dishonor made by a United States consul or vice-consul, or a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the law of the place where dishonor occurs. It may be made upon information satisfactory to that person. The protest must identify the instrument and certify either that presentment has been made or, if not made, the reason why it was not made, and that the instrument has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. The protest may also certify that notice of dishonor has been given to some or all parties. [1993 c 229 § 65; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-505. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.072(3); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.072; prior: 1899 c 149 § 72; RRS § 3463. (ii) RCW 62.01.074; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.074; prior: 1899 c 149 § 74; RRS § 3465. (iii) RCW 62.01.133; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.133; prior: 1899 c 149 § 133; RRS § 3523.]


62A.3-506 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-507 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 845]
62A.3-508 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-509 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-510 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-511 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-512 Credit cards—As identification—In lieu of deposit. (Effective July 1, 1994.) A person may not record the number of a credit card given as identification under *RCW 62A.3-501(a)(2) or given as proof of credit worthiness when payment for goods or services is made by check or draft. Nothing in this section prohibits the recording of the number of a credit card given in lieu of a deposit to secure payment in the event of a default, loss, damage, or other occurrence. [1993 c 229 § 66; 1990 c 203 § 2.] *Reviser's note: The reference to RCW 62A.3-501(a)(2) appears erroneous. Reference to RCW 62A.3-501(b)(2) was apparently intended.


62A.3-515 Checks dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment; liability for interest; rate; collection costs and attorneys fees; satisfaction of claim. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If a check as defined in RCW 62A.3-104 is dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment, the payee or holder of the check is entitled to collect a reasonable handling fee for each instrument. If the check is not paid within fifteen days and after the holder of the check sends a notice of dishonor as provided by RCW 62A.3-520 to the drawer at the drawer’s last known address, and if the instrument does not provide for the payment of interest, or collection costs and attorneys fees, the drawer of the instrument is liable for payment of interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum from the date of dishonor; and cost of collection not to exceed forty dollars or the face amount of the check, whichever is less. In addition, in the event of court action on the check, the court, after notice and the expiration of the fifteen days, shall award a reasonable attorneys fee, and three times the face amount of the check or three hundred dollars, whichever is less, as part of the damages payable to the holder of the check. This section does not apply to an instrument that is dishonored by reason of a justifiable stop payment order.

(b)(1) Subsequent to the commencement of an action on the check (subsection (a)) but prior to the hearing, the defendant may tender to the plaintiff as satisfaction of the claim, an amount of money equal to the face amount of the check, a reasonable handling fee, accrued interest, collection costs equal to the face amount of the check not to exceed forty dollars, and the incurred court and service costs.

(2) Nothing in this section precludes the right to commence action in a court under chapter 12.40 RCW for small claims. [1993 c 229 § 67; 1991 c 168 § 1; 1986 c 128 § 1; 1981 c 254 § 1, 1969 c 62 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 23 § 1.]


Savings—Severability—1967 ex.s. c 23: See notes following RCW 19.52.005.

62A.3-520 Statutory form for notice of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The notice of dishonor shall be sent by mail to the drawer at the drawer’s last known address, and the notice shall be substantially in the following form:

NOTICE OF DISHONOR OF CHECK

A check drawn by you and made payable by you to . . . . . in the amount of . . . . . has not been accepted for payment by . . . . . , which is the drawee bank designated on your check. This check is dated . . . . . , and it is numbered, No. . . . . . .

You are CAUTIONED that unless you pay the amount of this check within fifteen days after the date this letter is postmarked, you may very well have to pay the following additional amounts:

(1) Costs of collecting the amount of the check, including an attorney’s fee which will be set by the court;
(2) Interest on the amount of the check which shall accrue at the rate of twelve percent per annum from the date of dishonor; and
(3) Three hundred dollars or three times the face amount of the check, whichever is less, by award of the court.

You are also CAUTIONED that law enforcement agencies may be provided with a copy of this notice of dishonor and the check drawn by you for the possibility of proceeding with criminal charges if you do not pay the amount of this check within fifteen days after the date this letter is postmarked.

You are advised to make your payment to . . . . . at the following address: . . . . . . . . .


62A.3-522 Notice of dishonor—Affidavit of service by mail. (Effective July 1, 1994.) In addition to sending a notice of dishonor to the drawer of the check under RCW 62A.3-520, the holder of the check shall execute an affidavit certifying service of the notice by mail. The affidavit of service by mail must be attached to a copy of the notice of dishonor and must be substantially in the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I, . . . . . , hereby certify that on the . . . . . day of . . . . . , 19 . . . a copy of the foregoing Notice was served on . . . . . by mailing via the United States Postal Service, postage prepaid, at . . . . . , Washington.

Dated: . . . . . . . . . .

(Signature)
The holder shall retain the affidavit with the check but shall file a copy of the affidavit with the clerk of the court in which an action on the check is commenced. [1993 c 229 § 69; 1981 c 254 § 3.]


62A.3-525 Consequences for failing to comply with requirements. (Effective July 1, 1994.) No interest, collection costs, and attorneys’ fees, except handling fees, are recoverable on any dishonored check under the provisions of RCW 62A.3-515 where the holder of the check or any agent, employee, or assign of the holder has demanded:

(1) Interest or collection costs in excess of that provided by RCW 62A.3-515; or

(2) Interest or collection costs prior to the expiration of fifteen days after the mailing of notice of dishonor, as provided by RCW 62A.3-515 and 62A.3-520; or

(3) Attorneys’ fees either without having the fees set by the court, or prior to the expiration of fifteen days after the mailing of notice of dishonor, as provided by RCW 62A.3-515 and 62A.3-520. [1993 c 229 § 70; 1981 c 254 § 4; 1969 c 62 § 3.]


PART 6

DISCHARGE AND PAYMENT

62A.3-601 Discharge and effect of discharge. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) The obligation of a party to pay the instrument is discharged as stated in this Article or by an act or agreement with the party which would discharge an obligation to pay money under a simple contract.

(b) Discharge of the obligation of a party is not effective against a person acquiring rights of a holder in due course of the instrument without notice of the discharge. [1993 c 229 § 71; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-601. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.119 through 62.01.121; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.119 through 62.01.121; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 119 through 121; RRS §§ 3509 through 3511.]


62A.3-602 Payment. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Subject to subsection (b), an instrument is paid to the extent payment is made (i) by or on behalf of a party obliged to pay the instrument, and (ii) to a person entitled to enforce the instrument. To the extent of the payment, the obligation of the party obliged to pay the instrument is discharged even though payment is made with knowledge of a claim to the instrument under RCW 62A.3-306 by another person.

(b) The obligation of a party to pay the instrument is not discharged under subsection (a) if:

(1) A claim to the instrument under RCW 62A.3-306 is enforceable against the party receiving payment and (i) payment is made with knowledge by the payor that payment is prohibited by injunction or similar process of a court of competent jurisdiction, or (ii) in the case of an instrument other than a cashier’s check, teller’s check, or certified check, the party making payment accepted, from the person having a claim to the instrument, indemnity against loss resulting from refusal to pay the person entitled to enforce the instrument; or

(2) The person making payment knows that the instrument is a stolen instrument and pays a person it knows is in wrongful possession of the instrument. [1993 c 229 § 72; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-602. Cf. former RCW 62.01.122; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.122; prior: 1899 c 149 § 122; RRS § 3512.]


62A.3-603 Tender of payment. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If tender of payment of an obligation to pay an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument, the effect of tender is governed by principles of law applicable to tender of payment under a simple contract.

(b) If tender of payment of an obligation to pay an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument and the tender is refused, there is discharge, to the extent of the amount of the tender, of the obligation of an indorser or accommodation party having a right of recourse with respect to the obligation to which the tender relates.

(c) If tender of payment of an amount due on an instrument is made to a person entitled to enforce the instrument, the obligation of the obligor to pay interest after the due date on the amount tendered is discharged. If presentment is required with respect to an instrument and the obligor is able and ready to pay on the due date at every place of payment stated in the instrument, the obligor is deemed to have made tender of payment on the due date to the person entitled to enforce the instrument. [1993 c 229 § 73; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-603. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.051, 62.01.088, 62.01.119, and 62.01.121; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.051, 62.01.088, 62.01.119, and 62.01.121; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 51, 88, 119, and 121; RRS §§ 3442, 3478, 3509, and 3511. (ii) RCW 62.01.171 through 62.01.177; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.171 through 62.01.177; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 171 through 177; RRS §§ 3561 through 3567. (iii) Subd. (3) cf. former RCW 30.20.090; 1961 c 280 § 4.]


62A.3-604 Discharge by cancellation or renunciation. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A person entitled to enforce an instrument, with or without consideration, may discharge the obligation of a party to pay the instrument (i) by an intentional voluntary act, such as surrender of the instrument to the party, destruction, mutilation, or cancellation of the instrument, cancellation or striking out of the party’s signature, or the addition of words to the instrument indicating discharge, or (ii) by agreeing not to sue or otherwise renouncing rights against the party by a signed writing.

(b) Cancellation or striking out of an indorsement pursuant to subsection (a) does not affect the status and rights of a party derived from the indorsement. [1993 c 229 § 74; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-604. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 62.01.070; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.070; prior: 1899 c

[1993 RCW Supp—page 847]
62A.3-604 Title 62A RCW: Uniform Commercial Code

149 § 70; RRS § 3461. (ii) RCW 62.01.120; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.120; prior: 1899 c 149 § 120; RRS § 3510.


62A.3-605 Discharge of indorsers and accommodation parties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) In this section, the term “indorser” includes a drawer having the obligation described in RCW 62A.3-414(d).

(b) Discharge, under RCW 62A.3-604, of the obligation of a party to pay an instrument does not discharge the obligation of an indorser or accommodation party having a right of recourse against the discharged party.

(c) If a person entitled to enforce an instrument agrees, with or without consideration, to an extension of the due date of the obligation of a party to pay the instrument, the extension discharges an indorser or accommodation party having a right of recourse against the party whose obligation is extended to the extent the indorser or accommodation party proves that the extension caused loss to the indorser or accommodation party with respect to the right of recourse.

(d) If a person entitled to enforce an instrument agrees, with or without consideration, to a material modification of the obligation of a party other than an extension of the due date, the modification discharges the obligation of an indorser or accommodation party having a right of recourse against the person whose obligation is modified to the extent the modification causes loss to the indorser or accommodation party with respect to the right of recourse.

(e) If the obligation of a party to pay an instrument is secured by an interest in collateral and a person entitled to enforce the instrument impairs the value of the interest in collateral includes (i) failure to obtain or maintain perfection or recordation of the interest in collateral, (ii) release of collateral without substitution of collateral of equal value, (iii) failure to perform a duty to preserve the value of collateral owed, under Article 9 or other law, to a debtor or surety or other person secondarily liable, or (iv) failure to comply with applicable law in disposing of collateral.

(f) If the obligation of a party is secured by an interest in collateral and a person entitled to enforce the instrument impairs the value of the interest in collateral, the obligation of any party who is jointly and severally liable with respect to the secured obligation is discharged to the extent the impairment causes the party asserting discharge to pay more than that party would have been obliged to pay, taking into account rights of contribution, if impairment had not occurred. If the party asserting discharge is an accommodation party not entitled to discharge under subsection (c), the party is deemed to have a right to contribution based on joint and several liability rather than a right to reimbursement. The burden of proving impairment is on the party asserting discharge.

(g) Under subsection (e) or (f), impairing value of an interest in collateral includes (i) failure to obtain or maintain perfection or recordation of the interest in collateral, (ii) release of collateral without substitution of collateral of equal value, (iii) failure to perform a duty to preserve the value of collateral owed, under Article 9 or other law, to a debtor or surety or other person secondarily liable, or (iv) failure to comply with applicable law in disposing of collateral.

(h) An accommodation party is not discharged under subsection (c), (d), or (e) unless the person entitled to enforce the instrument knows of the accommodation or has notice under RCW 62A.3-419(c) that the instrument was signed for accommodation.

(i) A party is not discharged under this section if (i) the party asserting discharge consents to the event or conduct that is the basis of the discharge, or (ii) the instrument or a separate agreement of the party provides for waiver of discharge under this section either specifically or by general language indicating that parties waive defenses based on suretyship or impairment of collateral. [1993 c 229 § 75; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 3-605. Cf. former RCW sections: RCW 62.01.048, 62.01.119(3), 62.01.120(2), 62.01.122, and 62.01.123; 1955 c 35 §§ 62.01.048, 62.01.119, 62.01.120, 62.01.122, and 62.01.123; prior: 1899 c 149 §§ 48, 119, 120, 122, and 123; RRS §§ 3439, 3509, 3510, 3512, and 3513.]


62A.3-606 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-701 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-801 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-802 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-803 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-804 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

62A.3-805 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 848]
Bank Deposits and Collections

Article 4
BANK DEPOSITS AND COLLECTIONS

Sections

PART 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

62A.4-101 Short title. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-102 Applicability. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-103 Variation by agreement; measure of damages; action constituting ordinary care. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-104 Definitions and index of definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-105 “Bank”; “depositary bank”; “payor bank”; “intermediary bank”; “collecting bank”; “presenting bank”. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-106 Payable through or payable at bank; collecting bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-107 Separate office of a bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-108 Time of receipt of items. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-109 Delays. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-110 Electronic presentment. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-111 Statute of limitations. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 2
COLLECTION OF ITEMS: DEPOSITORY AND COLLECTING BANKS

62A.4-201 Status of collecting bank as agent and provisional status of credits; applicability of article; item indorsed “pay any bank”. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-202 Responsibility for collection or return; when action timely. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-203 Effect of instructions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-204 Methods of sending and presenting; sending directly to payor bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-205 Depositary bank holder of unindorsed item. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-206 Transfer between banks. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-207 Transfer warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-208 Presentment warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-209 Encoding and retention warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-210 Security interest of collecting bank in items, accompanying documents and proceeds. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-211 When bank gives value for purposes of holder in due course. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-212 Presentment by notice of item not payable by, through, or at a bank; liability of drawer or indorser. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-213 Medium and time of settlement by bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-214 Right of charge-back or refund; liability of collecting bank; return of item. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-215 Final payment of item by payor bank; when provisional debits and credits become final; when certain credits become available for withdrawal. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-216 Insolvency and preference. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 3
COLLECTION OF ITEMS: PAYOR BANKS

62A.4-301 Deferred posting; recovery of payment by return of items; time of dishonor; return of items by payor bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-302 Payor bank’s responsibility for late return of item. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-303 When items subject to notice, stop-payment order, legal process, or sequestration; order in which items may be charged or certified. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 4
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAYOR BANK AND ITS CUSTOMER

62A.4-401 When bank may charge customer’s account. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

62A.4-402 Bank’s liability to customer for wrongful dishonor; time of determining insufficiency of account. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-403 Customer’s right to stop payment; burden of proof of loss. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-405 Death or incompetence of customer. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-406 Customer’s duty to discover and report unauthorized signature or alteration. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-407 Payor bank’s right to subrogation on improper payment. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

PART 5
COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTARY DRAFTS

62A.4-501 Handling of documentary drafts; duty to send for presentment and to notify customer of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-502 Presentment of “on arrival” drafts. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-503 Responsibility of presenting bank for documents and goods; report of reasons for dishonor; referee in case of need. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.4-504 Privilege of presenting bank to deal with goods; security interest for expenses. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

[1993 RCW Supp—page 849]
(c) Action or non-action approved by this Article or pursuant to Federal Reserve regulations or operating circulars is the exercise of ordinary care and, in the absence of special instructions, action or non-action consistent with clearinghouse rules and the like or with a general banking usage not disapproved by this Article, is prima facie the exercise of ordinary care.

(d) The specification or approval of certain procedures by this Article is not disapproval of other procedures that may be reasonable under the circumstances.

(e) The measure of damages for failure to exercise ordinary care in handling an item is the amount of the item reduced by an amount that could not have been realized by the exercise of ordinary care. If there is also bad faith it includes any other damages the party suffered as a proximate consequence. [1993 c 229 § 79; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-103. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 30.52.010; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.050; prior: 1931 c 10 § 1; 1929 c 203 § 5; RRS § 3292-5. (ii) RCW 30.52.060; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.060; prior: 1929 c 203 § 6; RRS § 3292-6.]


(c) The following definitions in other Articles apply to this Article:

1. "Account" means any deposit or credit account with a bank, including a demand, time, savings, passbook, share draft, or like account, other than an account evidenced by a certificate of deposit;

2. "Afternoon" means the period of a day between noon and midnight;

3. "Banking day" means the part of a day on which a bank is open to the public for carrying on substantially all of its banking functions, except that it shall not include a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday;

4. "Clearing house" means an association of banks or other payors regularly clearing items;

5. "Customer" means a person having an account with a bank or for whom a bank has agreed to collect items, including a bank that maintains an account at another bank;

6. "Documentary draft" means a draft to be presented for acceptance or payment if specified documents, certificate-securities (RCW 62A.8-102) or instructions for uncertificated securities (RCW 62A.8-308), or other certificates, statements, or the like are to be received by the drawee or other payor before acceptance or payment of the draft;

7. "Draft" means a draft as defined in RCW 62A.3-104 or an item, other than an instrument, that is an order;

8. "Drawee" means a person ordered in a draft to make payment;

9. "Item" means an instrument or a promise or order to pay money handled by a bank for collection or payment. The term does not include a payment order governed by Article 4A or a credit or debit card slip;

10. "Midnight deadline" with respect to a bank is midnight on its next banking day following the banking day on which it receives the relevant item or notice or from which the time for taking action commences to run, whichever is later;

(11) "Settle" means to pay in cash, by clearing-house settlement, in a charge or credit or by remittance, or otherwise as agreed. A settlement may be either provisional or final;

(12) "Suspends payments" with respect to a bank means that it has been closed by order of the supervisory authorities, that a public officer has been appointed to take it over or that it ceases or refuses to make payments in the ordinary course of business.

(b) Other definitions applying to this Article and the sections in which they appear are:

"Agreement for electronic presentment" RCW 62A.4-110.

"Bank" RCW 62A.4-105.

"Collecting bank" RCW 62A.4-105.

"Depository bank" RCW 62A.4-105.

"Intermediary bank" RCW 62A.4-105.

"Payor bank" RCW 62A.4-105.

"Presenting bank" RCW 62A.4-105.

"Presentment notice" RCW 62A.4-110.

(d) In addition Article 1 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this Article. [1993 c 229 § 80; 1981 c 122 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-104. Cf. former RCW 30.52.010; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.010; prior: 1929 c 203 § 1; RRS § 3292-1.] Recovery of attorneys' fees—Effective date—1993 c 229: See RCW 62A.11-111 and 62A.11-112.

Construction—1981 c 122: "Nothing in this 1981 amendatory act shall be construed to preclude any bank from being open to the public for carrying on its banking functions on Saturdays or Sundays." [1981 c 122 § 2.] "This 1981 amendatory act" consists of the 1981 amendment to RCW 62A.4-104.

62A.4-105 "Bank"; "depository bank"; "payor bank"; "intermediary bank"; "collecting bank"; "presenting bank". (Effective July 1, 1994.) In this Article:

(1) "Bank" means a person engaged in the business of banking, including a savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or trust company;
(1) "Depositary bank" means the first bank to take an item even though it is also the payor bank, unless the item is presented for immediate payment over the counter;

(2) "Payor bank" means a bank that is the drawee of a draft;

(3) "Intermediary bank" means a bank to which an item is transferred in course of collection except the depositary or payor bank;

(4) "Collecting bank" means a bank handling the item for collection except the payor bank; and

(5) "Presenting bank" means a bank presenting an item except a payor bank. [1993 c 229 § 81; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-105. Cf. former RCW 30.52.010; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.010; prior: 1929 c 203 § 1.]


62A.4-106 Payable through or payable at bank; collecting bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If an item states that it is "payable through" a bank identified in the item, (i) the item designates the bank as a collecting bank and does not by itself authorize the bank to pay the item, and (ii) the item may be presented for payment only by or through the bank.

(b) If an item states that it is "payable at" a bank identified in the item, (i) the item designates the bank as a collecting bank and does not by itself authorize the bank to pay the item, and (ii) the item may be presented for payment only by or through the bank.

(c) If a draft names a nonbank drawee and it is unclear whether a bank named in the draft is a codrawee or a collecting bank, the bank is a collecting bank. [1993 c 229 § 82; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-106. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 30.52.010; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.010; prior: 1929 c 203 § 1; RRS § 3292-1. (ii) RCW 30.40.030 through 30.40.050; 1955 c 33 §§ 30.40.030 through 30.40.050; prior: 1939 c 59 §§ 1 through 3; RRS §§ 3252-6 through 3252-8.]


62A.4-107 Separate office of a bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.) A branch or separate office of a bank is a separate bank for the purpose of computing the time within which and determining the place at or to which action may be taken or notices or orders must be given under this Article and under Article 3. [1993 c 229 § 83; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-107.]


62A.4-108 Time of receipt of items. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) For the purpose of allowing time to process items, prove balances, and make the necessary entries on its books to determine its position for the day, a bank may fix an afternoon hour of two P.M. or later as a cut-off hour for the handling of money and items and the making of entries on its books.

(b) An item or deposit of money received on any day after a cut-off hour so fixed or after the close of the banking day may be treated as being received at the opening of the next banking day. [1993 c 229 § 84; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-108.]


62A.4-109 Delays. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Unless otherwise instructed, a collecting bank in a good faith effort to secure payment of a specific item drawn on a payor other than a bank, and with or without the approval of any person involved, may waive, modify, or extend time limits imposed or permitted by this Title for a period not exceeding two additional banking days without discharge of drawers or indorsers or liability to its transferor or a prior party.

(b) Delay by a collecting bank or payor bank beyond time limits prescribed or permitted by this Title or by instructions is excused if (i) the delay is caused by interruption of communication or computer facilities, suspension of payments by another bank, war, emergency conditions, failure of equipment, or other circumstances beyond the control of the bank, and (ii) the bank exercises such diligence as the circumstances require. [1993 c 229 § 85; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-109.]


62A.4-110 Electronic presentment. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) "Agreement for electronic presentment" means an agreement, clearing-house rule, or Federal Reserve regulation or operating circular, providing that presentment of an item may be made by transmission of an image of an item or information describing the item ("presentment notice") rather than delivery of the item itself. The agreement may provide for procedures governing retention, presentment, payment, dishonor, and other matters concerning items subject to the agreement.

(b) Presentment of an item pursuant to an agreement for presentment is made when the presentment notice is received.

(c) If presentment is made by presentment notice, a reference to "item" or "check" in this Article means the presentment notice unless the context otherwise indicates. [1993 c 229 § 86.]


62A.4-111 Statute of limitations. (Effective July 1, 1994.) An action to enforce an obligation, duty, or right arising under this Article must be commenced within three years after the cause of action accrues. [1993 c 229 § 87.]


PART 2
COLLECTION OF ITEMS:
DEPOSITORY AND COLLECTING BANKS

62A.4-201 Status of collecting bank as agent and provisional status of credits; applicability of article; item indorsed "pay any bank". (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Unless a contrary intent clearly appears and before the time that a settlement given by a collecting bank for an item is or
becomes final, the bank, with respect to the item, is an agent or sub-agent of the owner of the item and any settlement given for the item is provisional. This provision applies regardless of the form of indorsement or lack of indorsement and even though credit given for the item is subject to immediate withdrawal as of right or is in fact withdrawn; but the continuance of ownership of an item by its owner and any rights of the owner to proceeds of the item are subject to rights of a collecting bank such as those resulting from outstanding advances on the item and rights of recoupment.

If an item is handled by banks for purposes of presentment, payment, collection, or return, the relevant provisions of this Article apply even though action of the parties clearly establishes that a particular bank has purchased the item and is the owner of it.

(b) After an item has been indorsed with the words "pay any bank" or the like, only a bank may acquire the rights of a holder until the item has been:

(1) Returned to the customer initiating collection; or
(2) Specially indorsed by a bank to a person who is not a bank. [1993 c 229 § 88; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 4-201. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 30.52.020; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.020; prior: 1929 c 203 § 2; RRS § 3292-2. (ii) RCW 30.52.040; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.040; prior: 1931 c 10 § 1; 1929 c 203 § 4; RRS § 3292-4.]


62A.4-202 Responsibility for collection or return; when action timely. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A collecting bank must exercise ordinary care in:

(1) Presenting an item or sending it for presentment;
(2) Sending notice of dishonor or non-payment or returning an item other than a documentary draft to the bank’s transferor after learning that the item has not been paid or accepted, as the case may be;
(3) Settling for an item when the bank receives final settlement; and
(4) Notifying its transferor of any loss or delay in transit within a reasonable time after discovery thereof.

(b) A collecting bank exercises ordinary care under subsection (a) by taking proper action before its midnight deadline following receipt of an item, notice, or settlement. Taking proper action within a reasonably longer time may constitute the exercise of ordinary care, but the bank has the burden of establishing timeliness.

(c) Subject to subsection (a)(1), a bank is not liable for the insolvency, neglect, misconduct, mistake or default of another bank or person or for loss or destruction of an item in the possession of others or in transit. [1993 c 229 § 89; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 4-202. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 30.52.050; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.050; prior: 1929 c 203 § 5; RRS § 3292-5. (ii) RCW 30.52.060; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.060; prior: 1929 c 203 § 6; RRS § 3292-6.]


62A.4-203 Effect of instructions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Subject to Article 3 concerning conversion of instruments (RCW 62A.3-420) and restrictive indorsements (RCW 62A.3-206), only a collecting bank’s transferor can give instructions that affect the bank or constitute notice to it, and a collecting bank is not liable to prior parties for any action taken pursuant to the instructions or in accordance with any agreement with its transferor. [1993 c 229 § 90; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 4-203. Cf. former RCW 30.52.020; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.020; prior: 1929 c 203 § 2; RRS § 3292-2.]


62A.4-204 Methods of sending and presenting; sending directly to payor bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

(a) A collecting bank shall send items by a reasonably prompt method, taking into consideration relevant instructions, the nature of the item, the number of those items on hand, the cost of collection involved, and the method generally used by it or others to present those items.

(b) A collecting bank may send:

(1) An item directly to the payor bank;
(2) An item to a non-bank payor if authorized by its transferor; and
(3) An item other than documentary drafts to a non-bank payor, if authorized by Federal Reserve regulation or operating circular, clearing-house rule, or the like.

(c) Presentment may be made by a presenting bank at a place where the payor bank or other payor has requested that presentment be made. [1993 c 229 § 91; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 4-204. Cf. former RCW 30.52.060; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.060; prior: 1929 c 203 § 6; RRS § 3292-6.]


62A.4-205 Depository bank holder of unindorsed item. (Effective July 1, 1994.) If a customer delivers an item to a depositary bank for collection:

(a) The depositary bank becomes a holder of the item at the time it receives the item for collection if the customer at the time of delivery was a holder of the item, whether or not the customer indorses the item, and, if the bank satisfies the other requirements of RCW 62A.3-302, it is a holder in due course; and

(b) The depositary bank warrants to collecting banks, the payor bank or other payor, and the drawer that the amount of the item was paid to the customer or deposited to the customer’s account. [1993 c 229 § 92; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 4-205.]


62A.4-206 Transfer between banks. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Any agreed method that identifies the transferor bank is sufficient for the item’s further transfer to another bank. [1993 c 229 § 93; 1965 ex.s.c. 157 § 4-206.]


62A.4-207 Transfer warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A customer or collecting bank that transfers an item and receives a settlement or other consideration warrants to the transferee and to any subsequent collecting bank that:

[1993 RCW Supp—page 852]
62A.4-208 Presentment warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If an unaccepted draft is presented to the drawee for payment or acceptance and the drawee pays or accepts the draft, (i) the person obtaining payment or acceptance, at the time of presentment, and (ii) a previous transferor of the draft, at the time of transfer, warrant to the drawee that pays or accepts the draft in good faith that:

1. The warrantor is a person entitled to enforce the item;
2. All signatures on the item are authentic and authorized;
3. The item has not been altered;
4. The item is not subject to a defense or claim in recoupment (RCW 62A.3-305(a)) of any party that can be asserted against the warrantor; and
5. The warrantor has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding commenced with respect to the maker or acceptor or, in the case of an unaccepted draft, the drawer.

(b) If an item is dishonored, a customer or collecting bank transferring the item and receiving settlement or other consideration is obliged to pay the amount due on the item (i) according to the terms of the item at the time it was transferred, or (ii) if the transfer was of an incomplete item, according to its terms when completed as stated in RCW 62A.3-115 and 62A.3-407. The obligation of a transferor is owed to the transferee and to any subsequent collecting bank that takes the item in good faith. A transferor cannot disclaim its obligation under this subsection by an indorsement stating that it is made "without recourse" or otherwise disclaiming liability.

(c) A person to whom the warranties under subsection (a) are made and who took the item in good faith may recover from the warrantor as damages for breach of warranty an amount equal to the loss suffered as a result of the breach, but not more than the amount of the item plus expenses and loss of interest incurred as a result of the breach.

(d) The warranties stated in subsection (a) cannot be disclaimed with respect to checks. Unless notice of a claim for breach of warranty is given to the warrantor within thirty days after the claimant has reason to know of the breach and the identity of the warrantor, the warrantor is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in giving notice of the claim.

(e) A cause of action for breach of warranty under this section accrues when the claimant has reason to know of the breach. [1993 c 229 § 94; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-207. Cf. former RCW 30.52.040; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.040; prior: 1931 c 10 § 1; 1929 c 203 § 4; RRS § 3292-4.]


62A.4-209 Encoding and retention warranties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A person who encodes information on or with respect to an item after issue warrants to any subsequent collecting bank and to the payor bank or other payor that the information is correctly encoded. If the customer of a depositary bank encodes, that bank also makes the warranty.

(b) A person who undertakes to retain an item pursuant to an agreement for electronic presentment warrants to any subsequent collecting bank and to the payor bank or other payor that retention and presentment of the item comply with the agreement. If a customer of a depositary bank undertakes to retain an item, that bank also makes this warranty.

(c) A person to whom warranties are made under this section and who took the item in good faith may recover

[1993 RCW Supp—page 853]
from the warrantor as damages for breach of warranty an amount equal to the loss suffered as a result of the breach, plus expenses and loss of interest incurred as a result of the breach. [1993 c 229 § 96; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-209. Cf. former RCW 62.01.027; 1955 c 35 § 62.01.027; prior: 1899 c 149 § 27; RRS § 3418.]


62A.4-210 Security interest of collecting bank in items, accompanying documents and proceeds. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A collecting bank has a security interest in an item and any accompanying documents or the proceeds of either:

(1) In case of an item deposited in an account, to the extent to which credit given for the item has been withdrawn or applied;

(2) In case of an item for which it has given credit available for withdrawal as of right, to the extent of the credit given whether or not the credit is drawn upon or there is a right of charge-back; or

(3) If it makes an advance on or against the item.

(b) If credit given for several items received at one time or pursuant to a single agreement is withdrawn or applied in part, the security interest remains upon all the items, any accompanying documents or the proceeds of either. For the purpose of this section, credits first given are first withdrawn.

(c) Receipt by a collecting bank of a final settlement for an item is a realization on its security interest in the item, accompanying documents, and proceeds. So long as the bank does not receive final settlement for the item or give up possession of the item or accompanying documents for purposes other than collection, the security interest continues to that extent and is subject to Article 9, but:

(1) No security agreement is necessary to make the security interest enforceable (subsection (1) of RCW 62A.9-203);

(2) No filing is required to perfect the security interest; and

(3) The security interest has priority over conflicting perfected security interests in the item, accompanying documents, or proceeds. [1993 c 229 § 97; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-210.]


62A.4-211 When bank gives value for purposes of holder in due course. (Effective July 1, 1994.) For purposes of determining its status as a holder in due course, bank has given value to the extent it has a security interest in an item, if the bank otherwise complies with the requirements of RCW 62A.3-302 on what constitutes a holder in due course. [1993 c 229 § 98; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-211. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 30.52.090; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.090; prior: 1929 c 203 § 9; RRS § 3292-9. (ii) RCW 30.52.100; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.100; prior: 1929 c 203 § 10; RRS § 3292-10.]


62A.4-212 Presentment by notice of item not payable by, through, or at a bank; liability of drawer or indorser. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Unless otherwise instructed, a collecting bank may present an item not payable by, through or at a bank by sending to the party to accept or pay a written notice that the bank holds the item for acceptance or payment. The notice must be sent in time to be received on or before the day when presentment is due and the bank must meet any requirement of the party to accept or pay under RCW 62A.3-501 by the close of the bank's next banking day after it knows of the requirement.

(b) If presentment is made by notice and payment, acceptance, or request for compliance with a requirement under RCW 62A.3-501 is not received by the close of business on the day after maturity or, in the case of demand items, by the close of business on the third banking day after notice was sent, the presenting bank may treat the item as dishonored and charge any drawer or indorser by sending it notice of the facts. [1993 c 229 § 99; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-212. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 30.52.020; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.020; prior: 1929 c 203 § 2; RRS § 3292-2. (ii) RCW 30.52.110; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.110; prior: 1929 c 203 § 11; RRS § 3292-11.]


62A.4-213 Medium and time of settlement by bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) With respect to settlement by a bank, the medium and time of settlement may be prescribed by Federal Reserve regulations or circulars, clearinghouse rules, and the like, or agreement. In the absence of such prescription:

(1) The medium of settlement is cash or credit to an account in a Federal Reserve bank of or specified by the person to receive settlement; and

(2) The time of settlement, is:

(i) With respect to tender of settlement by cash, a cashier's check, or teller's check, when the cash or check is sent or delivered;

(ii) With respect to tender of settlement by credit in an account in a Federal Reserve bank, when the credit is made;

(iii) With respect to tender of settlement by a credit or debit to an account in a bank, when the credit or debit is made or, in the case of tender of settlement by authority to charge an account, when the authority is sent or delivered; or

(iv) With respect to tender of settlement by a funds transfer, when payment is made pursuant to RCW 62A.4A-406(1) to the person receiving settlement.

(b) If the tender of settlement is not by a medium authorized by subsection (a) or the time of settlement is not fixed by subsection (a), no settlement occurs until the tender of settlement is accepted by the person receiving settlement.

(c) If settlement for an item is made by cashier's check or teller's check and the person receiving settlement, before its midnight deadline:

(1) Presents or forwards the check for collection, settlement is final when the check is finally paid; or

(2) Fails to present or forward the check for collection, settlement is final at the midnight deadline of the person receiving settlement.
(d) If settlement for an item is made by giving authority to charge the account of the bank giving settlement in the bank receiving settlement, settlement is final when the charge is made by the bank receiving settlement if there are funds available in the account for the amount of the item. [1993 c 229 § 100; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-213. Cf. former RCW 30.52.110; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.110; prior: 1929 c 203 § 11; RRS § 3292-11.]


62A.4-214 Right of charge-back or refund; liability of collecting bank; return of item. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If a collecting bank has made provisional settlement with its customer for an item and fails by reason of dishonor, suspension of payments by a bank, or otherwise to receive a settlement for the item which is or becomes final, the bank may revoke the settlement given by it, charge back the amount of any credit given for the item to its customer's account, or obtain refund from its customer, whether or not it is able to return the items, if by its midnight deadline or within a longer reasonable time after it learns the facts it returns the item or sends notification of the facts. If the return or notice is delayed beyond the bank's midnight deadline or a longer reasonable time after it learns the facts, the bank may revoke the settlement, charge back the credit, or obtain refund from its customer, but it is liable for any loss resulting from the delay. These rights to revoke, charge-back, and obtain refund terminate if and when a settlement for the item received by the bank is or becomes final.

(b) A collecting bank returns an item when it is sent or delivered to the bank's customer or transferor or pursuant to its instructions.

(c) A depository bank that is also the payor may charge-back the amount of an item to its customer's account or obtain refund in accordance with the section governing return of an item received by a payor bank for credit on its books (RCW 62A.4-301).

(d) The right to charge-back is not affected by:
(1) Previous use of a credit given for the item; or
(2) Failure by any bank to exercise ordinary care with respect to the item, but a bank so failing remains liable.

(e) A failure to charge-back or claim refund does not affect other rights of the bank against the customer or any other party.

(f) If credit is given in dollars as the equivalent of the value of an item payable in a foreign money, the dollar amount of any charge-back or refund must be calculated on the basis of the bank-offered spot rate for the foreign money prevailing on the day when the person entitled to the charge-back or refund learns that it will not receive payment in ordinary course. [1993 c 229 § 101; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-214. Cf. former RCW 30.52.130; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.130; prior: 1929 c 203 § 13; RRS § 3292-13.]


62A.4-216 Insolvency and preference. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If an item is in or comes into the possession of a payor or collecting bank that suspends payment and the item has not been finally paid, the item must be returned by the receiver, trustee, or agent in charge of the closed bank to the presenting bank or the closed bank's customer.

(b) If a payor bank finally pays an item and suspends payments without making a settlement for the item with its customer or the presenting bank which settlement becomes final, the owner of the item has a preferred claim against the payor bank.

(c) If a payor bank gives or a collecting bank gives or receives a provisional settlement for an item and thereafter suspends payments, the suspension does not prevent or
interfere with the settlement's becoming final if the finality occurs automatically upon the lapse of certain time or the happening of certain events.

(d) If a collecting bank receives from subsequent parties settlement for an item, which settlement is or becomes final and the bank suspends payments without making a settlement for the item with its customer which settlement is or becomes final, the owner of the item has a preferred claim against the collecting bank. [1993 c 229 § 103.]


PART 3

COLLECTION OF ITEMS: PAYOR BANKS

62A.4-301 Deferred posting; recovery of payment by return of items; time of dishonor; return of items by payor bank. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If a payor bank settles for a demand item (other than a documentary draft) presented otherwise than for immediate payment over the counter before midnight of the banking day of receipt, the payor bank may revoke the settlement and recover the settlement if, before it has made final payment and before its midnight deadline, it:

(1) Returns the item; or

(2) Sends written notice of dishonor or nonpayment if the item is unavailable for return.

(b) If a demand item is received by a payor bank for credit on its books, it may return the item or send notice of dishonor and may revoke any credit given or recover the amount thereof withdrawn by its customer, if it acts within the time limit and in the manner specified in subsection (a).

(c) Unless previous notice of dishonor has been sent, an item is dishonored at the time when for purposes of dishonor it is returned or notice sent in accordance with this section.

(d) An item is returned:

1. As to an item presented through a clearing house, when it is delivered to the presenting or last collecting bank or to the clearing house or is sent or delivered in accordance with clearing-house rules; or

2. In all other cases, when it is sent or delivered to the bank's customer or transferor or pursuant to instructions. [1993 c 229 § 104; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-301. Cf. former RCW 30.52.030; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.030; prior: 1929 c 203 § 3; RRS § 3292-3.]


62A.4-302 Payor bank’s responsibility for late return of item. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) If an item is presented to and received by a payor bank, the bank is accountable for the amount of:

1. A demand item, other than a documentary draft, whether properly payable or not, if the bank, in any case in which it is not also the depositary bank, retains the item beyond midnight of the banking day of receipt without settling for it or, whether or not it is also the depositary bank, does not pay or return the item or send notice of dishonor until after its midnight deadline; or

2. Any other properly payable item unless, within the time allowed for acceptance or payment of that item, the

bank either accepts or pays the item or returns it and accompanying documents.

(b) The liability of a payor bank to pay an item pursuant to subsection (a) is subject to defenses based on breach of a presentment warranty (RCW 62A.4-208) or proof that the person seeking enforcement of the liability presented or transferred the item for the purpose of defrauding the payor bank. [1993 c 229 § 105; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-302. Cf. former RCW 30.52.030; 1955 c 33 § 30.52.030; prior: 1929 c 203 § 3; RRS § 3292-3.]


62A.4-303 When items subject to notice, stop-payment order, legal process, or setoff; order in which items may be charged or certified. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Any knowledge, notice, or stop-payment order received by, legal process served upon, or setoff exercised by a payor bank comes too late to terminate, suspend, or modify the bank's right or duty to pay an item or to charge its customer's account for the item if the knowledge, notice, stop-payment order, or legal process is received or served and a reasonable time for the bank to act thereon expires or the setoff is exercised after the earliest of the following:

1. The bank accepts or certifies the item;

2. The bank pays the item in cash;

3. The bank settles for the item without having a right to revoke the settlement under statute, clearing-house rule, or agreement;

4. The bank becomes accountable for the amount of the item under RCW 62A.4-302 dealing with the payor bank's responsibility for late return of items; or

5. With respect to checks, a cutoff hour no earlier than one hour after the opening of the next banking day after the banking day on which the bank received the check and no later than the close of that next banking day or, if no cutoff hour is fixed, the close of the next banking day after the banking day on which the bank received the check.

(b) Subject to subsection (a) items may be accepted, paid, certified, or charged to the indicated account of its customer in any order. [1993 c 229 § 106; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-303.]


PART 4

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAYOR BANK AND ITS CUSTOMER

62A.4-401 When bank may charge customer's account. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A bank may charge against the account of a customer an item that is properly payable from that account even though the charge creates an overdraft. An item is properly payable if it is authorized by the customer and is in accordance with any agreement between the customer and bank.

(b) A customer is not liable for the amount of an overdraft if the customer neither signed the item nor benefited from the proceeds of the item.

(c) A bank may charge against the account of a customer a check that is otherwise properly payable from the
account, even though payment was made before the date of the check, unless the customer has given notice to the bank of the postdating describing the check with reasonable certainty. The notice is effective for the period stated in RCW 62A.4-403(b) for stop-payment orders, and must be received at such time and in such manner as to afford the bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it before the bank takes any action with respect to the check described in RCW 62A.4-303. A bank may not collect a fee from a customer based on the customer’s giving notice to the bank of a postdating. If a bank charges against the account of a customer a check before the date stated in the notice of postdating, the bank is liable for damages for the loss resulting from its act. The loss may include damages for dishonor of subsequent items under RCW 62A.4-402.

(d) A bank that in good faith makes payment to a holder may charge the indicated account of its customer according to:

(1) The original terms of the altered item; or
(2) The terms of the completed item, even though the bank knows the item has been completed unless the bank has notice that the completion was improper. [1993 c 229 § 107; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-401.]


62A.4-402 Bank’s liability to customer for wrongful dishonor; time of determining insufficiency of account. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, a payor bank wrongfully dishonors an item if it dishonors an item that is properly payable, but a bank may dishonor an item that would create an overdraft unless it has agreed to pay the overdraft.

(b) A payor bank is liable to its customer for damages proximately caused by the wrongful dishonor of an item. Liability is limited to actual damages proved and may include damages for an arrest or prosecution of the customer or other consequential damages. Whether any consequential damages are proximately caused by the wrongful dishonor is a question of fact to be determined in each case.

(c) A payor bank’s determination of the customer’s account balance on which a decision to dishonor for insufficiency of available funds is based may be made at any time between the time the item is received by the payor bank and the time that the payor bank returns the item or gives notice in lieu of return, and no more than one determination need be made. If, at the election of the payor bank, a subsequent balance determination is made for the purpose of reevaluating the bank’s decision to dishonor the item, the account balance at that time is determinative of whether a dishonor for insufficiency of available funds is wrongful. [1993 c 229 § 108; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-402.]


62A.4-403 Customer’s right to stop payment; burden of proof of loss. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A customer or any other person authorized to draw on the account if there is more than one person may stop payment of any item drawn on the customer’s account or close the account by an order to the bank describing the item or account with reasonable certainty received at a time and in a manner that affords the bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it before any action by the bank with respect to the item described in RCW 62A.4-303. If the signature of more than one person is required to draw on an account, any of these persons may stop payment or close the account.

(b) A stop-payment order is effective for six months, but it lapses after fourteen calendar days if the original order was oral and was not confirmed in writing within that period. A stop-payment order may be renewed for additional six-month periods by a writing given to the bank within a period during which the stop-payment order is effective.

(c) The burden of establishing the fact and amount of loss resulting from the payment of an item contrary to a binding stop-payment order or order to close the account is on the customer. The loss from payment of an item contrary to a stop-payment order may include damages for dishonor of subsequent items under RCW 62A.4-402. [1993 c 229 § 109; 1965 ex.s c 157 § 4-403. Cf. former RCW sections: (i) RCW 30.16.030; 1959 c 106 § 4; 1955 c 33 § 30.16.030; prior: 1923 c 114 §§ 1, part, and 2; RRS §§ 3252-1, part, and 3252-2. (ii) RCW 30.16.040; 1955 c 33 § 30.16.040; prior: 1923 c 114 §§ 1, part, and 3; RRS §§ 3252-1, part, and 3252-3.]


62A.4-405 Death or incompetence of customer. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A payor or collecting bank’s authority to accept, pay, or collect an item or to account for proceeds of its collection, if otherwise effective, is not rendered ineffective by incompetence of a customer of either bank existing at the time the item is issued or its collection is undertaken if the bank does not know of an adjudication of incompetence. Neither death nor incompetence of a customer revokes the authority to accept, pay, collect, or account until the bank knows of the fact of death or of an adjudication of incompetence and has reasonable opportunity to act on it.

(b) Even with knowledge, a bank may for ten days after the date of death pay or certify checks drawn on or before that date unless ordered to stop payment by a person claiming an interest in the account. [1993 c 229 § 110; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-405. Cf. former RCW 30.20.030; 1955 c 33 § 30.20.030; prior: 1917 c 80 § 43; RRS § 3250.]


62A.4-406 Customer’s duty to discover and report unauthorized signature or alteration. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A bank that sends or makes available to a customer a statement of account showing payment of items for the account shall either return or make available to the customer the items paid, copies of the items paid, or provide information in the statement of account sufficient to allow the customer reasonably to identify the items paid. Until January 1, 1998, the statement of account provides sufficient information if the item is described by item number, amount, and date of payment. If the bank does not return the items paid or copies of the items paid, it shall provide in the statement of account the telephone number that the customer...
may call to request an item or copy of an item pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(b) If the items are not returned to the customer, the person retaining the items shall either retain the items or, if the items are destroyed, maintain the capacity to furnish legible copies of the items until the expiration of seven years after receipt of the items. A customer may request an item from the bank that paid the item, and that bank must provide in a reasonable time either the item or, if the item has been destroyed or is not otherwise obtainable, a legible copy of the item. A bank shall provide, upon request and without charge to the customer, at least five items or copies of items destroyed or is not otherwise obtainable, a legible copy of the items until the expiration of seven years after receipt of the items. A customer may request an item or copy of an item pursuant to RCW 30.22.230. Requests for ten items or less shall be processed and completed within ten business days.

(c) If a bank sends or makes available a statement of account or items pursuant to subsection (a), the customer must exercise reasonable promptness in examining the statement or the items to determine whether any payment was not authorized because of an alteration of an item or because a purported signature by or on behalf of the customer was not authorized. If, based on the statement or items provided, the customer reasonably have discovered the unauthorized payment, the customer must promptly notify the bank of the relevant facts.

(d) If the bank proves that the customer, failed with respect to an item, to comply with the duties imposed on the customer by subsection (c) the customer is precluded from asserting against the bank:
1. The customer’s unauthorized signature or any alteration on the item, if the bank also proves that it suffered a loss by reason of the failure; and
2. The customer’s unauthorized signature or alteration by the same wrong-doer on any other item paid in good faith by the bank if the payment was made before the bank received notice from the customer of the unauthorized signature or alteration and after the customer had been afforded a reasonable period of time, not exceeding thirty days, in which to examine the item or statement of account and notify the bank.

(e) If subsection (d) applies and the customer proves that the bank failed to exercise ordinary care in paying the item and that the failure substantially contributed to loss, the loss is allocated between the customer precluded and the bank asserting the preclusion according to the extent to which the failure of the customer to comply with subsection (c) and the failure of the bank to exercise ordinary care contributed to the loss. If the customer proves that the bank did not pay the item in good faith, the preclusion under subsection (d) does not apply.

(f) Without regard to care or lack of care of either the customer or the bank, a natural person whose account is primarily for personal, family, or household purposes who does not within one year, and any other customer who does not within sixty days, from the time the statement and items are made available to the customer (subsection (a)) discover and report the customer’s unauthorized signature or any alteration on the face or back of the item or does not within one year from that time discover and report any unauthorized indorsement is precluded from asserting against the bank such unauthorized signature or indorsement or such alteration. If there is a preclusion under this subsection, the payor bank may not recover for breach of warranty under RCW 62A.4-208 with respect to the unauthorized signature or alteration to which the preclusion applies. [1993 c 229 § 111; 1991 sps. c 19 § 1; 1967 c 114 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-406. Cf. former RCW 30.16.020; 1955 c 33 § 30.16.020; prior: 1917 c 80 § 45; RRS § 3252.]


Emergency—Effective date—1967 c 114. “This 1967 amending act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and sections 1 through 13 and 13 through 16 shall take effect on June 30, 1967, and section 12 shall take effect immediately.” [1967 c 114 § 17]


62A.4-407 Payor bank’s right to subrogation on improper payment. (Effective July 1, 1994.) If a payor bank has paid an item over the order of the drawer or maker to stop payment, or after an account has been closed, or otherwise under circumstances giving a basis for objection by the drawer or maker, to prevent unjust enrichment and only to the extent necessary to prevent loss to the bank by reason of its payment of the item, the payor bank is subrogated to the rights:
1. Of any holder in due course on the item against the drawer or maker;
2. Of the payee or any other holder of the item against the drawer or maker either on the item or under the transaction out of which the item arose; and
3. Of the drawer or maker against the payee or any other holder of the item with respect to the transaction out of which the item arose. [1993 c 229 § 112; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-407.]


PART 5
COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTARY DRAFTS

62A.4-501 Handling of documentary drafts; duty to send for presentment and to notify customer of dishonor. (Effective July 1, 1994.) A bank that takes a documentary draft for collection shall present or send the draft and accompanying documents for presentment and, upon learning that the draft has not been paid or accepted in due course, shall seasonably notify its customer of the fact even though it may have discounted or bought the draft or extended credit available for withdrawal as of right. [1993 c 229 § 113; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-501.]


62A.4-502 Presentment of "on arrival" drafts. (Effective July 1, 1994.) If a draft or the relevant instructions require presentment "on arrival", "when goods arrive" or the like, the collecting bank need not present until in its
judgment a reasonable time for arrival of the goods has expired. Refusal to pay or accept because the goods have not arrived is not dishonor; the bank must notify its transferor of the refusal but need not present the draft again until it is instructed to do so or learns of the arrival of the goods. [1993 c 229 § 114; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-502.]


62A.4-503 Responsibility of presenting bank for documents and goods; report of reasons for dishonor; referee in case of need. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Unless otherwise instructed and except as provided in Article 5, a bank presenting a documentary draft:

(1) Must deliver the documents to the drawee on acceptance of the draft if it is payable more than three days after presentment; otherwise, only on payment; and

(2) Upon dishonor, either in the case of presentment for acceptance or presentment for payment, may seek and follow instructions from any referee in case designated in the draft or, if the presenting bank does not choose to utilize the referee's services, it must use diligence and good faith to ascertain the reason for dishonor, must notify its transferor of the dishonor and of the results of its effort to ascertain the reasons therefor, and must request instructions. However, the presenting bank is under no obligation with respect to goods represented by the documents except to follow any reasonable instructions seasonably received; it has a right to reimbursement for any expense incurred in following instructions and to prepayment of or indemnity for those expenses. [1993 c 229 § 115; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-503. Cf. former RCW 62.01.131(3); 1955 c 35 § 62.01.131; prior: 1899 c 149 § 131; RRS § 3521.]


62A.4-504 Privilege of presenting bank to deal with goods; security interest for expenses. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (a) A presenting bank that, following the dishonor of a documentary draft, has seasonably requested instructions but does not receive them within a reasonable time may store, sell, or otherwise deal with the goods in any reasonable manner.

(b) For its reasonable expenses incurred by action under subsection (a) the presenting bank has a lien upon the goods or their proceeds, which may be foreclosed in the same manner as an unpaid seller's lien. [1993 c 229 § 116; 1965 ex.s. c 157 § 4-504.]


Article 6 BULK TRANSFERS

Sections
62A.6-101 through 62A.6-111 Repealed.

62A.6-101 through 62A.6-111 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.
concerning the recovery of attorneys’ fees. [40x590]preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state
RCW. [40x689]be accepted by him or her for filing on and after June
62A.ll -112 Effective date—1993 c 51: "This act is necessary for the immediate
preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state
government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1,
1993." [1993 c 51 § 2.]
Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 117: See notes following
RCW 43.07.150.

Article 11
EFFECTIVE DATE AND TRANSITION PROVISIONS

Sections
62A.11-110 Effective date—1993 c 230.
62A.11-111 Recovery of attorneys’ fees. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
62A.11-112 Effective date—1993 c 229.


62A.11-111 Recovery of attorneys’ fees. (Effective July 1, 1994.) No provision in this act changes or modifies existing common law or other law of Washington state concerning the recovery of attorneys’ fees. [1993 c 229 § 119.]

62A.11-112 Effective date—1993 c 229. This act shall take effect July 1, 1994. [1993 c 229 § 120.]

Title 63
PERSONAL PROPERTY

Chapters
63.14 Retail installment sales of goods and services.
63.29 Uniform Unclaimed Property Act.

Chapter 63.14
RETAIL INSTALLMENT SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Sections
63.14.010 Definitions.
63.14.090 Retail installment contracts, retail charge agreements, and lender credit card agreements—Delinquency or collection charges—Attorney’s fees, court costs—Other provisions not inconsistent with chapter are permissible.
63.14.145 Retail installment contracts and charge agreements—Sale, transfer, or assignment.
63.14.175 Violations—Remedies.
63.14.922 Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 5.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 860]
as defined in this section, and under which the buyer agrees to pay the unpaid balance in one or more installments or which provides for no service charge and under which the buyer agrees to pay the unpaid balance in more than four installments;

(9) "Retail installment contract" or "contract" means a contract, other than a retail charge agreement, a lender credit card agreement, or an instrument reflecting a sale made pursuant thereto, entered into or performed in this state for a retail installment transaction. The term "retail installment contract" may include a chattel mortgage, a conditional sale contract, and a contract in the form of a bailment or a lease if the bailee or lessee contracts to pay as compensation for their use a sum substantially equivalent to or in excess of the value of the goods sold and if it is agreed that the bailee or lessee is bound to become, or for no other or a merely nominal consideration, has the option of becoming the owner of the goods upon full compliance with the provisions of the bailment or lease. The term "retail installment contract" does not include: (a) A "consumer lease," heretofore or hereafter entered into, as defined in RCW 63.10.020; (b) a lease which would constitute such "consumer lease" but for the fact that: (i) It was entered into before April 29, 1983; (ii) the lessee was not a natural person; (iii) the lease was not primarily for personal, family, or household purposes; or (iv) the total contractual obligations exceeded twenty-five thousand dollars; or (c) a lease-purchase agreement under chapter 63.19 RCW;

(10) "Retail charge agreement," "revolving charge agreement," or "charge agreement" means an agreement between a retail buyer and a retail seller that is entered into or performed in this state and that prescribes the terms of a retail installment transactions with one or more sellers which may be made thereunder from time to time and under the terms of which a service charge, as defined in this section, is to be computed in relation to the buyer's unpaid balance from time to time;

(11) "Service charge" however denominated or expressed, means the amount which is paid or payable for the privilege of purchasing goods or services to be paid for by the buyer in installments over a period of time. It does not include the amount, if any, charged for insurance premiums, delinquency charges, attorneys' fees, court costs, or official fees;

(12) "Sale price" means the price for which the seller would have sold or furnished to the buyer, and the buyer would have bought or obtained from the seller, the goods or services which are the subject matter of a retail installment transaction. The sale price may include any taxes, registration and license fees, and charges for transferring vehicle titles, delivery, installation, servicing, repairs, alterations, or improvements;

(13) "Official fees" means the amount of the fees prescribed by law for filing, recording, or otherwise perfecting, and releasing or satisfying, a retained title, lien, or other security interest created by a retail installment transaction;

(14) "Time balance" means the principal balance plus the service charge;

(15) "Principal balance" means the sale price of the goods or services which are the subject matter of a retail installment contract less the amount of the buyer's down payment in money or goods or both, plus the amounts, if any, included therein, if a separate identified charge is made therefor and stated in the contract, for insurance and official fees;

(16) "Person" means an individual, partnership, joint venture, corporation, association, or any other group, however organized;

(17) "Rate" means the percentage which, when multiplied times the outstanding balance for each month or other installment period, yields the amount of the service charge for such month or period. [1993 1st sps. c 5 § 1; 1992 c 134 § 16; 1984 c 280 § 1; 1983 c 158 § 7; 1981 c 77 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 47 § 1; 1963 c 236 § 1.]


Severability—1983 c 158: See RCW 63.10.900.


Effective date—1972 ex.s. c 47: "This 1972 amendatory act shall take effect on January 1, 1973." [1972 ex.s. c 47 § 5. For codification of 1972 ex.s. c 47, see Codification Tables, Volume 0.]

63.14.090 Retail installment contracts, retail charge agreements, and lender credit card agreements—Delinquency or collection charges—Attorney’s fees, court costs—Other provisions not inconsistent with chapter are permissible. (1) The holder of any retail installment contract, retail charge agreement, or lender credit card agreement may not collect any delinquency or collection charges, including any attorney’s fee and court costs and disbursements, unless the contract, charge agreement, or lender credit card agreement so provides. In such cases, the charges shall be reasonable, and no attorney's fee may be recovered unless the contract, charge agreement, or lender credit card agreement is referred for collection to an attorney not a salaried employee of the holder.

(2) The contract, charge agreement, or lender credit card agreement may contain other provisions not inconsistent with the purposes of this chapter, including but not limited to provisions relating to refinancing, transfer of the buyer's equity, construction permits, and title reports.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, where the minimum payment is received within the ten days following the payment due date, delinquency charges for the late payment of a retail charge agreement or lender credit card agreement may not be more than ten percent of the average balance of the delinquent account for the prior thirty-day period when the average balance of the account for the prior thirty-day period is less than one hundred dollars, except that a minimum charge of up to two dollars shall be allowed. This subsection (3) shall not apply in cases where the payment on the account is more than thirty days overdue. [1993 c 481 § 1; 1984 c 280 § 2; 1963 c 236 § 9.]

63.14.145 Retail installment contracts and charge agreements—Sale, transfer, or assignment. (1) A retail seller may sell, transfer, or assign a retail installment contract or charge agreement. After such sale, transfer, or assignment, the retail installment contract or charge agreement remains a retail installment contract or charge agreement.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 861]
63.14.175 Violations—Remedies. No person may pursue any remedy alleging a violation of this chapter on the basis of any act or omission that does not constitute a violation of this chapter as amended by chapter 5, Laws of 1993 1st sp. sess. For purposes of this section, the phrase "pursue any remedy" includes pleading a defense, asserting a counterclaim or right of offset or recoupment, commencing, maintaining, or continuing any legal action, or pursuing or defending any appeal. [1993 1st sp. c 5 § 2.]

63.14.922 Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 5. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 28, 1993]. [1993 1st sp. c 5 § 4.]

63.14.923 Severability—1993 1st sp. c 5. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1993 1st sp. c 5 § 5.]

Chapter 63.29
UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT

Sections
63.29.130 Property held by courts and public agencies.
63.29.165 Property in self-storage facility.
63.29.170 Report of abandoned property.
63.29.180 Notice and publication of lists of abandoned property.
63.29.190 Payment or delivery of abandoned property.
63.29.220 Public sale of abandoned property.

63.29.130 Property held by courts and public agencies. Intangible property held for the owner by a court, state or other government, governmental subdivision or agency, public corporation, public authority, or the United States or any instrumentality of the United States that remains unclaimed by the owner for more than two years after becoming payable or distributable is presumed abandoned. [1993 c 498 § 2; 1983 c 179 § 13.]

63.29.165 Property in self-storage facility. The excess proceeds of a sale conducted pursuant to RCW 19.150.080 by an owner of a self-service storage facility to satisfy the lien and costs of storage which are not claimed by the occupant of the storage space or any other person which remains unclaimed for more than six months are presumed abandoned. [1993 c 498 § 4; 1988 c 240 § 21.]

Severability—1988 c 240: See RCW 19.150.904.

63.29.170 Report of abandoned property. (1) A person holding property presumed abandoned and subject to custody as unclaimed property under this chapter shall report to the department concerning the property as provided in this section.

(2) The report must be verified and must include:
(a) Except with respect to travelers checks and money orders, the name, if known, and last known address, if any, of each person appearing from the records of the holder to be the owner of property of the value of twenty-five dollars or more presumed abandoned under this chapter;
(b) In the case of unclaimed funds of twenty-five dollars or more held or owing under any life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract, the full name and last known address of the insured or annuitant and of the beneficiary according to the records of the insurance company holding or owing the funds;
(c) In the case of the contents of a safe deposit box or other safekeeping repository or in the case of other tangible property, a description of the property and the place where it is held and where it may be inspected by the department, and any amounts owing to the holder;
(d) The nature and identifying number, if any, or description of the property and the amount appearing from the records to be due, but items of value under twenty-five dollars each may be reported in the aggregate;
(e) The date the property became payable, demandable, or returnable, and the date of the last transaction with the apparent owner with respect to the property; and
(f) Other information the department prescribes by rule as necessary for the administration of this chapter.

(3) If the person holding property presumed abandoned and subject to custody as unclaimed property is a successor to other persons who previously held the property for the apparent owner or the holder has changed his name while holding the property, he shall file with his report all known names and addresses of each previous holder of the property.

(4) The report must be filed before November 1 of each year and shall include all property presumed abandoned and subject to custody as unclaimed property under this chapter that is in the holder's possession as of the preceding June 30th. On written request by any person required to file a report, the department may postpone the reporting date.

(5) Not more than one hundred twenty days before filing the report required by this section, the holder in possession of property presumed abandoned and subject to custody as unclaimed property under this chapter shall send written notice to the apparent owner at his last known address informing him that the holder is in possession of property subject to this chapter if:
(i) The holder has in its records an address for the apparent owner which the holder's records do not disclose to be inaccurate,
(ii) The claim of the apparent owner is not barred by the statute of limitations, and
(iii) The property has a value of seventy-five dollars or more. [1993 c 498 § 7; 1983 c 179 § 17.]
63.29.180 Notice and publication of lists of abandoned property. (1) The department shall cause a notice to be published not later than September 1, immediately following the report required by RCW 63.29.170 at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which is located the last known address of any person to be named in the notice. If no address is listed or the address is outside this state, the notice must be published in the county in which the holder of the property has its principal place of business within this state.

(2) The published notice must be entitled "Notice of Names of Persons Appearing to be Owners of Abandoned Property" and contain:

(a) The names in alphabetical order and last known address, if any, of persons listed in the report and entitled to notice within the county as specified in subsection (1) of this section; and

(b) A statement that information concerning the property and the name and last known address of the holder may be obtained by any person possessing an interest in the property by addressing an inquiry to the department.

(3) The department is not required to publish in the notice any items of less than seventy-five dollars unless the department considers their publication to be in the public interest.

(4) Not later than September 1, immediately following the report required by RCW 63.29.170, the department shall mail a notice to each person whose last known address is listed in the report and who appears to be entitled to property of the value of seventy-five dollars or more presumed abandoned under this chapter and any beneficiary of a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract for whom the department has a last known address.

(5) The mailed notice must contain:

(a) A statement that, according to a report filed with the department, property is being held to which the addressee appears entitled; and

(b) The name and last known address of the person holding the property and any necessary information regarding the changes of name and last known address of the holder.

(6) This section is not applicable to sums payable on travelers checks, money orders, and other written instruments presumed abandoned under RCW 63.29.040. [1993 c 498 § 9; 1986 c 84 § 1; 1983 c 179 § 18.]

63.29.190 Payment or delivery of abandoned property. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a person who is required to file a report under RCW 63.29.170 shall pay or deliver to the department all abandoned property required to be reported at the time of filing the report.

(2) Counties, cities, towns, and other municipal and quasi-municipal corporations that hold funds representing warrants canceled pursuant to RCW 36.22.100 and 39.56.040, uncashed checks, excess proceeds from property tax and irrigation district foreclosures, and property tax overpayments or refunds may retain the funds until the owner notifies them and establishes ownership as provided in RCW 63.29.135. Counties, cities, towns, or other municipal or quasi-municipal corporations shall provide to the department a report of property it is holding pursuant to this section. The report shall identify the property and owner in the manner provided in RCW 63.29.170 and the department shall publish the information as provided in RCW 63.29.180.

(3) The contents of a safe deposit box or other safekeeping repository presumed abandoned under RCW 63.29.160 and reported under RCW 63.29.170 shall be paid or delivered to the department within six months after the final date for filing the report required by RCW 63.29.170.

If the owner establishes the right to receive the abandoned property to the satisfaction of the holder before the property has been delivered or it appears that for some other reason the presumption of abandonment is erroneous, the holder need not pay or deliver the property to the department, and the property will no longer be presumed abandoned. In that case, the holder shall file with the department a verified written explanation of the proof of claim or of the error in the presumption of abandonment.

(4) The holder of an interest under RCW 63.29.100 shall deliver a duplicate certificate or other evidence of ownership if the holder does not issue certificates of ownership to the department. Upon delivery of a duplicate certificate to the department, the holder and any transfer agent, registrar, or other person acting for or on behalf of a holder in executing or delivering the duplicate certificate is relieved of all liability of every kind in accordance with RCW 63.29.200 to every person, including any person acquiring the original certificate or the duplicate of the certificate issued to the department, for any losses or damages resulting to any person by the issuance and delivery to the department of the duplicate certificate. [1993 c 498 § 8; 1991 c 311 § 7; 1990 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 302; 1983 c 179 § 19.]


Applicability—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 63.29.135.

Severability—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 82.14.300.

63.29.220 Public sale of abandoned property. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section the department, within five years after the receipt of abandoned property, shall sell it to the highest bidder at public sale in whatever city in the state affords in the judgment of the department the most favorable market for the property involved. The department may decline the highest bid and reoffer the property for sale if in the judgment of the department the bid is insufficient. If in the judgment of the department the probable cost of sale exceeds the value of the property, it need not be offered for sale. Any sale held under this section must be preceded by a single publication of notice, at least three weeks in advance of sale, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property is to be sold.

(2) Securities listed on an established stock exchange must be sold at prices prevailing at the time of sale on the exchange. Other securities may be sold over the counter at prices prevailing at the time of sale or by any other method the department considers advisable. All securities may be
sold over the counter at prices prevailing at the time of the sale, or by any other method the department deems advisable.

(3) Unless the department considers it to be in the best interest of the state to do otherwise, all securities, other than those presumed abandoned under RCW 63.29.100, delivered to the department must be held for at least one year before being sold.

(4) Unless the department considers it to be in the best interest of the state to do otherwise, all securities presumed abandoned under RCW 63.29.100 and delivered to the department must be held for at least three years before being sold. If the department sells any securities delivered pursuant to RCW 63.29.100 before the expiration of the three-year period, any person making a claim pursuant to this chapter before the end of the three-year period is entitled to either the proceeds of the sale of the securities or the market value of the securities at the time the claim is made, whichever amount is greater, less any deduction for fees pursuant to RCW 63.29.230(2). A person making a claim under this chapter after the expiration of this period is entitled to receive either the securities delivered to the department by the holder, if they still remain in the hands of the department, or the proceeds received from sale, less any amounts deducted pursuant to RCW 63.29.230(2), but no person has any claim under this chapter against the state, the holder, any transfer agent, registrar, or other person acting for or on behalf of a holder for any appreciation in the value of the property occurring after delivery by the holder to the department.

(5) The purchaser of property at any sale conducted by the department pursuant to this chapter takes the property free of all claims of the owner or previous holder thereof and of all persons claiming through or under them. The department shall execute all documents necessary to complete the transfer of ownership. [1993 c 498 § 10; 1983 c 179 § 22.]

Title 64
REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCES

Chapter 64.04
CONVEYANCES

Sections
64.04.200 Existing rate or charge for energy conservation—Seller's duty to disclose. [1993 RCW Supp—page 864]
64.34.010 Applicability. (1) This chapter applies to all condominiums created within this state after July 1, 1990. RCW 64.34.040 (separate titles and taxation), RCW 64.34.050 (applicability of local ordinances, regulations, and building codes), RCW 64.34.060 (condemnation), RCW 64.34.208 (construction and validity of declaration and bylaws), RCW 64.34.212 (description of units), RCW 64.34.304(1)(a) through (f) and (k) through (r) (powers of unit owners’ association), RCW 64.34.308(1) (board of directors and officers), RCW 64.34.340 (voting—proxies), RCW 64.34.344 (tort and contract liability), RCW 64.34.354 (notification of sale of unit), RCW 64.34.360(3) (common expenses—assessments), RCW 64.34.364 (lien for assessments), RCW 64.34.372 (association records), RCW 64.34.425 (resales of units), RCW 64.34.455 (effect of violation on rights of action; attorney’s fees), and RCW 64.34.020 (definitions) to the extent necessary in construing any of those sections, apply to all condominiums created in this state before July 1, 1990; but those sections apply only with respect to events and circumstances occurring after July 1, 1990, and do not invalidate or supersede existing, inconsistent provisions of the declaration, bylaws, or survey maps or plans of those condominiums.

(2) The provisions of chapter 64.32 RCW do not apply to condominiums created after July 1, 1990, and do not invalidate any amendment to the declaration, bylaws, and survey maps and plans of any condominium created before July 1, 1990, if the amendment would be permitted by this chapter. The amendment must be adopted in conformity with the procedures and requirements specified by those instruments and by chapter 64.32 RCW. If the amendment grants to any person any rights, powers, or privileges permitted by this chapter which are not otherwise provided for in the declaration or chapter 64.32 RCW, all correlative obligations, liabilities, and restrictions in this chapter also apply to that person.

(3) This chapter does not apply to condominiums or units located outside this state.

(4) RCW 64.34.400 (applicability—waiver), RCW 64.34.405 (liability for public offering statement requirements), RCW 64.34.410 (public offering statement—general provisions), RCW 64.34.415 (public offering statement—conversion condominiums), RCW 64.34.420 (purchaser’s right to cancel), RCW 64.34.430 (escrow of deposits), RCW 64.34.440 (conversion condominiums—notice—tenants), and RCW 64.34.455 (effect of violations on rights of action—attorney’s fees) apply with respect to all sales of units pursuant to purchase agreements entered into after July 1, 1990, in condominiums created after July 1, 1990, in which as of July 1, 1990, the declarant or an affiliate of the declarant owns or had the right to create at least ten units constituting at least twenty percent of the units in the condominium. [1993 c 429 § 12; 1992 c 220 § 1; 1989 c 43 § 1-102.]

64.34.304 Unit owners’ association—Powers. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, and subject to the provisions of the declaration, the association may:

(a) Adopt and amend bylaws, rules, and regulations;
(b) Adopt and amend budgets for revenues, expenditures, and reserves, and impose and collect assessments for common expenses from unit owners;
(c) Hire and discharge or contract with managing agents and other employees, agents, and independent contractors;
(d) Institute, defend, or intervene in litigation or administrative proceedings in its own name on behalf of itself or two or more unit owners on matters affecting the condominium;
(e) Make contracts and incur liabilities;
(f) Regulate the use, maintenance, repair, replacement, and modification of common elements;
(g) Cause additional improvements to be made as a part of the common elements;
(h) Acquire, hold, encumber, and convey in its own name any right, title, or interest to real or personal property, but common elements may be conveyed or subjected to a security interest only pursuant to RCW 64.34.348;
(i) Grant easements, leases, licenses, and concessions through or over the common elements and petition for or consent to the vacation of streets and alleys;
(j) Impose and collect any payments, fees, or charges for the use, rental, or operation of the common elements, other than limited common elements described in RCW 64.34.204 (2) and (4), and for services provided to unit owners;
(k) Impose and collect charges for late payment of assessments pursuant to RCW 64.34.364(13) and, after notice and an opportunity to be heard by the board of directors or by such representative designated by the board of directors and in accordance with such procedures as provided in the declaration or bylaws or rules and regulations adopted by the board of directors, levy reasonable fines in accordance with a previously established schedule thereof adopted by the board of directors and furnished to the owners for violations of the declaration, bylaws, and rules and regulations of the association;
(l) Impose and collect reasonable charges for the preparation and recording of amendments to the declaration, resale certificates required by RCW 64.34.425, and statements of unpaid assessments;
(m) Provide for the indemnification of its officers and board of directors and maintain directors’ and officers’ liability insurance;
(n) Assign its right to future income, including the right to receive common expense assessments, but only to the extent the declaration provides;
(o) Join in a petition for the establishment of a parking and business improvement area, participate in the rate payers’ board or other advisory body set up by the legislative authority for operation of a parking and business improvement area, and pay special assessments levied by the legislative authority on a parking and business improvement area encompassing the condominium property for activities and projects which benefit the condominium directly or indirectly;

(p) Exercise any other powers conferred by the declaration or bylaws;

(q) Exercise all other powers that may be exercised in this state by the same type of corporation as the association; and

(r) Exercise any other powers necessary and proper for the governance and operation of the association.

(2) The declaration may not impose limitations on the power of the association to deal with the declarant which are more restrictive than the limitations imposed on the power of the association to deal with other persons. [1993 c 429 § 11; 1990 c 166 § 3; 1989 c 43 § 3-102.]

Effective date—1990 c 166: See note following RCW 64.34.020.

Title 66

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Chapters

66.08 Liquor control board—General provisions.
66.12 Exemptions.
66.16 State liquor stores.
66.24 Licenses—Stamp taxes.
66.28 Miscellaneous regulatory provisions.
66.32 Search and seizure.
66.44 Enforcement—Penalties.

Chapter 66.08

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections

66.08.050 Powers of board in general.
66.08.095 Liquor for training or investigation purposes.

66.08.050 Powers of board in general. The board, subject to the provisions of this title and the regulations, shall

(1) determine the localities within which state liquor stores shall be established throughout the state, and the number and situation of the stores within each locality;

(2) appoint in cities and towns and other communities, in which no state liquor store is located, liquor vendors. Such liquor vendors shall be agents of the board and be authorized to sell liquor to such persons, firms or corporations as provided for the sale of liquor from a state liquor store, and such vendors shall be subject to such additional rules and regulations consistent with this title as the board may require;

(3) establish all necessary warehouses for the storing and bottling, diluting and rectifying of stocks of liquors for the purposes of this title;

(4) provide for the leasing for periods not to exceed ten years of all premises required for the conduct of the business; and for remodeling the same, and the procuring of their furnishings, fixtures, and supplies; and for obtaining options of renewal of such leases by the lessee. The terms of such leases in all other respects shall be subject to the direction of the board;

(5) determine the nature, form and capacity of all packages to be used for containing liquor kept for sale under this title;

(6) execute or cause to be executed, all contracts, papers, and documents in the name of the board, under such regulations as the board may fix;

(7) pay all customs, duties, excises, charges and obligations whatsoever relating to the business of the board;

(8) require bonds from all employees in the discretion of the board, and to determine the amount of fidelity bond of each such employee;

(9) perform services for the state lottery commission to such extent, and for such compensation, as may be mutually agreed upon between the board and the commission;

(10) accept and deposit into the general fund-local account and disburse, subject to appropriation, federal grants or other funds or donations from any source for the purpose of improving public awareness of the health risks associated with alcohol consumption by youth and the abuse of alcohol by adults in Washington state. The board’s alcohol awareness program shall cooperate with federal and state agencies, interested organizations, and individuals to effect an active public beverage alcohol awareness program;

(11) perform all other matters and things, whether similar to the foregoing or not, to carry out the provisions of this title, and shall have full power to do each and every act necessary to the conduct of its business, including all buying, selling, preparation and approval of forms, and every other function of the business whatsoever, subject only to audit by the state auditor: PROVIDED, That the board shall have no authority to regulate the content of spoken language on licensed premises where wine and other liquors are served and where there is not a clear and present danger of disorderly conduct being provoked by such language. [1993 c 25 § 1; 1986 c 214 § 2; 1983 c 160 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 173 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 178 § 1; 1963 c 239 § 3; 1935 c 174 § 10; 1933 ex.s. c 62 § 69; RRS § 7306-69.]

Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 173: "If any phrase, clause, subsection, or section of this 1975 amendatory act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be conclusively presumed that the legislature would have enacted this 1975 amendatory act without the phrase, clause, subsection, or section so held unconstitutional or invalid and the remainder of the act shall not be affected as a result of said part being held unconstitutional or invalid." [1975 1st ex.s. c 173 § 13.]

Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 173: "This 1975 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1975." [1975 1st ex.s. c 173 § 14.]

Severability—1963 c 239: See note following RCW 66.08.026.

66.08.095 Liquor for training or investigation purposes. The liquor control board may provide liquor at no charge, including liquor forfeited under chapter 66.32
RCW, to recognized law enforcement agencies within the state when the law enforcement agency will be using the liquor for bona fide law enforcement training or investigation purposes. [1993 c 26 § 3.]

Chapter 66.12
EXEMPTIONS

Sections

66.12.180 Donations to and use of wine by Washington wine commission. The Washington wine commission created under RCW 15.88.030 may purchase or receive donations of wine from wineries and may use such wine for promotional purposes. Wine furnished to the commission under this section which is used within the state is subject to the taxes imposed under RCW 66.24.210. No license, permit, or bond is required of the Washington wine commission under this title for promotional activities conducted under chapter 15.88 RCW. [1993 c 160 § 1; 1987 c 452 § 14.]

Effective date—1993 c 160: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993." [1993 c 160 § 3.]

Construction—Effective dates—Severability—1987 c 452: See RCW 15.88.900 through 15.88.902.

Chapter 66.16
STATE LIQUOR STORES

Sections
66.16.110 Birth defects from alcohol—Warning required.

66.16.110 Birth defects from alcohol—Warning required. The board shall cause to be posted in conspicuous places, in a number determined by the board, within each state liquor store, notices in print not less than one inch high warning persons that consumption of alcohol shortly before conception or during pregnancy may cause birth defects, including fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects. [1993 c 422 § 2.]

Reviser’s note: 1993 c 422 directed that this section be added to chapter 66.08 RCW. This section has been codified in chapter 66.16 RCW, which relates more directly to liquor stores.

Finding—1993 c 422: "The United States surgeon general warns that women should not drink alcoholic beverages during pregnancy because of the risk of birth defects. The legislature finds that these defects include fetal alcohol syndrome, a birth defect that causes permanent antisocial behavior in the sufferer, disrupts the functions of his or her family, and, at an alarmingly increasing rate, extracts a safety and fiscal toll on society." [1993 c 422 § 1.]

Intent—1993 c 422: See RCW 70.83C.005.

Chapter 66.24
LICENSES—STAMP TAXES

Sections
66.24.210 Imposition of tax on all wines sold to wine wholesalers and liquor control board—Additional taxes imposed.

66.24.290 Authorized, prohibited by brewer or wholesaler—Monthly report of sales—Added tax on gallonage—Penalty for late tax payment—Revenue stamps—Additional taxes, general fund, drug enforcement, health services.

66.24.360 Beer retailer’s license—Class E—Fee—Samples.

66.24.540 Motel license—Class M—Fee.

66.24.210 Imposition of tax on all wines sold to wine wholesalers and liquor control board—Additional taxes imposed. (1) There is hereby imposed upon all wines sold to wine wholesalers and the Washington state liquor control board, within the state a tax at the rate of twenty and one-fourth cents per liter: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That wine sold or shipped in bulk from one winery to another winery shall not be subject to such tax. The tax provided for in this section may, if so prescribed by the board, be collected by means of stamps to be furnished by the board, or by direct payments based on wine purchased by wine wholesalers. Every person purchasing wine under the provisions of this section shall on or before the twentieth day of each month report to the board all purchases during the preceding calendar month in such manner and upon such forms as may be prescribed by the board, and with such report shall pay the tax due from the purchases covered by such report unless the same has previously been paid. Any such purchaser of wine whose applicable tax payment is not postmarked by the twentieth day following the month of purchase will be assessed a penalty at the rate of two percent a month or fraction thereof. If this tax be collected by means of stamps, every such person shall procure from the board revenue stamps representing the tax in such form as the board shall prescribe and shall affix the same to the package or container in such manner and in such denomination as required by the board and shall cancel the same prior to the delivery of the package or container containing the wine to the purchaser. If the tax is not collected by means of stamps, the board may require that every such person shall execute to and file with the board a bond to be approved by the board, in such amount as the board may fix, securing the payment of the tax. If any such person fails to pay the tax when due, the board may forthwith suspend or cancel the license until all taxes are paid.

(2) An additional tax is imposed equal to the rate specified in RCW 82.02.030 multiplied by the tax payable under subsection (1) of this section. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be transferred to the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(3) An additional tax is imposed on wines subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section, at the rate of one-fourth of one cent per liter for wine sold after June 30, 1987. Such additional tax shall cease to be imposed on July 1, 2001. All revenues collected under this subsection (3) shall be disbursed quarterly to the Washington wine commission for use in carrying out the purposes of chapter 15.88 RCW.

(4) Until July 1, 1995, an additional tax is imposed on all wine subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section. The additional tax is equal to twenty-three and forty-four one-hundredths cents per liter on fortified wine as defined in RCW 66.04.010(34) when bottled or packaged by the
manufactured and one cent per liter on all other wine. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be deposited in the drug enforcement and education account under RCW 69.50.520 by the twenty-fifth day of the following month. [1993 c 160 § 2; 1991 c 192 § 3; 1989 c 271 § 501; 1987 c 452 § 11; 1983 2nd exs. c 3 § 10; 1982 1st exs. c 35 § 23; 1981 1st exs. c 5 § 12; 1973 1st exs. c 204 § 2; 1969 exs. c 21 § 3; 1943 c 216 § 2; 1939 c 172 § 3; 1935 c 158 § 3 (adding new section 24-A to 1933 exs. c 62); Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7306-24A. Formerly RCW 66.04.120, 66.24.210, part, 66.24.220 and 66.24.230, part. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1933 exs. c 62 § 25, part, now codified as RCW 66.24.230.]


Effective date—1989 c 271: See note following RCW 66.28.200.


Construction—Effective dates—Severability—1987 c 452: See RCW 15.88.900 through 15.88.902.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd exs. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st exs. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Severability—Effective date—1981 1st exs. c 5: See RCW 66.98.090 and 66.98.100.

Floor stocks tax: "There is hereby imposed upon every licensed wine wholesaler who possesses wine for resale upon which the tax has not been paid under section 2 of this 1973 amendatory act, a floor stocks tax of sixty-five cents per wine gallon on wine in his possession or under his control on June 30, 1973. Each such wholesaler shall within twenty days after June 30, 1973, file a report with the Washington State liquor control board in such form as the board may prescribe, showing the wine products of authorized licenses direct, but to no other person, other than the board; and every such brewer or beer wholesaler shall report all sales to the board monthly, pursuant to the regulations, and shall pay to the board as an added tax for the privilege of manufacturing and selling the beer within the state a tax of two dollars and sixty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons. Any brewer or beer wholesaler whose applicable tax payment is not made by the twenty-fifth day of the following month will be assessed a penalty at the rate of two percent per month or fraction thereof. Each such brewer or wholesaler shall procure from the board revenue stamps representing such tax in form prescribed by the board and shall affix the same to the barrel or package in such manner and in such denominations as required by the board, and shall cancel the same prior to commencing delivery from his or her place of business or warehouse of such barrels or packages. Beer shall be sold by brewers and wholesalers in sealed barrels or packages. The revenue stamps provided under this section need not be affixed and canceled in the making of resales of barrels or packages already taxed by the affixation and cancellation of stamps as provided in this section.

(2) An additional tax is imposed equal to seven percent multiplied by the tax payable under subsection (1) of this section. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be transferred to the state general fund by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(3) Until July 1, 1995, an additional tax is imposed on all beer subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section. The additional tax is equal to two dollars per barrel of thirty-one gallons. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be deposited in the drug enforcement and education account under RCW 69.50.520 by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(4)(a) An additional tax is imposed on all beer subject to tax under subsection (1) of this section. The additional tax is equal to ninety-six cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons through June 30, 1995, two dollars and thirty-nine cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997, and four dollars and seventy-eight cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons thereafter.

(b) The additional tax imposed under this subsection does not apply to the sale of the first sixty thousand barrels of beer each year by breweries that are entitled to a reduced rate of tax under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 5051, as existing on July 1, 1993, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the board by rule consistent with the purposes of this exemption.

(c) All revenues collected from the additional tax imposed under this subsection (4) shall be deposited in the health services account under RCW 43.72.900.

(5) The tax imposed under this section shall not apply to "strong beer" as defined in this title. [1993 c 492 § 31; 1989 c 271 § 502; 1983 2nd exs. c 3 § 11; 1982 1st exs. c 35 § 24; 1981 1st exs. c 5 § 16; 1965 exs. c 173 § 30; 1933 exs. c 62 § 24; RRS § 7306-24A.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.


Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd exs. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st exs. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Severability—Effective date—1981 1st exs. c 5: See RCW 66.98.090 and 66.98.100.

Severability—1965 exs. c 173: See note following RCW 82.98.030.

Giving away of liquor prohibited—Exceptions: RCW 66.28.040.

66.24.290 Authorized, prohibited sales by brewer or wholesaler—Monthly report of sales—Added tax on gallonage—Penalty for late tax payment—Revenue stamps—Additional taxes, general fund, drug enforcement, health services. (1) Any brewer or beer wholesaler licensed under this title may sell and deliver beer to holders of authorized licenses direct, but to no other person, other than the board; and every such brewer or beer wholesaler shall report all sales to the board monthly, pursuant to the regulations, and shall pay to the board as an added tax for the privilege of manufacturing and selling the beer within the state a tax of two dollars and sixty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons on sales to licensees within the state and on sales to licensees within the state of bottled and canned beer shall pay a tax computed in gallons at the rate of two dollars and sixty cents per barrel of thirty-one gallons. Any brewer or beer wholesaler whose applicable tax payment is not postmarked by the twentieth day following the month of sale will be assessed a penalty at the rate of two percent per month or fraction thereof. Each such brewer or wholesaler shall procure from the board revenue stamps representing such tax in form prescribed by the board and shall affix the

[1993 RCW Supp—page 868]
Licensees holding only an E license may also sell malt liquor in kegs or other containers capable of holding less than five and one-half gallons of liquid. The annual fee for the license is seventy-five dollars for each store: PROVIDED, That a holder of a class A or a class B license shall be entitled to the privileges permitted in this section by paying an annual fee of twenty-five dollars for each store. Licensees under this section whose business is primarily the sale of beer and/or wine at retail may provide, free or for a charge, single-serving samples of two ounces or less to customers for the purpose of sales promotion. Sampling activities of licensees under this section shall be subject to RCW 66.28.010 and 66.28.040 and the cost of sampling under this section may not be borne, directly or indirectly, by any manufacturer, importer, or wholesaler of liquor.

For the purpose of this section, "beer" includes, in addition to the usual and customary meaning, bottle conditioned beer which has been fermented partially or completely in the container in which it is sold to the retail customer and which may contain residual active yeast. The bottles and original packages in which such bottle conditioned beer may be sold under this section shall not exceed one hundred seventy ounces in capacity. [1993 c 21 § 1; 1991 c 42 § 4; 1987 c 46 § 1; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 § 41; 1967 ex.s. c 75 § 6; 1937 c 217 § 1 (23Q)] (adding new section 23-Q to 1933 ex.s. c 62); RRS § 7306-23Q.]

Severability—Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.090 and 66.98.100.

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 75: See note following RCW 66.08.180.

Employees under eighteen allowed to handle beer or wine: RCW 66.44.340.

Chapter 66.28
MISCELLANEOUS REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sections
66.28.200 Keg registration—Requirements of seller.

66.28.200 Keg registration—Requirements of seller.
Licensees holding a class A or B license in combination with a class E license may sell malt liquor in kegs or other containers capable of holding four gallons or more of liquid. Any person who sells or offers for sale the contents of kegs or other containers containing four gallons or more of malt liquor, or leases kegs or other containers that will hold four gallons of malt liquor, to consumers who are not licensed under chapter 66.24 RCW shall do the following for any transaction involving the container:

(1) Require the purchaser of the malt liquor to sign a declaration and receipt for the keg or other container or beverage in substantially the form provided in RCW 66.28.220;

(2) Require the purchaser to provide one piece of identification pursuant to RCW 66.16.040;

(3) Require the purchaser to sign a sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, that:
   (a) The purchaser is of legal age to purchase, possess, or use malt liquor;
   (b) The purchaser will not allow any person under the age of twenty-one years to consume the beverage except as provided by RCW 66.44.270;
   (c) The purchaser will not remove, obliterate, or allow to be removed or obliterated, the identification required under RCW 66.28.220 to be affixed to the container;
   (4) Require the purchaser to state the particular address where the malt liquor will be consumed, or the particular address where the keg or other container will be physically located; and

(5) Require the purchaser to maintain a copy of the declaration and receipt next to or adjacent to the keg or other container, in no event a distance greater than five feet, and visible without a physical barrier from the keg, during the time that the keg or other container is in the purchaser's possession or control. [1993 c 21 § 2; 1989 c 271 § 229.]

Effective dates—1989 c 271: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately, except:
(1) Sections 502 and 504 of this act shall take effect June 1, 1989; and
(2) Sections 229 through 233, 501, 503, and 505 through 509 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1989."  [1989 c 271 § 607.]


66.28.220 Keg registration—Identification of containers—Rules—Fees—Sale in violation of rules unlawful. The board shall adopt rules requiring retail licensees to affix appropriate identification on all containers of four gallons or more of malt liquor for the purpose of tracing the purchasers of such containers. The rules may provide for identification to be done on a state-wide basis or on the basis of smaller geographical areas.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 869]
The board shall develop and make available forms for the declaration and receipt required by RCW 66.28.200. The board may charge class E licensees for the costs of providing the forms and that money collected for the forms shall be deposited into the liquor revolving fund for use by the board, without further appropriation, to continue to administer the cost of the keg registration program.

It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale kegs or other containers containing four gallons or more of malt liquor to consumers who are not licensed under chapter 66.24 RCW if the kegs or containers are not identified in compliance with rules adopted by the board. [1993 c 21 § 3; 1989 c 271 § 231.]


Chapter 66.32
SEARCH AND SEIZURE

Sections
66.32.040 Forfeiture of liquor directed if kept unlawfully.
66.32.090 Seized liquor to be reported to board.

66.32.040 Forfeiture of liquor directed if kept unlawfully. All liquor seized pursuant to the authority of a search warrant or an arrest shall, upon adjudication that it was kept in violation of this title, be forfeited and upon forfeiture be disposed of by the agency seizing the liquor. [1993 c 26 § 1; 1955 c 39 § 6. Prior: 1943 c 216 § 3(2), part; 1933 ex.s. c 62 § 23(2), part; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 7306-33(2), part.]

66.32.090 Seized liquor to be reported to board. In every case in which liquor is seized by a sheriff or deputy of any county or by a police officer of any municipality or by a member of the Washington state patrol, or any other authorized peace officer or inspector, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or deputy of any county, or chief of police of the municipality, or the chief of the Washington state patrol, as the case may be, to forthwith report in writing to the board of particulars of such seizure. [1993 c 26 § 2; 1987 c 202 § 223; 1935 c 174 § 8; 1933 ex.s. c 62 § 55; RRS § 7306-55.]

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

Chapter 66.44
ENFORCEMENT—PENALTIES

Sections
66.44.270 Furnishing liquor to minors—Possession, use—Exhibition of effects—Exceptions.

66.44.270 Furnishing liquor to minors—Possession, use—Exhibition of effects—Exceptions. (1) It is unlawful for any person to sell, give, or otherwise supply liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years or permit any person under that age to consume liquor on his or her premises or on any premises under his or her control. For the purposes of this subsection, "premises" includes real property, houses, buildings, and other structures, and motor vehicles and watercraft.

(2)(a) It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to possess, consume, or otherwise acquire any liquor.

(b) It is unlawful for a person under the age of twenty-one years to be in a public place, or to be in a motor vehicle in a public place, while exhibiting the effects of having consumed liquor. For purposes of this subsection, exhibiting the effects of having consumed liquor means that a person has the odor of liquor on his or her breath and either: (i) Is in possession of or close proximity to a container that has or recently had liquor in it; or (ii) by speech, manner, appearance, behavior, lack of coordination, or otherwise, exhibits that he or she is under the influence of liquor. This subsection (2)(b) does not apply if the person is in the presence of a parent or guardian or has consumed or is consuming liquor under circumstances described in subsection (4) or (5) of this section.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2)(a) of this section do not apply to liquor given or permitted to be given to a person under the age of twenty-one years by a parent or guardian and consumed in the presence of the parent or guardian. This subsection shall not authorize consumption or possession of liquor by a person under the age of twenty-one years on any premises licensed under chapter 66.24 RCW.

(4) This section does not apply to liquor given for medicinal purposes to a person under the age of twenty-one years by a parent, guardian, physician, or dentist.

(5) This section does not apply to liquor given to a person under the age of twenty-one years when such liquor is being used in connection with religious services and the amount consumed is the minimal amount necessary for the religious service.

(6) Conviction or forfeiture of bail for a violation of this section by a person under the age of twenty-one years at the time of such conviction or forfeiture shall not be a disqualification of that person to acquire a license to sell or dispense any liquor after that person has attained the age of twenty-one years. [1993 c 513 § 1; 1987 c 458 § 3; 1955 c 70 § 2. Prior: 1935 c 174 § 6(1); 1933 ex.s. c 62 § 37(1); RRS § 7306-37(1); prior: Code 1881 § 939; 1877 p 205 § 5.]


Title 67
SPORTS AND RECREATION—CONVENTION FACILITIES

Chapters
67.08 Boxing, sparring, and wrestling.
67.16 Horse racing.
67.28 Public stadium, convention, performing arts, and visual arts facilities.
67.32 Washington state recreation trails system.
67.40 Convention and trade facilities.
67.42 Amusement rides.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 870]
Chapter 67.08
BOXING, SPARRING, AND WRESTLING

Sections
67.08.001 Repealed.
67.08.002 Definitions.
67.08.003 Repealed.
67.08.005 Repealed.
67.08.007 Officers, employees, inspectors.
67.08.009 Repealed.
67.08.010 Licenses for boxing, sparring, and wrestling events—Telecasts.
67.08.015 Duties of department—Licensing—Exemptions—Medical certification.
67.08.017 Director—Powers.
67.08.030 Promoters—Bond—Medical insurance.
67.08.040 Issuance of license.
67.08.050 Statement and report of event—Tax on gross receipts—Complimentary tickets.
67.08.055 Simultaneous or closed circuit telecasts—Report—Tax on gross receipts.
67.08.060 Inspectors—Duties—Fee for attending events—Travel expenses.
67.08.080 Rounds and bouts limited—Weight of gloves.
67.08.090 Physician’s attendance—Examination of contestants.
67.08.100 Annual licenses—Fees—Revocation.
67.08.110 Participation in purses—Conducting sham events—Forfeiture of license.
67.08.120 Violation of rules—Sham events—Penalties.
67.08.130 Failure to make report—Additional tax—Notice—Penalty for delinquency.
67.08.140 Penalty for conducting events without license—Injunctions.
67.08.170 Security—Promoter’s responsibility.
67.08.901 Severability—1993 c 278.
67.08.902 Effective date—1993 c 278.

67.08.001 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

67.08.002 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Boxing" includes, but is not limited to, sumo, judo, and karate in addition to fisticuffs, but does not include professional wrestling.

(2) "Department" means the department of licensing.

(3) "Director" means the director of the department of licensing.

(4) "Promoter" means any person and, in the case of a corporation, an officer, director, employee, or shareholder thereof, who produces, arranges, or stages any professional wrestling exhibition or boxing contest.

(5) "Wrestling exhibition" or "wrestling show" means a form of sports entertainment in which the participants display their skills in a struggle against each other in the ring and either the outcome may be predetermined or the participants do not necessarily strive to win, or both. [1993 c 278 § 8; 1989 c 127 § 1.]

67.08.003 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

67.08.005 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

67.08.007 Officers, employees, inspectors. The department may employ and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, and inspectors as may be necessary to administer the provisions of this chapter as amended. [1993 c 278 § 9; 1959 c 305 § 2; 1933 c 184 § 4; RRS § 8276-4. Formerly RCW 43.48.040.]

67.08.009 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

67.08.010 Licenses for boxing, sparring, and wrestling events—Telecasts. The department shall have power to issue and for cause to revoke a license to conduct boxing contests, sparring matches, or wrestling shows or exhibitions including a simultaneous telecast of any live, current or spontaneous boxing, sparring or wrestling match or performance on a closed circuit telecast within this state, whether originating in this state or elsewhere, and for which a charge is made, as herein provided under such terms and conditions and at such times and places as the department may determine. Such licenses shall entitle the holder thereof to conduct boxing contests and sparring and/or wrestling matches and exhibitions under such terms and conditions and at such times and places as the department may determine. In case the department shall refuse to grant a license to any applicant, or shall cancel any license, such applicant, or the holder of such canceled license shall be entitled, upon application, to a hearing to be held not less than sixty days after the filing of such order at such place as the department may designate: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That if it has been found by a valid finding and such finding is fully set forth in such order, that the applicant or licensee has been guilty of disobeying any provision of this chapter, such hearing shall be denied. [1993 c 278 § 10; 1989 c 127 § 13; 1975-’76 2nd ex.s. c 48 § 2; 1933 c 184 § 7; RRS § 8276-7. Prior: 1909 c 249 § 304; 1890 p 109 § 1; 1886 p 82 § 1.]

67.08.015 Duties of department—Licensing—Exemptions—Medical certification. The department shall have power and it shall be its duty to direct, supervise, and control all boxing contests, sparring matches, and wrestling shows or exhibitions conducted within the state and no such boxing contest, sparring match, or wrestling show or exhibition shall be held or given within this state except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The department may, in its discretion, issue and for cause revoke a license to conduct, hold or give boxing and sparring contests, and wrestling shows and exhibitions where an admission fee is charged by any club, corporation, organization, association, or fraternal society: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That all boxing contests, sparring or wrestling matches or exhibitions which:

(1) Are conducted by any common school, college, or university, whether public or private, or by the official student association thereof, whether on or off the school, college, or university grounds, where all the participating contestants are bona fide students enrolled in any common school, college, or university, within or without this state; or

(2) Are entirely amateur events promoted on a nonprofit basis or for charitable purposes; shall not be subject to the

[1993 RCW Supp—page 871]
67.08.017 Director—Powers. The director has the following authority in administering this chapter:

(1) Adopt, amend, and rescind rules as deemed necessary to carry out this chapter;
(2) Issue subpoenas and administer oaths in connection with an investigation, hearing, or proceeding held under this chapter;
(3) Take or cause depositions to be taken and use other discovery procedures as needed in an investigation, hearing, or proceeding held under this chapter;
(4) Compel attendance of witnesses at hearings;
(5) In the course of investigating a complaint or report of unprofessional conduct, conduct practice reviews;
(6) Take emergency action ordering summary suspension of a license, or restriction or limitation of the licensee's practice pending proceedings by the director;
(7) Use the office of administrative hearings as authorized in chapter 34.12 RCW to conduct hearings. However, the director or the director's designee shall make the final decision in the hearing;
(8) Enter into contracts for professional services determined to be necessary for adequate enforcement of this chapter;
(9) Adopt standards of professional conduct or practice;
(10) In the event of a finding of unprofessional conduct by an applicant or license holder, impose sanctions against a license applicant or license holder as provided by this chapter;
(11) Enter into an assurance of discontinuance in lieu of issuing a statement of charges or conducting a hearing. The assurance shall consist of a statement of the law in question and an agreement not to violate the stated provision. The applicant or license holder shall not be required to admit to any violation of the law, and the assurance shall not be construed as such an admission. Violation of an assurance under this subsection is grounds for disciplinary action;
(12) Designate individuals authorized to sign subpoenas and statements of charges;
(13) Employ the investigative, administrative, and clerical staff necessary for the enforcement of this chapter; and
(14) Compel the attendance of witnesses at hearings. [1993 c 278 § 11.]

67.08.030 Promoters—Bond—Medical insurance.
(1) Every boxing promoter, as a condition for receiving a license, shall file a good and sufficient bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars with the department, conditioned upon the faithful performance by such licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the taxes, officials, and contracts as provided for herein and the observance of all rules and regulations of the department, which bond shall be subject to the approval of the attorney general.
(2) Every promoter of a wrestling exhibition or closed circuit telecast as a condition of receiving a license as provided for under this chapter shall file a good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with the department in cities of less than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and of two thousand five hundred dollars in cities of more than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants conditioned upon the faithful performance by such licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the taxes and officials provided for herein and the observance of all rules and regulations of the department, which bond shall be subject to the approval of the attorney general.
(3) Boxing promoters must obtain medical insurance to cover any injuries incurred by participants at the time of the event. [1993 c 278 § 13; 1989 c 127 § 6; 1933 c 184 § 9; RRS § 8276-9.]

67.08.040 Issuance of license. Upon the approval by the department of any application for a license, as hereinabove provided, and the filing of the bond the department shall forthwith issue such license. [1993 c 278 § 14; 1975-76 2nd ex.s.c 48 § 4; 1933 c 184 § 10; RRS § 8276-10.]

67.08.050 Statement and report of event—Tax on gross receipts—Complimentary tickets. (1) Any promoter as herein provided shall within seven days prior to the holding of any boxing contest or sparring match or exhibition file with the department a statement setting forth the name of each licensee, his or her manager or managers and such other information as the department may require. Any promoter shall, within seven days before holding any wrestling exhibition or show, file with the department a statement setting forth the name of each contestant, his or her manager or managers, and such other information as the department may require. Participant changes within a twenty-four hour period regarding a wrestling exhibition or show may be allowed after notice to the department, if the new participant holds a valid license under this chapter. The department may stop any event that is a part of a wrestling exhibition wherein any participant is not licensed under this chapter. Upon the termination of any contest or exhibition...
the promoter shall file with the designated department representative a written report, duly verified as the department may require showing the number of tickets sold for such contest, the price charged for such tickets and the gross proceeds thereof, and such other and further information as the department may require. The promoter shall pay to the department at the time of filing the above report a tax equal to five percent of such gross receipts and said five percent of such gross receipts shall be immediately paid by the department into the state general fund.

(2) The number of complimentary tickets shall be limited to two percent of the total tickets sold per event location. All complimentary tickets exceeding this set amount shall be subject to taxation. [1993 c 278 § 15; 1989 c 127 § 7; 1933 c 184 § 11; RRS § 8276-11. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1939 c 54 § 1; RRS § 8276-11a, now footnoted below.]

Emergency—Effective date—1939 c 54: "That this act is necessary for the immediate support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect April 1, 1939." [1939 c 54 § 6; no RRS.]

67.08.055 Simultaneous or closed circuit telecasts—Report—Tax on gross receipts. Every licensee who charges and receives an admission fee for exhibiting a simultaneous telecast of any live, current, or spontaneous boxing or sparring match, or wrestling exhibition or show on a closed circuit telecast viewed within this state shall, within seventy-two hours after such event, furnish to the department a verified written report on a form which is supplied by the department showing the number of tickets issued or sold, and the gross receipts therefore without any deductions whatsoever. Such licensee shall also, at the same time, pay to the department a tax equal to five percent of such gross receipts paid for admission to the showing of the contest, match or exhibition. In no event, however, shall the tax be less than twenty-five dollars. The tax shall apply uniformly at the same rate to all persons subject to the tax. Such receipts shall be immediately paid by the department into the general fund of the state. [1993 c 278 § 16; 1989 c 127 § 15; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 48 § 5.]

67.08.060 Inspectors—Duties—Fee for attending events—Travel expenses. The department may appoint official inspectors at least one of which, in the absence of a member of the department, shall be present at any boxing contest or sparring match or exhibition held under the provisions of this chapter and may be present at any wrestling exhibition or show. Such inspectors shall carry a card signed by the director of the department evidencing their authority. It shall be their duty to see that all rules and regulations of the department and the provisions of this chapter are strictly complied with and to be present at the accounting of the gross receipts of any contest, and such inspector is authorized to receive from the licensee conducting the contest the statement of receipts herein provided for and to immediately transmit such reports to the department. Each inspector shall receive a fee from the licensee to be set by the department for each contest officially attended. Each inspector shall also receive from the state travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended. [1993 c 278 § 17; 1989 c 127 § 16; 1988 c 19 § 2; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 154; 1959 c 305 § 4; 1933 c 184 § 12; RRS § 8276-12.]

Effective date—Severability—1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 34: See notes following RCW 2.08.115.

67.08.080 Rounds and bouts limited—Weight of gloves. No boxing contest or sparring exhibition held in this state whether under the provisions of this chapter or otherwise shall be for more than ten rounds and no one round of any such contest or exhibition shall be scheduled for less than or longer than three minutes and there shall be not less than one minute interim between each round. In the event of bouts involving state or regional championships the department may grant an extension of no more than two additional rounds to allow total bouts of twelve rounds, and in bouts involving national championships the department may grant an extension of no more than five additional rounds to allow total bouts of fifteen rounds. No contestant in any boxing contest or sparring match or exhibition whether under this chapter or otherwise shall be permitted to wear gloves weighing less than eight ounces. The department shall promulgate rules and regulations to assure clean and sportsmanlike conduct on the part of all contestants and officials, and the orderly and proper conduct of the contest in all respects, and to otherwise make rules and regulations consistent with this chapter, but such rules and regulations shall apply only to contests held under the provisions of this chapter. [1993 c 278 § 18; 1989 c 127 § 8; 1974 ex.s. c 45 § 1; 1959 c 305 § 5; 1933 c 184 § 14; RRS § 8276-14.]

67.08.090 Physician's attendance—Examination of contestants. Each contestant for boxing or sparring shall be examined within eight hours prior to the contest by a competent physician appointed by the department. The physician shall forthwith and before such contest report in writing and over his or her signature the physical condition of each and every contestant to the inspector present at such contest. No contestant whose physical condition is not approved by the examining physician shall be permitted to participate in any contest. Blank forms of physicians' report shall be provided by the department and all questions upon such blanks shall be answered in full. The examining physician shall be paid a fee designated by the department by the promoter conducting such match or exhibition. The department may have a participant in a wrestling exhibition or show examined by a physician appointed by the department prior to the exhibition or show. A participant in a wrestling exhibition or show whose condition is not approved by the examining physician shall not be permitted to participate in the exhibition or show. No boxing contest, sparring match, or exhibition shall be held unless a licensed physician of the department or his or her duly appointed representative is present throughout the contest. The department may require that a physician be present at a wrestling exhibition or show. Any physician present at a wrestling show or exhibition shall be paid for by the promoter.

Any practicing physician and surgeon may be selected by the department as the examining physician. Such physician present at such contest shall have authority to stop any contest when in the physician's opinion it would be

[1993 RCW Supp—page 873]
dangerous to a contestant to continue, and in such event it shall be the physician's duty to stop such contest. [1993 c 278 § 19; 1989 c 127 § 9; 1993 c 184 § 15; RRS § 8276-15.]

67.08.100 Annual licenses—Fees—Revocation. (1) The department may grant annual licenses upon application in compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the director, and the payment of the fees, the amount of which is to be set by the director in accordance with RCW 43.24.086, prescribed to promoters, managers, referees, boxers, wrestlers, and seconds: PROVIDED, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to contestants or participants in strictly amateur contests and/or fraternal organizations and/or veterans' organizations chartered by congress or the defense department or any bona fide athletic club which is a member of the Pacific northwest association of the amateur athletic union of the United States, holding and promoting athletic contests and where all funds are used primarily for the benefit of their members.

(2) Any such license may be revoked by the department for any cause which it shall deem sufficient.

(3) No person shall participate or serve in any of the above capacities unless licensed as provided in this chapter.

(4) The referee for any boxing contest shall be designated by the department from among such licensed referees.

(5) The referee for any wrestling exhibition or show shall be provided by the promoter and licensed by the department. [1993 c 278 § 20; 1989 c 127 § 10; 1959 c 305 § 6; 1933 c 184 § 16; RRS § 8276-16. FORMER PART OF SECTION: 1933 c 184 § 20, part; RRS § 8276-20, part, now codified in RCW 67.08.025.]

67.08.110 Participation in purse—Conducting sham events—Forfeiture of license. Any person or any member of any group of persons or corporation promoting boxing exhibitions or contests who shall participate directly or indirectly in the purse or fee of any manager of any boxers or any boxer and any licensee who shall conduct or participate in any sham or fake boxing contest or sparring match or exhibition shall thereby forfeit its license and the department shall declare such license canceled and void and such licensee shall not thereafter be entitled to receive another such, or any license issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. [1993 c 278 § 21; 1989 c 127 § 11; 1933 c 184 § 17; RRS § 8276-17.]

67.08.120 Violation of rules—Sham events—Penalties. Any contestant or licensee who shall participate in any sham or fake boxing contest, match, or exhibition and any licensee or participant who violates any rule or regulation of the department shall be penalized in the following manner: For the first offense he or she shall be restrained by order of the department for a period of not less than three months from participating in any contest held under the provisions of this chapter, such suspension to take effect immediately after the occurrence of the offense; for any second offense such contestant shall be forever suspended from participation in any contest held under the provisions of this chapter. [1993 c 278 § 22; 1989 c 127 § 12; 1933 c 184 § 18; RRS § 8276-18.]

67.08.130 Failure to make report—Additional tax—Notice—Penalty for delinquency. Whenever any licensee shall fail to make a report of any contest within the time prescribed by this chapter or when such report is unsatisfactory to the department, the director shall examine the books and records of such licensee; he or she may subpoena and examine under oath any officer of such licensee and such other person or persons as he or she may deem necessary to a determination of the total gross receipts from any contest and the amount of tax thereon. If, upon the completion of such examination it shall be determined that an additional tax is due, notice thereof shall be served upon the licensee, and if such licensee shall fail to pay such additional tax within twenty days after service of such notice such delinquent licensee shall forfeit its license and shall forever be disqualified from receiving any new license and in addition thereto such licensee and the members thereof shall be jointly and severally liable to this state in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to be collected by the attorney general by civil action in the name of the state in the manner provided by law. [1993 c 278 § 23; 1933 c 184 § 19; RRS § 8276-19.]

67.08.140 Penalty for conducting events without license—Injunctions. Any person, club, corporation, organization, association, fraternal society, participant, or promoter conducting or participating in boxing contests, sparring matches, or wrestling shows or exhibitions within this state without having first obtained a license therefor in the manner provided by this chapter is in violation of this chapter and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor excepting such contests excluded from the operation of this chapter by RCW 67.08.015. The attorney general, each prosecuting attorney, the department, or any citizen of any county where any person, club, corporation, organization, association, fraternal society, promoter, or participant shall threaten to hold, or appears likely to hold or participate in athletic contests or exhibitions in violation of this chapter, may in accordance with the laws of this state governing injunctions, enjoin such person, club, corporation, organization, association, fraternal society, promoter, or participant from holding or participating in such contest or exhibition. [1993 c 278 § 24; 1989 c 127 § 17; 1988 c 19 § 3; 1959 c 305 § 7; 1951 c 48 § 1; 1933 c 184 § 22; RRS § 8276-22.]

67.08.170 Security—Promoter's responsibility. A promoter shall ensure that adequate security personnel are in attendance at a wrestling exhibition or boxing contest to control fans in attendance. The size of the security force shall be determined by mutual agreement of the promoter, the person in charge of operating the arena or other facility, and the department. [1993 c 278 § 25; 1989 c 127 § 3.]

67.08.901 Severability—1993 c 278. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1993 c 278 § 27.]

67.08.902 Effective date—1993 c 278. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace,
Chapter 67.16
HORSE RACING

Sections
67.16.105 Gross receipts—Commission’s percentage.

67.16.105 Gross receipts—Commission’s percentage. (1) Licensees of race meets that are nonprofit in nature, are of ten days or less, and have an average daily handle of one hundred twenty thousand dollars or less shall withhold and pay to the commission daily for each authorized day of racing one-half percent of the daily gross receipts from all parimutuel machines at each race meet.

(2) Licensees of race meets that do not fall under subsection (1) of this section shall withhold and pay to the commission daily for each authorized day of racing the following applicable percentage of all daily gross receipts from all parimutuel machines at each race meet:

(a) If the daily gross receipts of all parimutuel machines are more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, the licensee shall withhold and pay to the commission daily two and one-half percent of the daily gross receipts; and

(b) If the daily gross receipts of all parimutuel machines are two hundred fifty thousand dollars or less, the licensee shall withhold and pay to the commission daily one percent of the daily gross receipts.

(3) In addition to those amounts in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, all licensees shall forward one-tenth of one percent of the daily gross receipts of all parimutuel machines to the commission daily for payment to those nonprofit race meets as set forth in RCW 67.16.130 and subsection (1) of this section, but said percentage shall not be charged against the licensees. The total of such payments shall not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars in any one year and any amount in excess of one hundred fifty thousand dollars shall be remitted to the general fund. Payments to nonprofit race meets under this subsection shall be distributed on a pro rata per-race-day basis and used only for purses at race tracks that have been operating under RCW 67.16.130 and subsection (1) of this section for the five consecutive years immediately preceding the year of payment.

(4) In addition to those sums paid to the commission in subsection (2) of this section, licensees who are nonprofit corporations and have race meets of thirty days or more shall withhold and pay to the commission daily for each authorized day of racing an amount equal to one and one-quarter percent of the daily gross receipts of all parimutuel machines at each race meet. Said percentage shall come from that amount the licensee is authorized to retain under RCW 67.16.170(2). The commission shall deposit these moneys in the Washington thoroughbred racing fund created in RCW 67.16.250.

(5) The additional one and one-quarter percent of the moneys allowed to be retained by this section must be used for increased purses. The commission shall adopt such rules as may be necessary to enforce this subsection.

(6) Effective January 1, 1994, the amount of daily gross receipts withheld and paid to the commission, as set out in subsection (4) of this section, shall revert to two and one-half percent of the daily gross receipts of all parimutuel machines at each race meet. [1993 c 278 § 2; 1991 c 270 § 6; 1987 c 347 § 4; 1985 c 146 § 7; 1982 c 32 § 3; 1979 c 31 § 6.]

Intent—1993 c 170: “It is the intent of the legislature that one-half of those moneys that would otherwise have been paid into the Washington thoroughbred raci ng fund be retained for the purpose of enhancing purses, excluding stakes purses, until that time as a permanent thoroughbred racing facility is built and operating in western Washington. It is recognized by the Washington legislature that the enhancement in purses provided in this legislation will not directly benefit all race tracks in Washington. It is the legislature’s intent that the horse racing commission work with the horse racing community to ensure that this opportunity for increased purses will not inadvertently injure horse racing at tracks not directly benefiting from this legislation.” [1993 c 170 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 170: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [April 30, 1993].” [1993 c 170 § 3.]

Severability—1985 c 146: See note following RCW 67.16.010.

Severability—1982 c 32: See note following RCW 67.16.020.

Chapter 67.28
PUBLIC STADIUM, CONVENTION, PERFORMING ARTS, AND VISUAL ARTS FACILITIES

Sections
67.28.200 Special excise tax authorized—Exemptions, rules and regulations may be established—Collection.
67.28.210 Special excise tax authorized—Proceeds credited to special fund—Limitation on use—Investment.
67.28.240 Special excise tax authorized—Hotel, motel, rooming house, trailer camp, etc., charges—Conditions imposed upon.
67.28.280 Special excise tax authorized—Pasco—Hotel, rooming house, tourist court, etc., charges—Expiration of tax.
67.28.290 Mt. St. Helens—Tax for tourist facilities.

67.28.200 Special excise tax authorized—Exemptions, rules and regulations may be established—Collection. The legislative body of any county or city may establish reasonable exemptions and may adopt such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary for the levy and collection of the taxes authorized under this chapter. The department of revenue shall perform the collection of such taxes on behalf of such county or city at no cost to such county or city. [1993 c 389 § 2; 1991 c 331 § 2; 1988 ex.s. c 1 § 23; 1987 c 483 § 3; 1970 ex.s. c 89 § 2; 1967 c 236 § 13.]

67.28.210 Special excise tax authorized—Proceeds credited to special fund—Limitation on use—Investment. All taxes levied and collected under RCW 67.28.180, 67.28.240, and 67.28.260 shall be credited to a special fund in the treasury of the county or city imposing such tax. Such taxes shall be levied only for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of acquisition, construction, or operating of stadium facilities, convention center facilities, performing arts center facilities, and/or visual arts center facilities or to pay or secure the payment of all or any portion of general obligation bonds or revenue bonds issued
for such purpose or purposes under this chapter, or to pay for advertising, publicizing, or otherwise distributing information for the purpose of attracting visitors and encouraging tourist expansion when a county or city has imposed such tax for such purpose, or as one of the purposes hereunder, and until withdrawn for use, the moneys accumulated in such fund or funds may be invested in interest-bearing securities by the county or city treasurer in any manner authorized by law. In addition such taxes may be used to develop strategies to expand tourism: PROVIDED, That any county, and any city within a county, bordering upon Grays Harbor may use the proceeds of such taxes for construction and maintenance of a movable tall ships tourist attraction in cooperation with a tall ships restoration society, except to the extent that such proceeds are used for payment of principal and interest on debt incurred prior to June 11, 1986: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any city or county may use the proceeds of such taxes for the refurbishing and operation of a steam railway for tourism promotion purposes: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any city bordering on the Pacific Ocean with a population of not less than one thousand and the county in which such a city is located may use the proceeds of such taxes for funding special events or festivals, or promotional infrastructures including but not limited to an ocean beach boardwalk: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any county which imposes a tax under RCW 67.28.182 may use the proceeds of the tax levied and collected under RCW 67.28.180 to provide public restroom facilities available to and intended for use by visitors: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any county, city or town, if the city or town has a population less than five thousand, may use the proceeds of the tax levied and collected under RCW 67.28.180 to provide public restroom facilities available to and intended for use by visitors. [1993 c 197 § 1; 1993 c 46 § 1; 1992 c 202 § 1; 1991 c 331 § 3; 1990 c 17 § 1; 1988 ex.s. c 1 § 24; 1986 c 308 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 222 § 5; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 6; 1970 ex.s. c 89 § 3; 1967 c 236 § 14.]

Reviser’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 46 § 1 and by 1993 c 197 § 1, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Severability—1986 c 308: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1986 c 308 § 3]

### 67.28.240 Special excise tax authorized—Hotel, motel, rooming house, trailer camp, etc., charges—Conditions imposed upon levies.

(1) The legislative body of a county that qualified under RCW 67.28.180(2)(b) other than a county with a population of one million or more and the legislative bodies of cities in the qualifying county are each authorized to levy and collect a special excise tax of three percent on the sale of or charge made for the furnishing of lodging by a hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel, trailer camp, and the granting of any similar license to use real property, as distinguished from the renting or leasing of real property. For the purposes of this tax, it shall be presumed that the occupancy of real property for a continuous period of one month or more constitutes a rental or lease of real property and not a mere license to use or to enjoy the same.

(2) No city may impose the special excise tax authorized in subsection (1) of this section during the time the city is imposing the tax under RCW 67.28.180, and no county may impose the special excise tax authorized in subsection (1) of this section until such time as those cities within the county containing at least one-half of the total incorporated population have imposed the tax.

(3) Any county ordinance or resolution adopted under this section shall contain, in addition to all other provisions required to conform to this chapter, a provision allowing a credit against the county tax for the full amount of any city tax imposed under this section upon the same taxable event.

(4) Any seller, as defined in RCW 82.08.010, who is required to collect any tax under this section shall pay over such tax to the county or city as provided in RCW 67.28.200. The deduction from state taxes under RCW 67.28.190 does not apply to taxes imposed under this section. [1993 1st sp.s. c 16 § 3; 1991 c 363 § 140; 1988 ex.s. c 1 § 21.]

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

### 67.28.280 Special excise tax authorized—Pasco—Hotel, rooming house, tourist court, etc., charges—Expiration of tax.

(1) The legislative body of a city with a population of over ten thousand in a county that is the smallest county in a metropolitan statistical area as defined on July 25, 1993, that has a population of between thirty-eight thousand and fifty thousand may levy and collect a special excise tax not to exceed two percent on the sale of or charge made for the furnishing of lodging by a hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel, trailer camp, and the granting of a similar license to use real property, as distinguished from the renting or leasing of real property. For the purposes of this tax, it is presumed that the occupancy of real property for a continuous period of one month or more constitutes a rental or lease of real property and not a mere license to use or to enjoy the property.

(2) The tax authorized in subsection (1) of this section is in addition to any other tax authorized by law.

(3) A seller, as defined in RCW 82.08.010, who is required to collect a tax under this section, shall pay the tax to the city as provided in RCW 67.28.200. The deduction from state taxes under RCW 67.28.190 does not apply to taxes imposed under this section.

(4) The tax levied and collected under this section must be credited to a special fund of the city. The taxes may be levied only for the purpose of paying any part of the cost of siting, acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of a trade recreation agricultural center, which facility includes an exhibition hall, a meeting and convention center, and an agricultural area, in the city and may be used for and pledged to the payment of bonds, leases, or other obligations incurred for these purposes.

(5) The tax imposed under this section shall expire when all obligations for which the taxes have been pledged are satisfied. [1993 c 389 § 1.]

### 67.28.290 Mt. St. Helens—Tax for tourist facilities.

(1) The legislative body of any county with a population greater than seventy-five thousand in which is located all or
part of a national monument is authorized to levy and collect a special excise tax not to exceed two percent on the sale of or charge made for the furnishing of lodging by a hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel, trailer camp, and the granting of any similar license to use real property, as distinguished from the renting or leasing of real property. For the purposes of this tax, it shall be presumed that the occupancy of real property for a continuous period of one month or more constitutes a rental or lease of real property and not a mere license to use or to enjoy the same.

(2) The tax authorized in subsection (1) of this section is in addition to any other tax authorized by law.

(3) Any seller, as defined in RCW 82.08.010, who is required to collect any tax under this section shall pay over the tax to the county as provided in RCW 67.28.200. The deduction from state taxes under RCW 67.28.190 does not apply to the tax imposed under this section.

(4) All taxes levied and collected under this section shall be credited to a special fund in the treasury of the county. The taxes shall only be used for the acquisition, construction, repair, and improvement of a rest area for tourists which includes restrooms, picnic areas, trails and viewpoints, emergency facilities, transient parking facilities, concession and gift sales, and marketing of facilities for tourists visiting the county or the national monument, or to pay or secure the payment of all or any portion of general obligation bonds issued for such purposes. As used in this section, "transient parking facilities" does not include parking spaces to be used for overnight stays.

(5) The tax authorized in subsection (1) of this section may only be imposed if the county and at least one of the two largest cities in the county provide moneys for the project described in subsection (4) of this section from revenue received under RCW 67.28.180 or if the county provides moneys for the project from revenue received under RCW 82.14.030. Moneys provided under this section shall be deposited in the special fund created under subsection (4) of this section and may be used only as provided in subsection (4) of this section. [1993 1st sp.s. c 16 § 1.]

Chapter 67.32
WASHINGTON STATE RECREATION TRAILS SYSTEM

Sections
67.32.110 Consultation and cooperation with state, federal and local agencies.

67.32.110 Consultation and cooperation with state, federal and local agencies. The IAC is authorized and encouraged to consult and to cooperate with any state, federal or local governmental agency or body including special districts subject to the provisions of chapter 85.38 RCW, with private landowners, and with any privately owned utility having jurisdiction or control over or information concerning the use, abandonment or disposition of roadways, utility rights-of-way, dikes or levees, or other properties suitable for the purpose of improving or expanding the system in order to assure, to the extent practicable, that any such properties having value for state recreation trail purposes may be made available for such use. [1993 c 258 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 76 § 11.]

Chapter 67.40
CONVENTION AND TRADE FACILITIES

Sections
67.40.020 State convention and trade center—Public nonprofit corporation authorized—Board of directors—Powers and duties.
67.40.045 Authorization to borrow from state treasury for project completion costs—Limits—"Project completion" defined—Legislative intent—Application.

67.40.020 State convention and trade center—Public nonprofit corporation authorized—Board of directors—Powers and duties. (1) The governor is authorized to form a public nonprofit corporation in the same manner as a private nonprofit corporation is formed under chapter 24.03 RCW. The public corporation shall be an instrumentality of the state and have all the powers and be subject to the same restrictions as are permitted or prescribed to private nonprofit corporations, but shall exercise those powers only for carrying out the purposes of this chapter and those purposes necessarily implied therefrom. The governor shall appoint a board of nine directors for the corporation who shall serve terms of six years, except that two of the original directors shall serve for two years and two of the original directors shall serve for four years. After January 1, 1991, at least one position on the board shall be filled by a member representing management in the hotel or motel industry subject to taxation under RCW 67.40.090. The directors may provide for the payment of their expenses. The corporation may acquire and transfer real and personal property by lease, sublease, purchase, or sale, and further acquire property by condemnation of privately owned property or rights to and interests in such property pursuant to the procedure in chapter 80.44 RCW. However, acquisitions and transfers of real property, other than by lease, may be made only if the acquisition or transfer is approved by the director of financial management in consultation with the chairpersons of the committees on ways and means of the senate and house of representatives. The corporation may accept gifts or grants, request the financing provided for in RCW 67.40.030, cause the state convention and trade center facilities to be constructed, and do whatever is necessary or appropriate to carry out those purposes. Upon approval by the director of financial management in consultation with the chairpersons of the ways and means committees of the house of representatives and the senate, the corporation may enter into lease and sublease contracts for a term exceeding the fiscal period in which those lease and sublease contracts are made. The terms of sale or lease of properties acquired by the corporation on February 9, 1987, pursuant to the property

[1993 RCW Supp—page 877]
purchase and settlement agreement entered into by the corporation on June 12, 1986, including the McKay parcel which the corporation is contractually obligated to sell under that agreement, shall also be subject to the approval of the director of financial management in consultation with the chairpersons of the ways and means committees of the house of representatives and the senate. No approval by the director of financial management is required for leases of individual retail space, meeting rooms, or convention-related facilities. In order to allow the corporation flexibility to secure appropriate insurance by negotiation, the corporation is exempt from RCW 48.30.270. The corporation shall maintain, operate, promote, and manage the state convention and trade center.

(3) In order to allow the corporation flexibility in its personnel policies, the corporation is exempt from chapter 41.06 RCW, chapter 41.05 RCW, RCW 43.01.040 through 43.01.0444, chapter 41.04 RCW and chapter 41.40 RCW. [1993 c 500 § 9; 1988 ex.s. c 1 § 1; 1987 1st ex.s. c 8 § 2; 1984 c 210 § 1; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 2; 1982 c 34 § 2.]

Finding—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 500: See notes following RCW 43.41.180.

Severability—1987 1st ex.s. c 8: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1987 1st ex.s. c 8 § 17.]

Savings—1984 c 210: "This act shall not terminate or modify any right acquired under a contract of employment in existence prior to March 27, 1984." [1984 c 210 § 7.] For codification of 1984 c 210, see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

Severability—1984 c 210: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1984 c 210 § 8.]

67.40.045 Authorization to borrow from state treasury for project completion costs—Limits—"Project completion" defined—Legislative intent—Application. (1) The director of financial management, in consultation with the chairpersons of the ways and means committees of the senate and house of representatives, may authorize temporary borrowing from the state treasury for the purpose of covering cash deficiencies in the state convention and trade center account resulting from project completion costs. Subject to the conditions and limitations provided in this section, lines of credit may be authorized at times and in amounts as the director of financial management determines are advisable to meet current and/or anticipated cash deficiencies. Each authorization shall distinctly specify the maximum amount of cash deficiency which may be incurred and the maximum time period during which the cash deficiency may continue. The total amount of borrowing outstanding at any time shall never exceed the lesser of:

(a) $58,275,000; or

(b) An amount, as determined by the director of financial management from time to time, which is necessary to provide for payment of project completion costs.

(2) Unless the due date under this subsection is extended by statute, all amounts borrowed under the authority of this section shall be repaid to the state treasury by June 30, 1997, together with interest at a rate determined by the state treasurer to be equivalent to the return on investments of the state treasury during the period the amounts are borrowed.

Borrowing may be authorized from any excess balances in the state treasury, except the agricultural permanent fund, the Millersylvania park permanent fund, the state university permanent fund, the normal school permanent fund, the permanent common school fund, and the scientific permanent fund.

(3) As used in this section, "project completion" means:

(a) All remaining development, construction, and administrative costs related to completion of the convention center; and

(b) Costs of the McKay building demolition, Eagles building rehabilitation, development of low-income housing, and construction of rentable retail space and an operable parking garage.

(4) It is the intent of the legislature that project completion costs be paid ultimately from the following sources:

(a) $29,250,000 to be received by the corporation under an agreement and settlement with Industrial Indemnity Co.;

(b) $1,070,000 to be received by the corporation as a contribution from the city of Seattle;

(c) $20,000,000 from additional general obligation bonds to be repaid from the special excise tax under RCW 67.40.090;

(d) $4,765,000 for contingencies and project reserves from additional general obligation bonds to be repaid from the special excise tax under RCW 67.40.090;

(e) $13,000,000 for conversion of various retail and other space to meeting rooms, from additional general obligation bonds to be repaid from the special excise tax under RCW 67.40.090;

(f) $13,300,000 for expansion at the 900 level of the facility, from additional general obligation bonds to be repaid from the special excise tax under RCW 67.40.090;

(g) $10,400,000 for purchase of the land and building known as the McKay Parcel, for development of low-income housing, for development, construction, and administrative costs related to completion of the state convention and trade center, including settlement costs related to construction litigation, and for partially refunding obligations under the parking garage revenue note issued by the corporation to Industrial Indemnity Company in connection with the agreement and settlement identified in (a) of this subsection, from additional general obligation bonds to be repaid from the special excise tax under RCW 67.40.090. All proceeds from any sale of the McKay parcel shall be deposited in the state convention and trade center account and shall not be expended without appropriation by law;

(h) $300,000 for Eagles building exterior cleanup and repair, from additional general obligation bonds to be repaid from the special excise tax under RCW 67.40.090; and

(i) The proceeds of the sale of any properties owned by the state convention and trade center that are not planned for use for state convention and trade center operations, with the proceeds to be used for development, construction, and administrative costs related to completion of the state convention and trade center, including settlement costs related to construction litigation.

(5) The borrowing authority provided in this section is in addition to the authority to borrow from the general fund to meet the bond retirement and interest requirements set forth in RCW 67.40.060. To the extent the specific conditions and limitations provided in this section conflict with
the general conditions and limitations provided for temporary cash deficiencies in RCW 43.88.260 (section 7, chapter 502, Laws of 1987), the specific conditions and limitations in this section shall govern. [1993 1st sps. c 12 § 9; 1992 c 4 § 1; 1991 c 2 § 1; 1990 c 181 § 3; 1988 ex.s. c 1 § 9; 1987 1st ex.s. c 8 § 1.]

Severability—1991 c 2: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1991 c 2 § 5.]

Chapter 67.42
AMUSEMENT RIDES

Sections
67.42.010 Definitions.
67.42.020 Requirements—Operation of amusement ride or structure—Bungee jumping device inspection.
67.42.040 Permit—Duration—Material modification of ride or structure—Bungee jumping device replacement, movement, purchase.
67.42.060 Fees.
67.42.090 Bungee jumping—Permission.

67.42.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

1. "Amusement structure" means electrical or mechanical devices or combinations of devices operated for revenue and to provide amusement or entertainment to viewers or audiences at carnivals, fairs, or amusement parks. "Amusement structure" also means a bungee jumping device regardless of where located. "Amusement structure" does not include games in which a member of the public must perform an act, nor concessions at which customers may make purchases.

2. "Amusement ride" means any vehicle, boat, bungee jumping device, or other mechanical device moving upon or within a structure, along cables or rails, through the air by centrifugal force or otherwise, or across water, that is used to convey one or more individuals for amusement, entertainment, diversion, or recreation. "Amusement ride" includes, but is not limited to, devices commonly known as skyrides, ferris wheels, carousels, parachute towers, tunnels of love, bungee jumping devices, and roller coasters. "Amusement ride" does not include: (a) Conveyances for persons in recreational winter sports activities such as ski lifts, ski tows, j-bars, t-bars, and similar devices subject to regulation under chapter 70.88 RCW; (b) any single-passenger coin-operated ride that is manually, mechanically, or electrically operated and customarily placed in a public location and that does not normally require the supervision or services of an operator; (c) nonmechanized playground equipment, including but not limited to, swings, seesaws, stationary spring-mounted animal features, rider-propelled merry-go-rounds, climbers, slides, trampolines, and physical fitness devices; or (d) water slides.

3. "Department" means the department of labor and industries.

4. "Insurance policy" means an insurance policy written by an insurer authorized to do business in this state under Title 48 RCW. [1993 c 203 § 2; 1985 c 262 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 203: "(1) The legislature finds that: Bungee jumping is growing in popularity as a new source of entertainment for the citizens of this state; Individuals have suffered serious injuries in states where the regulation of this activity was minimal or nonexistent; and The potential for harm to individuals participating in this activity likely increases in the absence of state regulation of these activities. (2) It is the intent of the legislature to require bungee jumping operations to be regulated by the state to the extent necessary to protect the health and safety of individuals participating in this activity." [1993 c 203 § 1.]

67.42.020 Requirements—Operation of amusement ride or structure—Bungee jumping device inspection.
Before operating any amusement ride or structure, the owner or operator shall:

1. Obtain a permit pursuant to RCW 67.42.030;
2. Have the amusement ride or structure inspected for safety at least once annually by an insurer, a person with whom the insurer has contracted, or a person who meets the qualifications set by the department and obtain from the insurer or person a written certificate that the inspection has been made and that the amusement ride or structure meets the standards for coverage and is covered by the insurer as required by subsection (3) of this section. A bungee jumping device, including, but not limited to, the crane, tower, balloon or bridge, person lift lift basket, platforms, bungee cords, end attachments, anchors, carabiners or locking devices, harnesses, landing devices, and additional ride operation hardware shall be inspected for safety prior to beginning operation and annually by an insurer, a person with whom the insurer has contracted, or a person authorized by the department to inspect bungee jumping devices. The operator of the bungee jumping device shall obtain a written certificate which states that the required inspection has been made and the bungee jumping device meets the standards for coverage and is covered by the insurer as required by subsection (3) of this section;
3. Have and keep in effect an insurance policy in an amount not less than one million dollars per occurrence insuring: (a) The owner or operator; and (b) any municipality or county on whose property the amusement ride or structure stands, or any municipality or county which has contracted with the owner or operator against liability for injury to persons arising out of the use of the amusement ride or structure;
4. File with the department the inspection certificate and insurance policy required by this section; and
5. File with each sponsor, lessor, landowner, or other person responsible for an amusement structure or ride being offered for use by the public a certificate stating that the insurance required by subsection (3) of this section is in effect. [1993 c 203 § 3; 1986 c 86 § 1; 1985 c 262 § 2.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 203: See note following RCW 67.42.010.

67.42.040 Permit—Duration—Material modification of ride or structure—Bungee jumping device replacement, movement, purchase. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section or unless a shorter period is
specified by the department, permits issued under RCW 67.42.030 are valid for a one-year period.

(2) If an amusement ride or structure is materially rebuilt or materially modified so as to change the original action of the amusement ride or structure, the amusement ride or structure shall be subject to a new inspection under RCW 67.42.020 and the owner or operator shall apply for a new permit under RCW 67.42.030.

(3) If an amusement ride or structure for which a permit has been issued pursuant to RCW 67.42.030 is moved and installed in another place but is not materially rebuilt or materially modified so as to change the original action of the amusement ride or structure, no new permit is required prior to the expiration of the permit.

(4) A bungee jumping device or a part of a device, including, but not limited to, the crane, person lift basket, mobile crane, balloon or balloon basket, anchor or anchor attachment structure, or landing device, that is replaced shall be reinspected by an insurer, a person with whom the insurer has contracted, or by a person authorized by the department to inspect bungee jumping devices, and the owner or operator of the device shall apply for a new permit under RCW 67.42.030.

(5) A bungee jumping operator shall have any bungee jumping device or structure that is moved and installed in another location reinspected by an insurer, a person with whom the insurer has contracted, or a person authorized by the department to inspect bungee jumping devices before beginning operation.

(6) Any new operator who purchases an existing bungee jumping device or structure must have the bungee jumping device inspected and permitted as required under RCW 67.42.020 before beginning operation. [1993 c 203 § 4; 1985 c 262 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 203: See note following RCW 67.42.010.

67.42.060 Fees. (1) The department may charge a reasonable fee not to exceed ten dollars for each permit issued under RCW 67.42.030. All fees collected by the department under this chapter shall be deposited in the state general fund. This subsection does not apply to permits issued under RCW 67.42.030 to operate a bungee jumping device.

(2) The department may charge a reasonable fee not to exceed one hundred dollars for each permit issued under RCW 67.42.030 to operate a bungee jumping device. Fees collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the state general fund for appropriation for the permitting and inspection of bungee jumping devices under this chapter. [1993 c 203 § 5; 1985 c 262 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 203: See note following RCW 67.42.010.

67.42.090 Bungee jumping—Permission. (1) Bungee jumping from a publicly owned bridge or publicly owned land is allowed only if permission has been granted by the government body that has jurisdiction over the bridge or land.

(2) Bungee jumping into publicly owned waters is allowed only if permission has been granted by the government body that has jurisdiction over the body of water.

(3) Bungee jumping from a privately owned bridge is allowed only if permission has been granted by the owner of the bridge. [1993 c 203 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 203: See note following RCW 67.42.010.
68.50.160 Right to control disposition of remains—Liability of funeral establishment or cemetery authority—Liability for cost.

68.50.180 Right to rely on authorization—State agency funding for cremation.

68.50.280 Repealed.

68.50.340 through 68.50.420 Repealed.

68.50.500 Identification of potential donors—Hospital procedures.

68.50.520 Anatomical gifts—Findings—Declaration.

68.50.530 Anatomical gifts—Definitions.

68.50.540 Anatomical gifts—Authorized—Procedures—Changes—Refusal.

68.50.550 Anatomical gifts—By person other than decedent.

68.50.560 Anatomical gifts—Hospital procedures—Records—Liability.

68.50.570 Anatomical gifts—Donors.

68.50.580 Anatomical gifts—Document of gift—Delivery.

68.50.590 Anatomical gifts—Rights of donee—Time of death—Actions by technician, enucleator.

68.50.600 Anatomical gifts—Hospitals—Procurement and use coordination.

68.50.610 Anatomical gifts—Illegal purchase or sale—Penalty.

68.50.620 Anatomical gifts—Examination for medical acceptability—Jurisdiction of coroner, medical examiner—Liability limited.

68.50.630 Anatomical gifts—Gentile tissue.

68.50.901 Application—1993 c 228.

68.50.902 Application—Construction—1993 c 228.

68.50.903 Severability—1993 c 228.

68.50.904 Short title—1993 c 228.

68.50.106 Autopsies, post mortems—Analyses—Opinions—Evidence—Costs. In any case in which an autopsy or post mortem is performed, the coroner or medical examiner, upon his or her own authority or upon the request of the prosecuting attorney or other law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, may make or cause to be made an analysis of the stomach contents, blood, or organs, or tissues of a deceased person and secure professional opinions thereon and retain or dispose of any specimens or organs of the deceased which in his or her discretion are desirable or needful for anatomic, bacteriological, chemical, or toxicological examination or upon lawful request are needed or desired for evidence to be presented in court. Costs shall be borne by the county. [1993 c 228 § 19; 1987 c 331 § 59; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 28 § 1; 1953 c 188 § 10. Formerly RCW 68.08.106.]

68.50.160 Right to control disposition of remains—Liability of funeral establishment or cemetery authority—Liability for cost. (1) A person has the right to control the disposition of his or her own remains without the predeath or postdeath consent of another person. A valid written document expressing the decedent's wishes regarding the place or method of disposition of his or her remains, signed by the decedent in the presence of a witness, is sufficient legal authorization for the procedures to be accomplished.

(2) Prearrangements that are prepaid, or filed with a licensed funeral establishment or cemetery authority, under RCW 18.39.280 through 18.39.345 and chapter 68.46 RCW are not subject to cancellation or substantial revision by survivors. Absent actual knowledge of contrary legal authorization under this section, a licensed funeral establishment or cemetery authority shall not be held criminally nor civilly liable for acting upon such prearrangements.

(3) If the decedent has not made a prearrangement as set forth in subsection (2) of this section or the costs of execut-
68.50.500 Identification of potential donors—Hospital procedures. Each hospital shall develop procedures for identifying potential anatomical parts donors. The procedures shall require that any deceased individual's next of kin or other individual, as set forth in RCW 68.50.550, and the medical record does not specify the deceased as a donor, at or near the time of notification of death be asked whether the deceased was a part donor. If not, the family shall be informed of the option to donate parts pursuant to the uniform anatomical gift act. With the approval of the designated next of kin or other individual, as set forth in RCW 68.50.550, the hospital shall then notify an established procurement organization including those organ procurement agencies associated with a national organ procurement transportation network or other eligible donee, as specified in RCW 68.50.570, and cooperate in the procurement of the anatomical gift or gifts. The procedures shall encourage reasonable discretion and sensitivity to the family circumstances in all discussions regarding donations of parts. The procedures may take into account the deceased individual's religious beliefs or obvious nonsuitability for an anatomical parts donation. Laws pertaining to the jurisdiction of the coroner shall be complied with in all cases of reportable deaths pursuant to RCW 68.50.010. [1993 c 228 § 20; 1987 c 331 § 71; 1986 c 129 § 1. Formerly RCW 68.08.650.]

68.50.520 Anatomical gifts—Findings—Declaration. The legislature finds that:
(1) The demand for donor organs and body parts exceeds the available supply for transplant.
(2) The discussion regarding advance directives including anatomical gifts is most appropriate with the primary care provider during an office visit.
(3) Federal law requires hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies, and hospice programs to provide information regarding advance directives.
(4) Discretion and sensitivity must be used in discussion and requests for anatomical gifts.

68.50.530 Anatomical gifts—Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 68.50.520 through 68.50.630 and 68.50.901 through 68.50.904.

(1) "Anatomical gift" means a donation of all or part of a human body to take effect upon or after death.
(2) "Decedent" means a deceased individual.
(3) "Document of gift" means a card, a statement attached to or imprinted on a motor vehicle operator's license, a will, or other writing used to make an anatomical gift.
(4) "Donee" means an individual who makes an anatomical gift of all or part of the individual's body.
(5) "Enucleator" means an individual who is qualified to remove or process eyes or parts of eyes.
(6) "Hospital" means a facility licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW, or as a hospital under the law of any state or a facility operated as a hospital by the United States government, a state, or a subdivision of a state.
(7) "Part" means an organ, tissue, eye, bone, artery, blood, fluid, or other portion of a human body.
(8) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, joint venture, association, government, governmental subdivision or agency, or any other legal or commercial entity.
(9) "Physician" or "surgeon" means an individual licensed or otherwise authorized to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathy and surgery under chapters 18.71 and 18.57 RCW.
(10) "Procurement organization" means a person licensed, accredited, or approved under the laws of any state for procurement, distribution, or storage of human bodies or parts.
(11) "State" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
(12) "Technician" means an individual who is qualified to remove or process a part. [1993 c 228 § 2.]

68.50.540 Anatomical gifts—Authorized—Procedures—Changes—Refusal. (1) An individual who is at least eighteen years of age may (a) make an anatomical gift for any of the purposes stated in RCW 68.50.570(1), (b) limit an anatomical gift to one or more of those purposes, or (c) refuse to make an anatomical gift.

(2) An anatomical gift may be made by a document of gift signed by the donor. If the donor cannot sign, the document of gift must be signed by another individual and by two witnesses, all of whom have signed at the direction and in the presence of the donor and of each other and state that it has been so signed.

(3) If a document of gift is attached to or imprinted on a donor's motor vehicle operator's license, the document of gift must comply with subsection (2) of this section. Revocation, suspension, expiration, or cancellation of the license does not invalidate the anatomical gift.

(4) The donee or other person authorized to accept the anatomical gift may employ or authorize a physician, surgeon, technician, or enucleator to carry out the appropriate procedures.

(5) An anatomical gift by will takes effect upon death of the testator, whether or not the will is probated. If, after death, the will is declared invalid for testamentary purposes, the validity of the anatomical gift is unaffected.

(6) A donor may amend or revoke an anatomical gift, not made by will, by:
(a) A signed statement;
(b) An oral statement made in the presence of two individuals;
(c) Any form of communication during a terminal illness or injury; or
(d) The delivery of a signed statement to a specified donee to whom a document of gift had been delivered.
(7) The donor of an anatomical gift made by will may amend or revoke the gift in the manner provided for amend-
ment or revocation of wills, or as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(8) An anatomical gift that is not revoked by the donor before death is irrevocable and does not require the consent or concurrence of a person after the donor's death.

(9) An individual may refuse to make an anatomical gift of the individual's body or part by (a) a writing signed in the same manner as a document of gift, (b) a statement attached to or imprinted on a donor's motor vehicle operator's license, or (c) another writing used to identify the individual as refusing to make an anatomical gift. During a terminal illness or injury, the refusal may be an oral statement or other form of communication.

(10) In the absence of contrary indications by the donor, an anatomical gift of a part is neither a refusal to give other parts nor a limitation on an anatomical gift under RCW 68.50.550.

(11) In the absence of contrary indications by the donor, a revocation or amendment of an anatomical gift is not a refusal to make another anatomical gift. If the donor intends a revocation to be a refusal to make an anatomical gift, the donor shall make the refusal pursuant to subsection (9) of this section. [1993 c 228 § 3.]

68.50.550 Anatomical gifts—By person other than decedent. (1) A member of the following classes of persons, in the order of priority listed, absent contrary instructions by the decedent, may make an anatomical gift of all or a part of the decedent's body for an authorized purpose, unless the decedent, at the time of death, had made an unrevoked refusal to make that anatomical gift:

(a) The appointed guardian of the person of the decedent at the time of death;
(b) The individual, if any, to whom the decedent had given a durable power of attorney that encompassed the authority to make health care decisions;
(c) The spouse of the decedent;
(d) A son or daughter of the decedent who is at least eighteen years of age;
(e) Either parent of the decedent;
(f) A brother or sister of the decedent who is at least eighteen years of age;
(g) A grandparent of the decedent.

(2) An anatomical gift may not be made by a person listed in subsection (1) of this section if:

(a) A person in a prior class is available at the time of death to make an anatomical gift;
(b) The person proposing to make an anatomical gift knows of a refusal or contrary indications by the decedent; or
(c) The person proposing to make an anatomical gift knows of an objection to making an anatomical gift by a member of the person's class or a prior class.

(3) An anatomical gift by a person authorized under subsection (1) of this section must be made by (a) a document of gift signed by the person or (b) the person's telegraphic, recorded telephonic, or other recorded message, or other form of communication from the person that is contemporaneously reduced to writing and signed by the recipient of the communication.

(4) An anatomical gift by a person authorized under subsection (1) of this section may be revoked by a member of the same or a prior class if, before procedures have begun for the removal of a part from the body of the decedent, the physician, surgeon, technician, or enucleator removing the part knows of the revocation.

(5) A failure to make an anatomical gift under subsection (1) of this section is not an objection to the making of an anatomical gift. [1993 c 228 § 4.]

68.50.560 Anatomical gifts—Hospital procedure—Records—Liability. (1) On or before admission to a hospital, or as soon as possible thereafter, a person designated by the hospital shall ask each patient who is at least eighteen years of age: "Are you an organ or tissue donor?" If the answer is affirmative the person shall request a copy of the document of gift. If the answer is negative or there is no answer, the person designated shall provide the patient information about the right to make a gift and shall ask the patient if he or she wishes to become an anatomical parts donor. If the answer is affirmative, the person designated shall provide a document of gift to the patient. The answer to the questions, an available copy of any document of gift or refusal to make an anatomical gift, and any other relevant information shall be placed in the patient's medical record.

(2) If, at or near the time of death of a patient, there is no medical record that the patient has made or refused to make an anatomical gift, the hospital administrator or a representative designated by the administrator shall discuss the option to make or refuse to make an anatomical gift and request the making of an anatomical gift under RCW 68.50.550(1). The request shall be made with reasonable discretion and sensitivity to the circumstances of the family. A request is not required if the gift is not suitable, based upon accepted medical standards, for a purpose specified in RCW 68.50.570. An entry shall be made in the medical record of the patient, stating the name and affiliation of the individual making the request, and of the name, response, and relationship to the patient of the person to whom the request was made. The secretary of the department of health shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.

(3) The following persons shall make a reasonable search of the individual and his or her personal effects for a document of gift or other information identifying the bearer as a donor or as an individual who has refused to make an anatomical gift:

(a) The agency assuming jurisdiction over the decedent, such as the coroner or medical examiner; or
(b) A hospital, upon the admission of an individual at or near the time of death, if there is not immediately available another source of that information.

(4) If a document of gift or evidence of refusal to make an anatomical gift is located by the search required by subsection (3)(a) of this section, and the individual or body to whom it relates is taken to a hospital, the hospital shall be notified of the contents and the document or other evidence shall be sent to the hospital.

(5) If, at or near the time of death of a patient, a hospital knows that an anatomical gift has been made under RCW 68.50.550(1), or that a patient or an individual identified as in transit to the hospital is a donor, the hospital
shall notify the donee if one is named and known to the hospital; if not, it shall notify an appropriate procurement organization. The hospital shall cooperate in the procurement of the anatomical gift or release and removal of a part.

(6) A person who fails to discharge the duties imposed by this section is not subject to criminal or civil liability.

(7) Hospitals shall develop policies and procedures to implement this section. [1993 c 228 § 5.]

68.50.570 Anatomical gifts—Donees. (1) The following persons may become donees of anatomical gifts for the purposes stated:

(a) A hospital, physician, surgeon, or procurement organization for transplantation, therapy, medical or dental education, research, or advancement of medical or dental science;

(b) An accredited medical or dental school, college, or university for education, research, or advancement of medical or dental science; or

(c) A designated individual for transplantation or therapy needed by that individual.

(2) An anatomical gift may be made to a designated donee or without designating a donee. If a donee is not designated or if the donee is not available or rejects the anatomical gift, the anatomical gift may be accepted by any hospital.

(3) If the donee knows of the decedent’s refusal or contrary indications to make an anatomical gift or that an anatomical gift made by a member of a class having priority to act is opposed by a member of the same class or a prior class under RCW 68.50.550(1), the donee may not accept the anatomical gift. [1993 c 228 § 6.]

68.50.580 Anatomical gifts—Document of gift—Delivery. (1) Delivery of a document of gift during the donor’s lifetime is not required for the validity of an anatomical gift.

(2) If an anatomical gift is made to a designated donee, the document of gift, or a copy, may be delivered to the donee to expedite the appropriate procedures after death. The document of gift, or a copy, may be deposited in a hospital, procurement organization, or registry office that accepts it for safekeeping or for facilitation of procedures after death. On request of an interested person, upon or after the donor’s death, the person in possession shall allow the interested person to examine or copy the document of gift. [1993 c 228 § 7.]

68.50.590 Anatomical gifts—Rights of donee—Time of death—Actions by technician, enucleator. (1) Rights of a donee created by an anatomical gift are superior to rights of others except when under the jurisdiction of the coroner or medical examiner. A donee may accept or reject an anatomical gift. If a donee accepts an anatomical gift of an entire body, the donee, subject to the terms of the gift, may allow embalming and use of the body in funeral services. If the gift is of a part of a body, the donee, upon the death of the donor and before embalming, shall cause the part to be removed without unnecessary mutilation. After removal of the part, custody of the remainder of the body vests in the person under obligation to dispose of the body.

(2) The time of death must be determined by a physician or surgeon who attends the donor at death or, if none, the physician or surgeon who certifies the death. Neither the physician or surgeon who attends the donor at death nor the physician or surgeon who determines the time of death may participate in the procedures for removing or transplanting a part.

(3) If there has been an anatomical gift, a technician may remove any donated parts and an enucleator may remove any donated eyes or parts of eyes, after determination of death by a physician or surgeon. [1993 c 228 § 8.]

68.50.600 Anatomical gifts—Hospitals—Procurement and use coordination. Each hospital in this state, after consultation with other hospitals and procurement organizations, shall establish agreements or affiliations for coordination of procurement and use of human bodies and parts. [1993 c 228 § 9.]

68.50.610 Anatomical gifts—Illegal purchase or sale—Penalty. (1) A person may not knowingly, for valuable consideration, purchase or sell a part for transplantation or therapy, if removal of the part is intended to occur after the death of the decedent.

(2) Valuable consideration does not include reasonable payment for the removal, processing, disposal, preservation, quality control, storage, transportation, or implantation of a part.

(3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and upon conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. [1993 c 228 § 10.]

68.50.620 Anatomical gifts—Examination for medical acceptability—Jurisdiction of coroner, medical examiner—Liability limited. (1) An anatomical gift authorizes reasonable examination necessary to assure medical acceptability of the gift for the purposes intended.

(2) The provisions of RCW 68.50.520 through 68.50.630 and 68.50.901 through 68.50.904 are subject to the laws of this state governing the jurisdiction of the coroner or medical examiner.

(3) A hospital, physician, surgeon, coroner, medical examiner, local public health officer, enucleator, technician, or other person, who acts in accordance with RCW 68.50.520 through 68.50.630 and 68.50.901 through 68.50.904 or with the applicable anatomical gift law of another state or a foreign country or attempts in good faith to do so, is not liable for that act in a civil action or criminal proceeding.

(4) An individual who makes an anatomical gift under RCW 68.50.540 or 68.50.550 and the individual’s estate are not liable for injury or damage that may result from the making or use of the anatomical gift. [1993 c 228 § 11.]

68.50.630 Anatomical gifts—Corneal tissue. In any case where a patient is in need of corneal tissue for a transplantation, corneal tissue may be provided by eye banks licensed by the secretary of health under rules promulgated by the department of health. [1993 c 228 § 15.]
68.50.901 Application—1993 c 228. RCW 68.50.520 through 68.50.630 and 68.50.901 through 68.50.904 apply to a document of gift, revocation, or refusal to make an anatomical gift signed by the donor or a person authorized to make or object to making an anatomical gift before, on, or after July 25, 1993. [1993 c 228 § 12.]

68.50.902 Application—Construction—1993 c 228. This act shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this act among states enacting it. [1993 c 228 § 13.]

68.50.903 Severability—1993 c 228. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1993 c 228 § 14.]

68.50.904 Short title—1993 c 228. RCW 68.50.520 through 68.50.630 and 68.50.901 through 68.50.903 may be cited as the "uniform anatomical gift act." [1993 c 228 § 16.]

Chapter 68.60
ABANDONED AND HISTORIC CEMETERIES AND HISTORIC GRAVES

Sections
68.60.030 Preservation and maintenance corporations—Authorization of other corporations to restore, maintain, and protect abandoned cemeteries.

68.60.030 Preservation and maintenance corporations—Authorization of other corporations to restore, maintain, and protect abandoned cemeteries. (1)(a) The archaeological and historical division of the department of community development may grant by nontransferable certificate authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery upon application made by a preservation organization which has been incorporated for the purpose of restoring, maintaining, and protecting an abandoned cemetery. Such authority shall be limited to the care, maintenance, restoration, protection, and historical preservation of the abandoned cemetery, and shall not include authority to make burials, unless specifically granted by the cemetery board.

(b) Those preservation and maintenance corporations that are granted authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery shall be entitled to hold and possess burial records, maps, and other historical documents as may exist. Maintenance and preservation corporations that are granted authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery shall not be liable to those claiming burial rights, ancestral ownership, or to any other person or organization alleging to have control by any form of conveyance not previously recorded at the county auditor's office within the county in which the abandoned cemetery exists. Such organizations shall not be liable for any reasonable alterations made during restoration work on memorials, roadways, walkways, features, plantings, or any other detail of the abandoned cemetery.

(c) Should the maintenance and preservation corporation be dissolved, the archaeological and historical division of the department of community development shall revoke the certificate of authority.

(d) Maintenance and preservation corporations that are granted authority to maintain and protect an abandoned cemetery may establish care funds pursuant to chapter 68.44 RCW, and shall report in accordance with chapter 68.44 RCW to the state cemetery board.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the department of community development may, in its sole discretion, authorize any Washington nonprofit corporation that is not expressly incorporated for the purpose of restoring, maintaining, and protecting an abandoned cemetery, to restore, maintain, and protect one or more abandoned cemeteries. The authorization may include the right of access to any burial records, maps, and other historical documents, but shall not include the right to be the permanent custodian of original records, maps, or documents. This authorization shall be granted by a nontransferable certificate of authority. Any nonprofit corporation authorized and acting under this subsection is immune from liability to the same extent as if it were a preservation organization holding a certificate of authority under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The department of community development shall establish standards and guidelines for granting certificates of authority under subsections (1) and (2) of this section to assure that any restoration, maintenance, and protection activities authorized under this subsection are conducted and supervised in an appropriate manner. [1993 c 67 § 1; 1990 c 92 § 3.]

Title 69
FOOD, DRUGS, COSMETICS, AND POISONS

Chapters
69.04 Intrastate commerce in food, drugs, and cosmetics.
69.07 Washington food processing act.
69.25 Washington wholesome eggs and egg products act.
69.50 Uniform controlled substances act.
69.60 Over-the-counter medications.

Chapter 69.04
INTRASTATE COMMERCE IN FOOD, DRUGS, AND COSMETICS
(Formerly: Food, drug, and cosmetic act)

Sections
69.04.932 Salmon labeling—Definitions.
69.04.933 Salmon labeling—Identification of species—Exceptions—Penalty.
69.04.934 Salmon labeling—Identification as farm-raised or commercially caught—Exceptions—Penalty.
69.04.935 Salmon labeling—Rules for identification and enforcement.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 885]
Salmon labeling—Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 69.04.933 through 69.04.935.

(1) "Salmon" means all species of the genus Oncorhynchus, except those classified as game fish in Title 77 RCW, and includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus tschawytscha</td>
<td>Chinook salmon or king salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus kisutch</td>
<td>Coho salmon or silver salmon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus keta</td>
<td>Chum salmon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</td>
<td>Pink salmon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus nerka</td>
<td>Sockeye salmon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salmo salar (in other than its landlocked form)</td>
<td>Atlantic salmon</td>
</tr>
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(2) "Commercially caught" means salmon harvested by commercial fishers. [1993 c 282 § 2.]

Finding—1993 c 282: "The legislature finds that salmon consumers and enforcement. To promote honesty and fair dealing for consumers, the director, in consultation with the director of the department of fisheries, shall adopt rules:

(1) Fixing and establishing a reasonable definition and standard of identity for salmon for purposes of identifying and selling salmon;

(2) Enforcing RCW 69.04.933 and 69.04.934. [1993 c 282 § 5.]

Finding—1993 c 282: See note following RCW 69.04.932.

Salmon labeling—Identification of species—Exceptions—Penalty. With the exception of a commercial fisher engaged in sales of fish to a fish buyer, no person may sell at wholesale or retail any fresh or frozen salmon food fish or cultured aquatic salmon without identifying the species of salmon by its common name to the buyer at the point of sale such that the buyer can make an informed decision in purchasing. A person knowingly violating this section is guilty of misbranding under this chapter.

A person who receives misleading or erroneous information about whether the salmon is farm-raised or commercially caught, and subsequently inaccurately identifies salmon shall not be guilty of misbranding. This section shall not apply to salmon that is minced, pulverized, coated with batter, or breaded. [1993 c 282 § 4.]

Finding—1993 c 282: See note following RCW 69.04.932.

Salmon labeling—Identification of farm-raised or commercially caught—Exceptions—Penalty. With the exception of a commercial fisher engaged in sales of fish to a fish buyer, no person may sell at wholesale or retail any fresh or frozen salmon food fish or cultured aquatic salmon without identifying the species of salmon by its common name to the buyer at the point of sale such that the buyer can make an informed decision in purchasing. A person knowingly violating this section is guilty of misbranding under this chapter.

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Finding—1993 c 282: See note following RCW 69.04.932.

Salmon labeling—Rules for identification of species—Exceptions—Penalty. With the exception of a commercial fisher engaged in sales of fish to a fish buyer, no person may sell at wholesale or retail any fresh or frozen salmon food fish or cultured aquatic salmon without identifying the species of salmon by its common name to the buyer at the point of sale such that the buyer can make an informed decision in purchasing. A person knowingly violating this section is guilty of misbranding under this chapter.

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Finding—1993 c 282: See note following RCW 69.04.932.

Such application shall include the full name of the applicant for the license and the location of the food processing plant he or she intends to operate. If such applicant is an individual, receiver, trustee, firm, partnership, association or corporation, the full name of each member of the firm or partnership, or names of the officers of the association or corporation shall be given on the application. Such application shall further state the principal business address of the applicant in the state and elsewhere and the name of a person domiciled in this state authorized to receive and accept service of summons of legal notices of all kinds for the applicant. The application shall also specify the type of food to be processed and the method or nature of processing operation or preservation of that food and any other necessary information. Upon the approval of the application by the director and compliance with the provisions of this chapter, including the applicable regulations adopted hereunder by the department, the applicant shall be issued a license or renewal thereof.

Finding—1993 c 282: See note following RCW 69.04.932.
Licensees shall be issued to cover only those products, processes, and operations specified in the license application and approved for licensing. Wherever a license holder wishes to engage in processing a type of food product that is different than the type specified on the application supporting the licensee’s existing license and processing that type of food product would require a major addition to or modification of the licensee’s processing facilities or has a high potential for harm, the licensee shall submit an amendment to the current license application. In such a case, the licensee may engage in processing the new type of food product only after the amendment has been approved by the department.

If upon investigation by the director, it is determined that a person is processing food for retail sale and is not under permit, license, or inspection by a local health authority, then that person may be considered a food processor and subject to the provisions of this chapter. The director may waive the licensure requirements of this chapter for a person’s operations at a facility if the person is licensed under chapter 15.32 RCW or has a permit under chapter 15.36 RCW to conduct the same or a similar operation at the facility. [1993 1st sp.s. c 19 § 11; 1993 c 212 § 2; 1992 c 160 § 3; 1991 c 137 § 3; 1988 c 5 § 1; 1969 c 68 § 2; 1967 ex.s. c 121 § 4.]

Reviser’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 212 § 2 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 19 § 11, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Chapter 69.25
WASHINGTON WHOLESOME EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS ACT

Sections
69.25.010 Assessment—Rate, applicability, time of payment—Reports—Contents, frequency.

69.25.250 Assessment—Rate, applicability, time of payment—Reports—Contents, frequency. There is hereby levied an assessment not to exceed three mills per dozen eggs entering intrastate commerce, as prescribed by rules and regulations issued by the director. Such assessment shall be applicable to all eggs entering intrastate commerce except as provided in RCW 69.25.170 and 69.25.290. Such assessment shall be paid to the director on a monthly basis on or before the tenth day following the month such eggs enter intrastate commerce. The director may require reports by egg handlers or dealers along with the payment of the assessment fee. Such reports may include any and all pertinent information necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The director may, by regulations, require egg container manufacturers to report on a monthly basis all egg containers sold to any egg handler or dealer and bearing such egg handler or dealer’s license number. [1993 1st sp.s. c 19 § 12; 1975 1st ex.s. c 201 § 26.]

Chapter 69.50
UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT

Sections
69.50.101 Definitions.
69.50.201 Enforcement of chapter—Authority to change schedules of controlled substances.
69.50.203 Schedule I tests.
69.50.204 Schedule I.
69.50.205 Schedule II tests.
69.50.206 Schedule II.
69.50.207 Schedule III tests.
69.50.208 Schedule III.
69.50.209 Schedule IV tests.
69.50.210 Schedule IV.
69.50.211 Schedule V tests.
69.50.212 Schedule V.
69.50.213 Republishing of schedules.
69.50.214 Controlled substance analog.
69.50.301 Rules—Fees.
69.50.302 Registration requirements.
69.50.303 Registration.
69.50.304 Revocation and suspension of registration—Seizure or placement under seal of controlled substances.
69.50.308 Prescriptions.
69.50.403 Prohibited acts: C—Penalties.
69.50.416 Counterfeit substances prohibited—Penalties.
69.50.505 Seizure and forfeiture.
69.50.525 Diversion prevention and control—Reports.
69.50.609 Captions not law—1993 c 187.

69.50.101 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, definitions of terms shall be as indicated where used in this chapter:
(a) "Administer" means to apply a controlled substance, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, directly to the body of a patient or research subject by:
(1) a practitioner authorized to prescribe (or, by the practitioner’s authorized agent); or
(2) the patient or research subject at the direction and in the presence of the practitioner.
(b) "Agent" means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at the direction of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser. It does not include a common or contract carrier, public warehouseperson, or employee of the carrier or warehouseperson.
(c) "Board" means the state board of pharmacy.
(d) "Controlled substance" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedules I through V as set forth in federal or state laws, or federal or board rules.
(e)(1) "Controlled substance analog" means a substance the chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II and:
(i) that has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance included in Schedule I or II; or
(ii) with respect to a particular individual, that the individual represents or intends to have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance included in Schedule I or II.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 887]
(2) The term does not include:

(i) a controlled substance;

(ii) a substance for which there is an approved new drug application;

(iii) a substance with respect to which an exemption is in effect for investigational use by a particular person under Section 505 of the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 355, to the extent conduct with respect to the substance is pursuant to the exemption; or

(iv) any substance to the extent not intended for human consumption before an exemption takes effect with respect to the substance.

(f) "Deliver" or "delivery," means the actual or constructive transfer from one person to another of a substance, whether or not there is an agency relationship.

(g) "Department" means the department of health.

(h) "Dispense" means the interpretation of a prescription or order for a controlled substance and, pursuant to that prescription or order, the proper selection, measuring, compounding, labeling, or packaging necessary to prepare that prescription or order for delivery.

(i) "Dispenser" means a practitioner who dispenses.

(j) "Distribute" means to deliver other than by administering or dispensing a controlled substance.

(k) "Distributor" means a person who distributes.

(l) "Drug" means (1) a controlled substance recognized as a drug in the official United States pharmacopoeia/national formulary or the official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any supplement to them; (2) controlled substances intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in individuals or animals; (3) controlled substances (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of individuals or animals; and (4) controlled substances intended for use as a component of any article specified in (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection. The term does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories.

(m) "Drug enforcement administration" means the drug enforcement administration in the United States Department of Justice, or its successor agency.

(n) "Immediate precursor" means a substance:

(1) that the state board of pharmacy has found to be and by rule designates as being the principal compound commonly used, or produced primarily for use, in the manufacture of a controlled substance;

(2) that is an immediate chemical intermediary used or likely to be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance; and

(3) the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail, or limit the manufacture of the controlled substance.

(o) "Isomer" means an optical isomer, but in RCW 69.50.101(r)(5), 69.50.204(a) (12) and (34), and 69.50.206(a)(4), the term includes any geometrical isomer; in RCW 69.50.204(a) (8) and (42), and 69.50.210(c) the term includes any positional isomer; and in RCW 69.50.204(a)(35), 69.50.204(c), and 69.50.208(a) the term includes any positional or geometric isomer.

(p) "Manufacture" means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion, or processing of a controlled substance, either directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling or relabeling of its container. The term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging, repackaging, labeling, or relabeling of a controlled substance:

(1) by a practitioner as an incident to the practitioner's administering or dispensing of a controlled substance in the course of the practitioner's professional practice; or

(2) by a practitioner, or by the practitioner's authorized agent under the practitioner's supervision, for the purpose of, or as an incident to, research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale.

(q) "Marijuana" or "marihuana" means all parts of the plant Cannabis, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds or resin. The term does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination.

(r) "Narcotic drug" means any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

(1) Opium, opium derivative, and any derivative of opium or opium derivative, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of the salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation. The term does not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.

(2) Synthetic opiate and any derivative of synthetic opiate, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of the isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.

(3) Poppy straw and concentrate of poppy straw.

(4) Coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives or ecgonine or their salts have been removed.

(5) Cocaine, or any salt, isomer, or salt of isomer thereof.

(6) Coca base.

(7) Ecgonine, or any derivative, salt, isomer, or salt of isomer thereof.

(8) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of any substance referred to in subparagraphs (1) through (7).

(s) "Opiate" means any substance having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability. The term includes opium, substances derived from opium (opium derivatives), and synthetic opiates. The term does not include, unless specifically designated as controlled under RCW 69.50.201, the dextrorotatory isomer of 3-methoxy-n-methylmorphinan and its salts (dextromethorphan). The term includes the racemic and levorotatory forms of dextromethorphan.
Uniform Controlled Substances Act

69.50.101

(t) "Opium poppy" means the plant of the species Papaver somniferum L., except its seeds.

(u) "Person" means individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, governmental, governmental subdivision or agency, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(v) "Poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mowing.

(w) "Practitioner" means:

(1) A physician under chapter 18.71 RCW, a physician assistant under chapter 18.71A RCW, an osteopathic physician and surgeon under chapter 18.57 RCW, a dentist under chapter 18.32 RCW, a podiatric physician and surgeon under chapter 18.22 RCW, a veterinarian under chapter 18.92 RCW, a registered nurse under chapter 18.88 RCW, a licensed practical nurse under chapter 18.78 RCW, a pharmacist under chapter 18.64 RCW or a scientific investigator under this chapter, licensed, registered or otherwise permitted insofar as is consistent with those licensing laws to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or administer a controlled substance in the course of their professional practice or research in this state.

(2) A pharmacy, hospital or other institution licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in this state.

(3) A physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery, a physician licensed to practice osteopathy and surgery, a dentist licensed to practice dentistry, a podiatric physician and surgeon licensed to practice podiatric medicine and surgery, or a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in any state of the United States.

(k) "Prescription" means an order for controlled substances issued by a practitioner duly authorized by law or rule in the state of Washington to prescribe controlled substances within the scope of his or her professional practice for a legitimate medical purpose.

(l) "Production" includes the manufacturing, planting, cultivating, growing, or harvesting of a controlled substance.

(m) "Secretary" means the secretary of health or the secretary's designee.

(aa) "State," unless the context otherwise requires, means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(bb) "Ultimate user" means an individual who lawfully possesses a controlled substance for the individual’s own use or for the use of a member of the individual’s household or for administering to an animal owned by the individual or by a member of the individual’s household. [1993 c 187 § 1. Prior: 1990 c 248 § 1; 1990 c 219 § 3; 1990 c 196 § 8; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 429; 1987 c 144 § 2; 1986 c 124 § 1; 1984 c 153 § 18; 1980 c 71 § 2; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 38 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.101.]

Finding—1990 c 219: See note following RCW 69.41.030.

Effective date—Severability—1989 1st ex.s. c 9: See RCW 43.70.910 and 43.70.920.

Severability—1973 2nd ex.s. c 38: "If any of the provisions of this amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the amendatory act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances, or the act prior to its amendment is not affected." [1973 2nd ex.s. c 38 § 3.]

69.50.201 Enforcement of chapter—Authority to change schedules of controlled substances. (a) The state board of pharmacy shall enforce this chapter and may add substances to or delete or reschedule substances listed in RCW 69.50.204, 69.50.206, 69.50.208, 69.50.210, or 69.50.212 pursuant to the procedures of chapter 34.05 RCW.

(b) In making a determination regarding a substance, the board shall consider the following:

(i) the actual or relative potential for abuse;

(ii) the scientific evidence of its pharmacological effect, if known;

(iii) the state of current scientific knowledge regarding the substance;

(iv) the history and current pattern of abuse;

(v) the scope, duration, and significance of abuse;

(vi) the risk to the public health;

(vii) the potential of the substance to produce psychic or physiological dependence liability; and

(viii) whether the substance is an immediate precursor of a controlled substance.

(c) The board may consider findings of the federal Food and Drug Administration or the Drug Enforcement Administration as prima facie evidence relating to one or more of the determinative factors.

(d) On or before December 1 of each year, the board shall inform the committees of reference of the legislature of the controlled substances added, deleted, or changed on the schedules specified in this chapter and which includes an explanation of these actions.

(e) After considering the factors enumerated in subsection (a) of this section, the board shall make findings with respect thereto and adopt and cause to be published a rule controlling the substance upon finding the substance has a potential for abuse.

(f) The board, without regard to the findings required by subsection (a) of this section or RCW 69.50.203, 69.50.205, 69.50.207, 69.50.209, and 69.50.211 or the procedures prescribed by subsections (a) and (c) of this section, may place an immediate precursor in the same schedule in which the controlled substance of which it is an immediate precursor is placed or in any other schedule. If the board designates a substance as an immediate precursor, substances that are precursors of the controlled precursor are not subject to control solely because they are precursors of the controlled precursor.

(g) If a substance is designated, rescheduled, or deleted as a controlled substance under federal law, the board shall similarly control the substance under this chapter after the expiration of thirty days from the date of publication in the federal register of a final order designating the substance as a controlled substance or rescheduling or deleting the substance or from the date of issuance of an order of temporary scheduling under Section 508 of the federal Dangerous Drug Diversion Control Act of 1984, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 811(h), unless within that thirty-day period, the board or an interested party objects to inclusion, rescheduling, temporary scheduling, or deletion. If no objection is made, the board shall adopt and cause to be published, without the necessity of making determinations or findings as required.
by subsection (a) of this section or RCW 69.50.203, 69.50.205, 69.50.207, 69.50.209, and 69.50.211, a final rule, for which notice of proposed rule making is omitted, designating, rescheduling, temporarily scheduling, or deleting the substance. If an objection is made, the board shall make a determination with respect to the designation, rescheduling, or deletion of the substance as provided by subsection (a) of this section. Upon receipt of an objection to inclusion, rescheduling, or deletion under this chapter by the board, the board shall publish notice of the receipt of the objection, and a determination with respect to the designation, rescheduling, or deletion of the substance under this chapter by the board, the

### Schedule I

Unless specifically excepted by state or federal law or regulation or more specifically included in another schedule, the following controlled substances are listed in Schedule I:

(a) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

1. Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylacetamide);
2. Acetylmethadol;
3. Alphaprodine;
4. Alphacetylmethadol;
5. Alphameprodine;
6. Alphamethadol;
7. Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl) ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide); (1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine);
8. Alpha-methylthiofentanyl (N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
9. Benzethidine;
10. Betacetylmethadol;
11. Beta-hydroxyfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
12. Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl some trade or other names:
   - N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide;
   - Betameprodine;
   - Betamethadol;
   - Betaprodine;
   - Clonitazene;
   - Dextromoramide;
   - Diampromide;
   - Diethlythiambutene;
   - Difenoxin;
   - Dimenoxadol;
   - Dimethpentol;
   - Dimethylthiambutene;
   - Dioxaphetyl butyrate;
   - Dipipanone;
   - Ethylmethylthiambutene;
   - Etonitazene;
   - Etoxeridine;
   - Feveridine;
   - Hydroxypethidine;
   - Ketobemidone;
   - Levomoramide;
   - Levophencyclidron;
   - 3-Methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
   - 3-Methylthiofentanyl (N-(3-methyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
   - Morpheridine;
   - MPPP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine);
   - Noracymethadol;
   - Norlevorphanol;
   - Normethadone;
   - Norpipanone;
   - Para-fluorofentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl] propanamide);

### Schedule I Tests

(a) The state board of pharmacy shall place a substance in Schedule I upon finding that the substance:

1. has high potential for abuse;
2. has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and
3. lacks accepted safety for use in treatment under medical supervision.

(b) The board may place a substance in Schedule I without making the findings required by subsection (a) of this section if the substance is controlled under Schedule I of the federal Controlled Substances Act by a federal agency as the result of an international treaty, convention, or protocol.

Valid from 1989-01-01 to 1993-12-31.
(43) PEPAP(1-(-2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxy-piperidine);
(44) Phenadoxone;
(45) Phenampromide;
(46) Phenomorphan;
(47) Phenoperidine;
(48) Piritramide;
(49) Proheptazine;
(50) Properidine;
(51) Propiram;
(52) Racemoramide;
(53) Thiofentanyl (N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-propanamine);
(54) Tildine;
(55) Trimperidine.
(b) Opium derivatives. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opium derivatives, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of those salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Acetorphine;
(2) Acetyldihydrocodeine;
(3) Benzylmorphine;
(4) Codeine methylbromide;
(5) Codeine-N-Oxide;
(6) Cyeporphine;
(7) Desomorphine;
(8) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine some trade or other names: N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine, N-ethyl MDA, MOE, MDEA; derivatives, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation;
(9) N-hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine some trade or other names: N-hydroxy-alpha-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine, N-hydroxyamphetamine, PMA;
(10) N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate; (11) Dimethylytryptamine: Some trade or other names: N,N-Diethyltryptamine; DET;
(12) Dimethyltryptamine: Some trade or other names: DMT;
(13) Lysergic acid diethylamide; (14) Lysergic acid diethylamide;
(15) Mescaline;
(16) Parahexyl-7374: Some trade or other names: 3-Hexyl-1-hydroxy-7, 8, 9, 10-tetrahydro-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran; synhexyl;
(17) Peyote, meaning all parts of the plant presently classified botanically as Lophophora Williamsii Lemaire, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part of such plant, and every compound, manufacture, salts, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or extracts; (interprets 21 U.S.C. Sec. 812 (c), Schedule I (c)(12));
(18) 10-tetrahydro-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran; synhexyl; (19) 10-tetrahydro-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran; synhexyl;
(20) Tetrahydrocannabinols, synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, species, and/or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity such as the following:
(i) Delta 1 - cis - or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers, excluding tetrahydrocannabinol in sesame oil and encapsulated in a soft gelatin capsule in a drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration;
(ii) Delta 6 - cis - or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers;
(iii) Delta 3,4 - cis - or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and its optical isomers;
(Since nomenclature of these substances is not internationally standardized, compounds of these structures, regardless of numerical designation of atomic positions covered.)
(23) Ethylamine analog of phencyclidine: Some trade or other names: N-ethyl-phenylcyclohexylamine, (1-phenylcyclohexyl)ethylamine; cyclohexamine; PCE;
(24) Ethylamine analog of phencyclidine: Some trade or other names: N-ethyl-phenylcyclohexylamine, (1-phenylcyclohexyl)ethylamine; cyclohexamine; PCE;
(24) Pyrrolidine analog of phencyclidine: Some trade or other names: 1-(1-phencyclohexyl)pyrrolidine; PCPy; PHP;

(25) Thiophene analog of phencyclidine: Some trade or other names: 1-(1-[2-thienyl]-cyclohexyl)-pipendine; 2-thienylanalogue of phencyclidine; TCP; TCP;

(26) 1-(1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl)pyrrolidine: A trade or other name is TCPy.

(d) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation.

(1) Fenethylline;
(2) (+)-cis-4-methylaminorex ((+-)cis-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine);
(3) N-ethylamphetamine;
(4) N,N-dimethylamphetamine: Some trade or other names: N,N-alpha-trimethyl-benzeneethanamine; N,N-alpha-trimethylphenoxyethylene.

The controlled substances in this section may be rescheduled or deleted as provided for in RCW 69.50.201. [1993 c 187 § 4; 1986 c 124 § 3; 1980 c 138 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.204.]

State board of pharmacy may change schedules of controlled substances: RCW 69.50.201.

69.50.205 Schedule II tests. (a) The state board of pharmacy shall place a substance in Schedule II upon finding that:

(1) the substance has high potential for abuse;
(2) the substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, or currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions; and
(3) the abuse of the substance may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

(b) The state board of pharmacy may place a substance in Schedule II without making the findings required by subsection (a) of this section if the substance is controlled under Schedule II of the federal Controlled Substances Act by a federal agency as the result of an international treaty, convention, or protocol. [1993 c 187 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.205.]

69.50.206 Schedule II. (a) The drugs and other substances listed in this section, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or brand name designated, are included in Schedule II.

(b) Substances. (Vegetable origin or chemical synthesis.) Unless specifically excepted, any of the following substances, except those listed in other schedules, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

(1) Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate, excluding apomorphine, dextropropoxyphene, nalbuphine, nalmefene, naloxone, and naltrexone, and their respective salts, but including the following:

(i) Raw opium;
(ii) Opium extracts;
(iii) Opium fluid;
(iv) Powdered opium;
(v) Granulated opium;
(vi) Tincture of opium;
(vii) Codeine;
(viii) Ethylmorphine;
(ix) Etorphine hydrochloride;
(x) Hydrocodone;
(xi) Hydromorphone;
(xii) Metopon;
(xiii) Morphone;
(xiv) Oxycodone;
(xv) Oxymorphine; and
(xvi) Thebaine.

(2) Any salt, compound, isomer, derivative, or preparation thereof that is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in subsection (b)(1) of this section, but not including the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.

(3) Opium poppy and poppy straw.

(4) Coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of coca leaves including cocaine and ecgonine, and their salts, isomers, derivatives, and salts of isomers and derivatives, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, but not including deccocainized coca leaves or extractions of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.

(5) Methylbenzoylecgonine (cocaine — its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers).

(6) Concentrate of poppy straw (The crude extract of poppy straw in either liquid, solid, or powder form which contains the phenanthrene alkaloids of the opium poppy.)

(c) Opiates. Unless specifically excepted or unless in another schedule, any of the following synthetic opiates, including its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation, dextrophan and levopropoxyphene excepted:

(1) Alfentanil;
(2) Alphaprodine;
(3) Anileridine;
(4) Bezitramide;
(5) Bulk dextropropoxyphene (nondosage forms);
(6) Carfentanil;
(7) Dihydrocodeine;
(8) Diphenoxylate;
(9) Fentanyl;
(10) Isomethadone;
(11) Levomethorphan;
(12) Levorphanol;
(13) Metazocine;
(14) Methadone;
(15) Methadone—Intermediate, 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl butane;
(16) Moramide—Intermediate, 2-methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropane-carboxylic acid;
(17) Pethidine (meperidine);
(18) Pethidine—Intermediate-A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine;
(19) Pethidine—Intermediate-B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate;
(20) Pethidine—Intermediate-C, 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid;
(21) Phentacline;
(22) Piminodine;
(23) Racemethorphan;
(24) Racemorphan;
(25) Sufentanil.
(d) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:
(1) Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers;
(2) Methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers;
(3) Phenmetrazine and its salts;
(4) Methylphenidate.
(e) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system:
(1) the substance has a potential for abuse less than the substances included in Schedules I and II;
(2) the substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and
(3) abuse of the substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.
(b) The state board of pharmacy may place a substance in Schedule III without making the findings required by subsection (a) of this section if the substance is controlled under Schedule III of the federal Controlled Substances Act by a federal agency as the result of an international treaty, convention, or protocol. [1993 c 187 § 7; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.207.]

69.50.208 Schedule III. Unless specifically excepted by state or federal law or regulation or more specifically included in another schedule, the following controlled substances are listed in Schedule III:
(a) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:
(1) Amobarbital;
(2) Glutethimide;
(3) Pentobarbital;
(4) Phencyclidine;
(5) Secobarbital.
(f) Hallucinogenic substances.
(1) Dronabinol (synthetic) in sesame oil and encapsulated in a soft gelatin capsule in a United States Food and Drug Administration approved drug product. (Some other names for dronabinol [6αR-trans]-6α,7,8,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-1-ol, or (-)-delta-9-(trans)-tetrahydrocannabinol.)
(2) Nabilone: Some trade or other names are (±)-trans-3,1,1-dimethylheptyl)-6,6a,7,8,10a-hexahydro-1-hydroxy-6,6-dimethyl-9H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-9-one.
(g) Immediate precursors. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances:
(1) Immediate precursor to amphetamine and methamphetamine:
(i) Phenylacetone: Some trade or other names phenyl-2-propanone, P2P, benzyl methyl ketone, methyl benzyl ketone.
(2) Immediate precursors to phencyclidine (PCP):
(i) 1-phenylcyclohexylamine;
(ii) 1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile (PCC).

The controlled substances in this section may be rescheduled or deleted as provided for in RCW 69.50.201. [1993 c 187 § 6; 1986 c 124 § 4; 1980 c 138 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.206.]
State board of pharmacy may change schedules of controlled substances: RCW 69.50.201.

69.50.207 Schedule III tests. (a) The state board of pharmacy shall place a substance in Schedule III upon finding that:
(1) the substance has a potential for abuse less than the substances included in Schedules I and II;
(2) the substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and
(3) abuse of the substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.
(b) The state board of pharmacy may place a substance in Schedule III without making the findings required by subsection (a) of this section if the substance is controlled under Schedule III of the federal Controlled Substances Act by a federal agency as the result of an international treaty, convention, or protocol. [1993 c 187 § 7; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.207.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 893]
(ii) Secobarbital;
(iii) Pentobarbital;
or any salt of any of these drugs and approved by the Food and Drug Administration for marketing only as a suppository;
(3) Any substance which contains any quantity of a derivative of barbituric acid, or any salt of a derivative of barbituric acid;
(4) Chlorhexadol;
(5) Lysergic acid;
(6) Lysergic acid amide;
(7) Methyprylon;
(8) Sulfonylurethalmethane;
(9) Sulfonethylmethylene;
(10) Sulfonmethane;
(11) Tiletamine and zolazepam or any of their salts—some trade or other names for a tiletamine-zolazepam combination product: Telazol, some trade or other names for tiletamine: 2-(ethylamino)-2-(2-thienyl)cyclohexanone, some trade or other names for zolazepam: 4-[(2-fluorophenyl)-6,8-dihydro-1,3,8-trimethylpyrazolo[3,4-e][1,4]-diazepin-7(1H)-one flupyradazon.
(c) Nalorphine.
(d) Anabolic steroids. The term "anabolic steroid" means any drug or hormonal substance, chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone (other than estrogens, progestins, and corticosteroids) that promotes muscle growth, and includes:
(1) Boldenone;
(2) Chlorotestosterone;
(3) Clostebol;
(4) Dehydrochormethyltestosterone;
(5) Dihydrotestosterone;
(6) Drostanolone;
(7) Ethylestrenol;
(8) Fluoxymesterone;
(9) Formebulone;
(10) Mesterolone;
(11) Methandienone;
(12) Methandranone;
(13) Methandriol;
(14) Methandrostanolone;
(15) Methenolone;
(16) Methyltestosterone;
(17) Mibolerone;
(18) Nanrolone [nandrolone];
(19) Norethandrolone;
(20) Oxandrolone;
(21) Oxymesterone;
(22) Oxymetholone;
(23) Stanolone;
(24) Stanozolol;
(25) Testolactone;
(26) Testosterone;
(27) Trenbolone; and
(28) Any salt, ester, or isomer of a drug or substance described or listed in this subsection, if that salt, ester, or isomer promotes muscle growth. Except such term does not include an anabolic steroid which is expressly intended for administration through implants to cattle or other nongruminant species and which has been approved by the secretary of health and human services for such administration. If any person prescribes, dispenses, or distributes such steroid for human use such person shall be considered to have prescribed, dispensed, or distributed an anabolic steroid within the meaning of this subsection.
(e) Narcotic drugs. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing limited quantities of any of the following narcotic drugs, or any salts thereof calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities as set forth in this subsection:
(1) Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium;
(2) Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;
(3) Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with a fourfold or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium;
(4) Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;
(5) Not more than 1.8 grams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;
(6) Not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;
(7) Not more than 500 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams, or not more than 25 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;
(8) Not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
The state board of pharmacy may except by rule any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any stimulant or depressant substance listed in subsection (a)(1) and (2) of this section from the application of all or any part of this chapter if the compound, mixture, or preparation contains one or more active medicinal ingredients not having a stimulant or depressant effect on the central nervous system, and if the admixtures are in combinations, quantities, proportions, or concentrations that vitiate the potential for abuse of the substances having a stimulant or depressant effect on the central nervous system.
The controlled substances listed in this section may be rescheduled or deleted as provided for in RCW 69.50.201. [1993 c 187 § 8; 1986 c 124 § 5; 1980 c 138 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.208.]
State board of pharmacy may change schedules of controlled substances: RCW 69.50.201.
69.50.209 Schedule IV tests. (a) The state board of pharmacy shall place a substance in Schedule IV upon finding that:
Uniform Controlled Substances Act

(1) the substance has a low potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedule III;  
(2) the substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and  
(3) abuse of the substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the substances included in Schedule III.  

(b) The state board of pharmacy may place a substance in Schedule IV without making the findings required by subsection (a) of this section if the substance is controlled under Schedule IV of the federal Controlled Substances Act by a federal agency as the result of an international treaty, convention, or protocol. [1993 c 187 § 9; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.209.]

69.50.210 Schedule IV. Unless specifically excepted by state or federal law or regulation or more specifically included in another schedule, the following controlled substances are listed in Schedule IV:  

(a) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities as set forth below:  
(1) Not more than 1 milligram of difenoxin and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.  
(2) Dextropropoxyphene (alpha-(+) -4-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenyl-3-methyl-2-propionoxybutane).  

(b) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible:  
(1) Alprazolam;  
(2) Barbital;  
(3) Bromazepam;  
(4) Camazepam;  
(5) Chloral betaine;  
(6) Chloral hydrate;  
(7) Chlordiazepoxide;  
(8) Clobazam;  
(9) Clonazepam;  
(10) Clorazepate;  
(11) Clotiazepam;  
(12) Cloxazolam;  
(13) Delorazepam;  
(14) Diazepam;  
(15) Estazolam;  
(16) Ethchlorvynol;  
(17) Ethinamate;  
(18) Ethyl lofazepate;  
(19) Fludiazepam;  
(20) Flunitrazepam;  
(21) Flurazepam;  
(22) Halazepam;  
(23) Haloxazolam;  
(24) Ketazolam;  
(25) Loprazolam;  
(26) Lorazepam;  
(27) Lormetazepam;  
(28) Mebutamate;  
(29) Medazepam;  
(30) Meprobamate;  
(31) Methohexitol;  
(32) Methylphenobarbital (mephobarbital);  
(33) Midazolam;  
(34) Nimetazepam;  
(35) Nitrazepam;  
(36) Nordiazepam;  
(37) Oxazepam;  
(38) Oxazolam;  
(39) Paraldehyde;  
(40) Petrichloral;  
(41) Phenobarbital;  
(42) Prazepam;  
(43) Prazepam;  
(44) Quazepam;  
(45) Temazepam;  
(46) Tetrazepam;  
(47) Triazolam.

(c) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substance, including its salts, isomers, and salts of such isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible: Fenfluramine.  

(d) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:  
(1) Cathine((+)-norpseudoephedrine);  
(2) Diethylpropion;  
(3) Fencamfamin;  
(4) Fenproporex;  
(5) Mazindol;  
(6) Mefenorex;  
(7) Pemoline (including organometallic complexes and chelates thereof);  
(8) Phentermine;  
(9) Pipradrol;  
(10) SPA ((-)-1-dimethylamino-1,2-dephenylethane).  

(e) Other substances. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substance, including its salts:  
(1) Pentazocine.

The state board of pharmacy may except by rule any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any depressant substance listed in subsection (b) of this section from the application of all or any part of this chapter if the compound, mixture, or preparation contains one or more active medicinal ingredients not having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, and if the admixtures are in combinations, quantity, proportion, or concentration that vitiate the potential for abuse of the substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system.  
The controlled substances listed in this section may be rescheduled or deleted as provided for in RCW 69.50.201. [1993 c 187 § 10; 1986 c 124 § 6; 1981 c 147 § 2; 1980 c 138 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.210.]

State board of pharmacy may change schedules of controlled substances: RCW 69.50.201.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 895]
69.50.211 Schedule V tests. (a) The state board of pharmacy shall place a substance in Schedule V upon finding that:

1. The substance has low potential for abuse relative to the controlled substances included in Schedule IV;
2. The substance has currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and
3. Abuse of the substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the substances included in Schedule IV.

(b) The state board of pharmacy may place a substance in Schedule V without being required to make the findings required by subsection (a) of this section if the substance is controlled under Schedule V of the federal Controlled Substances Act by a federal agency as the result of an international treaty, convention, or protocol. [1993 c 187 § 11; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.211.]

69.50.212 Schedule V. Unless specifically excepted by state or federal law or regulation or more specifically included in another schedule, the following controlled substances are listed in Schedule V:

(a) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs and its salts: Buprenorphine.

(b) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities as set forth in this subsection, which also contains one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture, or preparation, valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone:

1. Not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;
2. Not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;
3. Not more than 100 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;
4. Not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit;
5. Not more than 100 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;
6. Not more than 0.5 milligrams of difenoxin and not less than 2.5 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

The controlled substances listed in this section may be rescheduled or deleted as provided for in RCW 69.50.201. [1993 c 187 § 12; 1986 c 124 § 7; 1980 c 138 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.212.]

The board of pharmacy may change schedules of controlled substances: RCW 69.50.201.

69.50.213 Republishing of schedules. The state board of pharmacy shall publish updated schedules annually. Failure to publish updated schedules is not a defense in any administrative or judicial proceeding under this chapter. [1993 c 187 § 13; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.213.]

69.50.214 Controlled substance analog. A controlled substance analog, to the extent intended for human consumption, shall be treated, for the purposes of this chapter, as a substance included in Schedule I. Within thirty days after the initiation of prosecution with respect to a controlled substance analog by indictment or information, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the state board of pharmacy of information relevant to emergency scheduling as provided for in RCW 69.50.201(f). After final determination that the controlled substance analog should not be scheduled, no prosecution relating to that substance as a controlled substance analog may continue or take place. [1993 c 187 § 14.]

69.50.301 Rules—Fees. The board may adopt rules and the department may charge reasonable fees, relating to the registration and control of the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances within this state. [1993 c 187 § 15; 1991 c 229 § 9; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 431; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.301.]

Effective date—Severability—1989 1st ex.s. c 9: See RCW 43.70.910 and 43.70.920.

69.50.302 Registration requirements. (a) Every person who manufactures, distributes, or dispenses any controlled substance within this state or who proposes to engage in the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of any controlled substance within this state, shall obtain annually a registration issued by the department in accordance with the board’s rules.

(b) A person registered by the department under this chapter to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or conduct research with controlled substances may possess, manufacture, distribute, dispense, or conduct research with those substances to the extent authorized by the registration and in conformity with this Article.

(c) The following persons need not register and may lawfully possess controlled substances under this chapter:

1. An agent or employee of any registered manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser of any controlled substance if the agent or employee is acting in the usual course of business or employment.
2. A common or contract carrier or warehouseman, or an employee thereof, whose possession of any controlled substance is in the usual course of business or employment.
3. An ultimate user or a person in possession of any controlled substance pursuant to a lawful order of a practitioner or in lawful possession of a substance included in Schedule V.

(d) The board may waive by rule the requirement for registration of certain manufacturers, distributors, or dispensers upon finding it consistent with the public health and safety. Personal practitioners licensed or registered in the state of Washington under the respective professional licensing acts shall not be required to be registered under this chapter unless the specific exemption is denied pursuant
Uniform Controlled Substances Act 69.50.302

to RCW 69.50.305 for violation of any provisions of this chapter.

(c) A separate registration is required at each principal place of business or professional practice where the applicant manufactures, distributes, or dispenses controlled substances.

(f) The department may inspect the establishment of a registrant or applicant for registration in accordance with rules adopted by the board. [1993 c 187 § 16; 1989 1st ex. s. c 9 § 432; 1971 ex. s. c 308 § 69.50.302.]

Effective date—Severability—1989 1st ex. s. c 9: See RCW 43.70.910 and 43.70.920.

69.50.303 Registration. (a) The department shall register an applicant to manufacture or distribute controlled substances included in RCW 69.50.204, 69.50.206, 69.50.208, 69.50.210, and 69.50.212 unless the board determines that the issuance of that registration would be inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the board shall consider the following factors:

(1) maintenance of effective controls against diversion of controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific, research, or industrial channels;

(2) compliance with applicable state and local law;

(3) promotion of technical advances in the art of manufacturing controlled substances and the development of new substances;

(4) any convictions of the applicant under any laws of another country or federal or state laws relating to any controlled substance;

(5) past experience in the manufacture or distribution of controlled substances, and the existence in the applicant's establishment of effective controls against diversion of controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific, research, or industrial channels;

(6) furnishing by the applicant of false or fraudulent material in any application filed under this chapter;

(7) suspension or revocation of the applicant's federal registration to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances as authorized by federal law; and

(8) any other factors relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

(b) Registration under subsection (a) of this section does not entitle a registrant to manufacture or distribute controlled substances included in Schedule I or II other than those specified in the registration.

(c) Practitioners must be registered, or exempted under RCW 69.50.302(d), to dispense any controlled substances or to conduct research with controlled substances included in Schedules II through V if they are authorized to dispense or conduct research under the law of this state. The board need not require separate registration under this Article for practitioners engaging in research with nonnarcotic substances included in Schedules II through V where the registrant is already registered under this Article in another capacity. Practitioners registered under federal law to conduct research with substances included in Schedule I may conduct research with substances included in Schedule I within this state upon furnishing the board evidence of that federal registration.

(d) A manufacturer or distributor registered under the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 801 et seq., may submit a copy of the federal application as an application for registration as a manufacturer or distributor under this section. The board may require a manufacturer or distributor to submit information in addition to the application for registration under the federal act. [1993 c 187 § 17; 1989 1st ex. s. c 9 § 433; 1971 ex. s. c 308 § 69.50.303.]

Effective date—Severability—1989 1st ex. s. c 9: See RCW 43.70.910 and 43.70.920.

69.50.304 Revocation and suspension of registration—Seizure or placement under seal of controlled substances. (a) A registration, or exemption from registration, under RCW 69.50.303 to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance may be suspended or revoked by the state board of pharmacy upon finding that the registrant has:

(1) furnished false or fraudulent material information in any application filed under this chapter;

(2) been convicted of a felony under any state or federal law relating to any controlled substance;

(3) had the registrant's federal registration suspended or revoked and is no longer authorized by federal law to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances; or

(4) committed acts that would render registration under RCW 69.50.303 inconsistent with the public interest as determined under that section.

(b) The board may limit revocation or suspension of a registration to the particular controlled substance or schedule of controlled substances, with respect to which grounds for revocation or suspension exist.

(c) If the board suspends or revokes a registration, all controlled substances owned or possessed by the registrant at the time of suspension or the effective date of the revocation order may be placed under seal. No disposition may be made of substances under seal until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded unless a court, upon application, orders the sale of perishable substances and the deposit of the proceeds of the sale with the court. Upon a revocation order becoming final, all controlled substances may be forfeited to the state.

(d) The department may seize or place under seal any controlled substance owned or possessed by a registrant whose registration has expired or who has ceased to practice or do business in the manner contemplated by the registration. The controlled substance must be held for the benefit of the registrant or the registrant's successor in interest. The department shall notify a registrant, or the registrant's successor in interest, who has any controlled substance seized or placed under seal, of the procedures to be followed to secure the return of the controlled substance and the conditions under which it will be returned. The department may not dispose of any controlled substance seized or placed under seal under this subsection until the expiration of one hundred eighty days after the controlled substance was seized or placed under seal. The costs incurred by the department in seizing, placing under seal, maintaining custody, and disposing of any controlled substance under this subsection may be recovered from the registrant, any proceeds obtained from the disposition of the controlled substance, or from both. Any balance remaining after the costs have been recovered from the proceeds of any disposi-

[1993 RCW Supp—page 897]
tion must be delivered to the registrant or the registrant’s successor in interest.

(e) The department shall promptly notify the drug enforcement administration of all orders restricting, suspending, or revoking registration and all forfeitures of controlled substances. [1993 c 187 § 18; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 434; 1986 c 124 § 8; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.304.]

Effective date—Severability—1989 1st ex.s. c 9: See RCW 43.70.910 and 43.70.920.

69.50.308 Prescriptions. (a) A controlled substance may be dispensed only as provided in this section.

(b) Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner authorized to prescribe or administer a controlled substance, other than a pharmacy, to an ultimate user, a substance included in Schedule II may not be dispensed without the written prescription of a practitioner.

(c) In emergency situations, as defined by rule of the state board of pharmacy, a substance included in Schedule II may be dispensed upon oral prescription of a practitioner, reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacy. Prescriptions shall be retained in conformity with the requirements of RCW 69.50.306. A prescription for a substance included in Schedule II may not be refilled.

(d) Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner authorized to prescribe or administer a controlled substance, other than a pharmacy, to an ultimate user, a substance included in Schedule III or IV, which is a prescription drug as determined under RCW 69.04.560, may not be dispensed without a written or oral prescription of a practitioner. Any oral prescription must be promptly reduced to writing. The prescription shall not be filled or refilled more than six months after the date thereof or be refilled more than five times, unless renewed by the practitioner.

(e) A valid prescription or lawful order of a practitioner, in order to be effective in legalizing the possession of controlled substances, must be issued in good faith for a legitimate medical purpose by one authorized to prescribe the use of such controlled substance. An order purporting to be a prescription not in the course of professional treatment is not a valid prescription or lawful order of a practitioner within the meaning and intent of this chapter; and the person who knows or should know that the person is filling such an order, as well as the person issuing it, can be charged with a violation of this chapter.

(f) A substance included in Schedule V must be distributed or dispensed only for a medical purpose.

(g) A practitioner may dispense or deliver a controlled substance to or for an individual or animal only for medical treatment or authorized research in the ordinary course of that practitioner’s profession. Medical treatment includes dispensing or administering a narcotic drug for pain, including intractable pain.

(h) No administrative sanction, or civil or criminal liability, authorized or created by this chapter may be imposed on a pharmacist for action taken in reliance on a reasonable belief that an order purporting to be a prescription was issued by a practitioner in the usual course of professional treatment or in authorized research.

(i) An individual practitioner may not dispense a substance included in Schedule II, III, or IV for that individual practitioner’s personal use. [1993 c 187 § 19; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.308.]

69.50.403 Prohibited acts: C—Penalties. (a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by RCW 69.50.307;

(2) To use in the course of the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance, or to use for the purpose of acquiring or obtaining a controlled substance, a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(3) To obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled substance, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled substance, (i) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or (ii) by forgery or alteration of a prescription or any written order; or (iii) by the concealment of material fact; or (iv) by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(4) To falsely assume the title of, or represent herself or himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance.

(5) To make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order.

(6) To affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances.

(7) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter, or any record required to be kept by this chapter; or

(8) To possess a false or fraudulent prescription with intent to obtain a controlled substance.

(b) Information communicated to a practitioner in an effort unlawfully to procure a controlled substance or unlawfully to procure the administration of such substance, shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than two years, or fined not more than two thousand dollars, or both. [1993 c 187 § 21; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.403.]

69.50.416 Counterfeit substances prohibited—Penalties. (a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number, or device, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser, other than the person who in fact manufactured, distributed, or dispensed the substance.

(b) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to make, distribute, or possess a punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 898]
(c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than two years, fined not more than two thousand dollars, or both. [1993 c 187 § 22.]

69.50.505 Seizure and forfeiture. (a) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no property right exists in them:

(1) All controlled substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, acquired, or possessed in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all hazardous chemicals, as defined in RCW 64.44.010, used or intended to be used in the manufacture of controlled substances;

(2) All raw materials, products, and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting any controlled substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;

(3) All property which is used, or intended for use, as a container for property described in paragraphs (1) or (2);

(4) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, in any manner to facilitate the sale, delivery, or receipt of property described in paragraphs (1) or (2), except that:

(i) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;

(ii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;

(iii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section if used in the receipt of only an amount of marijuana for which possession constitutes a misdemeanor under RCW 69.50.401(e);

(iv) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission; and

(v) When the owner of a conveyance has been arrested under this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW the conveyance in which the person is arrested may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is seized or process is issued for its seizure within ten days of the owner's arrest;

(5) All books, records, and research products and materials, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended for use, in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;

(6) All drug paraphernalia;

(7) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, all tangible or intangible personal property, proceeds, or assets acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW. A forfeiture of money, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if, at the time the security interest was created, the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission. No personal property may be forfeited under this paragraph, to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission which that owner establishes was committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent; and

(8) All real property, including any right, title, and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, and any appurtenances or improvements which are being used with the knowledge of the owner for the manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivery, importing, or exporting of any controlled substance, or which have been acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, if such activity is not less than a class C felony and a substantial nexus exists between the commercial production or sale of the controlled substance and the real property. However:

(i) No property may be forfeited pursuant to this subsection, to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission committed or omitted without the owner’s knowledge or consent;

(ii) The bona fide gift of a controlled substance, legend drug, or imitation controlled substance shall not result in the forfeiture of real property;

(iii) The possession of marijuana shall not result in the forfeiture of real property unless the marijuana is possessed for commercial purposes, the amount possessed is five or more plants or one pound or more of marijuana, and a substantial nexus exists between the possession of marijuana and the real property. In such a case, the intent of the offender shall be determined by the preponderance of the evidence, including the offender’s prior criminal history, the amount of marijuana possessed by the offender, the sophistication of the activity or equipment used by the offender, and other evidence which demonstrates the offender’s intent to engage in commercial activity;

(iv) The unlawful sale of marijuana or a legend drug shall not result in the forfeiture of real property unless the sale was forty grams or more in the case of marijuana or one hundred dollars or more in the case of a legend drug, and a substantial nexus exists between the unlawful sale and the real property; and

(v) A forfeiture of real property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party, at the time the security interest was created, neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.

(b) Real or personal property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any board inspector or law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of real property shall include the filing of a lis pendens by the seizing agency. Real property seized under this section
property without process may be made if:

1. The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;
2. The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this chapter;
3. A board inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or
4. The board inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of this chapter.

In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (b), proceedings for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, including any community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. Service of notice of seizure of real property shall be made according to the rules of civil procedure. However, the state may not obtain a default judgment with respect to real property against a party who is served by substituted service absent an affidavit stating that a good faith effort has been made to ascertain if the defaulted party is incarcerated within the state, and that there is no present basis to believe that the party is incarcerated within the state. Notice of seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected by filing a financing statement in accordance with chapter 62A.9 RCW, or a certificate of title, shall be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, including any community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. Service of notice of seizure of real property shall be made according to the rules of civil procedure. However, the state may not obtain a default judgment with respect to real property against a party who is served by substituted service absent an affidavit stating that a good faith effort has been made to ascertain if the defaulted party is incarcerated within the state, and that there is no present basis to believe that the party is incarcerated within the state. Notice of seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected by filing a financing statement in accordance with chapter 62A.9 RCW, or a certificate of title, shall be made by service upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address shown on the financing statement or the certificate of title. The notice of seizure in other cases may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen day period following the seizure.

If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (a)(4), (a)(7), or (a)(8) of this section within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the chief law enforcement officer's designee, except where the seizing agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020(4), the hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction. Removal of any matter involving personal property may only be accomplished according to the rules of civil procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter must serve process against the state, county, political subdivision, or municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any other party of interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, within forty-five days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing law enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession. The court to which the matter is to be removed shall be the district court when the aggregate value of personal property is within the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW 3.66.020. A hearing before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title 34 RCW. In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorney's fees. In cases involving personal property, the burden of producing evidence shall be upon the person claiming to be the lawful owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the property. In cases involving real property, the burden of producing evidence shall be upon the law enforcement agency. The burden of proof that the seized real property is subject to forfeiture shall be upon the law enforcement agency. The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the article or articles to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully entitled to possession thereof of items specified in subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(8) of this section.

When property is forfeited the seizing law enforcement agency may:

1. Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state release such property to such agency for the exclusive use of enforcing the provisions of this chapter;
2. Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public;
3. Request the appropriate sheriff or director of public safety to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law; or
4. Forward it to the drug enforcement administration for disposition.

When property is forfeited, the seizing agency shall keep a record indicating the identity of the prior owner, if known, a description of the property, the disposition of the property, the value of the property at the time of seizure, and the amount of proceeds realized from disposition of the property.

Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited property for at least seven years.
Uniform Controlled Substances Act

69.50.505

(3) Each seizing agency shall file a report including a copy of the records of forfeited property with the state treasurer each calendar quarter.

(4) The quarterly report need not include a record of forfeited property that is still being held for use as evidence during the investigation or prosecution of a case or during the appeal from a conviction.

(h)(1) By January 31st of each year, each seizing agency shall remit to the state treasurer an amount equal to ten percent of the net proceeds of any property forfeited during the preceding calendar year. Money remitted shall be deposited in the drug enforcement and education account under RCW 69.50.520.

(2) The net proceeds of forfeited property is the value of the forfeitable interest in the property after deducting the cost of satisfying any bona fide security interest to which the property is subject at the time of seizure; and in the case of sold property, after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions paid to independent selling agents, and the cost of any valid landlord's claim for damages under subsection (n) of this section.

(3) The value of sold forfeited property is the sale price. The value of retained forfeited property is the fair market value of the property at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the department of licensing for valuation of motor vehicles. A seizing agency may use, but need not use, an independent qualified appraiser to determine the value of retained property. If an appraiser is used, the value of the property appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal. The value of destroyed property and retained firearms or illegal property is zero.

(i) Forfeited property and net proceeds not required to be paid to the state treasurer shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency exclusively for the expansion and improvement of controlled substances related law enforcement activity. Money retained under this section may not be used to supplant preexisting funding sources.

(j) Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V that are possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation of this chapter are contraband and shall be seized and summarily forfeited to the state. Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V, which are seized or come into the possession of the board, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and shall be summarily forfeited to the board.

(k) Species of plants from which controlled substances in Schedules I and II may be derived which have been planted or cultivated in violation of this chapter, or of which the owners or cultivators are unknown, or which are wild growths, may be seized and summarily forfeited to the board.

(l) The failure, upon demand by a board inspector or law enforcement officer, of the person in occupancy or in control of land or premises upon which the species of plants are growing or being stored to produce an appropriate registration or proof that he is the holder thereof constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of the plants.

(m) Upon the entry of an order of forfeiture of real property, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the assessor of the county in which the property is located. Orders for the forfeiture of real property shall be entered by the superior court, subject to court rules. Such an order shall be filed by the seizing agency in the county auditor's records in the county in which the real property is located.

(n) A landlord may assert a claim against proceeds from the sale of assets seized and forfeited under subsection (f)(2) of this section, only if:

(i) A law enforcement officer, while acting in his or her official capacity, directly caused damage to the complaining landlord's property while executing a search of a tenant’s residence; and

(2) The landlord has applied any funds remaining in the tenant's deposit, to which the landlord has a right under chapter 59.18 RCW, to cover the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer prior to asserting a claim under the provisions of this section;

(ii) Only if the funds applied under (2) of this subsection are insufficient to satisfy the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer, may the landlord seek compensation for the damage by filing a claim against the governmental entity under whose authority the law enforcement agency operates within thirty days after the search;

(iii) Only if the governmental entity denies or fails to respond to the landlord's claim within sixty days of the date of filing, may the landlord collect damages under this subsection by filing within thirty days of denial or the expiration of the sixty-day period, whichever occurs first, a claim with the seizing law enforcement agency. The seizing law enforcement agency must notify the landlord of the status of the claim by the end of the thirty-day period. Nothing in this section requires the claim to be paid by the end of the sixty-day or thirty-day period.

(3) For any claim filed under (2) of this subsection, the law enforcement agency shall pay the claim unless the agency provides substantial proof that the landlord either:

(i) Knew or consented to actions of the tenant in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW; or

(ii) Failed to respond to a notification of the illegal activity, provided by a law enforcement agency under RCW 59.18.075, within seven days of receipt of notification of the illegal activity.

(o) The landlord's claim for damages under subsection (n) of this section may not include a claim for loss of business and is limited to:

(1) Damage to tangible property and cleanup costs;

(2) The lesser of the cost of repair or fair market value of the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer;

(3) The proceeds from the sale of the specific tenant's property seized and forfeited under subsection (f)(2) of this section; and

(4) The proceeds available after the seizing law enforcement agency satisfies any bona fide security interest in the tenant's property and costs related to sale of the tenant's property as provided by subsection (h)(2) of this section.

(p) Subsections (n) and (o) of this section do not limit any other rights a landlord may have against a tenant to collect for damages. However, if a law enforcement agency satisfies a landlord's claim under subsection (n) of this section, the rights the landlord has against the tenant for damages directly caused by a law enforcement officer under the terms of the landlord and tenant's contract are subrogated
to the law enforcement agency. [1993 c 487 § 1; 1992 c 211 § 1. Prior: 1992 c 210 § 5 repealed by 1992 c 211 § 2); 1990 c 248 § 2; 1990 c 213 § 12; 1989 c 271 § 212; 1988 c 282 § 2; 1986 c 124 § 9; 1984 c 258 § 333; 1983 c 2 § 15; prior: 1982 c 189 § 6; 1982 c 171 § 1; prior: 1981 c 67 § 32; 1981 c 48 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 77 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 308 § 69.50.505.]

Effective date—1990 c 213 §§ 2, 12: See note following RCW 64.44.010.

Severability—1990 c 213: See RCW 64.44.901.

Findings—1989 c 271: "The legislature finds that: Drug offenses and crimes resulting from illegal drug use are destructive to society; the nature of drug trafficking results in many property crimes and crimes of violence; state and local governmental agencies incur immense expenses in the investigation, prosecution, adjudication, incarceration, and treatment of drug-related offenders and the compensation of their victims; drug-related offenses are difficult to eradicate because of the profits derived from the criminal activities, which can be invested in legitimate assets and later used for further criminal activities; and the forfeiture of real assets where a substantial nexus exists between the commercial production or sale of the substances and the real property will provide a significant deterrent to crime by removing the profit incentive of drug trafficking, and will provide a revenue source that will partially defray the large costs incurred by government as a result of these crimes. The legislature recognizes that seizure of real property is a very powerful tool and should not be applied in cases in which a manifest injustice would occur as a result of forfeiture of an innocent spouse's community property interest." [1989 c 271 § 211.]


Severability—1988 c 282: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1988 c 282 § 3.]

Court Improvement Act of 1984—Effective dates—Severability

Short title—1984 c 258: See notes following RCW 3.30.010.

Intent—1984 c 258: See note following RCW 3.46.120.


Effective date—1982 c 189: See note following RCW 34.12.020.

Severability—Effective date—1982 c 171: See RCW 69.52.900 and 69.52.901.

Severability—1981 c 48: See note following RCW 69.50.102.

69.50.525 Diversion prevention and control—Reports. (a) As used in this section, "diversion" means the transfer of any controlled substance from a licent to an illicit channel of distribution or use.

(b) The department shall regularly prepare and make available to other state regulatory, licensing, and law enforcement agencies a report on the patterns and trends of actual distribution, diversion, and abuse of controlled substances.

(c) The department shall enter into written agreements with local, state, and federal agencies for the purpose of improving identification of sources of diversion and to improve enforcement of and compliance with this chapter and other laws and regulations pertaining to unlawful conduct involving controlled substances. An agreement must specify the roles and responsibilities of each agency that has information or authority to identify, prevent, and control drug diversion and drug abuse. The department shall convene periodic meetings to coordinate a state diversion prevention and control program. The department shall arrange for cooperation and exchange of information among agencies and with neighboring states and the federal government.

(d) The department shall report to the governor and to the presiding officer of each house of the legislature on the outcome of this program with respect to its effects on distribution and abuse of controlled substances, including recommendations for improving control and prevention of the diversion of controlled substances of this state. [1993 c 187 § 20.]

69.50.609 Captions not law—1993 c 187. Section captions as used in this act constitute no part of the law. [1993 c 187 § 23.]

Chapter 69.60

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATIONS

Sections

69.60.030 Identification required.
69.60.070 Imprinting requirements—Retailers and wholesalers.
69.60.090 Implementation of federal system—Termination of state system.
69.60.900 Severability—1993 c 135.
69.60.901 Effective date—1993 c 135.

69.60.030 Identification required. (1) No over-the-counter medication in solid dosage form may be manufactured or commercially distributed within this state unless it has clearly marked or imprinted on it an individual symbol, number, company name, words, letters, marking, or national drug code number identifying the medication and the manufacturer or distributor of the medication: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That an over-the-counter medication which has clearly marked or imprinted on it a distinctive logo, symbol, product name, letters, or other identifying mark, or which by its color, shape, or size together with a distinctive logo, symbol, product name, letters, or other mark is identifiable, shall be deemed in compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) No manufacturer may sell any over-the-counter medication in solid dosage form contained within a bottle, vial, carton, or other container, or in any way affixed or appended to or enclosed within a package of any kind designed or intended for delivery in such container or package to an ultimate consumer within this state unless such container or package has clearly and permanently marked or imprinted on it an individual symbol, number, company name, words, letters, marking, or national drug code number identifying the medication and the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of the medication. [1993 c 135 § 1; 1989 c 247 § 2.]

69.60.070 Imprinting requirements—Retailers and wholesalers. All over-the-counter medications manufactured in, received by, distributed to, or shipped to any retailer or wholesaler in this state after January 1, 1994, shall meet the requirements of this chapter. No over-the-counter medication may be sold to a consumer in this state unless such container or packaging has clearly and permanently marked or imprinted on it an individual symbol, number, company name, words, letters, marking, or national drug code number identifying the medication and the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of the medication. [1993 c 135 § 2; 1989 c 247 § 7.]
69.60.090 Implementation of federal system—Termination of state system. Before January 1, 1994, the board of pharmacy will consult with the state toxicologist to determine whether the federal government has established a legally enforceable system that is substantially equivalent to the requirements of this chapter that govern the imprinting of solid dosage form over-the-counter medication. To be substantially equivalent, the effective dates for implementation of the federal system for imprinting solid dosage form over-the-counter medication must be the same or earlier than the dates of implementation set out in the state system for imprinting solid dosage form over-the-counter medication. If the board determines that the federal system for imprinting solid dosage form over-the-counter medication is substantially equivalent to the state system for imprinting solid dosage form over-the-counter medication, this chapter will cease to exist when the federal system is implemented. [1993 c 135 § 3; 1989 c 247 § 9.]

69.60.900 Severability—1993 c 135. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1993 c 135 § 4.]

69.60.901 Effective date—1993 c 135. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [April 30, 1993]. [1993 c 135 § 5.]

Title 70
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

Chapters
70.02 Medical records—Health care information access and disclosure.
70.05 Local health departments, boards, officers—Regulations.
70.08 Combined city-county health departments.
70.12 Public health funds.
70.24 Control and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.
70.38 Health planning and development.
70.41 Hospital licensing and regulation.
70.44 Public hospital districts.
70.46 Health districts.
70.47 Health care access act—Basic health plan.
70.48 City and county jails act.
70.74 Washington state explosives act.
70.79 Boilers and unfired pressure vessels.
70.83C Alcohol and drug use treatment associated with pregnancy—Fetal alcohol syndrome.
70.83D Teen pregnancy prevention.
70.87 Elevators, lifting devices, and moving walks.
70.93 Waste reduction, recycling, and model litter control act.
70.94 Washington clean air act.
70.95 Solid waste management—Reduction and recycling.
70.95L Detergent phosphorus content.
70.96 Alcoholism.
70.96A Treatment for alcoholism, intoxication, and drug addiction.
70.105D Hazardous waste cleanup—Model toxics control act.
70.118 On-site sewage disposal systems.
70.119 Public water supply systems—Certification and regulation of operators.
70.119A Public water systems—Penalties and compliance.
70.124 Abuse of patients—Nursing homes, state hospitals.
70.127 Home health, hospice, and home care agencies—Licensure.
70.146 Water pollution control facilities financing.
70.155 Tobacco—Access to minors.
70.170 Health data and charity care.
70.185 Rural or underserved areas—Health care professional recruitment and retention.
70.190 Family policy council.

Chapter 70.02
MEDICAL RECORDS—HEALTH CARE INFORMATION ACCESS AND DISCLOSURE

Sections
70.02.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
(1) "Audit" means an assessment, evaluation, determination, or investigation of a health care provider by a person not employed by or affiliated with the provider to determine compliance with:
(a) Statutory, regulatory, fiscal, medical, or scientific standards;
(b) A private or public program of payments to a health care provider; or
(c) Requirements for licensing, accreditation, or certification.
(2) "Directory information" means information disclosing the presence, and for the purpose of identification, the name, residence, sex, and the general health condition of a particular patient who is a patient in a health care facility or who is currently receiving emergency health care in a health care facility.
(3) "General health condition" means the patient's health status described in terms of "critical," "poor," "fair," "good," "excellent," or terms denoting similar conditions.
(4) "Health care" means any care, service, or procedure provided by a health care provider.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 903]
(a) To diagnose, treat, or maintain a patient’s physical or mental condition; or
(b) That affects the structure or any function of the human body.
(5) "Health care facility" means a hospital, clinic, nursing home, laboratory, office, or similar place where a health care provider provides health care to patients.
(6) "Health care information" means any information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, that identifies or can readily be associated with the identity of a patient and directly relates to the patient’s health care. The term includes any record of disclosures of health care information.
(7) "Health care provider" means a person who is licensed, certified, registered, or otherwise authorized by the law of this state to provide health care in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession.
(8) "Institutional review board" means any board, committee, or other group formally designated by an institution, or authorized under federal or state law, to review, approve the initiation of, or conduct periodic review of research programs to assure the protection of the rights and welfare of human research subjects.
(9) "Maintain," as related to health care information, means to hold, possess, preserve, retain, store, or control that information.
(10) "Patient" means an individual who receives or has received health care. The term includes a deceased individual who has received health care.
(11) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision or agency, or any other legal or commercial entity.
(12) "Reasonable fee" means the charges for duplicating or searching the record, but shall not exceed sixty-five cents per page for the first thirty pages and fifty cents per page for all other pages. In addition, a clerical fee for searching and handling may be charged not to exceed fifteen dollars. These amounts shall be adjusted biennially in accordance with changes in the consumer price index, all consumers, for Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan statistical area as determined by the secretary of health. However, where editing of records is required by statute and is done by the provider personally, the fee may be the usual and customary charge for a basic office visit.
(13) "Third-party payor" means an insurer regulated under Title 48 RCW authorized to transact business in this state or other jurisdiction, including a health care service contractor, and health maintenance organization; or an employee welfare benefit plan; or a state or federal health benefit program. [1993 c 448 § 1; 1991 c 335 § 102.]

Effective date—1993 c 448: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993." [1993 c 448 § 9.]

70.02.020 Disclosure by health care provider.
Except as authorized in RCW 70.02.050, a health care provider, an individual who assists a health care provider in the delivery of health care, or an agent and employee of a health care provider may not disclose health care information about a patient to any other person without the patient’s written authorization. A disclosure made under a patient’s written authorization must conform to the authorization.

Health care providers or facilities shall chart all disclosures, except to third-party payors, of health care information, such chartings to become part of the health care information. [1993 c 448 § 2; 1991 c 335 § 201.]

Effective date—1993 c 448: See note following RCW 70.02.010.

70.02.030 Patient authorization of disclosure. (1) A patient may authorize a health care provider to disclose the patient’s health care information. A health care provider shall honor an authorization and, if requested, provide a copy of the recorded health care information unless the health care provider denies the patient access to health care information under RCW 70.02.090.
(2) A health care provider may charge a reasonable fee for providing the health care information and is not required to honor an authorization until the fee is paid.
(3) To be valid, a disclosure authorization to a health care provider shall:
(a) Be in writing, dated, and signed by the patient;
(b) Identify the nature of the information to be disclosed;
(c) Identify the name, address, and institutional affiliation of the person to whom the information is to be disclosed;
(d) Except for third-party payors, identify the provider who is to make the disclosure; and
(e) Identify the patient.
(4) Except as provided by this chapter, the signing of an authorization by a patient is not a waiver of any rights a patient has under other statutes, the rules of evidence, or common law.
(5) A health care provider shall retain each authorization or revocation in conjunction with any health care information from which disclosures are made. This requirement shall not apply to disclosures to third-party payors.
(6) Except for authorizations given pursuant to an agreement with a treatment or monitoring program of disciplinary authority under chapter 18.72 or 18.130 RCW or to provide information to third-party payors, an authorization may not permit the release of health care information relating to future health care that the patient receives more than ninety days after the authorization was signed. Patients shall be advised of the period of validity of their authorization on the disclosure authorization form. If the authorization does not contain an expiration date, it expires ninety days after it is signed. [1993 c 448 § 3; 1991 c 335 § 202.]

Effective date—1993 c 448: See note following RCW 70.02.010.

70.02.050 Disclosure without patient’s authorization. (1) A health care provider may disclose health care information about a patient without the patient’s authorization to the extent a recipient needs to know the information, if the disclosure is:
(a) To a person who the provider reasonably believes is providing health care to the patient;
(b) To any other person who requires health care information for health care education, or to provide planning, quality assurance, peer review, or administrative, legal, financial, or actuarial services to the health care provider; or
for assisting the health care provider in the delivery of health care and the health care provider reasonably believes that the person:

(i) Will not use or disclose the health care information for any other purpose; and
(ii) Will take appropriate steps to protect the health care information;

(c) To any other health care provider reasonably believed to have previously provided health care to the patient, to the extent necessary to provide health care to the patient, unless the patient has instructed the health care provider in writing not to make the disclosure;

(d) To any person if the health care provider reasonably believes that disclosure will avoid or minimize an imminent danger to the health or safety of the patient or any other individual, however there is no obligation under this chapter on the part of the provider to so disclose;

(e) Oral, and made to immediate family members of the patient, or any other individual with whom the patient is known to have a close personal relationship, if made in accordance with good medical or other professional practice, unless the patient has instructed the health care provider in writing not to make the disclosure;

(f) To a health care provider who is the successor in interest to the health care provider maintaining the health care information;

(g) For use in a research project that an institutional review board has determined:

(i) Is of sufficient importance to outweigh the intrusion into the privacy of the patient that would result from the disclosure;

(ii) Is impracticable without the use or disclosure of the health care information in individually identifiable form;

(iii) Contains reasonable safeguards to protect the information from redisclosure;

(iv) Contains reasonable safeguards to protect against identifying, directly or indirectly, any patient in any report of the research project; and

(v) Contains procedures to remove or destroy at the earliest opportunity, consistent with the purposes of the project, information that would enable the patient to be identified, unless an institutional review board authorizes retention of identifying information for purposes of another research project;

(h) To a person who obtains information for purposes of an audit, if that person agrees in writing to:

(i) Remove or destroy, at the earliest opportunity consistent with the purpose of the audit, information that would enable the patient to be identified; and

(ii) Not to disclose the information further, except to accomplish the audit or report unlawful or improper conduct involving fraud in payment for health care by a health care provider or patient, or other unlawful conduct by the health care provider;

(i) To an official of a penal or other custodial institution in which the patient is detained;

(j) To provide directory information, unless the patient has instructed the health care provider not to make the disclosure;

(k) In the case of a hospital or health care provider to provide, in cases reported by fire, police, sheriff, or other public authority, name, residence, sex, age, occupation, condition, diagnosis, or extent and location of injuries as determined by a physician, and whether the patient was conscious when admitted.

(2) A health care provider shall disclose health care information about a patient without the patient's authorization if the disclosure is:

(a) To federal, state, or local public health authorities, to the extent the health care provider is required by law to report health care information; when needed to determine compliance with state or federal licensure, certification or registration rules or laws; or when needed to protect the public health;

(b) To federal, state, or local law enforcement authorities to the extent the health care provider is required by law;

(c) Pursuant to compulsory process in accordance with RCW 70.02.060.

(3) All state or local agencies obtaining patient health care information pursuant to this section shall adopt rules establishing their record acquisition, retention, and security policies that are consistent with this chapter. [1993 c 448 § 4; 1991 c 335 § 204.]

Effective date—1993 c 448: See note following RCW 70.02.010.

70.02.080 Patient's examination and copying—Requirements. (1) Upon receipt of a written request from a patient to examine or copy all or part of the patient's recorded health care information, a health care provider, as promptly as required under the circumstances, but no later than fifteen working days after receiving the request shall:

(a) Make the information available for examination during regular business hours and provide a copy, if requested, to the patient;

(b) Inform the patient if the information does not exist or cannot be found;

(c) If the health care provider does not maintain a record of the information, inform the patient and provide the name and address, if known, of the health care provider who maintains the record;

(d) If the information is in use or unusual circumstances have delayed handling the request, inform the patient and specify in writing the reasons for the delay and the earliest date, not later than twenty-one working days after receiving the request, when the information will be available for examination or copying or when the request will be otherwise disposed of; or

(e) Deny the request, in whole or in part, under RCW 70.02.090 and inform the patient.

(2) Upon request, the health care provider shall provide an explanation of any code or abbreviation used in the health care information. If a record of the particular health care information requested is not maintained by the health care provider in the requested form, the health care provider is not required to create a new record or reformulate an existing record to make the health care information available in the requested form. The health care provider may charge a reasonable fee for providing the health care information and is not required to permit examination or copying until the fee is paid. [1993 c 448 § 5; 1991 c 335 § 301.]

Effective date—1993 c 448: See note following RCW 70.02.010.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 905]
Chapter 70.05

LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, OFFICERS—REGULATIONS

Sections
70.05.005 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.010 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.020 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.030 Counties—Local health board—Jurisdiction. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.035 Home rule charter—Local board of health. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.037 Combined city-county health departments—Establishment. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.040 Local board of health—Chair—Administrative officer—Vacancies. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.050 Local health officer—Qualifications—Employment of personnel—Salary and expenses. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.070 Local health officer—Powers and duties. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.080 Local health officer—Failure to appoint—Procedure. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.120 Violations—Remedies—Penalties. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.130 Expenses of state, health district, or county in enforcing health laws and rules—Payment by county. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.132 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.145 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.150 Contracts for sale or purchase of health services authorized. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.05.170 Child mortality review.

70.05.005 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

70.05.010 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1995.) For the purposes of chapters 70.05 and 70.46 RCW and unless the context thereof clearly indicates to the contrary:

(1) "Local health departments" means the county or district which provides public health services to persons within the area.

(2) "Local health officer" means the legally qualified physician who has been appointed as the health officer for the county or district public health department.

(3) "Local board of health" means the county or district board of health.

(4) "Health district" means all the territory consisting of one or more counties organized pursuant to the provisions of chapters 70.05 and 70.46 RCW.

(5) "Department" means the department of health. [1993 c 492 § 234; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 1]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.05.030 Counties—Local health board—Jurisdiction. (Effective July 1, 1995.) In counties without a home rule charter, the board of county commissioners shall constitute the local board of health, unless the county is part of a health district pursuant to chapter 70.46 RCW. The jurisdiction of the local board of health shall be coextensive with the boundaries of said county. [1993 c 492 § 235; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 3.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.05.035 Home rule charter—Local board of health. (Effective July 1, 1995.) In counties with a home rule charter, the county legislative authority shall establish a local board of health and may prescribe the membership and selection process for the board. The jurisdiction of the local board of health shall be coextensive with the boundaries of the county. The local health officer, as described in RCW 70.05.050, shall be appointed by the official designated under the provisions of the county charter. The same official designated under the provisions of the county charter may appoint an administrative officer, as described in RCW 70.05.045. [1993 c 492 § 237.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.05.037 Combined city-county health departments—Establishment. (Effective July 1, 1995.) Any city with one hundred thousand or more population and the county in which it is located, are authorized, as shall be agreed upon between the respective governing bodies of such city and said county, to establish and operate a combined city and county health department, and to appoint a local health officer for the county served. Class AA counties may appoint a director of public health as specified in this chapter. [1993 c 492 § 244; 1983 c 124 § 1; 1949 c 46 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6099-30. Formerly RCW 70.08.010.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.05.040 Local board of health—Chair—Administrative officer—Vacancies. (Effective July 1, 1995.) The local board of health shall elect a chair and may appoint an administrative officer. A local health officer shall be appointed pursuant to RCW 70.05.050. Vacancies on the local board of health shall be filled by appointment within thirty days and made in the same manner as was the original appointment. At the first meeting of the local board of health, the members shall elect a chair to serve for a period of one year. [1993 c 492 § 236; 1984 c 25 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 39 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 906]
70.05.050 Local health officer—Qualifications—Employment of personnel—Salary and expenses. (Effective July 1, 1995.) The local health officer shall be an experienced physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathy and surgery in this state and who is qualified or provisionally qualified in accordance with the standards prescribed in RCW 70.05.051 through 70.05.055 to hold the office of local health officer. No term of office shall be established for the local health officer but the local health officer shall not be removed until after notice is given, and an opportunity for a hearing before the board or official responsible for his or her appointment under this section as to the reason for his or her removal. The local health officer shall act as executive secretary to, and administrative officer for the local board of health and shall also be empowered to employ such technical and other personnel as approved by the local board of health except where the local board of health has appointed an administrative officer under RCW 70.05.040. The local health officer shall be paid such salary and allowed such expenses as shall be determined by the local board of health. [1993 c 492 § 238; 1984 c 25 § 5; 1983 1st ex.s. c 39 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 114 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 9.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.05.070 Local health officer—Powers and duties. (Effective July 1, 1995.) The local health officer, acting under the direction of the local board of health or under direction of the administrative officer appointed under RCW 70.05.040 or 70.05.035, if any, shall:

(1) Enforce the public health statutes of the state, rules of the state board of health and the secretary of health, and all local health rules, regulations and ordinances within his or her jurisdiction including imposition of penalties authorized under RCW 70.119A.030 and filing of actions authorized by RCW 43.70.190;

(2) Take such action as is necessary to maintain health and sanitation supervision over the territory within his or her jurisdiction;

(3) Control and prevent the spread of any dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases that may occur within his or her jurisdiction;

(4) Inform the public as to the causes, nature, and prevention of disease and disability and the preservation, promotion and improvement of health within his or her jurisdiction;

(5) Prevent, control or abate nuisances which are detrimental to the public health;

(6) Attend all conferences called by the secretary of health or his or her authorized representative;

(7) Collect such fees as are established by the state board of health or the local board of health for the issuance or renewal of licenses or permits or such other fees as may be authorized by law or by the rules of the state board of health;

(8) Inspect, as necessary, expansion or modification of existing public water systems, and the construction of new public water systems, to assure that the expansion, modification, or construction conforms to system design and plans;

(9) Take such measures as he or she deems necessary in order to promote the public health, to participate in the establishment of health educational or training activities, and to authorize the attendance of employees of the local health department or individuals engaged in community health programs related to or part of the programs of the local health department. [1993 c 492 § 239; 1991 c 3 § 309; 1990 c 133 § 10; 1984 c 25 § 7; 1979 c 141 § 80; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 12.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.
Findings—Severability—1990 c 133: See notes following RCW 36.94.140.

70.05.080 Local health officer—Failure to appoint—Procedure. (Effective July 1, 1995.) If the local board of health or other official responsible for appointing a local health officer under RCW 70.05.050 refuses or neglects to appoint a local health officer after a vacancy exists, the secretary of health may appoint a local health officer and fix the compensation. The local health officer so appointed shall have the same duties, powers and authority as though appointed under RCW 70.05.050. Such local health officer shall serve until a qualified individual is appointed according to the procedures set forth in RCW 70.05.050. The board or official responsible for appointing the local health officer under RCW 70.05.050 shall also be authorized to appoint an acting health officer to serve whenever the health officer is absent or incapacitated and unable to fulfill his or her responsibilities under the provisions of chapters 70.05 and 70.46 RCW. [1993 c 492 § 240; 1991 c 3 § 310; 1983 1st ex.s. c 39 § 4; 1979 c 141 § 81; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 13.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.05.120 Violations—Remedies—Penalties. (Effective July 1, 1995.) Any local health officer or administrative officer appointed under RCW 70.05.040, if any, who shall refuse or neglect to obey or enforce the provisions of chapters 70.05 and 70.46 RCW or the rules, regulations or orders of the state board of health or who shall refuse or neglect to make prompt and accurate reports to the state board of health, may be removed as local health officer or administrative officer by the state board of health and shall not again be reappointed except with the consent of the state board of health. Any person may complain to the state board of health concerning the failure of the local health officer or administrative officer to carry out the laws or the rules and regulations concerning public health, and the state board of health shall, if a preliminary investigation so warrants, call a hearing to determine whether the local health officer or administrative officer is guilty of the alleged acts. Such hearings shall be held pursuant to the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW, and the rules and regulations of the state board of health adopted thereunder.
Any member of a local board of health who shall violate any of the provisions of chapters 70.05 and 70.46 RCW or refuse or neglect to obey or enforce any of the rules, regulations or orders of the state board of health made for the prevention, suppression or control of any dangerous contagious or infectious disease or for the protection of the health of the people of this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars. Any physician who shall refuse or neglect to report to the proper health officer or administrative officer within twelve hours after first attending any case of contagious or infectious disease or any diseases required by the state board of health to be reported or any case suspicious of being one of such diseases, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each case that is not reported. Any person violating any of the provisions of chapters 70.05 and 70.46 RCW or violating or refusing or neglecting to obey any of the rules, regulations or orders made for the prevention, suppression and control of dangerous contagious and infectious diseases by the local board of health or local health officer or administrative officer or state board of health, or who shall leave any isolation hospital or quarantined house or place without the consent of the proper health officer or who evades or breaks quarantine or conceals a case of contagious or infectious disease or assists in evading or breaking any quarantine or concealing any case of contagious or infectious disease, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or to imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety days or to both fine and imprisonment. [1993 c 492 § 241; 1984 c 25 § 8; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 17.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.05.160 Expenses of state, health district, or county in enforcing health laws and rules—Payment by county. (Effective July 1, 1995.) All expenses incurred by the state, health district, or county in carrying out the provisions of chapters 70.05 and 70.46 RCW or any other public health law, or the rules of the department of health enacted under such laws, shall be paid by the county and such expenses shall constitute a claim against the general fund as provided in this section. [1993 c 492 § 242; 1991 c 3 § 313; 1979 c 141 § 84; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 18.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.05.170 Child mortality review. (1)(a) The legislature finds that the mortality rate in Washington state among infants and children less than eighteen years of age is unacceptably high, and that such mortality may be preventable. The legislature further finds that, through the performance of child mortality reviews, preventable causes of child mortality can be identified and addressed, thereby reducing the infant and child mortality in Washington state.

(b) It is the intent of the legislature to encourage the performance of child death reviews by local health departments by providing necessary legal protections to the families of children whose deaths are studied, local health department officials and employees, and health care professionals participating in child mortality review committee activities.

(2) As used in this section, "child mortality review" means a process authorized by a local health department as such department is defined in RCW 70.05.010 for examining factors that contribute to deaths of children less than eighteen years of age. The process may include a systematic review of medical, clinical, and hospital records; home interviews of parents and caretakers of children who have died; analysis of individual case information; and review of this information by a team of professionals in order to identify modifiable medical, socioeconomic, public health, behavioral, administrative, educational, and environmental factors associated with each death.

(3) Local health departments are authorized to conduct child mortality reviews. In conducting such reviews, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) All medical records, reports, and statements procured by, furnished to, or maintained by a local health department pursuant to chapter 70.02 RCW for purposes of a child mortality review are confidential insofar as the identity of an individual child and his or her adoptive or natural parents is concerned. Such records may be used solely by local health departments for the purposes of the review. This section does not prevent a local health department from publishing statistical compilations and reports related to the child mortality review, if such compilations and reports do not identify individual cases and sources of information.

(b) Any records or documents supplied or maintained for the purposes of a child mortality review are not subject to discovery or subpoena in any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding related to the death of a child reviewed. This provision shall not restrict or limit the discovery or subpoena from a health care provider of records or documents maintained by such health care provider in the ordinary course of business, whether or not such records or
documents may have been supplied to a local health department pursuant to this section.

(c) Any summaries or analyses of records, documents, or records of interviews prepared exclusively for purposes of a child mortality review are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or introduction into evidence in any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding related to the death of a child reviewed.

(d) No local health department official or employee, and no members of technical committees established to perform case reviews of selected child deaths may be examined in any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding as to the existence or contents of documents assembled, prepared, or maintained for purposes of a child mortality review.

(e) This section shall not be construed to prohibit or restrict any person from reporting suspected child abuse or neglect under chapter 26.44 RCW nor to limit access to or use of any records, documents, information, or testimony in any civil or criminal action arising out of any report made pursuant to chapter 26.44 RCW. [1993 c 41 § 1; 1992 c 179 § 1.]

Chapter 70.08

COMBINED CITY-COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Sections
70.08.010 Recodified as RCW 70.05.037. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.08.010 Recodified as RCW 70.05.037. (Effective July 1, 1995.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 70.12

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDS

Sections
70.12.005 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.12.030 Public health pooling fund. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
70.12.050 Expenditures from fund. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.12.050 Expenditures from fund. (Effective July 1, 1995.) All expenditures in connection with salaries, wages and operations incurred in carrying on the health department of the county, combined city-county health department, or health district shall be paid out of such fund. [1993 c 492 § 246; 1945 c 46 § 3; 1943 c 190 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6099-3.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005. Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Chapter 70.24

CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

(Formerly: Control and treatment of venereal diseases)

Sections
70.24.300 State and local government employees—Determination of substantial likelihood of exposure—Rules for AIDS education and training. 70.24.440 Recodified as RCW 74.09.757.

70.24.300 State and local government employees—Determination of substantial likelihood of exposure—Rules for AIDS education and training. The Washington personnel resources board and each unit of local government shall determine whether any employees under their jurisdiction have a substantial likelihood of exposure in the course of their employment to the human immunodeficiency virus. If so, the agency or unit of government shall adopt rules requiring appropriate training and education for the employees on the prevention, transmission, and treatment of AIDS. The rules shall specifically provide for such training and education for law enforcement, correctional, and health care workers. The Washington personnel resources board and each unit of local government shall work with the office on AIDS under RCW 70.24.250 to develop the educational and training material necessary for employees. [1993 c 281 § 60; 1988 c 206 § 607.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

70.24.440 Recodified as RCW 74.09.757. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 70.38

HEALTH PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Sections
70.38.111 Certificates of need—Exemptions.

70.38.111 Certificates of need—Exemptions. (1) The department shall not require a certificate of need for the offering of an inpatient tertiary health service by:

(a) A health maintenance organization or a combination of health maintenance organizations if (i) the organization or
combination of organizations has, in the service area of the organization or the service areas of the organizations in the combination, an enrollment of at least fifty thousand individuals, (ii) the facility in which the service will be provided is or will be geographically located so that the service will be reasonably accessible to such enrolled individuals, and (iii) at least seventy-five percent of the patients who can reasonably be expected to receive the tertiary health service will be individuals enrolled with such organization or organizations in the combination;

(b) A health care facility if (i) the facility primarily provides or will provide inpatient health services, (ii) the facility is or will be controlled, directly or indirectly, by a health maintenance organization or a combination of health maintenance organizations which has, in the service area of the organization or service areas of the organizations in the combination, an enrollment of at least fifty thousand individuals, (iii) the facility is or will be geographically located so that the service will be reasonably accessible to such enrolled individuals, and (iv) at least seventy-five percent of the patients who can reasonably be expected to receive the tertiary health service will be individuals enrolled with such organization or organizations in the combination;

(c) A health care facility (or portion thereof) if (i) the facility is or will be leased by a health maintenance organization or a combination of health maintenance organizations which has, in the service area of the organization or the service areas of the organizations in the combination, an enrollment of at least fifty thousand individuals, (ii) the facility is or will be geographically located so that the service will be reasonably accessible to such enrolled individuals, and (iii) at least seventy-five percent of the patients who can reasonably be expected to receive the tertiary health service will be individuals enrolled with such organization or organizations in the combination; or

if, with respect to such offering or obligation by a nursing home, the department has, upon application under subsection (2) of this section, granted an exemption from such requirement to the organization, combination of organizations, or facility.

(2) A health maintenance organization, combination of health maintenance organizations, or health care facility shall not be exempt under subsection (1) of this section from obtaining a certificate of need before offering a tertiary health service unless:

(a) It has submitted at least thirty days prior to the offering of services reviewable under RCW 70.38.105(4)(d) an application for such exemption; and

(b) The application contains such information respecting the organization, combination, or facility and the proposed offering or obligation by a nursing home as the department may require to determine if the organization or combination meets the requirements of subsection (1) of this section or the facility meets or will meet such requirements; and

(c) The department approves such application. The department shall approve or disapprove an application for exemption within thirty days of receipt of a completed application. In the case of a proposed health care facility (or portion thereof) which has not begun to provide tertiary health services on the date an application is submitted under this subsection with respect to such facility (or portion), the facility (or portion) shall meet the applicable requirements of subsection (1) of this section when the facility first provides such services. The department shall approve an application submitted under this subsection if it determines that the applicable requirements of subsection (1) of this section are met.

(3) A health care facility (or any part thereof) with respect to which an exemption was granted under subsection (1) of this section may not be sold or leased and a controlling interest in such facility or in a lease of such facility may not be acquired and a health care facility described in (1)(c) which was granted an exemption under subsection (1) of this section may not be used by any person other than the lessee described in (1)(c) unless:

(a) The department issues a certificate of need approving the sale, lease, acquisition, or use; or

(b) The department determines, upon application, that (i) the entity to which the facility is proposed to be sold or leased, which intends to acquire the controlling interest, or which intends to use the facility is a health maintenance organization or a combination of health maintenance organizations which meets the requirements of (1)(a)(i), and (ii) with respect to such facility, meets the requirements of (1)(a)(ii) or (iii) or the requirements of (1)(b)(i) and (ii).

(4) In the case of a health maintenance organization, an ambulatory care facility, or a health care facility, which ambulatory or health care facility is controlled, directly or indirectly, by a health maintenance organization or a combination of health maintenance organizations, the department may under the program apply its certificate of need requirements only to the offering of inpatient tertiary health services and then only to the extent that such offering is not exempt under the provisions of this section.

(5)(a) The department shall not require a certificate of need for the construction, development, or other establishment of a nursing home, or the addition of beds to an existing nursing home, that is owned and operated by a continuing care retirement community that:

(i) Offers services only to contractual members;

(ii) Provides its members a contractually guaranteed range of services from independent living through skilled nursing, including some assistance with daily living activities;

(iii) Contractually assumes responsibility for the cost of services exceeding the member's financial responsibility under the contract, so that no third party, with the exception of insurance purchased by the retirement community or its members, but including the medicaid program, is liable for costs of care even if the member depletes his or her personal resources;

(iv) Has offered continuing care contracts and operated a nursing home continuously since January 1, 1988, or has obtained a certificate of need to establish a nursing home;

(v) Maintains a binding agreement with the state assuring that financial liability for services to members, including nursing home services, will not fall upon the state;

(vi) Does not operate, and has not undertaken a project that would result in a number of nursing home beds in excess of one for every four living units operated by the continuing care retirement community, exclusive of nursing home beds; and

[1993 RCW Supp—page 910]
(vii) Has obtained a professional review of pricing and long-term solvency within the prior five years which was fully disclosed to members.

(b) A continuing care retirement community shall not be exempt under this subsection from obtaining a certificate of need unless:

(i) It has submitted an application for exemption at least thirty days prior to commencing construction of, is submitting an application for the licensure of, or is commencing operation of a nursing home, whichever comes first; and

(ii) The application documents to the department that the continuing care retirement community qualifies for exemption.

(c) The sale, lease, acquisition, or use of part or all of a continuing care retirement community nursing home that qualifies for exemption under this subsection shall require prior certificate of need approval to qualify for licensure as a nursing home unless the department determines such sale, lease, acquisition, or use is by a continuing care retirement community that meets the conditions of (a) of this subsection.

(6) A rural hospital, as defined by the department, reducing the number of licensed beds to become a rural primary care hospital under the provisions of Part A Title XVIII of the Social Security Act Section 1820, 42 U.S.C., 1395c et seq. may, within three years of the reduction of beds licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW, increase the number of licensed beds to no more than the previously licensed number without being subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(7) A rural health care facility licensed under RCW 70.175.100 formerly licensed as a hospital under chapter 70.41 RCW may, within three years of the effective date of the rural health care facility license, apply to the department for a hospital license and not be subject to the requirements of RCW 70.38.105(4)(a) as the construction, development, or other establishment of a new hospital, provided there is no increase in the number of beds previously licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW and there is no redistribution in the number of beds used for acute care or long-term care, the rural health care facility has been in continuous operation, and the rural health care facility has not been purchased or leased.

(8)(a) A nursing home that voluntarily reduces the number of its licensed beds to provide assisted living, licensed boarding home care, adult day care, adult day health, respite care, hospice, outpatient therapy services, congregate meals, home health, or senior wellness clinic, or to reduce to one or two the number of beds per room in the nursing home, may convert the original facility or portion of the facility back, and thereby increase the number of nursing home beds to no more than the previously licensed number of nursing home beds without being subject to the provisions of this chapter except under RCW 70.38.105(4)(d), provided the facility has been in continuous operation and has not been purchased or leased.

(b) To convert beds back to nursing home beds under this subsection, the nursing home must:

(i) Give notice of its intent to preserve conversion options to the department of health no later than thirty days after the effective date of the license reduction; and

(ii) Give notice to the department of health and to the department of social and health services of the intent to convert beds back. If construction is required for the conversion of beds back, the notice of intent to convert beds back must be given no later than two years prior to the effective date of license modification reflecting the restored beds; otherwise, the notice must be given no later than one year prior to the effective date of license modification reflecting the restored beds.

(c) Conversion of beds back under this subsection must be completed no later than four years after the effective date of the license reduction. However, for good cause shown, the four-year period for conversion may be extended by the department of health for one additional four-year period.

(d) Nursing home beds that have been voluntarily reduced under this section shall be counted as available nursing home beds for the purpose of evaluating need under RCW 70.38.115(2)(a) and (k) so long as the facility retains the ability to convert them back to nursing home use under the terms of this section. [1993 c 508 § 5; 1992 c 27 § 2; 1991 c 158 § 2; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 604; 1982 c 119 § 3; 1980 c 139 § 9.]

Section captions—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 508: See RCW 74.39A.900 through 74.39A.903.


(1) Certificates of need shall be issued, denied, suspended, or revoked by the designee of the secretary in accord with the provisions of this chapter and rules of the department which establish review procedures and criteria for the certificate of need program.

(2) Criteria for the review of certificate of need applications, except as provided in subsection (3) of this section for health maintenance organizations, shall include but not be limited to consideration of the following:

(a) The need that the population served or to be served by such services has for such services;

(b) The availability of less costly or more effective alternative methods of providing such services;

(c) The financial feasibility and the probable impact of the proposal on the cost of and charges for providing health services in the community to be served;

(d) In the case of health services to be provided, (i) the availability of alternative uses of project resources for the provision of other health services, (ii) the extent to which such proposed services will be accessible to all residents of the area to be served, and (iii) the need for and the availability in the community of services and facilities for osteopathic and allopathic physicians and their patients. The department shall consider the application in terms of its impact on existing and proposed institutional training programs for doctors of osteopathy and medicine at the student, internship, and residency training levels;

(e) In the case of a construction project, the costs and methods of the proposed construction, including the cost and methods of energy provision, and the probable impact of the construction project reviewed (i) on the cost of providing health services by the person proposing such construction
project and (ii) on the cost and charges to the public of providing health services by other persons;
(f) The special needs and circumstances of osteopathic hospitals, nonallopathic services and children's hospitals;
(g) Improvements or innovations in the financing and delivery of health services which foster cost containment and serve to promote quality assurance and cost-effectiveness;
(h) In the case of health services proposed to be provided, the efficiency and appropriateness of the use of existing services and facilities similar to those proposed;
(i) In the case of existing services or facilities, the quality of care provided by such services or facilities in the past;
(j) In the case of hospital certificate of need applications, whether the hospital meets or exceeds the regional average level of charity care, as determined by the secretary; and
(k) In the case of nursing home applications:
(i) The availability of other nursing home beds in the planning area to be served; and
(ii) The availability of other services in the community to be served. Data used to determine the availability of other services will include but not be limited to data provided by the department of social and health services.
(3) A certificate of need application of a health maintenance organization or a health care facility which is controlled, directly or indirectly, by a health maintenance organization, shall be approved by the department if the department finds:
(a) Approval of such application is required to meet the needs of the members of the health maintenance organization and of the new members which such organization can reasonably be expected to enroll; and
(b) The health maintenance organization is unable to provide, through services or facilities which can reasonably be expected to be available to the organization, its health services in a reasonable and cost-effective manner which is consistent with the basic method of operation of the organization and which makes such services available on a long-term basis through physicians and other health professionals associated with it.
A health care facility, or any part thereof, with respect to which a certificate of need was issued under this subsection may not be sold or leased and a controlling interest in such facility or in a lease of such facility may not be acquired unless the department issues a certificate of need approving the sale, acquisition, or lease.
(4) Until the final expiration of the state health plan as provided under RCW 70.38.919, the decision of the department on a certificate of need application shall be consistent with the state health plan in effect, except in emergency circumstances which pose a threat to the public health. The department in making its final decision may issue a conditional certificate of need if it finds that the project is justified only under specific circumstances. The conditions shall directly relate to the project being reviewed. The conditions may be released if it can be substantiated that the conditions are no longer valid and the release of such conditions would be consistent with the purposes of this chapter.
(5) Criteria adopted for review in accordance with subsection (2) of this section may vary according to the purpose for which the particular review is being conducted or the type of health service reviewed.
(6) The department shall specify information to be required for certificate of need applications. Within fifteen days of receipt of the application, the department shall request additional information considered necessary to the application or start the review process. Applicants may decline to submit requested information through written notice to the department, in which case review starts on the date of receipt of the notice. Applications may be denied or limited because of failure to submit required and necessary information.
(7) Concurrent review is for the purpose of comparative analysis and evaluation of competing or similar projects in order to determine which of the projects may best meet identified needs. Categories of projects subject to concurrent review include at least new health care facilities, new services, and expansion of existing health care facilities. The department shall specify time periods for the submission of applications for certificates of need subject to concurrent review, which shall not exceed ninety days. Review of concurrent applications shall start fifteen days after the conclusion of the time period for submission of applications subject to concurrent review. Concurrent review periods shall be limited to one hundred fifty days, except as provided for in rules adopted by the department authorizing and limiting amendment during the course of the review, or for an unresolved pivotal issue declared by the department.
(8) Review periods for certificate of need applications other than those subject to concurrent review shall be limited to ninety days. Review periods may be extended up to thirty days if needed by a review agency, and for unresolved pivotal issues the department may extend up to an additional thirty days. A review may be extended in any case if the applicant agrees to the extension.
(9) The department or its designee, shall conduct a public hearing on a certificate of need application if requested unless the review is expedited or subject to emergency review. The department by rule shall specify the period of time within which a public hearing must be requested and requirements related to public notice of the hearing, procedures, recordkeeping and related matters.
(10) Any applicant denied a certificate of need or whose certificate of need has been suspended or revoked has the right to an adjudicative proceeding. The proceeding is governed by chapter 34.05 RCW, the Administrative Procedure Act.
(11) An amended certificate of need shall be required for the following modifications of an approved project:
(a) A new service requiring review under this chapter;
(b) An expansion of a service subject to review beyond that originally approved;
(c) An increase in bed capacity;
(d) A significant reduction in the scope of a nursing home project without a commensurate reduction in the cost of the nursing home project, or a cost increase (as represented in bids on a nursing home construction project or final cost estimates acceptable to the person to whom the certificate of need was issued) if the total of such increases exceeds twelve percent or fifty thousand dollars, whichever is greater, over the maximum capital expenditure approved. The review of reductions or cost increases shall be restricted
to the continued conformance of the nursing home project with the review criteria pertaining to financial feasibility and cost containment.

(12) An application for a certificate of need for a nursing home capital expenditure which is determined by the department to be required to eliminate or prevent imminent safety hazards or correct violations of applicable licensure and accreditation standards shall be approved.

(13) In the case of an application for a certificate of need to replace existing nursing home beds, all criteria must be met on the same basis as an application for a certificate of need for a new nursing home, except that the need criteria shall be deemed met if the applicant is an existing licensee who proposes to replace existing beds that the licensee has operated for at least one year with the same or fewer number of beds in the same planning area. When an entire nursing home ceases operation, its beds shall be treated as existing nursing home beds for purposes of replacement for eight years or until a certificate of need to replace them is issued, whichever occurs first. However, the nursing home must give notice of its intent to retain the beds to the department of health no later than thirty days after the effective date of the facility's closure. [1993 c 508 § 6. Prior: 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 605; 1989 c 175 § 126; 1984 c 288 § 22; 1983 c 235 § 8; 1980 c 139 § 8; 1979 ex.s. c 161 § 11.]

Section captions—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 508. See RCW 74.39A.900 through 74.39A.903.

Effective date—1989 c 175: See note following RCW 34.05.010.
Severability—1984 c 288: See note following RCW 70.38.105.
Effective date—1980 c 139: See RCW 70.38.916.
Effective dates—1979 ex.s. c 161: See RCW 70.38.915.

Chapter 70.41
HOSPITAL LICENSING AND REGULATION

Sections
70.41.200 Quality improvement and medical malpractice prevention program—Quality improvement committee—Sanction and grievance procedures—Information collection and reporting.
70.41.230 Duty of hospital to request information on physicians granted privileges.
70.41.250 Cost disclosure to health care providers.

70.41.200 Quality improvement and medical malpractice prevention program—Quality improvement committee—Sanction and grievance procedures—Information collection and reporting. (1) Every hospital shall maintain a coordinated quality improvement program for the improvement of the quality of health care services rendered to patients and the identification and prevention of medical malpractice. The program shall include at least the following:
(a) The establishment of a quality improvement committee with the responsibility to review the services rendered in the hospital, both retrospectively and prospectively, in order to improve the quality of medical care of patients and to prevent medical malpractice. The committee shall oversee and coordinate the quality improvement and medical malpractice prevention program and shall insure that information gathered pursuant to the program is used to review and to revise hospital policies and procedures;
(b) A medical staff privileges sanction procedure through which credentials, physical and mental capacity, and competence in delivering health care services are periodically reviewed as part of an evaluation of staff privileges;
(c) The periodic review of the credentials, physical and mental capacity, and competence in delivering health care services of all persons who are employed or associated with the hospital;
(d) A procedure for the prompt resolution of grievances by patients or their representatives related to accidents, injuries, treatment, and other events that may result in claims of medical malpractice;
(e) The maintenance and continuous collection of information concerning the hospital's experience with negative health care outcomes and incidents injurious to patients, patient grievances, professional liability premiums, settlements, awards, costs incurred by the hospital for patient injury prevention, and safety improvement activities;
(f) The maintenance of relevant and appropriate information gathered pursuant to (a) through (e) of this subsection concerning individual physicians within the physician's personnel or credential file maintained by the hospital;
(g) Education programs dealing with quality improvement, patient safety, injury prevention, staff responsibility to report professional misconduct, the legal aspects of patient care, improved communication with patients, and causes of medical malpractice claims for staff personnel engaged in patient care activities; and
(h) Policies to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of this section.
(2) Any person who, in substantial good faith, provides information to further the purposes of the quality improvement and medical malpractice prevention program or who, in substantial good faith, participates on the quality improvement committee shall not be subject to an action for civil damages or other relief as a result of such activity.
(3) Information and documents, including complaints and incident reports, created specifically for, and collected, and maintained by a quality improvement committee are not subject to discovery or introduction into evidence in any civil action, and no person who was in attendance at a meeting of such committee or who participated in the creation, collection, or maintenance of information or documents specifically for the committee shall be permitted or required to testify in any civil action as to the content of such proceedings or the documents and information prepared specifically for the committee. This subsection does not preclude: (a) In any civil action, the discovery of the identity of persons involved in the medical care that is the basis of the civil action whose involvement was independent of any quality improvement activity; (b) In any civil action, the testimony of any person concerning the facts which form the basis for the institution of such proceedings of which the person had personal knowledge acquired independently of such proceedings; (c) In any civil action by a health care provider regarding the restriction or revocation of that individual's clinical or staff privileges, introduction into evidence information collected and maintained by quality improvement committees regarding such health care provid-
er; (d) in any civil action, disclosure of the fact that staff privileges were terminated or restricted, including the specific restrictions imposed, if any and the reasons for the restrictions; or (e) in any civil action, discovery and introduction into evidence of the patient’s medical records required by regulation of the department of health to be made regarding the care and treatment received.

(4) Each quality improvement committee shall, on at least a semiannual basis, report to the governing board of the hospital in which the committee is located. The report shall review the quality improvement activities conducted by the committee, and any actions taken as a result of those activities.

(5) The department of health shall adopt such rules as are deemed appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this section.

(6) The medical disciplinary board or the board of osteopathic medicine and surgery, as appropriate, may review and audit the records of committee decisions in which a physician’s privileges are terminated or restricted. Each hospital shall produce and make accessible to the board the appropriate records and otherwise facilitate the review and audit. Information so gained shall not be subject to the discovery process and confidentiality shall be respected as required by subsection (3) of this section. Failure of a hospital to comply with this subsection is punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars.

(7) Violation of this section shall not be considered negligence per se. [1993 c 492 § 415; 1991 c 3 § 336; 1987 c 269 § 5; 1986 c 300 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Legislative findings—Severability—1986 c 300: See notes following RCW 18.57.174.

70.41.230 Duty of hospital to request information on physicians granted privileges. (1) Prior to granting or renewing clinical privileges or association of any physician or hiring a physician, a hospital or facility approved pursuant to this chapter shall request from the physician and the physician shall provide the following information:

(a) The name of any hospital or facility with or at which the physician had or has any association, employment, privileges, or practice;

(b) If such association, employment, privilege, or practice was discontinued, the reasons for its discontinuation;

(c) Any pending professional medical misconduct proceedings or any pending medical malpractice actions in this state or another state, the substance of the allegations in the proceedings or actions, and any additional information concerning the proceedings or actions as the physician deems appropriate;

(d) The substance of the findings in the actions or proceedings and any additional information concerning the actions or proceedings as the physician deems appropriate;

(e) A waiver by the physician of any confidentiality provisions concerning the information required to be provided to hospitals pursuant to this subsection; and

(f) A verification by the physician that the information provided by the physician is accurate and complete.

(2) Prior to granting privileges or association to any physician or hiring a physician, a hospital or facility approved pursuant to this chapter shall request from any hospital with or at which the physician had or has privileges, was associated, or was employed, the following information concerning the physician:

(a) Any pending professional medical misconduct proceedings or any pending medical malpractice actions, in this state or another state;

(b) Any judgment or settlement of a medical malpractice action and any finding of professional misconduct in this state or another state by a licensing or disciplinary board; and

(c) Any information required to be reported by hospitals pursuant to RCW 18.72.265.

(3) The medical disciplinary board shall be advised within thirty days of the name of any physician denied staff privileges, association, or employment on the basis of adverse findings under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) A hospital or facility that receives a request for information from another hospital or facility pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall provide such information concerning the physician in question to the extent such information is known to the hospital or facility receiving such a request, including the reasons for suspension, termination, or curtailment of employment or privileges at the hospital or facility. A hospital, facility, or other person providing such information in good faith is not liable in any civil action for the release of such information.

(5) Information and documents, including complaints and incident reports, created specifically for, and collected, and maintained by a quality improvement committee are not subject to discovery or introduction into evidence in any civil action, and no person who was in attendance at a meeting of such committee or who participated in the creation, collection, or maintenance of information or documents specifically for the committee shall be permitted or required to testify in any civil action as to the content of such proceedings or the documents and information prepared specifically for the committee. This subsection does not preclude: (a) In any civil action, the discovery of the identity of persons involved in the medical care that is the basis of the civil action whose involvement was independent of any quality improvement activity; (b) in any civil action, the testimony of any person concerning the facts which form the basis for the institution of such proceedings of which the person had personal knowledge acquired independently of such proceedings; (c) in any civil action by a health care provider regarding the restriction or revocation of that individual’s clinical or staff privileges, introduction into evidence information collected and maintained by quality improvement committees regarding such health care provider; (d) in any civil action, disclosure of the fact that staff privileges were terminated or restricted, including the specific restrictions imposed, if any and the reasons for the restrictions; or (e) in any civil action, discovery and introduction into evidence of the patient’s medical records required by regulation of the department of health to be made regarding the care and treatment received.

(6) Hospitals shall be granted access to information held by the medical disciplinary board and the board of osteopathic medicine and surgery pertinent to decisions of the
hospital regarding credentialing and recredentialing of practitioners.  

(7) Violation of this section shall not be considered negligence per se. [1993 c 492 § 416; 1991 c 3 § 337; 1987 c 269 § 6; 1986 c 300 § 11.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Legislative findings—Severability—1986 c 300: See notes following RCW 18.57.174.

Chapter 70.44
PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISTRICTS

Sections
70.44.059 Chaplains—Authority to employ. (Contingent effective date.)
70.44.140 Contracts for material and work—Call for bids—Alternative procedures.
70.44.200 Annexation of territory.

70.44.059 Chaplains—Authority to employ. (Contingent effective date.) Public hospital districts may employ chaplains for their hospitals, health care facilities, and hospice programs. [1993 c 234 § 1.]

Contingent effective date—1993 c 234: "This act shall take effect on January 1, 1994, if the proposed amendment to Article I, section 11 of the state Constitution authorizing the legislature to permit public hospital districts to employ chaplains is validly submitted to and is approved and ratified by the voters at the next general election held. If the proposed amendment is not so approved and ratified, this act is void in its entirety." [1993 c 234 § 2.]

70.44.140 Contracts for material and work—Call for bids—Alternative procedures. (1) All materials purchased and work ordered, the estimated cost of which is in excess of five thousand dollars, shall be by contract. Before awarding any such contract, the commission shall publish a notice at least thirteen days before the last date upon which bids will be received, inviting sealed proposals for such work. The plans and specifications must at the time of the publication of such notice be on file at the office of the public hospital district, subject to public inspection: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the commission may at the same time, and as part of the same notice, invite tenders for the work or materials upon plans and specifications to be submitted by bidders. The notice shall state generally the work to be done, and shall call for proposals for doing the same, to be sealed and filed with the commission on or before the day and hour named therein. Each bid shall be accompanied by bid proposal security in the form of a certified check, cashier’s check, postal money order, or surety bond made payable to the order of the commission, for a sum not less than five percent of the amount of the bid, and no bid shall be considered unless accompanied by such bid proposal security. At the time and place named, such bids shall be publicly opened and read, and the commission shall proceed to canvass the bids, and may let such contract to the lowest responsible bidder upon plans and specifications on file, or to the best bidder submitting his or her own plans and specifications: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no contract shall be let in excess of the estimated cost of the materials or work, or if, in the opinion of the commission, all bids are unsatisfactory, they may reject all of them and readvertise, and in such case all bid proposal security shall be returned to the bidders; but if such contract be let, then and in such case all bid proposal security shall be returned to the bidders, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be retained until a contract shall be entered into for the purchase of such materials for doing such work, and a bond to perform such work furnished, with sureties satisfactory to the commission, in an amount to be fixed by the commission, not less than twenty-five percent of contract price in any case, between the bidder and commission, in accordance with the bid. If such bidder fails to enter into the contract in accordance with the bid and furnish such bond within ten days from the date at which the bidder is notified that he or she is the successful bidder, the bid proposal security and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the public hospital district.

(2) In lieu of the procedures of subsection (1) of this section, a public hospital district may use a small works roster process and award public works contracts for projects [1993 RCW Supp—page 915]
in excess of five thousand dollars up to fifty thousand dollars as provided in RCW 39.04.155.

(3) For advertisement and formal sealed bidding to be dispensed with as to purchases between five thousand and fifteen thousand dollars, the commission must authorize by resolution a procedure as provided in RCW 39.04.190. [1993 c 198 § 22; 1965 c 83 § 1; 1945 c 264 § 17; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6090-46.]

**Contractor’s bond:** Chapter 39.08 RCW.

**Lien on public works, retained percentage of contractor’s earnings:** Chapter 60.28 RCW.

### 70.44.200 Annexation of territory

1. A public hospital district may annex territory outside the existing boundaries of such district and contiguous thereto, whether the territory lies in one or more counties, in accordance with this section.

2. A petition for annexation of territory contiguous to a public hospital district may be filed with the commission of the district to which annexation is proposed. The petition must be signed by the owners, as prescribed by RCW 35A.01.040(9) (a) through (e), of not less than sixty percent of the area of land within the territory proposed to be annexed. Such petition shall describe the boundaries of the territory proposed to be annexed and shall be accompanied by a map which outlines the boundaries of such territory.

3. Whenever such a petition for annexation is filed with the commission of a public hospital district, the commission may entertain the same, fix a date for public hearing thereon, and cause notice of the hearing to be published once a week for at least two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the territory proposed to be annexed. The notice shall also be posted in three public places within the territory proposed to be annexed, shall contain a description of the boundaries of such territory, and shall specify the time and place of hearing and invite interested persons to appear and voice approval or disapproval of the annexation.

4. Following the hearing, if the commission of the district determines to accomplish the annexation, it shall do so by resolution. The resolution may annex all or any portion of the proposed territory but may not include in the annexation any property not described in the petition. Upon passage of the annexation resolution, the territory annexed shall become part of the district and a certified copy of such resolution shall be filed with the legislative authority of the county or counties in which the annexed property is located.

5. If the petition for annexation and the annexation resolution so provide, as the commission may require, and such petition has been signed by the owners of all the land within the boundaries of the territory being annexed, the annexed property shall assume and be assessed and taxed to the same extent as other property within such district. Unless so provided in the petition and resolution, property within the boundaries of the territory annexed shall not be assessed or taxed to pay for all or any portion of the outstanding indebtedness of the district to which it is annexed at the same rates as other property within such district. In no event shall any such annexed property be released from any assessments or taxes previously levied against it or from its existing liability for the payment of outstanding bonds or warrants issued prior to such annexation.

6. The annexation procedure provided for in this section shall be an alternative method of annexation applicable only if at the time the annexation petition is filed either there are no registered voters residing in the territory proposed to be annexed or the petition is also signed by all of the registered voters residing in the territory proposed to be annexed. [1993 c 489 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 143 § 1; 1953 c 267 § 4.]

**Severability—1979 ex.s. c 143:** “If any provision of this amendatory act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1979 ex.s. c 143 § 3]

### Chapter 70.46

**HEALTH DISTRICTS**

#### Sections

70.46.020 Districts of two or more counties—Health board—Membership—Chair. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.46.030 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.46.040 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.46.050 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.46.060 District health board—Powers and duties. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.46.080 District health funds. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.46.085 County to bear expense of providing public health services. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.46.090 Withdrawal of county. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

70.46.120 License or permit fees. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

#### 70.46.020 Districts of two or more counties—Health board—Membership—Chair. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

Health districts consisting of two or more counties may be created whenever two or more boards of county commissioners shall by resolution establish a district for such purpose. Such a district shall consist of all the area of the combined counties. The district board of health of such a district shall consist of not less than five members for districts of two counties and seven members for districts of more than two counties, including two representatives from each county who are members of the board of county commissioners and who are appointed by the board of county commissioners of each county within the district, and shall have a jurisdiction coextensive with the combined boundaries.

At the first meeting of a district board of health the members shall elect a chair to serve for a period of one year. [1993 c 492 § 247; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 6; 1945 c 183 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6099-11.]

**Findings—Intent—1993 c 492:** See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

**Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective date—1993 c 492:** See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

**Severability—1967 ex.s. c 51:** See note following RCW 70.05.010.

#### 70.46.030 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.)

See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.
70.46.040 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

70.46.050 Repealed. (Effective July 1, 1995.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

70.46.060 District health board—Powers and duties. (Effective July 1, 1995.) The district board of health shall constitute the local board of health for all the territory included in the health district, and shall supersede and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties by law vested in the county board of health of any county included in the health district. [1993 c 492 § 248; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 11; 1945 c 183 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6099-15.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Severability—1967 ex.s.c 51: See note following RCW 70.05.010.

70.46.080 District health funds. (Effective July 1, 1995.) Each health district shall establish a fund to be designated as the "district health fund", in which shall be placed all sums received by the district from any source, and out of which shall be expended all sums disbursed by the district. In a district composed of more than one county the county treasurer of the county having the largest population shall be the custodian of the fund, and the county auditor of said county shall keep the record of the receipts and disbursements, and shall draw and the county treasurer shall honor and pay all warrants, which shall be approved before issuance and payment as directed by the board.

Each county which is included in the district shall contribute such sums towards the expense of maintaining and operating the district as shall be agreed upon between it and the local board of health in accordance with guidelines established by the state board of health. [1993 c 492 § 249; 1971 ex.s. c 85 § 10; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 19; 1945 c 183 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6099-17.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Severability—1967 ex.s.c 51: See note following RCW 70.05.010.

70.46.085 County to bear expense of providing public health services. (Effective July 1, 1995.) The expense of providing public health services shall be borne by each county within the health district. [1993 c 492 § 250; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 20.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Severability—1967 ex.s.c 51: See note following RCW 70.05.010.

Expenses of enforcing health laws: RCW 70.05.130.

70.46.090 Withdrawal of county. (Effective July 1, 1995.) Any county may withdraw from membership in said health district any time after it has been within the district for a period of two years, but no withdrawal shall be effective except at the end of the calendar year in which the county gives at least six months' notice of its intention to withdraw at the end of the calendar year. No withdrawal shall entitle any member to a refund of any moneys paid to the district nor relieve it of any obligations to pay to the district all sums for which it obligated itself due and owing by it to the district for the year at the end of which the withdrawal is to be effective. Any county which withdraws from membership in said health district shall immediately establish a health department or provide health services which shall meet the standards for health services promulgated by the state board of health. No local health department may be deemed to provide adequate public health services unless there is at least one full time professionally trained and qualified physician as set forth in RCW 70.05.050. [1993 c 492 § 251; 1967 ex.s. c 51 § 21; 1945 c 183 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6099-18.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Severability—1967 ex.s.c 51: See note following RCW 70.05.010.

70.46.120 License or permit fees. (Effective July 1, 1995.) In addition to all other powers and duties, health districts shall have the power to charge fees in connection with the issuance or renewal of a license or permit required by law: PROVIDED, That the fees charged shall not exceed the actual cost involved in issuing or renewing the license or permit. [1993 c 492 § 252; 1963 c 121 § 1.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Chapter 70.47

HEALTH CARE ACCESS ACT—BASIC HEALTH PLAN

Sections
70.47.005 Transfer power, duties, and functions to Washington state health care authority.
70.47.010 Legislative findings—Purpose—Administrator and department of social and health services to coordinate eligiblility.
70.47.020 Definitions.
70.47.030 Basic health plan trust account—Basic health plan subscription account.
70.47.040 Basic health plan—Health care authority head to be administrator—Joint operations—Technical advisory committee.
70.47.060 Powers and duties of administrator—Schedule of services—Premiums, copayments, subsidies—Enrollment.
70.47.065 Premium pricing structure.
70.47.080 Enrollment of applicants—Participation limitations.
70.47.005 Transfer power, duties, and functions to Washington state health care authority. The powers, duties, and functions of the Washington basic health plan are hereby transferred to the Washington state health care authority. All references to the administrator of the Washington basic health plan in the Revised Code of Washington [1993 RCW Supp—page 917]
70.47.010 Legislative findings—Purpose—Administrator and department of social and health services to coordinate eligibility. (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) A significant percentage of the population of this state does not have reasonably available insurance or other coverage of the costs of necessary basic health care services;

(b) This lack of basic health care coverage is detrimental to the health of the individuals lacking coverage and to the public welfare, and results in substantial expenditures for emergency and remedial health care, often at the expense of health care providers, health care facilities, and all purchasers of health care, including the state; and

(c) The use of managed health care systems has significant potential to reduce the growth of health care costs incurred by the people of this state generally, and by low-income pregnant women, and at-risk children and adolescents who need greater access to managed health care.

(2) The purpose of this chapter is to provide or make more readily available necessary basic health care services in an appropriate setting to working persons and others who lack coverage, at a cost to these persons that does not create barriers to the utilization of necessary health care services. To that end, this chapter establishes a program to be made available to those residents not eligible for medicare who share in a portion of the cost or who pay the full cost of receiving basic health care services from a managed health care system.

(3) It is not the intent of this chapter to provide health care services for those persons who are presently covered through private employer-based health plans, nor to replace employer-based health plans. However, the legislature recognizes that cost-effective and affordable health plans may not always be available to small business employers. Further, it is the intent of the legislature to expand, wherever possible, the availability of private health care coverage and to discourage the decline of employer-based coverage.

(4)(a) It is the purpose of this chapter to acknowledge the initial success of this program that has (i) assisted thousands of families in their search for affordable health care; (ii) demonstrated that low-income, uninsured families are willing to pay for their own health care coverage to the extent of their ability to pay; and (iii) proved that local health care providers are willing to enter into a public-private partnership as a managed care system.

(b) As a consequence, the legislature intends to extend an option to enroll to certain citizens above two hundred percent of the federal poverty guidelines within the state who reside in communities where the plan is operational and who collectively or individually wish to exercise the opportunity to purchase health care coverage through the basic health plan if the purchase is done at no cost to the state. It is also the intent of the legislature to allow employers and other financial sponsors to financially assist such individuals to purchase health care through the program so long as such purchase does not result in a lower standard of coverage for employees.

(c) The legislature intends that, to the extent of available funds, the program be available throughout Washington state to subsidized and nonsubsidized enrollees. It is also the intent of the legislature to enroll subsidized enrollees first, to the maximum extent feasible.

(d) The legislature directs that the basic health plan administrator identify enrollees who are likely to be eligible for medical assistance and assist these individuals in applying for and receiving medical assistance. The administrator and the department of social and health services shall implement a seamless system to coordinate eligibility determinations and benefit coverage for enrollees of the basic health plan and medical assistance recipients. [1993 c 492 § 208; 1987 1st ex.s. c 5 § 3.]

70.47.020 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Washington basic health plan" or "plan" means the system of enrollment and payment on a prepaid capitated basis for basic health care services, administered by the plan administrator through participating managed health care systems, created by this chapter.

(2) "Administrator" means the Washington basic health plan administrator, who also holds the position of administrator of the Washington state health care authority.

(3) "Managed health care system" means any health care organization, including health care providers, insurers, health care service contractors, health maintenance organizations, or any combination thereof, that provides directly or by contract basic health care services, as defined by the administrator and rendered by duly licensed providers, on a prepaid capitated basis to a defined patient population enrolled in the plan and in the managed health care system. On and after July 1, 1995, "managed health care system" means a certified health plan, as defined in RCW 43.72.010.

(4) "Subsidized enrollee" means an individual, or an individual plus the individual's spouse or dependent children, not eligible for medicare, who resides in an area of the state served by a managed health care system participating in the plan, whose gross family income at the time of enrollment does not exceed twice the federal poverty level as adjusted for family size and determined annually by the federal department of health and human services, who the administrator determines at the time of application does not have health insurance more comprehensive than that offered by the plan, and who chooses to obtain basic health care coverage from a particular managed health care system in return for periodic payments to the plan.

(5) "Nonsubsidized enrollee" means an individual, or an individual plus the individual's spouse or dependent children, not eligible for medicare, who resides in an area of the state served by a managed health care system participating in the plan, who the administrator determines at the time of application does not have health insurance more comprehensive than that offered by the plan, who chooses to obtain basic health care coverage from a particular managed health care system, and who pays or on whose behalf is paid the
full costs for participation in the plan, without any subsidy from the plan.

(6) "Subsidy" means the difference between the amount of periodic payment the administrator makes to a managed health care system on behalf of a subsidized enrollee plus the administrative cost to the plan of providing the plan to that subsidized enrollee, and the amount determined to be the subsidized enrollee's responsibility under RCW 70.47.060(2).

(7) "Premium" means a periodic payment, based upon gross family income which an individual, their employer or another financial sponsor makes to the plan as consideration for enrollment in the plan as a subsidized enrollee or a nonsubsidized enrollee.

(8) "Rate" means the per capita amount, negotiated by the administrator with and paid to a participating managed health care system, that is based upon the enrollment of subsidized and nonsubsidized enrollees in the plan and in that system. [1993 c 492 § 209; 1987 1st ex.s. c 5 § 4.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.47.030 Basic health plan trust account—Basic health plan subscription account. (1) The basic health plan trust account is hereby established in the state treasury. Any nongeneral fund-state funds collected for this program shall be deposited in the basic health plan trust account and may be expended without further appropriation. Moneys in the account shall be used exclusively for the purposes of this chapter, including payments to participating managed health care systems on behalf of enrollees in the plan and payment of costs of administering the plan.

(2) The basic health plan subscription account is established in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from amounts due from or on behalf of nonsubsidized enrollees shall be deposited into the account. Funds in the account shall be used exclusively for the purposes of this chapter, including payments to participating managed health care systems on behalf of nonsubsidized enrollees in the plan and payment of costs of administering the plan. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures.

(3) The administrator shall take every precaution to see that none of the funds in the separate accounts created in this section or that any premiums paid either by subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollees are commingled in any way, except that the administrator may combine funds designated for administration of the plan into a single administrative account. [1993 c 492 § 210; 1992 c 232 § 907. Prior: 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 68; 1991 sp.s. c 4 § 1; 1987 1st ex.s. c 5 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.


Effective dates—Severability—1991 sp.s. c 13: See notes following RCW 18.08.240.

Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 4: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1991." [1991 sp.s. c 4 § 4.]

70.47.040 Basic health plan—Health care authority head to be administrator—Joint operations—Technical advisory committee. (1) The Washington basic health plan is created as a program within the Washington state health care authority. The administrative head and appointing authority of the plan shall be the administrator of the Washington state health care authority. The administrator shall appoint a medical director. The medical director and up to five other employees of the plan shall be exempt from the civil service law, chapter 41.06 RCW.

(2) The administrator shall employ such other staff as are necessary to fulfill the responsibilities and duties of the administrator, such staff to be subject to the civil service law, chapter 41.06 RCW. In addition, the administrator may contract with third parties for services necessary to carry out its activities where this will promote economy, avoid duplication of effort, and make best use of available expertise. Any such contractor or consultant shall be prohibited from releasing, publishing, or otherwise using any information made available to it under its contractual responsibility without specific permission of the plan. The administrator may call upon other agencies of the state to provide available information as necessary to assist the administrator in meeting its responsibilities under this chapter, which information shall be supplied as promptly as circumstances permit.

(3) The administrator may appoint such technical or advisory committees as he or she deems necessary. The administrator shall appoint a standing technical advisory committee that is representative of health care professionals, health care providers, and those directly involved in the purchase, provision, or delivery of health care services, as well as consumers and those knowledgeable of the ethical issues involved with health care public policy. Individuals appointed to any technical or other advisory committee shall serve without compensation for their services as members, but may be reimbursed for their travel expenses pursuant to RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(4) The administrator may apply for, receive, and accept grants, gifts, and other payments, including property and service, from any governmental or other public or private entity or person, and may make arrangements as to the use of these receipts, including the undertaking of special studies and other projects relating to health care costs and access to health care.

(5) Whenever feasible, the administrator shall reduce the administrative cost of operating the program by adopting joint policies or procedures applicable to both the basic health plan and employee health plans. [1993 c 492 § 211; 1987 1st ex.s. c 5 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.47.060 Powers and duties of administrator—Schedule of services—Premiums, copayments, subsidies—Enrollment. The administrator has the following powers and duties:
(1) To design and from time to time revise a schedule of covered basic health care services, including physician services, inpatient and outpatient hospital services, prescription drugs and medications, and other services that may be necessary for basic health care, which subsidized and nonsubsidized enrollees in any participating managed health care system under the Washington basic health plan shall be entitled to receive in return for premium payments to the plan. The schedule of services shall emphasize proven preventive and primary health care and shall include all care system under the Washington basic health plan shall be entitled to receive in return for premium payments to the plan. The schedule of services shall emphasize proven preventive and primary health care and shall include all services necessary for prenatal, postnatal, and well-child care. However, with respect to coverage for groups of subsidized enrollees who are eligible to receive prenatal and postnatal services through the medical assistance program under chapter 74.09 RCW, the administrator shall not contract for such services except to the extent that such services are necessary over not more than a one-month period in order to maintain continuity of care after diagnosis of pregnancy by the managed care provider. The schedule of services shall also include a separate schedule of basic health care services for children, eighteen years of age and younger, for those subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollees who choose to secure basic coverage through the plan only for their dependent children. In designing and revising the schedule of services, the administrator shall consider the guidelines for assessing health services under the mandated benefits act of 1984, RCW 48.42.080, and such other factors as the administrator deems appropriate. On and after July 1, 1995, the uniform benefits package adopted and from time to time revised by the Washington health services commission pursuant to RCW 43.72.130 shall be implemented by the administrator as the schedule of covered basic health care services. However, with respect to coverage for subsidized enrollees who are eligible to receive prenatal and postnatal services through the medical assistance program under chapter 74.09 RCW, the administrator shall not contract for such services except to the extent that the services are necessary over not more than a one-month period in order to maintain continuity of care after diagnosis of pregnancy by the managed care provider.

(2)(a) To design and implement a structure of periodic premiums due the administrator from subsidized enrollees that is based upon gross family income, giving appropriate consideration to family size and the ages of all family members. The enrollment of children shall not require the enrollment of their parent or parents who are eligible for the plan. The structure of periodic premiums shall be applied to subsidized enrollees entering the plan as individuals pursuant to subsection (9) of this section and to the share of the cost of the plan due from subsidized enrollees entering the plan as employees pursuant to subsection (10) of this section.

(b) To determine the periodic premiums due the administrator from nonsubsidized enrollees. Premiums due from nonsubsidized enrollees shall be in an amount equal to the cost charged by the managed health care system provider to the state for the plan plus the administrative cost of providing the plan to those enrollees and the appropriate premium tax as provided by law.

(c) An employer or other financial sponsor may, with the prior approval of the administrator, pay the premium, rate, or any other amount on behalf of a subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollee, by arrangement with the enrollee and through a mechanism acceptable to the administrator, but in no case shall the payment made on behalf of the enrollee exceed the total premiums due from the enrollee.

(3) To design and implement a structure of copayments due a managed health care system from subsidized and nonsubsidized enrollees. The structure shall discourage inappropriate utilization of health care services, but shall not be so costly to enrollees as to constitute a barrier to appropriate utilization of necessary health care services. On and after July 1, 1995, the administrator shall endeavor to make the copayments structure of the plan consistent with enrollee point of service cost-sharing levels adopted by the Washington health services commission, giving consideration to funding available to the plan.

(4) To limit enrollment of persons who qualify for subsidies so as to prevent an overexpenditure of appropriations for such purposes. Whenever the administrator finds that there is danger of such an overexpenditure, the administrator shall close enrollment until the administrator finds the danger no longer exists.

(5) To limit the payment of subsidies to subsidized enrollees, as defined in RCW 70.47.020.

(6) To adopt a schedule for the orderly development of the delivery of services and availability of the plan to residents of the state, subject to the limitations contained in RCW 70.47.080 or any act appropriating funds for the plan.

(7) To solicit and accept applications from managed health care systems, as defined in this chapter, for inclusion as eligible basic health care providers under the plan. The administrator shall endeavor to assure that covered basic health care services are available to any enrollee of the plan from among a selection of two or more participating managed health care systems. In adopting any rules or procedures applicable to managed health care systems and in its dealings with such systems, the administrator shall consider and make suitable allowance for the need for health care services and the differences in local availability of health care resources, along with other resources, within and among the several areas of the state. Contracts with participating managed health care systems shall ensure that basic health plan enrollees who become eligible for medical assistance may, at their option, continue to receive services from their existing providers within the managed health care system if such providers have entered into provider agreements with the department of social and health services.

(8) To receive periodic premiums from or on behalf of subsidized and nonsubsidized enrollees, deposit them in the basic health plan operating account, keep records of enrollee status, and authorize periodic payments to managed health care systems on the basis of the number of enrollees participating in the respective managed health care systems.

(9) To accept applications from individuals residing in areas served by the plan, on behalf of themselves and their spouses and dependent children, for enrollment in the Washington basic health plan as subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollees, to establish appropriate minimum-enrollment periods for enrollees as may be necessary, and to determine, upon application and at least semiannually thereafter, or at the request of any enrollee, eligibility due to current gross family income for sliding scale premiums. No subsidy may be paid with respect to any enrollee whose current gross family income exceeds twice the federal poverty level or,
subject to RCW 70.47.110, who is a recipient of medical assistance or medical care services under chapter 74.09 RCW. If, as a result of an eligibility review, the administrator determines that a subsidized enrollee's income exceeds twice the federal poverty level and that the enrollee knowingly failed to inform the plan of such increase in income, the administrator may bill the enrollee for the subsidy paid on the enrollee's behalf during the period of time that the enrollee's income exceeded twice the federal poverty level. If a number of enrollees drop their enrollment for no apparent good cause, the administrator may establish appropriate rules or requirements that are applicable to such individuals before they will be allowed to re-enroll in the plan.

(10) To accept applications from business owners on behalf of themselves and their employees, spouses, and dependent children, as subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollees, who reside in an area served by the plan. The administrator may require all or the substantial majority of the eligible employees of such businesses to enroll in the plan and establish those procedures necessary to facilitate the orderly enrollment of groups in the plan and into a managed health care system. The administrator shall require that a business owner pay at least fifty percent of the nonsubsidized premium cost of the plan on behalf of each employee enrolled in the plan. Enrollment is limited to those not eligible for medicare who wish to enroll in the plan and choose to obtain the basic health care coverage and services from a managed care system participating in the plan. The administrator shall adjust the amount determined to be due on behalf of or from all such enrollees whenever the amount negotiated by the administrator with the participating managed health care system or systems is modified or the administrative cost of providing the plan to such enrollees changes.

(11) To determine the rate to be paid to each participating managed health care system in return for the provision of covered basic health care services to enrollees in the system. Although the schedule of covered basic health care services will be the same for similar enrollees, the rates negotiated with participating managed health care systems may vary among the systems. In negotiating rates with participating systems, the administrator shall consider the characteristics of the populations served by the respective systems, economic circumstances of the local area, the need to conserve the resources of the basic health plan trust account, and other factors the administrator finds relevant.

(12) To monitor the provision of covered services to enrollees by participating managed health care systems in order to assure enrollee access to good quality basic health care, to require periodic data reports concerning the utilization of health care services rendered to enrollees in order to provide adequate information for evaluation, and to inspect the books and records of participating managed health care systems to assure compliance with the purposes of this chapter. In requiring reports from participating managed health care systems, including data on services rendered enrollees, the administrator shall endeavor to minimize costs, both to the managed health care systems and to the plan. The administrator shall coordinate any such reporting requirements with other state agencies, such as the insurance commissioner and the department of health, to minimize duplication of effort.

(13) To evaluate the effects this chapter has on private employer-based health care coverage and to take appropriate measures consistent with state and federal statutes that will discourage the reduction of such coverage in the state.

(14) To develop a program of proven preventive health measures and to integrate it into the plan wherever possible and consistent with this chapter.

(15) To provide, consistent with available funding, assistance for rural residents, underserved populations, and persons of color. [1993 c 492 § 212; 1992 c 232 § 908. Prior: 1991 s.p.s. c 4 § 2; 1991 c 3 § 339; 1987 1st ex.s. c 5 § 8.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.
Effective date—1991 s.p.s. c 4: See note following RCW 70.47.030.

70.47.065 Premium pricing structure. The administrator shall continue to use a premium pricing structure substantially equivalent to that used by the plan on January 1, 1993. [1993 c 494 § 6.]
Effective date—1993 c 494: See RCW 43.72.916.

70.47.080 Enrollment of applicants—Participation limitations. On and after July 1, 1988, the administrator shall accept for enrollment applicants eligible to receive covered basic health care services from the respective managed health care systems which are then participating in the plan. Thereafter, total subsidized enrollment shall not result in expenditures that exceed the total amount that has been made available by the legislature in any act appropriating funds to the plan. To the extent that new funding is appropriated for expansion, the administrator shall endeavor to secure participation contracts from managed health care systems in geographic areas of the state that are unserved by the plan at the time at which the new funding is appropriated. In the selection of any such areas the administrator shall take into account the levels and rates of unemployment in different areas of the state, the need to provide basic health care coverage to a population reasonably representative of the portion of the state’s population that lacks such coverage, and the need for geographic, demographic, and economic diversity.

The administrator shall at all times closely monitor growth patterns of enrollment so as not to exceed that consistent with the orderly development of the plan as a whole, in any area of the state or in any participating managed health care system. The annual or biennial enrollment limitations derived from operation of the plan under this section do not apply to nonsubsidized enrollees as defined in RCW 70.47.020(5). [1993 c 492 § 213; 1987 1st ex.s. c 5 § 10.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005. Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 921]
Governing units, the department of social and health services, and medical care providers shall cooperate to achieve the cost-effective emergency and necessary medical care.

Sections 70.48.130 Emergency or necessary medical and health care for confined persons—Reimbursement procedures—Conditions—Limitations. It is the intent of the legislature that all jail inmates receive appropriate and cost-effective emergency and necessary medical care. Governing units, the department of social and health services, and medical care providers shall cooperate to achieve the best rates consistent with adequate care.

Payment for emergency or necessary health care shall be by the governing unit, except that the department of social and health services shall directly reimburse the provider pursuant to chapter 74.09 RCW, in accordance with the rates and benefits established by the department, if the confined person is eligible under the department’s medical care programs as authorized under chapter 74.09 RCW. After payment by the department, the financial responsibility for any remaining balance, including unpaid client liabilities that are a condition of eligibility or participation under chapter 74.09 RCW, shall be borne by the medical care provider and the governing unit as may be mutually agreed upon between the medical care provider and the governing unit. In the absence of mutual agreement between the medical care provider and the governing unit, the financial responsibility for any remaining balance shall be borne equally between the medical care provider and the governing unit. Total payments from all sources to providers for care rendered to confined persons eligible under chapter 74.09 RCW shall not exceed the amounts that would be paid by the department for similar services provided under Title XIX medicaid, unless additional resources are obtained from the confined person.

As part of the screening process upon booking or preparation of an inmate into jail, general information concerning the inmate’s ability to pay for medical care shall be identified, including insurance or other medical benefits or resources to which an inmate is entitled. This information shall be made available to the department, the governing unit, and any provider of health care services.

The governing unit or provider may obtain reimbursement from the confined person for the cost of health care services not provided under chapter 74.09 RCW, including reimbursement from any insurance program or from other medical benefit programs available to the confined person. Nothing in this chapter precludes civil or criminal remedies to recover the costs of medical care provided jail inmates or paid for on behalf of inmates by the governing unit. As part of a judgment and sentence, the courts are authorized to order defendants to repay all or part of the medical costs incurred by the governing unit or provider during confinement.

To the extent that a confined person is unable to be financially responsible for medical care and is ineligible for the department’s medical care programs under chapter 74.09 RCW, or for coverage from private sources, and in the absence of an interlocal agreement or other contracts to the contrary, the governing unit may obtain reimbursement for the cost of such medical services from the unit of government whose law enforcement officers initiated the charges on which the person is being held in the jail. PROVIDED, That reimbursement for the cost of such services shall be by the state for state prisoners being held in a jail who are accused of either escaping from a state facility or of committing an offense in a state facility.

There shall be no right of reimbursement to the governing unit from units of government whose law enforcement officers initiated the charges for which a person is being held in the jail for care provided after the charges are disposed of by sentencing or otherwise, unless by intergovernmental agreement pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW.

Under no circumstance shall necessary medical services be denied or delayed because of disputes over the cost of medical care or a determination of financial responsibility for payment of the costs of medical care provided to confined persons.

Nothing in this section shall limit any existing right of any party, governing unit, or unit of government against the person receiving the care for the cost of the care provided.

Effective date—1993 c 409 § 1; 1986 c 118 § 9; 1977 ex.s. c 316 § 13.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 316: See note following RCW 70.48.020.

Chapter 70.74
WASHINGTON STATE EXPLOSIVES ACT

Sections 70.74.010 Definitions.
70.74.022 License required to manufacture, purchase, sell, use, possess, transport, or store explosives—Penalty—Surrender of explosives by unlicensed person—Other relief.
70.74.160 Unlawful access to explosives.
70.74.191 Exemptions.
70.74.270 Endangering life and property by explosives—Penalties.
70.74.275 Intimidation or harassment with an explosive—Class C felony.
70.74.295 Abandonment of explosives.
70.74.400 Seizure and forfeiture.
70.74.410 Reporting theft or loss of explosives.

70.74.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context:

(1) The terms "authorized", "approved" or "approval" shall be held to mean authorized, approved, or approval by the department of labor and industries.

(2) The term "blasting agent" shall be held to mean and include any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting, not otherwise classified as an explosive, and in which none of the ingredients are classified as an explosive, provided that the finished product, as mixed and packaged for use or shipment, cannot be detonated when unconfined by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap.

(3) The term "explosive" or "explosives" whenever used in this chapter, shall be held to mean and include any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion, that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other
ingredients, in such proportions, quantities or packing, that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonation of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb. In addition, the term “explosives” shall include all material which is classified as class A, class B, and class C explosives by the federal department of transportation. For the purposes of this chapter small arms ammunition, small arms ammunition primers, smokeless powder not exceeding fifty pounds, and black powder not exceeding five pounds shall not be defined as explosives, unless possessed or used for a purpose inconsistent with small arms use or other lawful purpose.

4) Classification of explosives shall include but not be limited to the following:

(a) CLASS A EXPLOSIVES: (Possessing detonating hazard) dynamite, nitroglycerin, picric acid, lead azide, fulminate of mercury, black powder exceeding five pounds, blasting caps in quantities of 1001 or more, and detonating primers.

(b) CLASS B EXPLOSIVES: (Possessing flammable hazard) propellant explosives, including smokeless propellants exceeding fifty pounds.

(c) CLASS C EXPLOSIVES: (Including certain types of manufactured articles which contain class A or class B explosives, or both, as components but in restricted quantities) blasting caps in quantities of 1000 or less.

5) The term “explosive-actuated power devices” shall be held to mean any tool or special mechanized device which is actuated by explosives, but not to include propellant-actuated power devices.

6) The term “magazine”, shall be held to mean and include any building or other structure, other than a factory building, used for the storage of explosives.

7) The term “improvised device” means a device which is fabricated with explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and which is designed to disfigure, destroy, distract, or harass.

8) The term “inhabited building”, shall be held to mean and include only a building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings, or any church, schoolhouse, railroad station, store, or other building where people are accustomed to assemble, other than any building or structure occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage, or use of explosives.

9) The term “explosives manufacturing plant” shall be held to mean and include all lands, with the buildings situated thereon, used in connection with the manufacturing or processing of explosives or in which any process involving explosives is carried on, or the storage of explosives thereof, as well as any premises where explosives are used as a component part or ingredient in the manufacture of any article or device.

10) The term “explosives manufacturing building”, shall be held to mean and include any building or other structure (excepting magazines) containing explosives, in which the manufacture of explosives, or any processing involving explosives, is carried on, and any building where explosives are used as a component part or ingredient in the manufacture of any article or device.

11) The term “railroad” shall be held to mean and include any steam, electric, or other railroad which carries passengers for hire.

12) The term “highway” shall be held to mean and include any public street, public alley, or public road.

13) The term “efficient artificial barricade” shall be held to mean an artificial mound or properly revetted wall of earth of a minimum thickness of not less than three feet or such other artificial barricade as approved by the department of labor and industries.

14) The term “person” shall be held to mean and include any individual, firm, copartnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, and including any trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative thereof.

15) The term “dealer” shall be held to mean and include any person who purchases explosives or blasting agents for the sole purpose of resale, and not for use or consumption.

16) The term “forbidden or not acceptable explosives” shall be held to mean and include explosives which are forbidden or not acceptable for transportation by common carriers by rail freight, rail express, highway, or water in accordance with the regulations of the federal department of transportation.

17) The term “handloader” shall be held to mean and include any person who engages in the noncommercial assembling of small arms ammunition for his own use, specifically the operation of installing new primers, powder, and projectiles into cartridge cases.

18) The term “handloader components” means small arms ammunition, small arms ammunition primers, smokeless powder not exceeding fifty pounds, and black powder as used in muzzle loading firearms not exceeding five pounds.

19) The term “fuel” shall be held to mean and include a substance which may react with the oxygen in the air or with the oxygen yielded by an oxidizer to produce combustion.

20) The term “motor vehicle” shall be held to mean and include any self-propelled automobile, truck, tractor, semi-trailer or full trailer, or other conveyance used for the transportation of freight.

21) The term “natural barricade” shall be held to mean and include any natural hill, mound, wall, or barrier composed of earth or rock or other solid material of a minimum thickness of not less than three feet.

22) The term “oxidizer” shall be held to mean a substance that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter or other fuel.

23) The term “propellant-actuated power device” shall be held to mean and include any tool or special mechanized device or gas generator system which is actuated by a propellant or which releases and directs work through a propellant charge.

24) The term “public conveyance” shall be held to mean and include any railroad car, streetcar, ferry, cab, bus, airplane, or other vehicle which is carrying passengers for hire.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 923]
Title 70 RCW: Public Health and Safety

(25) The term "public utility transmission system" shall mean power transmission lines over 10 KV, telephone cables, or microwave transmission systems, or buried or exposed pipelines carrying water, natural gas, petroleum, or crude oil, or refined products and chemicals, whose services are regulated by the utilities and transportation commission or municipal, or other publicly owned systems.

(26) The term "purchaser" shall be held to mean any person who buys, accepts, or receives any explosives or blasting agents.

(27) The term "pyrotechnic" shall be held to mean and include any combustible or explosive compositions or manufactured articles designed and prepared for the purpose of producing audible or visible effects which are commonly referred to as fireworks.

(28) The term "small arms ammunition" shall be held to mean and include any shotgun, rifle, pistol, or revolver cartridge, and cartridges for propellant-actuated power devices and industrial guns. Military-type ammunition containing explosive bursting charges, incendiary, tracer, spotting, or pyrotechnic projectiles is excluded from this definition.

(29) The term "small arms ammunition primers" shall be held to mean small percussion-sensitive explosive charges encased in a cup, used to ignite propellant powder and shall include percussion caps as used in muzzle loaders.

(30) The term "smokeless propellants" shall be held to mean and include solid chemicals or solid chemical mixtures in excess of fifty pounds which function by rapid combustion.

(31) The term "user" shall be held to mean and include any natural person, manufacturer, or blaster who acquires, purchases, or uses explosives as an ultimate consumer or who supervises such use.

Words used in the singular number shall include the plural, and the plural the singular. [1993 c 293 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 88 § 5; 1970 ex.s. c 72 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 137 § 3; 1931 c 111 § 1; RRS § 5440-1.1]

Severability—1993 c 293: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 293 § 1.1]

Severability—1931 c 111: "In case any provision of this act shall be adjudged unconstitutional, or void for any other reason, such adjudication shall not affect any of the other provisions of this act." [1931 c 111 § 19.]

70.74.022 License required to manufacture, purchase, sell, use, possess, transport, or store explosives—Penalty—Surrender of explosives by unlicensed person—Other relief.

(1) It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, purchase, sell, offer for sale, use, possess, transport, or store any explosive, improvised device, or components that are intended to be assembled into an explosive or improvised device without having a validly issued license from the department of labor and industries, which license has not been revoked or suspended. Violation of this section is a class C felony.

(2) Upon notice from the department of labor and industries or any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, a person manufacturing, purchasing, selling, offering for sale, using, possessing, transporting, or storing any explosive, improvised device, or components of explosives or improvised devices without a license shall immediately surrender those explosives, improvised devices, or components to the department or to the respective law enforcement agency.

(3) At any time that the director of labor and industries requests the surrender of explosives, improvised devices, or components of explosives or improvised devices, from any person pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the director may in addition request the attorney general to make application to the superior court of the county in which the unlawful practice exists for a temporary restraining order or such other relief as appears to be appropriate under the circumstances. [1993 c 293 § 2; 1988 c 198 § 10.]

Severability—1993 c 293: See note following RCW 70.74.010.

70.74.160 Unlawful access to explosives. No person, except the director of labor and industries or the director's authorized agent, the owner, the owner's agent, or a person authorized to enter by the owner or owner's agent, or a law enforcement officer acting within his or her official capacity, may enter any explosives manufacturing building, magazine or car, vehicle or other common carrier containing explosives in this state. Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1993 c 293 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 137 § 19; 1931 c 111 § 15; RRS § 5440-15.]

Severability—1993 c 293: See note following RCW 70.74.010.

70.74.191 Exemptions. The laws contained in this chapter and the ensuing regulations prescribed by the department of labor and industries shall not apply to:

(1) Explosives or blasting agents in the course of transportation by way of railroad, water, highway or air under the jurisdiction of, and in conformity with, regulations adopted by the federal department of transportation, the Washington state utilities and transportation commission and the Washington state patrol;

(2) The laboratories of schools, colleges and similar institutions if confined to the purpose of instruction or research and if not exceeding the quantity of one pound;

(3) Explosives in the forms prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopoeia;

(4) The transportation, storage and use of explosives or blasting agents in the normal and emergency operations of federal agencies and departments including the regular United States military departments on military reservations, or the duly authorized militia of any state or territory, or to emergency operations of any state department or agency, any police, or any municipality or county;

(5) The importation, sale, possession, and use of fireworks, signaling devices, flares, fuses, and torpedoes;

(6) The transportation, storage, and use of explosives or blasting agents in the normal and emergency avalanche control procedures as conducted by trained and licensed ski area operator personnel. However, the storage, transportation, and use of explosives and blasting agents for such use shall meet the requirements of regulations adopted by the director of labor and industries; and

(7) Any violation under this chapter if any existing ordinance of any city, municipality or county is more stringent than this chapter. [1993 c 293 § 5; 1985 c 191 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 137 § 5.]
Severability—1993 c 293: See note following RCW 70.74.010.

Purpose—1985 c 191: "It is the purpose of this 1985 act to protect the public by enabling ski area operators to exercise appropriate avalanche control measures. The legislature finds that avalanche control is of vital importance to safety in ski areas and that the provisions of the Washington state explosives act contain restrictions which do not reflect special needs for the use of explosives as a means of clearing an area of serious avalanche risks. This 1985 act recognizes these needs while providing for a system of regulations designed to ensure that the use of explosives for avalanche control conforms to fundamental safety requirements." [1985 c 191 § 1.]

70.74.270 Endangering life and property by explosives—Penalties. Every person who maliciously places any explosive or improvised device in, upon, under, against, or near any building, car, vessel, railroad track, airplane, public utility transmission system, or structure, in such manner or under such circumstances as to destroy or injure it if exploded, shall be punished as follows:

(1) If the circumstances and surroundings are such that the safety of any person might be endangered by the explosion, by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for not more than twenty years; [1993 c 293 § 6; 1992 c 7 § 49; 1984 c 55 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 302 § 8; 1969 ex.s. c 137 § 23; 1909 c 249 § 400; RRS § 2652.]

Severability—1993 c 293: See note following RCW 70.74.010.

70.74.275 Intimidation or harassment with an explosive—Class C felony. Unless otherwise allowed to do so under this chapter, a person who exhibits a device designed, assembled, fabricated, or manufactured, to convey the appearance of an explosive or improvised device, and who intends to, and does, intimidate or harass a person, is guilty of a class C felony. [1993 c 293 § 4.]

Severability—1993 c 293: See note following RCW 70.74.010.

70.74.295 Abandonment of explosives. It shall be unlawful for any person to abandon explosives or improvised devices. Violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1993 c 293 § 7; 1972 ex.s. c 88 § 3.]

Severability—1993 c 293: See note following RCW 70.74.010.

70.74.400 Seizure and forfeiture. (1) Explosives, improvised devices, and components of explosives and improvised devices that are possessed, manufactured, stored, sold, purchased, transported, abandoned, detonated, or used in violation of a provision of this chapter are subject to seizure and forfeiture by a law enforcement agency and no property right exists in them.

(2) Seizure of explosives, improvised devices, and components of explosives and improvised devices under subsection (1) of this section may be made if:

(a) The seizure is incident to arrest or a search under a search warrant;

(b) The explosives, improvised devices, or components have been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this chapter;

(c) A law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the explosives, improvised devices, or components are directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or

(d) The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the explosives, improvised devices, or components were used or were intended to be used in violation of this chapter.

(3) A law enforcement agency shall destroy explosives seized under this chapter when it is necessary to protect the public safety and welfare. When destruction is not necessary to protect the public safety and welfare, and the explosives are not being held for evidence, a seizure pursuant to this section commences proceedings for forfeiture.

(4) The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall issue a written notice of the seizure and commencement of the forfeiture proceedings to the person from whom the explosives were seized, to any known owner of the explosives, and to any person who has a known interest in the explosives. The notice shall be issued within fifteen days of the seizure. The notice of seizure and commencement of the forfeiture proceedings shall be served in the same manner as provided in RCW 4.28.080 for service of a summons. The law enforcement agency shall provide a form by which the person or persons may request a hearing before the law enforcement agency to contest the seizure.

(5) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person’s claim of ownership or right to possession of the explosives, improvised devices, or components within thirty days of the date the notice was issued, the seized explosives, devices, or components shall be deemed forfeited.

(6) If, within thirty days of the issuance of the notice, any person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person’s claim of ownership or right to possession of items seized, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement or the officer’s designee of the seizing agency, except that the person asserting the claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction if the aggregate value of the items seized is more than five hundred dollars. The hearing and any appeal shall be conducted according to chapter 34.05 RCW. The seizing law enforcement agency shall bear the burden of proving that the person (a) has no lawful right of ownership or possession and (b) that the items seized were possessed, manufactured, stored, sold, purchased, transported, abandoned, detonated, or used in violation of a provision of this chapter with the person’s knowledge or consent.

(7) The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the items seized to the claimant upon a determination that the claimant is entitled to possession of the items seized.

(8) If the items seized are forfeited under this statute, the agency shall destroy the explosives. When explosives are destroyed either to protect public safety or because the explosives were forfeited, the person from whom the explosives were seized loses all rights of action against the law enforcement agency or its employees acting within the scope of their employment, or other governmental entity or employee involved with the seizure and destruction of explosives.
(9) This section is not intended to change the seizure and forfeiture powers, enforcement, and penalties available to the department of labor and industries pursuant to chapter 49.17 RCW as provided in RCW 70.74.390. [1993 c 293 § 8.]

Severability—1993 c 293: See note following RCW 70.74.010.

70.74.410 Reporting theft or loss of explosives. A person who knows of a theft or loss of explosives for which that person is responsible under this chapter shall report the theft or loss to the local law enforcement agency within twenty-four hours of discovery of the theft or loss. The local law enforcement agency shall immediately report the theft or loss to the department of labor and industries. [1993 c 293 § 9.]

Severability—1993 c 293: See note following RCW 70.74.010.

Chapter 70.79

BOILERS AND UNFIRED PRESSURE VESSELS

Sections
70.79.070 Existing installations—Conformance required—Miniature boilers.
70.79.240 Inspection of boilers, unfired pressure vessels—Scope—Frequency.
70.79.250 Inspection—Frequency—Grace period.

70.79.070 Existing installations—Conformance required—Miniature boilers. (1) All boilers and unfired pressure vessels which were in use, or installed ready for use in this state prior to the date upon which the first rules and regulations under this chapter pertaining to existing installations became effective, or during the twelve months period immediately thereafter, shall be made to conform to the rules and regulations of the board governing existing installations, and the formulae prescribed therein shall be used in determining the maximum allowable working pressure for such boilers and unfired pressure vessels. 

(2) This chapter shall not be construed as in any way preventing the use or sale of boilers or unfired vessels as referred to in subsection (1) of this section, provided they have been made to conform to the rules and regulations of the board governing existing installations, and provided, further, they have not been found upon inspection to be in an unsafe condition.

(3) A special permit may also be granted for miniature boilers manufactured before January 1, 1995, which do not comply with the code requirements of the American society of mechanical engineers adopted under this chapter, which do not exceed any of the following limits: 

(a) Sixteen inches inside diameter of the shell; 
(b) Twenty square feet of total heating surface; 
(c) Five cubic feet of gross volume of vessel; and 
(d) One hundred fifty p.s.i.g. maximum allowable working pressure, and if the boiler is to be operated exclusively not for commercial use and the department of labor and industries finds, upon inspection, that operation of the boiler for such purposes is not unsafe. [1993 c 193 § 1; 1951 c 32 § 7.]

70.79.240 Inspection of boilers, unfired pressure vessels—Scope—Frequency. Each boiler and unfired pressure vessel used or proposed to be used within this state, except boilers or unfired pressure vessels exempt in RCW 70.79.080 and 70.79.090, shall be thoroughly inspected as to their construction, installation, condition and operation, as follows:

(1) Power boilers shall be inspected annually both internally and externally while not under pressure, except that the board may provide for longer periods between inspections where the contents, history, or operation of the power boiler or the material of which it is constructed warrant special consideration. Power boilers shall also be inspected annually externally while under pressure if possible;

(2) Low pressure heating boilers shall be inspected both internally and externally biennially where construction will permit;

(3) Unfired pressure vessels subject to internal corrosion shall be inspected both internally and externally biennially where construction will permit, except that the board may, in its discretion, provide for longer periods between inspections;

(4) Unfired pressure vessels not subject to internal corrosion shall be inspected externally at intervals set by the board, but internal inspections shall not be required of unfired pressure vessels, the contents of which are known to be noncorrosive to the material of which the shell, head, or fittings are constructed, either from the chemical composition of the contents or from evidence that the contents are adequately treated with a corrosion inhibitor, provided that such vessels are constructed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board or in accordance with standards substantially equivalent to the rules and regulations of the board, in effect at the time of manufacture. [1993 c 391 § 1; 1951 c 32 § 22.]

70.79.250 Inspection—Frequency—Grace period. In the case of power boilers a grace period of not more than two months longer than the period established by the board under RCW 70.79.240(1) may elapse between internal inspections of a boiler while not under pressure or between external inspections of a boiler while under pressure; in the case of low pressure heating boilers not more than twenty-six months shall elapse between inspections, and in the case of unfired pressure vessels not more than two months longer than the period between inspections prescribed by the board shall elapse between internal inspections. [1993 c 391 § 2; 1951 c 32 § 23.]

Chapter 70.83C

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE TREATMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY—FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME

Sections
70.83C.005 Intent.
70.83C.010 Definitions.
70.83C.020 Prevention strategies.
70.83C.005 Intent. The legislature recognizes that the use of alcohol and other drugs during pregnancy can cause medical, psychological, and social problems for women and infants. The legislature further recognizes that communities are increasingly concerned about this problem and the associated costs to the mothers, infants, and society as a whole. The legislature recognizes that the department of health and other agencies are focusing on primary prevention activities to reduce the use of alcohol or drugs during pregnancy but few efforts have focused on secondary prevention efforts aimed at intervening in the lives of women already involved in the use of alcohol or other drugs during pregnancy. The legislature recognizes that the best way to prevent problems for chemically dependent pregnant women and their resulting children is to engage the women in alcohol or drug treatment. The legislature acknowledges that treatment professionals find pretreatment services to clients to be important in engaging women in alcohol or drug treatment. The legislature further recognizes that pretreatment services should be provided at locations where chemically dependent women are likely to be found, including public health clinics and domestic violence or homeless shelters. Therefore the legislature intends to prevent the detrimental effects of alcohol or other drug use to women and their resulting infants by promoting the establishment of local programs to help facilitate a woman's entry into alcohol or other drug treatment. These programs shall provide secondary prevention services and provision of opportunities for immediate treatment so that women who seek help are welcomed rather than ostracized. [1993 c 422 § 3.]

Finding—1993 c 422: See note following RCW 66.16.110.

70.83C.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Alcoholism" means a disease, characterized by a dependency on alcoholic beverages, loss of control over the amount and circumstances of alcohol use, symptoms of tolerance, physiological or psychological withdrawal, or both, if use is reduced or discontinued, and impairment of health or disruption of social or economic functioning.

(2) "Approved treatment program" means a discrete program of chemical dependency treatment provided by a treatment program certified by the department of social and health services as meeting standards adopted under this chapter.

(3) "Assessment" means an interview with an individual to determine if he or she is chemically dependent and in need of referral to an approved treatment program.

(4) "Chemically dependent individual" means someone suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction, or dependence on alcohol or one or more other psychoactive chemicals.

(5) "Department" means the department of social and health services.

(6) "Domestic violence" is a categorization of offenses, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, committed by one family or household member against another.

(7) "Domestic violence program" means a shelter or other program which provides services to victims of domestic violence.

(8) "Drug addiction" means a disease characterized by a dependency on psychoactive chemicals, loss of control over the amount and circumstances of use, symptoms of tolerance, physiological or psychological withdrawal, or both, if use is reduced or discontinued, and impairment of health or disruptions of social or economic functioning.

(9) "Family or household members" means a family or household member defined in RCW 10.99.020.

(10) "Pretreatment" means the period of time prior to an individual's enrollment in alcohol or drug treatment.

(11) "Pretreatment services" means activities taking place prior to treatment that include identification of individuals using alcohol or drugs, education of their use, evaluation of need for treatment, referral to an approved treatment program, and advocacy on a client's behalf with social service agencies or others to ensure and coordinate a client's entry into treatment.

(12) "Primary prevention" means providing information about the effects of alcohol or drug use to individuals so they will avoid using these substances.

(13) "Secondary prevention" means identifying and obtaining an assessment on individuals using alcohol or other drugs for referral to treatment when indicated.

(14) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and health services.

(15) "Treatment" means the broad range of emergency detoxification, residential, and outpatient services and care, including diagnostic evaluation, chemical dependency education and counseling, medical, psychiatric, psychological, and social service care, vocational rehabilitation, and career counseling, that may be extended to chemically dependent individuals and their families.

(16) "Treatment program" means an organization, institution, or corporation, public or private, engaged in the care, treatment, or rehabilitation of chemically dependent individuals. [1993 c 422 § 4.]

Finding—1993 c 422: See note following RCW 66.16.110.

70.83C.020 Prevention strategies. The secretary shall develop and promote state-wide secondary prevention strategies designed to increase the use of alcohol and drug treatment services by women of child-bearing age, before, during, and immediately after pregnancy. These efforts are conducted through the division of alcohol and substance abuse. The secretary shall:

(1) Promote development of three pilot demonstration projects in the state to be called pretreatment projects for women of child bearing age.

(2) Ensure that two of the projects are located in public health department clinics that provide maternity services and one is located with a domestic violence program.

(3) Hire three certified chemical dependency counselors to work as substance abuse educators in each of the three demonstration projects. The counselors may rotate between more than one clinic or domestic violence program. The chemical dependency counselor for the domestic violence program shall also be trained in domestic violence issues.

(4) Ensure that the duties and activities of the certified chemical dependency counselors include, at a minimum, the following:

[1993 RCW Supp—page 927]
(a) Identifying substance-using pregnant women in the health clinics and domestic violence programs;
(b) Educating the women and agency staff on the effects of alcohol or drugs on health, pregnancy, and unborn children;
(c) Determining the extent of the women’s substance use;
(d) Evaluating the women’s need for treatment;
(e) Making referrals for chemical dependency treatment if indicated;
(f) Facilitating the women’s entry into treatment; and
(g) Advocating on the client’s behalf with other social service agencies or others to ensure and coordinate clients into treatment.
(5) Ensure that administrative costs of the department are limited to ten percent of the funds appropriated for the project. [1993 c 422 § 5.]

Finding—1993 c 422: See note following RCW 66.16.110.

Chapter 70.83D
TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION

Sections
70.83D.005 Findings and policy. (Expires June 30, 1999.)
70.83D.010 Definitions. (Expires June 30, 1999.)
70.83D.020 Teen pregnancy prevention projects—Selection. (Expires June 30, 1999.)
70.83D.030 Teen pregnancy prevention projects—Selection. (Expires June 30, 1999.)
70.83D.040 Teen pregnancy prevention projects—Selection. (Expires June 30, 1999.)
70.83D.050 Annual report on pregnancy rates. (Expires June 30, 1999.)
70.83D.060 Teen pregnancy prevention media campaign. (Expires June 30, 1999.)
70.83D.070 Expiration of chapter.
70.83D.080 Captions not law.

70.83D.005 Findings and policy. (Expires June 30, 1999.) (1) The legislature finds that:
(a) Each year in Washington approximately fifteen thousand teenage girls become pregnant;
(b) The public cost of adolescent pregnancy is substantial. Eighty percent of teen prenatal care and deliveries are publicly funded. Over fifty percent of the women on public assistance became mothers as teenagers; and
(c) The personal costs of adolescent pregnancy can be socially and economically overwhelming. These too young mothers are often unable to finish high school. Their economic potential is diminished, their probability of dependence on public assistance increases, and their children are more likely to grow up in poverty. The cycle of teen mothers raising children in poverty jeopardizes their future educational opportunity and economic viability of future generations.
(2) The legislature therefore declares that in the interest of health, welfare, and economics, it is the policy of the state to reduce the incidence of unplanned teen pregnancy. To reduce the rate of teen pregnancy in Washington, the legislature hereby:
(a) Establishes four-year projects to prevent teen pregnancy;
(b) Initiates a teen pregnancy prevention media campaign;
(c) Increases funding for family planning education, outreach, and services; and
(d) Expands medicaid eligibility for postpartum family planning services. [1993 c 407 § 1.]

70.83D.010 Definitions. (Expires June 30, 1999.) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.
(1) "Community" means an individual political subdivision of the state, a group of such political subdivisions, or a geographic area within a political subdivision.
(2) "Department" means the department of health. [1993 c 407 § 2.]

70.83D.020 Teen pregnancy prevention projects—Selection. (Expires June 30, 1999.) There is established in the department a program to coordinate and fund community-based teen pregnancy prevention projects. Selection of projects shall be made competitively based upon compliance with the requirements of RCW 70.83D.030 and 70.83D.040. To the extent practicable, the projects shall be geographically distributed throughout the state. Criteria shall be established by the department in consultation with other state agencies and groups involved in teen pregnancy prevention. [1993 c 407 § 3.]

70.83D.030 Teen pregnancy prevention projects—Selection. (Expires June 30, 1999.) (1) Each project shall be designed to reduce the incidence of unplanned teen pregnancy in the defined community, and may include preteens.
(2) At least fifty percent of the funding for teen pregnancy prevention projects shall be community matching funds provided by private or public entities. In-kind contributions such as, but not limited to, staff, materials, supplies, or physical facilities may be considered as all or part of the funding provided by the communities.
(3) The department shall perform evaluations of the projects. Each project shall be evaluated solely on the rate by which the teen pregnancy rates in the community are reduced, measured from the rates prior to the implementation of the project. Projects that demonstrate by empirical evidence that they have been successful in reducing the teen pregnancy rate in their community shall be eligible for consideration if reauthorized funding becomes available. [1993 c 407 § 4.]

70.83D.040 Teen pregnancy prevention projects—Selection. (Expires June 30, 1999.) Applications for teen pregnancy prevention project funding shall:
(1) Define the community requesting funding;
(2) Designate a lead agency or organization for the project;
(3) Contain evidence of the active participation of entities in the community that will participate in the project;
(4) Demonstrate the participation of teens in the development of the project;
(5) Describe the specific activities that will be undertaken by the project;

[1993 RCW Supp—page 928]
(6) Identify the community matching funds required under RCW 70.83D.030;
(7) Include statistics on teen pregnancy rates in the community over at least the past five years;
(8) Include components that will demonstrate sensitivity to religious, cultural, and socioeconomic differences; and
(9) Include components giving emphasis to the importance of sexual abstinence as a method of pregnancy prevention, as provided in RCW 28A.230.070 and 70.24.210.

The department shall not discriminate against applicants for teen pregnancy prevention project funding based on the type of pregnancy prevention strategies and services included in the applicant's proposal. [1993 c 407 § 5.]

### 70.83D.050 Annual report on pregnancy rates.
*(Expires June 30, 1999.)* The department shall submit an annual report on the state's teen pregnancy rates over the previous five years, both state-wide and in the specific communities in which teen pregnancy prevention projects are located, to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature in the years 1995 through 1999. [1993 c 407 § 6.]

### 70.83D.060 Teen pregnancy prevention media campaign.
*(Expires June 30, 1999.)* The department shall develop a teen pregnancy prevention media campaign in collaboration with major media organizations and other organizations and corporations interested in playing a positive and constructive role in their communities. The media campaign shall be designed to reduce the incidence of teen pregnancies. The media campaign shall be directed to teens, their parents, and individuals and organizations working with teens. The department may subcontract all or part of the activities associated with the media campaign to qualified private, nonprofit organizations. [1993 c 407 § 7.]

### 70.83D.900 Expiration of chapter.
RCW 70.83D.005 through 70.83D.060 shall expire June 30, 1999. [1993 c 407 § 8.]

### 70.83D.901 Captions not law.
Captions as used in this act constitute no part of the law. [1993 c 407 § 12.]

#### Chapter 70.87

**ELEVATORS, LIFTING DEVICES, AND MOVING WALKS**

### 70.87.120 Inspectors—Inspections and reinspections—Suspension or revocation of permit—Order to discontinue use—Investigation by department.
(1) The department shall appoint and employ inspectors, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, under the provisions of the rules adopted by the Washington personnel resources board in accordance with chapter 41.06 RCW.

(2) The department shall cause all conveyances to be inspected and tested at least once each year. Inspectors have the right during reasonable hours to enter into and upon any building or premises in the discharge of their official duties, for the purpose of making any inspection or testing any conveyance contained thereon or therein. Inspections and tests shall conform with the rules adopted by the department. The department shall inspect all installations before it issues any initial permit for operation. Permits shall not be issued until the fees required by this chapter have been paid.

(3) If inspection shows a conveyance to be in an unsafe condition, the department shall issue an inspection report in writing requiring the repairs or alterations to be made to the conveyance that are necessary to render it safe and may also suspend or revoke a permit pursuant to RCW 70.87.125 or order the operation of a conveyance discontinued pursuant to RCW 70.87.145.

(4) The department may investigate accidents and alleged or apparent violations of this chapter. [1993 c 281 § 61; 1983 c 123 § 13; 1970 ex.s. c 22 § 2; 1963 c 26 § 12.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

#### Chapter 70.93

**WASTE REDUCTION, RECYCLING, AND MODEL LITTER CONTROL ACT**

(Formerly: Model litter control and recycling act)

### Sections
70.93.060 Littering prohibited—Penalties.
70.93.070 Collection of fines and forfeitures—Distribution.
70.93.097 Transported waste must be covered or secured.

### 70.93.060 Littering prohibited—Penalties.
(1) No person shall throw, drop, deposit, discard, or otherwise dispose of litter upon any public property in the state or upon private property in this state not owned by him or in the waters of this state whether from a vehicle or otherwise including but not limited to any public highway, public park, beach, campground, forest land, recreational area, trailer park, highway, road, street, or alley except:

(a) When the property is designated by the state or its agencies or political subdivisions for the disposal of garbage and refuse, and the person is authorized to use such property for that purpose;

(b) Into a litter receptacle in a manner that will prevent litter from being carried away or deposited by the elements upon any part of said private or public property or waters.

(2)(a) It is a class 3 civil infraction as defined in RCW 7.80.120 for a person to litter in an amount less than or equal to one cubic foot.

(b) It is a class 1 civil infraction as defined in RCW 7.80.120 for a person to litter in an amount greater than one cubic foot. Unless suspended or modified by a court, the person shall also pay a litter cleanup fee of twenty-five dollars per cubic foot of litter. The court may, in addition to or in lieu of part or all of the cleanup fee, order the person to pick up and remove litter from the property, with prior permission of the legal owner or, in the case of public property, of the agency managing the property. [1993 c 292 § 1; 1983 c 277 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 39 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 307 § 6.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 929]
70.93.070 Collection of fines and forfeitures—Distribution. The director shall prescribe the procedures for the collection of penalties, costs, and other charges allowed by chapter 7.80 RCW for violations of this chapter. Included in the procedures shall be provisions requiring that one-half of the monetary amount actually collected by the state or local government entity enforcing the provisions of this chapter be distributed to that local governmental entity. [1993 c 292 § 2; 1983 c 277 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 307 § 7.]

70.93.097 Transported waste must be covered or secured. (1) By January 1, 1994, each county or city with a staffed transfer station or landfill in its jurisdiction shall adopt an ordinance to reduce litter from vehicles. The ordinance shall require the operator of a vehicle transporting solid waste to a staffed transfer station or landfill to secure or cover the vehicle’s waste in a manner that will prevent spillage. The ordinance may provide exemptions for vehicle operators transporting waste that is unlikely to spill from a vehicle.

The ordinance shall, in the absence of an exemption, require a fee, in addition to other landfill charges, for a person arriving at a staffed landfill or transfer station without a cover on the vehicle’s waste or without the waste secured.

(2) The fee collected under subsection (1) of this section shall be deposited, no less often than quarterly, with the city or county in which the landfill or transfer station is located.

(3) A vehicle transporting sand, dirt, or gravel in compliance with the provisions of RCW 46.61.655 shall not be required to secure or cover a load pursuant to ordinances adopted under this section. [1993 c 399 § 1.]

Chapter 70.94
WASHINGTON CLEAN AIR ACT

Sections
70.94.015 Air pollution control account—Air operating permit account.
70.94.030 Definitions.
70.94.151 Classification of air contaminant sources—Registration—Fee—Registration program defined.
70.94.152 Notice may be required of construction of proposed new contaminant source—Submission of plans—Approval, disapproval—Emission control.
70.94.154 RACT requirements.
70.94.161 Operating permits for air contaminant sources—Generally—Fees, report to legislature.
70.94.162 Annual fees from operating permit program source to cover cost of program.
70.94.422 Department of health powers regarding radionuclides—Energy facility site evaluation council authority over permit program sources.
70.94.650 Burning permits for weed abatement, fire fighting instruction, or agriculture activities—Issuance—Agricultural burning practices and research task force.
70.94.654 Delegation of permit issuance and enforcement to political subdivisions.

70.94.015 Air pollution control account—Air operating permit account. (1) The air pollution control account is established in the state treasury. All receipts collected by or on behalf of the department from RCW 70.94.151(2), and receipts from nonpermit program sources under RCW 70.94.152(1) and 70.94.154(7), and all receipts from RCW 70.94.650, 70.94.660, 82.44.020(3), and 82.50.405 shall be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only to develop and implement the provisions of chapters 70.94 and 70.120 RCW.

(2) The amounts collected and allocated in accordance with this section shall be expended upon appropriation except as otherwise provided in this section and in accordance with the following limitations:

Portions of moneys received by the department of ecology from the air pollution control account shall be distributed by the department to local authorities based on:

(a) The level and extent of air quality problems within such authority’s jurisdiction;

(b) The costs associated with implementing air pollution regulatory programs by such authority; and

(c) The amount of funding available to such authority from other sources, whether state, federal, or local, that could be used to implement such programs.

(3) The air operating permit account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts collected by or on behalf of the department from permit program sources under RCW 70.94.152(1), 70.94.161, 70.94.162, and 70.94.154(7) shall be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the activities described in RCW 70.94.152(1), 70.94.161, 70.94.162, and 70.94.154(7). Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. [1993 c 252 § 1; 1991 c 199 § 228.]

Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.

70.94.030 Definitions. Unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, the following words and phrases as hereinafter used in this chapter shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Air contaminant" means dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance, or any combination thereof.

(2) "Air pollution" is presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life and property. For the purpose of this chapter, air pollution shall not include air contaminants emitted in compliance with chapter 17.21 RCW.

(3) "Air quality standard" means an established concentration, exposure time, and frequency of occurrence of an air contaminant or multiple contaminants in the ambient air which shall not be exceeded.

(4) "Ambient air" means the surrounding outside air.

(5) "Authority" means any air pollution control agency whose jurisdictional boundaries are coextensive with the boundaries of one or more counties.

(6) "Best available control technology" (BACT) means an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air pollutant subject to regulation under this chapter emitted from or that results from any new or modified stationary source, that the permitting authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such a source or modification through
application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such a pollutant. In no event shall application of "best available control technology" result in emissions of any pollutants that will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 C.F.R. Part 60 and Part 61, as they exist on July 25, 1993, or their later enactments as adopted by reference by the director by rule. Emissions from any source utilizing clean fuels, or any other means, to comply with this subsection shall not be allowed to increase above levels that would have been required under the definition of BACT as it existed prior to enactment of the [federal] clean air act amendments of 1990.

(7) "Best available retrofit technology" (BART) means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant that is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility that might reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of the technology.

(8) "Board" means the board of directors of an authority.

(9) "Control officer" means the air pollution control officer of any authority.

(10) "Department" or "ecology" means the department of ecology.

(11) "Emission" means a release of air contaminants into the ambient air.

(12) "Emission standard" and "emission limitation" mean a requirement established under the federal clean air act or this chapter that limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reduction, and any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard adopted under the federal clean air act or this chapter.

(13) "Lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER) means for any source that rate of emissions that reflects:

(a) The most stringent emission limitation that is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or

(b) The most stringent emission limitation that is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent.

In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable new source performance standards.

(14) "Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such source or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted. The term modification shall be construed consistent with the definition of modification in Section 7411, Title 42, United States Code, and with rules implementing that section.

(15) "Multicounty authority" means an authority which consists of two or more counties.

(16) "New source" means (a) the construction or modification of a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such source or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted, and (b) any other project that constitutes a new source under the federal clean air act.

(17) "Permit program source" means a source required to apply for or to maintain an operating permit under RCW 70.94.161.

(18) "Person" means an individual, firm, public or private corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision of the state, municipality, or governmental agency.

(19) "Reasonably available control technology" (RACT) means the lowest emission limit that a particular source or source category is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for an individual source or source category taking into account the impact of the source upon air quality, the availability of additional controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls. RACT requirements for a source or source category shall be adopted only after notice and opportunity for comment are afforded.

(20) "Silvicultural burning" means burning of wood fiber on forest land consistent with the provisions of RCW 70.94.660.

(21) "Source" means all of the emissions units including quantifiable fugitive emissions, that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person, or persons under common control, whose activities are ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related group of products.

(22) "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air contaminant. [1993 c 252 § 2; 1991 c 199 § 103; 1987 c 109 § 33; 1979 c 141 § 119; 1969 ex.s. c 168 § 2; 1967 ex.s. c 6l § 1; 1967 c 238 § 2; 1957 c 232 § 3.]

Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.


70.94.151 Classification of air contaminant sources—Registra­tion—Fee—Registration program defined.

(1) The board of any activated authority or the department, may classify air contaminant sources, by ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation, which in its judgment may cause or contribute to air pollution, according to levels and types of emissions and other characteristics which cause or contribute to air pollution, and may require registration or reporting or both for any such class or classes. Classifications made
pursuant to this section may be for application to the area of jurisdiction of such authority, or the state as a whole or to any designated area within the jurisdiction, and shall be made with special reference to effects on health, economic and social factors, and physical effects on property.

(2) Any person operating or responsible for the operation of air contaminant sources of any class for which the ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations of the department or board of the authority, require registration and reporting shall register therewith and make reports containing information as may be required by such department or board concerning location, size and height of contaminant outlets, processes employed, nature of the contaminant emission and such other information as is relevant to air pollution and available or reasonably capable of being assembled. The department or board may require that such registration be accompanied by a fee and may determine the amount of such fee for such class or classes: PROVIDED, That the amount of the fee shall only be to compensate for the costs of administering such registration program which shall be defined as initial registration and annual or other periodic reports from the source owner providing information directly related to air pollution registration, on-site inspections necessary to verify compliance with registration requirements, data storage and retrieval systems necessary for support of the registration program, emission inventory reports and emission reduction credits computed from information provided by sources pursuant to registration program requirements, staff review, including engineering analysis for accuracy and currentness, of information provided by sources pursuant to registration program requirements, clerical and other office support provided in direct furtherance of the registration program, and administrative support provided in directly carrying out the registration program: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any such registration made with either the board or the department shall preclude a further registration with any other board or the department.

All registration program fees collected by the department shall be deposited in the air pollution control account. All registration program fees collected by the local air authorities shall be deposited in their respective treasuries. [1993 c 252 § 3; 1987 c 109 § 37; 1984 c 88 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 168 § 19; 1967 c 238 § 28.]


70.94.152 Notice may be required of construction of proposed new contaminant source—Submission of plans—Approval, disapproval—Emission control. (1) The department of ecology or board of any authority may require notice of the establishment of any proposed new sources except single family and duplex dwellings. The department of ecology or board may require such notice to be accompanied by a fee and determine the amount of such fee: PROVIDED, That the amount of the fee may not exceed the cost of reviewing the plans, specifications, and other information and administering such notice: PROVIDED FURTHER, That any such notice given or notice of construction application submitted to either the board or to the department of ecology shall preclude a further submittal of a duplicate application to any board or to the department of ecology.

(2) The department shall, after opportunity for public review and comment, adopt rules that establish a workload-driven process for determination and review of the fee covering the direct and indirect costs of processing a notice of construction application and a methodology for tracking revenues and expenditures. All new source fees collected by the department from permit program sources shall be deposited in the air operating permit account. All new source fees collected by the delegated local air authorities from permit program sources shall be deposited in the dedicated accounts of their respective treasuries. All new source fees collected by the department from nonpermit program sources shall be deposited in the air pollution control account. All new source fees collected by local air authorities from nonpermit program sources shall be deposited in their respective treasuries.

(3) Within thirty days of receipt of a notice of construction application, the department of ecology or board may require, as a condition precedent to the establishment of the new source or sources covered thereby, the submission of plans, specifications, and such other information as it deems necessary to determine whether the proposed new source will be in accord with applicable rules and regulations in force under this chapter. If on the basis of plans, specifications, or other information required under this section the department of ecology or board determines that the proposed new source will not be in accord with this chapter or the applicable ordinances, resolutions, rules, and regulations adopted under this chapter, it shall issue an order denying permission to establish the new source. If on the basis of plans, specifications, or other information required under this section, the department of ecology or board determines that the proposed new source will be in accord with this chapter, and the applicable rules and regulations adopted under this chapter, it shall issue an order of approval for the establishment of the new source or sources, which order may provide such conditions as are reasonably necessary to assure the maintenance of compliance with this chapter and the applicable rules and regulations adopted under this chapter. Every order of approval under this chapter must be reviewed prior to issuance by a professional engineer or staff under the supervision of a professional engineer in the employ of the department of ecology or board.

(4) The determination required under subsection (3) of this section shall include a determination of whether the operation of the new air contaminant source at the location proposed will cause any ambient air quality standard to be exceeded.

(5) New source review of a modification shall be limited to the emission unit or units proposed to be modified and the air contaminants whose emissions would increase as a result of the modification.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the department of ecology or board to require the use of emission control equipment or other equipment, machinery, or devices of any particular type, from any particular supplier, or produced by any particular manufacturer.

(7) Any features, machines, and devices constituting parts of or called for by plans, specifications, or other information submitted pursuant to subsection (1) or (3) of this section shall be maintained and operate in good working order.
(8) The absence of an ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation, or the failure to issue an order pursuant to this section shall not relieve any person from his or her obligation to comply with applicable emission control requirements or with any other provision of law.

(9) Within thirty days of receipt of a notice of construction application the department of ecology or board shall either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application. Within sixty days of receipt of a complete application the department or board shall either (a) issue a final decision on the application, or (b) for those projects subject to public notice, initiate notice and comment on a proposed decision, followed as promptly as possible by a final decision. A person seeking approval to construct or modify a source that requires an operating permit may elect to integrate review of the operating permit application or amendment required by RCW 70.94.161 and the notice of construction application required by this section. A notice of construction application designated for integrated review shall be processed in accordance with operating permit program procedures and deadlines.

(10) Best available control technology (BACT) is required for new sources except where the federal clean air act requires compliance with the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER). [1993 c 252 § 4; 1991 c 199 § 302; 1973 1st ex.s. c 193 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 168 § 20; 1967 c 238 § 29.]

Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.

Use of emission credits to be consistent with new source review program: RCW 70.94.850.

70.94.154 RACT requirements. (1) RACT as defined in RCW 70.94.030 is required for existing sources except as otherwise provided in RCW 70.94.331(9).

(2) RACT for each source category containing three or more sources shall be determined by rule except as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Source-specific RACT determinations may be performed under any of the following circumstances:
(a) As authorized by RCW 70.94.153;
(b) When required by the federal clean air act;
(c) For sources in source categories containing fewer than three sources;
(d) When an air quality problem, for which the source is a contributor, justifies a source-specific RACT determination prior to development of a categorical RACT rule; or
(e) When a source-specific RACT determination is needed to address either specific air quality problems for which the source is a significant contributor or source-specific economic concerns.

(4) By January 1, 1994, ecology shall develop a list of sources and source categories requiring RACT review and a schedule for conducting that review. Ecology shall review the list and schedule within six months of receiving the initial operating permit applications and at least once every five years thereafter. In developing the list to determine the schedule of RACT review, ecology shall consider emission reductions achievable through the use of new available technologies and the impacts of those incremental reductions on air quality, the remaining useful life of previously installed control equipment, the impact of the source or source category on air quality, the number of years since the last BACT, RACT, or LAER determination for that source and other relevant factors. Prior to finalizing the list and schedule, ecology shall consult with local air authorities, the regulated community, environmental groups, and other interested individuals and organizations. The department and local authorities shall revise RACT requirements, as needed, based on the review conducted under this subsection.

(5) In determining RACT, ecology and local authorities shall utilize the factors set forth in RCW 70.94.030 and shall consider RACT determinations and guidance made by the federal environmental protection agency, other states and local authorities for similar sources, and other relevant factors. In establishing or revising RACT requirements, ecology and local authorities shall address, where practicable, all air contaminants deemed to be of concern for that source or source category.

(6) Emission standards and other requirements contained in rules or regulatory orders in effect at the time of operating permit issuance or renewal shall be considered RACT for purposes of permit issuance or renewal. RACT determinations under subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall be incorporated into operating permits as provided in RCW 70.94.161 and rules implementing that section.

(7) The department and local air authorities are authorized to assess and collect a fee to cover the costs of developing, establishing, or reviewing categorical or case-by-case RACT requirements. The fee shall apply to determinations of RACT requirements as defined under this section and RCW 70.94.331(9). The amount of the fee may not exceed the direct and indirect costs of establishing the requirement for the particular source or the pro rata portion of the direct and indirect costs of establishing the requirement for the relevant source category. The department shall, after opportunity for public review and comment, adopt rules that establish a workload-driven process for determination and review of the fee covering the direct and indirect costs of its RACT determinations and a methodology for tracking revenues and expenditures. All such RACT determination fees collected by the department from permit program sources shall be deposited in the air operating permit account. All such RACT determination fees collected by the delegated local air authorities from permit program sources shall be deposited in the dedicated accounts of their respective treasuries. All such RACT fees collected by the department from nonpermit program sources shall be deposited in the air pollution control account. All such RACT fees collected by local air authorities from nonpermit program sources shall be deposited in their respective treasuries. [1993 c 252 § 8.]

70.94.161 Operating permits for air contaminant sources—Generally—Fees, report to legislature. The department of ecology, or board of an authority, shall require renewable permits for the operation of air contaminant sources subject to the following conditions and limitations:
(1) Permits shall be issued for a term of five years. A permit may be modified or amended during its term at the request of the permittee, or for any reason allowed by the federal clean air act. The rules adopted pursuant to subsec-
tion (2) of this section shall include rules for permit amendment and modifications. The terms and conditions of a permit shall remain in effect after the permit itself expires if the permittee submits a timely and complete application for permit renewal.

(2)(a) Rules establishing the elements for a state-wide operating permit program and the process for permit application and renewal consistent with federal requirements shall be established by the department by January 1, 1993. The rules shall provide that every proposed permit must be reviewed prior to issuance by a professional engineer or staff under the direct supervision of a professional engineer in the employ of the permitting authority. The permit program established by these rules shall be administered by the department and delegated local air authorities. Rules developed under this subsection shall not preclude a delegated local air authority from including in a permit its own more stringent emission standards and operating restrictions.

(b) The board of any local air pollution control authority may apply to the department of ecology for a delegation order authorizing the local authority to administer the operating permit program for sources under that authority's jurisdiction. The department shall, by order, approve such delegation, if the department finds that the local authority has the technical and financial resources, to discharge the responsibilities of a permitting authority under the federal clean air act. A delegation request shall include adequate information about the local authority's resources to enable the department to make the findings required by this subsection; provided, any delegation order issued under this subsection shall take effect ninety days after the environmental protection agency approves the state implementation plan.

(c) Except for the authority granted the energy facility site evaluation council to issue permits for the new construction, reconstruction, or enlargement or operation of new energy facilities under chapter 80.50 RCW, the permitting authority shall consider and, if found to be appropriate, give credit for waste reduction within the process.

(3) In establishing technical standards, defined in RCW 70.94.030, the permitting authority shall consider and, if found to be appropriate, give credit for waste reduction within the process.

(4) Operating permits shall apply to all sources (a) where required by the federal clean air act, and (b) for any source that may cause or contribute to air pollution in such quantity as to create a threat to the public health or welfare. Subsection (b) of this subsection is not intended to apply to small businesses except when both of the following limitations are satisfied: (i) The source is in an area exceeding or threatening to exceed federal or state air quality standards; and (ii) the department provides a reasonable justification that requiring a source to have a permit is necessary to meet a federal or state air quality standard, or to prevent exceeding a standard in an area threatening to exceed the standard. For purposes of this subsection "areas threatening to exceed air quality standards" shall mean areas projected by the department to exceed such standards within five years. Prior to identifying threatened areas the department shall hold a public hearing or hearings within the proposed areas.

(5) Sources operated by government agencies are not exempt under this section.

(6) Within one hundred eighty days after the United States environmental protection agency approves the state operating permit program, a person required to have a permit shall submit to the permitting authority a compliance plan and permit application, signed by a responsible official, certifying the accuracy of the information submitted. Until permits are issued, existing sources shall be allowed to operate under presently applicable standards and conditions provided that such sources submit complete and timely permit applications.

(7) All draft permits shall be subject to public notice and comment. The rules adopted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall specify procedures for public notice and comment. Such procedures shall provide the permitting agency with an opportunity to respond to comments received from interested parties prior to the time that the proposed permit is submitted to the environmental protection agency for review pursuant to section 505(a) of the federal clean air act. In the event that the environmental protection agency objects to a proposed permit pursuant to section 505(b) of the federal clean air act, the permitting authority shall not issue the permit, unless the permittee consents to the changes required by the environmental protection agency.

(8) The procedures contained in chapter 43.21B RCW shall apply to permit appeals. The pollution control hearings board may stay the effectiveness of any permit issued under this section during the pendency of an appeal filed by the permittee. A party may oppose certification of a permit issued under this subsection to local authorities as applicable pursuant to (b) of this subsection.

(9) After the effective date of any permit program promulgated under this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to: (a) Operate a permitted source in violation of any requirement of a permit issued under this section; or (b) fail to submit a permit application at the time required by rules adopted under subsection (2) of this section.

(10) Each air operating permit shall state the origin of specific legal authority for each requirement included therein. Every requirement in an operating permit shall be based upon the most stringent of the following requirements:

(a) The federal clean air act and rules implementing that act, including provision of the approved state implementation plan;

(b) This chapter and rules adopted thereunder;

(c) In permits issued by a local air pollution control authority, the requirements of any order or regulation adopted by that authority;

(d) Chapter 70.98 RCW and rules adopted thereunder; and

(e) Chapter 80.50 RCW and rules adopted thereunder.

(11) Consistent with the provisions of the federal clean air act, the permitting authority may issue general permits covering categories of permitted sources, and temporary permits authorizing emissions from similar operations at multiple temporary locations.
(12) Permit program sources within the territorial jurisdiction of an authority delegated the operating permit program shall file their permit applications with the authority, except that permit applications for sources regulated on a state-wide basis pursuant to RCW 70.94.395 shall be filed with the department. Permit program sources outside the territorial jurisdiction of a delegated authority shall file their applications with the department. Permit program sources subject to chapter 80.50 RCW shall, irrespective of their location, file their applications with the energy facility site evaluation council.

(13) When issuing operating permits to coal fired electric generating plants, the permitting authority shall establish requirements consistent with Title IV of the federal clean air act.

(14)(a) The department and the local air authorities are authorized to assess and to collect, and each source emitting one hundred tons or more per year of a regulated pollutant shall pay an interim assessment to fund the development of the operating permit program during fiscal year 1994.

(b) The department shall conduct a workload analysis and prepare an operating permit program development budget for fiscal year 1994. The department shall allocate among all sources emitting one hundred tons or more per year of a regulated pollutant during calendar year 1992 the costs identified in its program development budget according to a three-tiered model, with each of the three tiers being equally weighted, based upon:

(i) The number of sources;
(ii) The complexity of sources; and
(iii) The size of sources, as measured by the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted by the source.

(c) Each local authority and the department shall collect from sources under their respective jurisdictions the interim fee determined by the department and shall remit the fee to the department.

(d) Each local authority may, in addition, allocate its fiscal year 1994 operating permit program development costs among the sources under its jurisdiction emitting one hundred tons or more per year of a regulated pollutant during calendar year 1992 and may collect an interim fee from these sources. A fee assessed pursuant to this subsection (14)(d) shall be collected at the same time as the fee assessed pursuant to (c) of this subsection.

(e) The fees assessed to a source under this subsection shall be limited to the first seven thousand five hundred tons for each regulated pollutant per year.

(15) The department shall determine the persons liable for the fee imposed by subsection (14) of this section, compute the fee, and provide by November 1 of 1993 the identity of the fee payer with the computation of the fee to each local authority and to the department of revenue for collection. The department of revenue shall collect the fee computed by the department from the fee payers under the jurisdiction of the department. The administrative, collection, and penalty provisions of chapter 82.32 RCW shall apply to the collection of the fee by the department of revenue. The department shall provide technical assistance to the department of revenue for decisions made by the department of revenue pursuant to RCW 82.32.160 and 82.32.170. All interim fees collected by the department of revenue on behalf of the department and all interim fees collected by local authorities on behalf of the department shall be deposited in the air operating permit account. The interim fees collected by the local air authorities to cover their permit program development costs under subsection (14)(d) of this section shall be deposited in the dedicated accounts of their respective treasuries.

All fees identified in this section shall be due and payable on March 1 of 1994, except that the local air pollution control authorities may adopt by rule an earlier date on which fees are to be due and payable. The section 5, chapter 252, Laws of 1993 amendments to RCW 70.94.161 do not have the effect of terminating, or in any way modifying, any liability, civil or criminal, incurred pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.94.161 (15) and (17) as they existed prior to July 25, 1993.

(16) For sources or source categories not required to obtain permits under subsection (4) of this section, the department or local authority may establish by rule control technology requirements. If control technology rule revisions are made by the department or local authority under this subsection, the department or local authority shall consider the remaining useful life of control equipment previously installed on existing sources before requiring technology changes. The department or any local air authority may issue a general permit, as authorized under the federal clean air act, for such sources.

(17) RCW 70.94.151 shall not apply to any permit program source after the effective date of United States environmental protection agency approval of the state operating permit program. [1993 c 252 § 5; 1991 c 199 § 301.]

Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.

Air operating permit account: RCW 70.94.015.

70.94.162 Annual fees from operating permit program source to cover cost of program. (1) The department and delegated local air authorities are authorized to determine, assess, and collect, and each permit program source shall pay, annual fees sufficient to cover the direct and indirect costs of implementing a state operating permit program approved by the United States environmental protection agency under the federal clean air act. However, a source that receives its operating permit from the United States environmental protection agency shall not be considered a permit program source so long as the environmental protection agency continues to act as the permitting authority for that source. Each permitting authority shall develop by rule a fee schedule allocating among its permit program sources the costs of the operating permit program, and may, by rule, establish a payment schedule whereby periodic installments of the annual fee are due and payable more frequently. All operating permit program fees collected by the department shall be deposited in the air operating permit account. All operating permit program fees collected by the delegated local air authorities shall be deposited in their respective air operating permit accounts or other accounts dedicated exclusively to support of the operating permit program. The fees assessed under this subsection shall first be due not less than forty-five days after the United States environmental protection agency delegates to the department
the authority to administer the operating permit program and then annually thereafter.

The department shall establish, by rule, procedures for administrative appeals to the department regarding the fee assessed pursuant to this subsection.

(2) The fee schedule developed by each permitting authority shall fully cover and not exceed both its permit administration costs and the permitting authority's share of state-wide program development and oversight costs.

(a) Permit administration costs are those incurred by each permitting authority, including the department, in administering and enforcing the operating permit program with respect to sources under its jurisdiction. Costs associated with the following activities are fee eligible as these activities relate to the operating permit program and to the sources permitted by a permitting authority, including, where applicable, sources subject to a general permit:

(i) Preapplication assistance and review of an application and proposed compliance plan for a permit, permit revision, or renewal;

(ii) Source inspections, testing, and other data-gathering activities necessary for the development of a permit, permit revision, or renewal;

(iii) Acting on an application for a permit, permit revision, or renewal, including the costs of developing an applicable requirement as part of the processing of a permit, permit revision, or renewal, preparing a draft permit and fact sheet, and preparing a final permit, but excluding the costs of developing BACT, LAER, BART, or RACT requirements for criteria and toxic air pollutants;

(iv) Notifying and soliciting, reviewing and responding to comment from the public and contiguous states and tribes, conducting public hearings regarding the issuance of a draft permit and other costs of providing information to the public regarding operating permits and the permit issuance process;

(v) Modeling necessary to establish permit limits or to determine compliance with permit limits;

(vi) Reviewing compliance certifications and emissions reports and conducting related compilation and reporting activities;

(vii) Conducting compliance inspections, complaint investigations, and other activities necessary to ensure that a source is complying with permit conditions;

(viii) Administrative enforcement activities and penalty assessment, excluding the costs of proceedings before the pollution control hearings board and all costs of judicial enforcement;

(v) Modeling necessary to establish permit limits or to determine compliance with permit limits;

(vi) Reviewing compliance certifications and emissions reports and conducting related compilation and reporting activities;

(vii) Conducting compliance inspections, complaint investigations, and other activities necessary to ensure that a source is complying with permit conditions;

(ix) Administrative enforcement activities and penalty assessment, excluding the costs of proceedings before the pollution control hearings board and all costs of judicial enforcement;

(x) The share attributable to permitted sources of the development and maintenance of emissions inventories;

(xi) The share attributable to permitted sources of ambient air quality monitoring and associated recording and reporting activities;

(xii) Fee determination, assessment, and collection, including the costs of necessary administrative dispute resolution and penalty collection;

(xiii) Required fiscal audits, periodic performance audits, and reporting activities;

(xiv) Tracking of time, revenues and expenditures, and accounting activities;

(xv) Administering the permit program including the costs of clerical support, supervision, and management;

(xvi) Provision of assistance to small businesses under the jurisdiction of the permitting authority as required under section 507 of the federal clean air act; and

(xvii) Other activities required by operating permit regulations issued by the United States environmental protection agency under the federal clean air act.

(b) Development and oversight costs are those incurred by the department in developing and administering the state operating permit program, and in overseeing the administration of the program by the delegated local permitting authorities. Costs associated with the following activities are fee eligible as these activities relate to the operating permit program:

(i) Review and determinations necessary for delegation of authority to administer and enforce a permit program to a local air authority under RCW 70.94.161(2) and 70.94.860;

(ii) Conducting fiscal audits and periodic performance audits of delegated local authorities, and other oversight functions required by the operating permit program;

(iii) Administrative enforcement actions taken by the department on behalf of a permitting authority, including those actions taken by the department under RCW 70.94.785, but excluding the costs of proceedings before the pollution control hearings board and all costs of judicial enforcement;

(iv) Determination and assessment with respect to each permitting authority of the fees covering its share of the costs of development and oversight;

(v) Training and assistance for permit program administration and oversight, including training and assistance regarding technical, administrative, and data management issues;

(vi) Development of generally applicable regulations or guidance regarding the permit program or its implementation or enforcement;

(vii) State codification of federal rules or standards for inclusion in operating permits;

(viii) Preparation of delegation package and other activities associated with submittal of the state permit program to the United States environmental protection agency for approval, including ongoing coordination activities;

(ix) General administration and coordination of the state permit program, related support activities, and other agency indirect costs, including necessary data management and quality assurance;

(x) Required fiscal audits and periodic performance audits of the department, and reporting activities;

(xi) Tracking of time, revenues and expenditures, and accounting activities;

(xii) Public education and outreach related to the operating permit program, including the maintenance of a permit register;

(xiii) The share attributable to permitted sources of ambient air quality monitoring, related technical support, and associated recording activities;

(xiv) The share attributable to permitted sources of ambient air quality monitoring, related technical support, and associated recording activities;

(xv) The share attributable to permitted sources of modeling activities;

(xvi) Provision of assistance to small business as required under section 507 of the federal clean air act as it
exists on July 25, 1993, or its later enactment as adopted by reference by the director by rule;

(xvii) Provision of services by the department of revenue and the office of the state attorney general and other state agencies in support of permit program administration;

(xviii) A one-time revision to the state implementation plan to make those administrative changes necessary to ensure coordination of the state implementation plan and the operating permit program; and

(xix) Other activities required by operating permit regulations issued by the United States environmental protection agency under the federal clean air act.

(3) The responsibility for operating permit fee determination, assessment, and collection is to be shared by the department and delegated local air authorities as follows:

(a) Each permitting authority, including the department, acting in its capacity as a permitting authority, shall develop a fee schedule and mechanism for collecting fees from the permit program sources under its jurisdiction; the fees collected by each authority shall be sufficient to cover its costs of permit administration and its share of the department's costs of development and oversight. Each delegated local authority shall remit to the department its share of the department's development and oversight costs.

(b) Only those local air authorities to whom the department has delegated the authority to administer the program pursuant to RCW 70.94.161(2) (b) and (c) and 70.94.860 shall have the authority to administer and collect operating permit fees. The department shall retain the authority to administer and collect such fees with respect to the sources within the jurisdiction of a local air authority until the effective date of program delegation to that air authority.

(c) The department shall allocate its development and oversight costs among all permitting authorities, including the department, in proportion to the number of permit program sources under the jurisdiction of each authority, except that extraordinary costs or other costs readily attributable to a specific permitting authority may be assessed that authority. For purposes of this subsection, all sources covered by a single general permit shall be treated as one source.

(4) The department and each delegated local air authority shall adopt by rule a general permit fee schedule for sources under their respective jurisdictions after such time as the department adopts provisions for general permit issuance. Within ninety days of the time that the department adopts a general permit fee schedule, the department shall report to the relevant standing committees of the legislature regarding the general permit fee schedules adopted by the department and by the delegated local air authorities. The permit administration costs of each general permit shall be allocated equitably among only those sources subject to that general permit. The share of development and oversight costs attributable to each general permit shall be determined pursuant to subsection (3)(c) of this section.

(5) The fee schedule developed by the department shall allocate among the sources for whom the department acts as a permitting authority, other than sources subject to a general permit, those portions of the department's permit administration costs and the department's share of the development and oversight costs which the department does not plan to recover under its general permit fee schedule or schedules as follows:

(a) The department shall allocate its permit administration costs and its share of the development and oversight costs not recovered through general permit fees according to a three-tiered model based upon:

(i) The number of permit program sources under its jurisdiction;

(ii) The complexity of permit program sources under its jurisdiction; and

(iii) The size of permit program sources under its jurisdiction, as measured by the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted by the source.

(b) Each of the three tiers shall be equally weighted.

(c) The department may, in addition, allocate activities-based costs readily attributable to a specific source to that source under RCW 70.94.152(1) and 70.94.154(7).

The quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted by a source shall be determined based on the annual emissions during the most recent calendar year for which data is available.

(6) The department shall, after opportunity for public review and comment, adopt rules that establish a process for development and review of its operating permit program fee schedule, a methodology for tracking program revenues and expenditures and, for both the department and the delegated local air authorities, a system of fiscal audits, reports, and periodic performance audits.

(a) The fee schedule development and review process shall include the following:

(i) The department shall conduct a biennial workload analysis. The department shall provide the opportunity for public review of and comment on the workload analysis. The department shall review and update its workload analysis during each biennial budget cycle, taking into account information gathered by tracking previous revenues, time, and expenditures and other information obtained through fiscal audits and performance audits.

(ii) The department shall prepare a biennial budget based upon the resource requirements identified in the workload analysis for that biennium. In preparing the budget, the department shall take into account the projected operating permit account balance at the start of the biennium. The department shall provide the opportunity for public review of and comment on the proposed budget. The department shall review and update its budget each biennium.

(iii) The department shall develop a fee schedule allocating the department's permit administration costs and its share of the development and oversight costs among the department's permit program sources using the methodology described in subsection (5) of this section. The department shall provide the opportunity for public review of and comment on the allocation methodology and fee schedule. The department shall provide procedures for administrative resolution of disputes regarding the source data on which allocation determinations are based; these procedures shall be designed such that resolution occurs prior to the completion of the allocation process. The department shall review and update its fee schedule annually.
(b) The methodology for tracking revenues and expenditures shall include the following:
   (i) The department shall develop a system for tracking revenues and expenditures that provides the maximum practicable information. At a minimum, revenues from fees collected under the operating permit program shall be tracked on a source-specific basis and time and expenditures required to administer the program shall be tracked on the basis of source categories and functional categories. Each general permit will be treated as a separate source category for tracking and accounting purposes.
   (ii) The department shall use the information obtained from tracking revenues, time, and expenditures to modify the workload analysis required in subsection (6)(a) of this section.
   (iii) The information obtained from tracking revenues, time, and expenditures shall not provide a basis for challenge to the amount of an individual source’s fee.
   (iv) On or before December 1, 1996, the department shall report to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature recommendations on the administrative feasibility and benefits of source-specific tracking of time and expenditures. The report may include findings from demonstration projects wherein time and expenditures are tracked on a source-specific basis.

(c) The system of fiscal audits, reports, and periodic performance audits shall include the following:
   (i) The department and the delegated local air authorities shall prepare annual reports and shall submit the reports to, respectively, the appropriate standing committees of the legislature and the board of directors of the local air authority.
   (ii) The department shall arrange for fiscal audits and routine performance audits and for periodic intensive performance audits of each permitting authority and of the department.

(7) Each local air authority requesting delegation shall, after opportunity for public review and comment, publish regulations which establish a process for development and review of its operating permit program fee schedule, and a methodology for tracking its revenues and expenditures. These regulations shall be submitted to the department for review and approval as part of the local authority’s delegation request.

(8) As used in this section and in RCW 70.94.161(14), "regulated pollutant" shall have the same meaning as defined in section 502(b) of the federal clean air act as it exists on July 25, 1993, or its later enactment as adopted by reference by the director by rule.

(9) The department shall report to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature by December 1, 1995, regarding the appropriateness of the fee structures authorized under this section for those sources not subject to permit program requirements as of July 25, 1993, but which later become subject to such permit program requirements. In preparing the report, the department shall consult with representatives of such sources, local air authorities, environmental groups, and other interested parties. Fee structures as authorized under this section shall remain in effect until such time as the legislature authorizes an alternative structure following receipt of the report required by this subsection. [1993 c 252 § 6.]

70.94.422 Department of health powers regarding radionuclides—Energy facility site evaluation council authority over permit program sources. (1) The department of health shall have all the enforcement powers as provided in RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.425, 70.94.430, 70.94.431 (1) through (7), and 70.94.435 with respect to emissions of radionuclides. This section does not preclude the department of ecology from exercising its authority under this chapter.

(2) Permits for energy facilities subject to chapter 80.50 RCW shall be issued by the energy facility site evaluation council. However, the permits become effective only if the governor approves an application for certification and executes a certification agreement under chapter 80.50 RCW. The council shall have all powers necessary to administer an operating permits program pertaining to such facilities, consistent with applicable air quality standards established by the department or local air pollution control authorities, or both, and to obtain the approval of the United States environmental protection agency. The council’s powers include, but are not limited to, all of the enforcement powers provided in RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.425, 70.94.430, 70.94.431 (1) through (7), and 70.94.435 with respect to permit program sources required to obtain certification from the council under chapter 80.50 RCW. To the extent not covered under RCW 80.50.071, the council may collect fees as granted to delegated local air authorities under RCW 70.94.152, 70.94.161 (14) and (15), 70.94.162, and 70.94.154(7) with respect to permit program sources required to obtain certification from the council under chapter 80.50 RCW. The council and the department shall each establish procedures that provide maximum coordination and avoid duplication between the two agencies in carrying out the requirements of this chapter. [1993 c 252 § 7.]

70.94.650 Burning permits for weed abatement, fire fighting instruction, or agriculture activities—Issuance—Agricultural burning practices and research task force. (1) Any person who proposes to set fires in the course of
   (a) weed abatement,
   (b) instruction in methods of fire fighting, except forest fire training, or
   (c) agricultural activities shall obtain a permit from an air pollution control authority, the department of ecology, or a local entity delegated permitting authority under RCW 70.94.654. General permit criteria of state-wide applicability shall be established by the department, by rule, after consultation with the various air pollution control authorities. Permits shall be issued under this section based on seasonal operations or by individual operations, or both. All permits shall be conditioned to insure that the public interest in air, water, and land pollution and safety to life and property is fully considered. In addition to any other requirements established by the department to protect air quality pursuant to other laws, applicants for permits must show that the setting of fires as requested is the most reasonable procedure to follow in safeguarding life or property under all circumstances or is otherwise reasonably necessary to successfully carry out the enterprise in which the applicant is engaged, or both. All burning permits will be designed to minimize air pollution insofar as practical. Nothing in this section shall
relieve the applicant from obtaining permits, licenses, or other approvals required by any other law. An application for a permit to set fires in the course of agricultural burning for controlling diseases, insects, weed abatement or development of physiological conditions conducive to increased crop yield, shall be acted upon within seven days from the date such application is filed. The department of ecology and local air authorities shall provide convenient methods for issuance and oversight of agricultural burning permits. The department and local air authorities shall, through agreement, work with counties and cities to provide convenient methods for granting permission for agricultural burning, including telephone, facsimile transmission, issuance from local city or county offices, or other methods.

(2) Permit fees shall be assessed for burning under this section and shall be collected by the department of ecology, the appropriate local air authority, or a local entity delegated permitting authority pursuant to RCW 70.94.654 at the time the permit is issued. All fees collected shall be deposited in the air pollution control account created in RCW 70.94.015, except for that portion of the fee necessary to cover local costs of administering a permit issued under this section. Fees shall be set by rule by the permitting agency at the level determined by the task force created by subsection (4) of this section, but shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per acre to be burned. After fees are established by rule, any increases in such fees shall be limited to annual inflation adjustments as determined by the state office of the economic and revenue forecast council.

(3) Conservation districts and the Washington State University agricultural extension program in conjunction with the department shall develop public education material for the agricultural community identifying the health and environmental effects of agricultural outdoor burning and providing technical assistance in alternatives to agricultural outdoor burning.

(4) An agricultural burning practices and research task force shall be established under the direction of the department. The task force shall be composed of a representative from the department who shall serve as chair; one representative of eastern Washington local air authorities; three representatives of the agricultural community from different agricultural pursuits; one representative of the department of agriculture; two representatives from universities or colleges knowledgeable in agricultural issues; one representative of the public health or medical community; and one representative of the conservation districts. The task force shall identify best management practices for reducing air contaminant emissions from agricultural activities and provide such information to the department and local air authorities. The task force shall determine the level of fees to be assessed by the permitting agency pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, based upon the level necessary to cover the costs of administering and enforcing the permit programs, to provide funds for research into alternative methods to reduce emissions from such burning, and to the extent possible be consistent with fees charged for such burning permits in neighboring states. The fee level shall provide, to the extent possible, for lesser fees for permitees who use best management practices to minimize air contaminant emissions. The task force shall identify research needs related to minimizing emissions from agricultural burning and alternatives to such burning. Further, the task force shall make recommendations to the department on priorities for spending funds provided through this chapter for research into alternative methods to reduce emissions from agricultural burning. [1993 c 353 § 1; 1991 c 199 § 408; 1971 ex.s. c 232 § 1.]

Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.

70.94.654 Delegation of permit issuance and enforcement to political subdivisions. Whenever an air pollution control authority, or the department of ecology for areas outside the jurisdictional boundaries of an activated air pollution control authority, shall find that any fire protection agency, county, or conservation district is capable of effectively administering the issuance and enforcement of permits for any or all of the kinds of burning identified in RCW 70.94.650 and desirous of doing so, the authority or the department of ecology, as appropriate, may delegate powers necessary for the issuance or enforcement, or both, of permits for any or all of the kinds of burning to the fire protection agency, county, or conservation district. Such delegation may be withdrawn by the authority or the department of ecology upon finding that the fire protection agency, county, or conservation district is not effectively administering the permit program. [1993 c 353 § 2; 1991 c 199 § 409; 1973 1st ex.s. c 193 § 6.]

Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.

Chapter 70.95

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT—REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

Sections
70.95.212 Solid waste collection companies—Notice of changes in tipping fees and disposal rate schedules.
70.95.217 Waste generated outside the state—Findings.
70.95.218 Waste generated outside the state—Solid waste disposal site facility reporting requirements—Fees.
70.95.240 Unlawful to dump or deposit solid waste without permit—Penalties.
70.95.800 Solid waste management account—Expenditures.

70.95.212 Solid waste collection companies—Notice of changes in tipping fees and disposal rate schedules.

To provide solid waste collection companies with sufficient time to prepare and submit tariffs and rate filings for public comment and commission approval, the owner or operator of a transfer station, landfill, or facility used to burn solid waste shall provide seventy-five days' notice to solid waste collection companies of any change in tipping fees and disposal rate schedules. The notice period shall begin on the date individual notice to a collection company is delivered to the company or is postmarked.

A collection company may agree to a shorter notice period: PROVIDED, That such agreement by a company shall not affect the notice requirements for rate filings under RCW 81.28.050.

The owner of a transfer station, landfill or facility used to burn solid waste may agree to provide companies with a longer notice period.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 939]
“Solid waste collection companies” as used in this section means the companies regulated by the commission pursuant to chapter 81.77 RCW. [1993 c 300 § 3.]

### 70.95.217 Waste generated outside the state—Findings.

The legislature finds that:

1. The state of Washington has responded to the increasing challenges of safe, affordable disposal of solid waste by an ambitious program of waste reduction, recycling, and reuse, as well as strict standards to ensure the safe handling, transportation, and disposal of solid waste.

2. All communities in Washington participate in these programs through locally available recycling services, increased source separation and material recovery requirements, programs for waste reduction and product reuse, and performance standards that apply to all solid waste disposal facilities in the state.

3. New requirements for the siting and performance of disposal facilities have greatly decreased the number of such facilities in Washington, and the state has a significant interest in ensuring adequate disposal capacity within the state.

4. The landfilling, incineration, and other disposal of solid waste may adversely impact public health and environmental quality, and the state has a significant interest in decreasing volumes of the waste stream destined for disposal.

5. Because of the decreasing number of disposal facilities and other reasons, solid waste is being transported greater distances, often beyond the community where it was generated and is increasingly being transported between states.

6. Washington’s waste management priorities and programs are a balanced approach of increased reuse, recycling and waste reduction, the strengthening of markets for recycled content products, and the safe disposal of the remaining waste stream, with the costs of these programs shared equitably by all persons generating waste in the state.

7. Those residing in other states who generate waste destined for disposal within Washington should also share the costs of waste diversion and management of Washington’s disposal facilities, so that the risks of waste disposal and the costs of mitigating those risks are shared equitably by all waste generators, regardless of their location.

8. Because Washington state may not directly regulate waste handling, reduction, and recycling activities beyond its state boundaries, the only reasonable alternative to ensure this equitable treatment of waste being disposed within Washington is to implement a program of reviewing such activities as to waste originating outside of Washington, and to assign the additional costs, when necessary, to ensure that the waste meets standards substantially equivalent to those applicable to waste generated within the state.

### 70.95.218 Waste generated outside the state—Solid waste disposal site facility reporting requirements—Fees.

1. At least sixty days prior to receiving solid waste generated from outside of the state, the operator of a solid waste disposal facility shall report to the department the types and quantities of waste to be received from an out-of-state source. The department shall develop guidelines for reporting this information. The guidelines shall provide for less than sixty days notice for shipments of waste made on a short-term or emergency basis. The requirements of this subsection shall take effect upon completion of the guidelines.

2. Upon notice under subsection (1) of this section, the department shall identify all activities and costs necessary to ensure that solid waste generated out-of-state meets standards relating to solid waste reduction, recycling, and management substantially equivalent to those required of solid waste generated within the state. The department may assess a fee on the out-of-state waste sufficient to recover the actual costs incurred in ensuring that the out-of-state waste meets equivalent state standards. The department may delegate, to a local health department, authority to implement the activities identified by the department under this subsection. All money received from fees imposed under this subsection shall be deposited into the solid waste management account created by RCW 70.95.800, and shall be used solely for the activities required by this section.

3. The department may prohibit in-state disposal of solid waste generated from outside of the state, unless the generators of the waste meet: (a) Waste reduction and recycling requirements substantially equivalent to those applicable in Washington state; and (b) solid waste handling standards substantially equivalent to those applicable in Washington state.

4. The department may adopt rules to implement this section. [1993 c 286 § 2.]

### 70.95.240 Unlawful to dump or deposit solid waste without permit—Penalties.

1. After the adoption of regulations or ordinances by any county, city, or jurisdictional board of health providing for the issuance of permits as provided in RCW 70.95.160, it shall be unlawful for any person to dump or deposit or permit the dumping or depositing of any solid waste onto or under the surface of the ground or into the waters of this state except at a solid waste disposal site for which there is a valid permit. This section shall not prohibit a person from dumping or depositing solid waste resulting from his own activities onto or under the surface of ground owned or leased by him when such action does not violate statutes or ordinances, or create a nuisance.

2. (a) It is a class 3 civil infraction as defined in RCW 7.80.120 for a person to litter in an amount less than or equal to one cubic foot.

(b) It is a class 1 civil infraction as defined in RCW 7.80.120 for a person to litter in an amount greater than one...
cubic foot. Unless suspended or modified by a court, the person shall also pay a litter cleanup fee of twenty-five dollars per cubic foot of litter. The court may, in addition to or in lieu of part or all of the cleanup fee, order the person to pick up and remove litter from the property, with prior permission of the legal owner or, in the case of public property, of the agency managing the property. [1993 c 292 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 134 § 24.]

70.95.800 Solid waste management account—Expenditures. The solid waste management account is created in the state treasury. Moneys in the account may only be spent after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may only be used to:
(1) Review and approve local solid waste management plans;
(2) Provide grants to local governments for the purpose of developing and implementing the waste reduction and recycling element of local solid waste management plans;
(3) Provide grants to local governments to enhance markets for recycled content products and to develop programs for procurement of recycled content products;
(4) Provide grants to local governments for the proper disposal of household used oil collected at a used oil collection facility and contaminated without knowledge of the operator of the facility;
(5) Provide technical assistance to local governments in developing and implementing local solid waste management plans and programs;
(6) Evaluate and assess progress of state and local jurisdictions and private industry toward achieving the goals of this chapter;
(7) Conduct necessary research and studies to assess the feasibility of new technologies or other solid waste management activities to carry out the purposes of this chapter; and
(8) Administer and collect the tax imposed in RCW 82.18.100. [1993 c 130 § 2; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 73; 1989 c 431 § 90.]

Effective date—1993 c 130: See note following RCW 82.18.100.
Effective dates—Severability—1991 sp.s. c 13: See notes following RCW 18.08.240.

Chapter 70.95L
DETERGENT PHOSPHORUS CONTENT

Sections
70.95L.005 Finding.
70.95L.010 Definitions.
70.95L.020 Phosphorus content regulated.
70.95L.030 Notice to distributors and wholesalers.
70.95L.040 Injunction.

70.95L.005 Finding. The legislature hereby finds and declares that:
(1) Phosphorus loading of surface waters can stimulate the growth of weeds and algae, and that such growth can have adverse environmental, health, and aesthetic effects;
(2) Household detergents contribute to phosphorus loading, and that a limit on detergents containing phosphorus can significantly reduce the discharge of phosphorus into the state’s surface and ground waters;
(3) Household detergents containing no or very low phosphorus are readily available and that over thirty percent of the United States population lives in areas with a ban on detergents containing phosphorus; and
(4) Phosphorus limits on household detergents can significantly reduce treatment costs at those sewage treatment facilities that remove phosphorus from the waste stream.

It is therefore the intent of the legislature to impose a state-wide limit on the phosphorus content of household detergents. [1993 c 118 § 1.]

70.95L.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 70.95L.005 through 70.95L.030.
(1) "Department" means the department of ecology.
(2) "Dishwashing detergent" means a cleaning agent sold, used, or manufactured for the purpose of cleaning dishes, whether by hand or by household machine.
(3) "Laundry detergent" means a cleaning agent sold, used, or manufactured for the purpose of cleaning laundry, whether by hand or by household machine.
(4) "Person" means an individual, firm, association, copartnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever.
(5) "Phosphorus" means elemental phosphorus. [1993 c 118 § 2.]

70.95L.020 Phosphorus content regulated. (1) After July 1, 1994, a person may not sell or distribute for sale a laundry detergent that contains 0.5 percent or more phosphorus by weight.
(2) After July 1, 1994, a person may not sell or distribute for sale a dishwashing detergent that contains 8.7 percent or more phosphorus by weight.
(3) This section does not apply to the sale or distribution of detergents for commercial and industrial uses. [1993 c 118 § 3.]

70.95L.030 Notice to distributors and wholesalers. The department is responsible for notifying major distributors and wholesalers of the state-wide limit on phosphorus in detergents. [1993 c 118 § 4.]

70.95L.040 Injunction. The attorney general or appropriate city or county prosecuting attorney is authorized to bring an appropriate action to enjoin any violation of the provisions of RCW 70.95L.020. [1993 c 118 § 5.]

Chapter 70.96
ALCOHOLISM

Sections
70.96.150 Recodified as RCW 70.96A.430.

70.96.150 Recodified as RCW 70.96A.430. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Reviser's note: This section was also repealed by 1989 c 270 § 35, without cognizance of its amendment by 1989 c 271 § 308; and subsequent-
Chapter 70.96A

TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLISM, INTOXICATION, AND DRUG ADDICTION
(Formerly: Uniform alcoholism and intoxication treatment)

Sections
70.96A.140 Involuntary commitment of persons incapacitated by chemical dependency.
70.96A.145 Involuntary commitment proceedings—Prosecuting attorney may represent specialist or program.
70.96A.430 Inability to contribute to cost no bar to admission—Department may limit admissions.

70.96A.140 Involuntary commitment of persons incapacitated by chemical dependency. (1) When a designated chemical dependency specialist receives information alleging that a person is incapacitated as a result of chemical dependency, the designated chemical dependency specialist, after investigation and evaluation of the specific facts alleged and of the reliability and credibility of the information, may file a petition for commitment of such person with the superior court or district court. If the designated chemical dependency specialist finds that the initial needs of such person would better be served by placement within the mental health system, the person shall be referred to an evaluation and treatment facility as defined in RCW 71.05.020 or 71.34.020. If placement in a chemical dependency program is available and deemed appropriate, the petition shall allege that: The person is chemically dependent and is incapacitated by alcohol or drug addiction, or that the person has twice before in the preceding twelve months been admitted for detoxification or chemical dependency treatment pursuant to RCW 70.96A.110, and is in need of a more sustained treatment program, or that the person is chemically dependent and has threatened, attempted, or inflicted physical harm on another and is likely to inflict physical harm on another unless committed. A refusal to undergo treatment, by itself, does not constitute evidence of lack of judgment as to the need for treatment. The petition shall be accompanied by a certificate of a licensed physician who has examined the person whose commitment is sought. Committal of a person is sought has refused to submit to a medical examination, in which case the fact of refusal shall be noted in the petition. A physician employed by the petitioning program or the department is eligible to be the certifying physician.

(2) Upon filing the petition, the court shall fix a date for a hearing no less than two and no more than seven days after the date the petition was filed unless the person petitioned against is presently being detained in a program, pursuant to RCW 70.96A.120, 71.05.210, or 71.34.050, as now or hereafter amended, in which case the hearing shall be held within seventy-two hours of the filing of the petition: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the above specified seventy-two hours shall be computed by excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays: PROVIDED FURTHER, That, the court may, upon motion of the person whose commitment is sought, or upon motion of petitioner with written permission of the person whose commitment is sought, or his or her counsel and, upon good cause shown, extend the date for the hearing. A copy of the petition and of the notice of the hearing, including the date fixed by the court, shall be served by the designated chemical dependency specialist on the person whose commitment is sought, his or her next of kin, a parent or his or her legal guardian if he or she is a minor, and any other person the court believes advisable. A copy of the petition and certificate shall be delivered to each person notified.

(3) At the hearing the court shall hear all relevant testimony, including, if possible, the testimony, which may be telephonic, of at least one licensed physician who has examined the person whose commitment is sought. Communications otherwise deemed privileged under the laws of this state are deemed to be waived in proceedings under this chapter when a court of competent jurisdiction in its discretion determines that the waiver is necessary to protect either the detained person or the public. The waiver of a privilege under this section is limited to records or testimony relevant to evaluation of the detained person for purposes of a proceeding under this chapter. Upon motion by the detained person, or on its own motion, the court shall examine a record or testimony sought by a petitioner to determine whether it is within the scope of the waiver.

The record maker shall not be required to testify in order to introduce medical, nursing, or psychological records of detained persons so long as the requirements of RCW 5.45.020 are met, except that portions of the record that contain opinions as to whether the detained person is chemically dependent shall be deleted from the records unless the person offering the opinions is available for cross-examination. The person shall be present unless the court believes that his or her presence is likely to be injurious to him or her; in this event the court may deem it appropriate to appoint a guardian ad litem to represent him or her throughout the proceeding. If deemed advisable, the court may examine the person out of courtroom. If the person has refused to be examined by a licensed physician, he or she shall be given an opportunity to be examined by a court appointed licensed physician. If he or she refuses and there is sufficient evidence to believe that the allegations of the petition are true, or if the court believes that more medical evidence is necessary, the court may make a temporary order committing him or her to the department for a period of not more than five days for purposes of a diagnostic examination.

(4) If after hearing all relevant evidence, including the results of any diagnostic examination, the court finds that grounds for involuntary commitment have been established by clear, cogent, and convincing proof, it shall make an order of commitment to an approved treatment program. It shall not order commitment of a person unless it determines that an approved treatment program is available and able to provide adequate and appropriate treatment for him or her.

(5) A person committed under this section shall remain in the program for treatment for a period of sixty days unless sooner discharged. At the end of the sixty-day period, he or she shall be discharged automatically unless the program,
before expiration of the period, files a petition for his or her recommitment upon the grounds set forth in subsection (1) of this section for a further period of ninety days unless sooner discharged. If a person has been committed because he or she is chemically dependent and likely to inflict physical harm on another, the program shall apply for recommitment if after examination it is determined that the likelihood still exists.

(6) Upon the filing of a petition for recommitment under subsection (5) of this section, the court shall fix a date for hearing no less than two and no more than seven days after the date the petition was filed. PROVIDED, That, the court may, upon motion of the person whose commitment is sought and upon good cause shown, extend the date for the hearing. A copy of the petition and of the notice of hearing, including the date fixed by the court, shall be served by the treatment program on the person whose commitment is sought, his or her next of kin, the original petitioner under subsection (1) of this section if different from the petitioner for recommitment, one of his or her parents or his or her legal guardian if he or she is a minor, and his or her attorney and any other person the court believes advisable. At the hearing the court shall proceed as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(7) The approved treatment program shall provide for adequate and appropriate treatment of a person committed to its custody. A person committed under this section may be transferred from one approved public treatment program to another if transfer is medically advisable.

(8) A person committed to the custody of a program for treatment shall be discharged at any time before the end of the period for which he or she has been committed and he or she shall be discharged by order of the court if either of the following conditions are met:

(a) In case of a chemically dependent person committed on the grounds of likelihood of infliction of physical harm upon himself, herself, or another, the likelihood no longer exists; or further treatment will not be likely to bring about significant improvement in the person’s condition, or treatment is no longer adequate or appropriate.

(b) In case of a chemically dependent person committed on the grounds of the need of treatment and incapacity, that the incapacity no longer exists.

(9) The court shall inform the person whose commitment or recommitment is sought of his or her right to contest the application, be represented by counsel at every stage of any proceedings relating to his or her commitment and recommitment, and have counsel appointed by the court or provided by the court, if he or she wants the assistance of counsel for him or her regardless of his or her wishes. The person shall, if he or she is financially able, bear the costs of such legal service; otherwise, such legal service shall be at public expense. The person whose commitment or recommitment is sought shall be informed of his or her right to be examined by a licensed physician of his or her choice. If the person is unable to obtain a licensed physician and requests examination by a physician, the court shall employ a licensed physician.

(10) A person committed under this chapter may at any time seek to be discharged from commitment by writ of habeas corpus in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(11) The venue for proceedings under this section is the county in which person to be committed resides or is present.

(12) When in the opinion of the professional person in charge of the program providing involuntary treatment under this chapter, the committed patient can be appropriately served by less restrictive treatment before expiration of the period of commitment, then the less restrictive care may be required as a condition for early release for a period which, when added to the initial treatment period, does not exceed the period of commitment. If the program designated to provide the less restrictive treatment is other than the program providing the initial involuntary treatment, the program so designated must agree in writing to assume such responsibility. A copy of the conditions for early release shall be given to the patient, the designated chemical dependency specialist of original commitment, and the court of original commitment. The program designated to provide less restrictive care may modify the conditions for continued release when the modifications are in the best interests of the patient. If the program providing less restrictive care and the designated chemical dependency specialist determine that a conditionally released patient is failing to adhere to the terms and conditions of his or her release, or that substantial deterioration in the patient’s functioning has occurred, then the designated chemical dependency specialist shall notify the court of original commitment and request a hearing to be held no less than two and no more than seven days after the date of the request to determine whether or not the person should be returned to more restrictive care. The designated chemical dependency specialist shall file a petition with the court stating the facts substantiating the need for the hearing along with the treatment recommendations. The patient shall have the same rights with respect to notice, hearing, and counsel as for the original involuntary treatment proceedings. The issues to be determined at the hearing are whether the conditionally released patient did or did not adhere to the terms and conditions of his or her release to less restrictive care or that substantial deterioration of the patient’s functioning has occurred and whether the conditions of release should be modified or the person should be returned to a more restrictive program. The hearing may be waived by the patient and his or her counsel and his or her guardian or conservator, if any, but may not be waived unless all such persons agree to the waiver. Upon waiver, the person may be returned for involuntary treatment or continued on conditional release on the same or modified conditions. [1993 c 362 § 1; 1991 c 364 § 10; 1990 c 151 § 3; 1989 c 271 § 307; 1987 c 439 § 14; 1977 ex.s. c 129 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 175 § 2; 1972 ex.s. c 122 § 14.]

Purpose—Construction—1993 c 362: "The purpose of this act is solely to provide authority for the involuntary commitment of persons suffering from chemical dependency within available funds and current programs and facilities. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require the addition of new facilities nor affect the department of social and health services' authority for the uses of existing programs and facilities authorized by law." [1993 c 362 § 2.]

Findings—Construction—Conflict with federal requirements—1991 c 364: See notes following RCW 70.96A.020.

70.96A.145 Involuntary commitment proceedings—Prosecuting attorney may represent specialist or program. The prosecuting attorney of the county in which such action is taken may, at the discretion of the prosecuting attorney, represent the designated chemical dependency specialist or treatment program in judicial proceedings under RCW 70.96A.140 for the involuntary commitment or recommitment of an individual, including any judicial proceeding where the individual sought to be committed or recommitted challenges the action. [1993 c 137 § 1.]

70.96A.430 Inability to contribute to cost no bar to admission—Department may limit admissions. The department shall not refuse admission for diagnosis, evaluation, guidance or treatment to any applicant because it is determined that the applicant is financially unable to contribute fully or in part to the cost of any services or facilities available under the program on alcoholism. The department may limit admissions of such applicants or modify its programs in order to ensure that expenditures for services or programs do not exceed amounts appropriated by the legislature and are allocated by the department for such services or programs. The department may establish admission priorities in the event that the number of eligible applicants exceeds the limits set by the department. [1989 c 271 § 308; 1959 c 85 § 15. Formerly RCW 70.96.150.]

Reviser's note: This section was also repealed by 1989 c 270 § 35, without cognizance of its amendment by 1989 c 271 § 308; and subsequent­ly recodified pursuant to 1993 c 131 § 1. For rule of construction concerning sections amended and repealed in the same legislative session, see RCW 1.12.025.


Chapter 70.105D
HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEANUP—MODEL TOXICS CONTROL ACT

Sections 70.105D.080 Private right of action—Remedial action costs.

70.105D.080 Private right of action—Remedial action costs. Except as provided in RCW 70.105D.040(4)(d), a person may bring a private right of action, including a claim for contribution or for declaratory relief, against any other person liable under RCW 70.105D.040 for the recovery of remedial action costs. In the action, natural resource damages paid to the state under this chapter may also be recovered. Recovery shall be based on such equitable factors as the court determines are appropriate. Remedial action costs shall include reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses. Recovery of remedial action costs shall be limited to those remedial actions that, when evaluated as a whole, are the substantial equivalent of a department-conducted or department-supervised remedial action. Substantial equivalence shall be determined by the court with reference to the rules adopted by the department under this chapter. An action under this section may be brought after remedial action costs are incurred but must be brought within three years from the date remedial action confirms cleanup standards are met or within one year of May 12, 1993, whichever is later. The prevailing party in such an action shall recover its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. This section applies to all causes of action regardless of when the cause of action may have arisen. To the extent a cause of action has arisen prior to May 12, 1993, this section applies retroactively, but in all other respects it applies prospectively. [1993 c 326 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 326: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 12, 1993]." [1993 c 326 § 2.]

Severability—1993 c 326: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 326 § 3.]

Chapter 70.118
ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Sections 70.118.020 Definitions. 70.118.060 Additive regulation.

70.118.020 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the terms defined in this section shall have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) "Nonwater-carried sewage disposal devices" means any device that stores and treats nonwater-carried human urine and feces.

(2) "Alternative methods of effluent disposal" means systems approved by the department of health, including at least, mound systems, alternating drain fields, anaerobic filters, evapotranspiration systems, and aerobic systems.

(3) "Failure" means: (a) Effluent has been discharged on the surface of the ground prior to approved treatment; or (b) effluent has percolated to the surface of the ground; or (c) effluent has contaminated or threatens to contaminate a ground water supply.

(4) "Additive" means any commercial product intended to affect the internal performance or aesthetics of an on-site sewage disposal system.

(5) "Department" means the department of health.

(6) "On-site sewage disposal system" means any system of piping, treatment devices, or other facilities that convey, store, treat, or dispose of sewage on the property where it originates or on nearby property under the control of the user where the system is not connected to a public sewer system. For purposes of this chapter, an on-site sewage disposal system does not include indoor plumbing and associated fixtures. [1993 c 321 § 2; 1991 c 3 § 367; 1977 ex.s. c 133 § 2.]

Intent—1993 c 321: See note following RCW 70.118.060.

70.118.060 Additive regulation. (1) After July 1, 1994, a person may not use, sell, or distribute an additive to on-site sewage disposal systems unless such additive has been specifically approved by the department. The department may approve an additive if it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that the additive has a positive benefit, and no adverse effect, on the operation or performance of an on-site sewage system. Upon written request by an additive manufacturer or distributor for product evaluation, the department may charge a fee sufficient to cover the costs of evaluating the additive, including the development of standards and review procedures.

(2) The attorney general or appropriate city or county prosecuting attorney is authorized to bring an appropriate
action to enjoin any violation of the prohibition on the sale or distribution of additives.

(3) The department is responsible for providing written notification to major distributors and wholesalers of additives of the state-wide prohibition on additives. The notification shall be provided no later than October 1, 1993. Within thirty days of notification from the department, distributors and wholesalers shall provide the same notification to their retail customers. The department shall also provide notification to major distributors and wholesalers of additive products that have been approved. [1993 c 321 § 3]

Intent—1993 c 321: "The legislature finds that most additives do not have a positive effect on the operation of on-site systems and can contaminate ground water aquifers, render septic drainfields dysfunctional, and result in costly repairs to homeowners. It is therefore the intent of the legislature to ban the use, sale, and distribution of additives within the state unless an additive has been specifically approved by the department of health." [1993 c 321 § 1.]

Chapter 70.119
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS—CERTIFICATION AND REGULATION OF OPERATORS

Sections
70.119.100 Certificates—Issuance and renewal—Conditions.
70.119.120 Secretary—Authority.
70.119.150 Waterworks operator certification account.
70.119.160 Fee schedules—Certified operators—Public water systems.

70.119.100 Certificates—Issuance and renewal—Conditions. The issuance and renewal of a certificate shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 70.119.090, a certificate shall be issued if the operator has satisfactorily passed a written examination, has paid the department an application fee as established by the department under RCW 70.119.160, and has met the requirements specified in the rules and regulations as authorized by this chapter.

(2) Every certificate shall be renewed annually upon the payment of a fee as established by the department under RCW 70.119.160 and satisfactory evidence is presented to the secretary that the operator has fulfilled the continuing education requirements as prescribed by rule of the department.

(3) The secretary shall notify operators who fail to renew their certificates before the end of the year that their certificates are temporarily valid for two months following the end of the certificate year. Certificates not renewed during the two month period shall be invalid and the secretary shall so notify the holders of such certificates.

(4) An operator who has failed to renew a certificate pursuant to the provisions of this section, may reapply for certification and the secretary may require the operator to meet the requirements established for new applicants. [1993 c 306 § 1; 1991 c 305 § 6; 1987 c 75 § 11; 1983 c 292 § 8; 1982 c 201 § 13; 1977 ex.s. c 99 § 10.]

Savings—Severability—1987 c 75: See RCW 43.20B.900 and 43.20B.901.

70.119.120 Secretary—Authority. To carry out the provisions and purposes of this chapter, the secretary is authorized and empowered to:

(1) Receive financial and technical assistance from the federal government and other public or private agencies.

(2) Participate in related programs of the federal government, other state, interstate agencies, or other public or private agencies or organizations.

(3) Assess fees determined pursuant to RCW 70.119.160 on public water systems to support the waterworks operator certification program. [1993 c 306 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 99 § 12.]

70.119.150 Waterworks operator certification account. The waterworks operator certification account is created in the general fund of the state treasury. All fees paid pursuant to RCW 70.119.100, 70.119.120(3), and any other receipts realized in the administration of this chapter shall be deposited in the waterworks operator certification account. Moneys in the account shall be spent only after appropriation. Moneys from the account shall be used by the department of health to carry out the purposes of the waterworks operator certification program. [1993 c 306 § 3; 1977 ex.s. c 99 § 15.]

70.119.160 Fee schedules—Certified operators—Public water systems. The department of health certifies individuals responsible for the active daily technical operation of public water supply systems and monitors public water supply systems to ensure that such systems comply with the requirements of this chapter and regulations implementing this chapter. The secretary shall establish a schedule of fees for certified operator applicants and renewal licenses and a separate schedule of fees for public water systems to support the waterworks operator certification program. The fees shall be set at a level sufficient for the department to recover the costs of the waterworks operator certification program and in accordance with the procedures established under RCW 43.70.250. [1993 c 306 § 4.]

Chapter 70.119A
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS—PENALTIES AND COMPLIANCE

Sections
70.119A.030 Public health emergencies—Violations—Penalty.
70.119A.040 Additional or alternative penalty—Informal resolution unless a public health emergency.
70.119A.050 Enforcement of regulations by local boards of health—Civil penalties.
70.119A.150 Authority to enter premises—Search warrants—Investigations.

70.119A.030 Public health emergencies—Violations—Penalty. (1) The secretary or his or her designee or the local health officer may declare a public health emergency. As limited by RCW 70.119A.040, the department may impose penalties for violations of laws or regulations that are determined to be a public health emergency.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 945]
(2) As limited by RCW 70.119A.040, the department may impose penalties for violation of laws or rules regulating public water systems and administered by the department of health. [1993 c 305 § 1; 1991 c 304 § 3; 1989 c 422 § 6; 1986 c 271 § 3.]

Requirements effective upon adoption of rules—1991 c 304: See note following RCW 70.119A.100.

70.119A.040 Additional or alternative penalty—Informal resolution unless a public health emergency.

(1) In addition to or as an alternative to any other penalty or action allowed by law, a person who violates a law or rule regulating public water systems and administered by the department of health is subject to a penalty of not more than five thousand dollars per day for every such violation, or, in the case of a violation that has been determined to be a public health emergency, a penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars per day for every such violation. Every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense. The amount of fine shall reflect the health significance of the violation and the previous record of compliance on the part of the public water supplier. In case of continuing violation, every day’s continuance shall be a separate and distinct violation.

(b) In addition, a person who constructs, modifies, or expands a public water system or who commences the construction, modification, or expansion of a public water system without first obtaining the required departmental approval is subject to penalties of not more than five thousand dollars per service connection, or, in the case of a system serving a transient population, a penalty of not more than four hundred dollars per person based on the highest average daily population the system is anticipated to serve. The total penalty that may be imposed pursuant to this subsection (1)(b) is five hundred thousand dollars.

(c) Every person who, through an act of commission or omission, procures, aids, or abets a violation is considered to have violated the provisions of this section and is subject to the penalty provided in this section.

(2) The penalty provided for in this section shall be imposed by a notice in writing to the person against whom the civil penalty is assessed and shall describe the violation. The notice shall be personally served in the manner of service of a summons in a civil action or in a manner that shows proof of receipt. A penalty imposed by this section is due twenty-eight days after receipt of notice unless application for an adjudicative proceeding is filed as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Within twenty-eight days after notice is received, the person incurring the penalty may file an application for an adjudicative proceeding and may pursue subsequent review as provided in chapter 34.05 RCW and applicable rules of the department or board of health.

(4) A penalty imposed by a final administrative order is due upon service of the final administrative order. A person who fails to pay a penalty assessed by a final administrative order within thirty days of service of the final administrative order shall pay, in addition to the amount of the penalty, interest at the rate of one percent of the unpaid balance of the assessed penalty for each month or part of a month that the penalty remains unpaid, commencing with the month in which the notice of penalty was served and such reasonable attorney’s fees as are incurred in securing the final administrative order.

(5) A person who institutes proceedings for judicial review of a final administrative order assessing a civil penalty under this chapter shall place the full amount of the penalty in an interest bearing account in the registry of the reviewing court. At the conclusion of the proceeding the court shall, as appropriate, enter a judgment on behalf of the department and order that the judgment be satisfied to the extent possible from moneys paid into the registry of the court or shall enter a judgment in favor of the person appealing the penalty assessment and order return of the moneys paid into the registry of the court together with accrued interest to the person appealing. The judgment may award reasonable attorney’s fees for the cost of the attorney general’s office in representing the department.

(6) If no appeal is taken from a final administrative order assessing a civil penalty under this chapter, the department may file a certified copy of the final administrative order with the clerk of the superior court in which the public water system is located or in Thurston county, and the clerk shall enter judgment in the name of the department and in the amount of the penalty assessed in the final administrative order.

(7) A judgment entered under subsection (5) or (6) of this section shall have the same force and effect as, and is subject to all of the provisions of law relating to, a judgment in a civil action, and may be enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of the court in which it is entered.

(8) All penalties imposed under this section shall be payable to the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

(9) Except in cases of public health emergencies, the department may not impose monetary penalties under this section unless a prior effort has been made to resolve the violation informally. [1993 c 305 § 2; 1990 c 133 § 8; 1989 c 175 § 135; 1986 c 271 § 4.]

Findings—Severability—1990 c 133: See notes following RCW 36.94.140.

Effective date—1989 c 175: See note following RCW 34.05.010.

70.119A.050 Enforcement of regulations by local boards of health—Civil penalties. Each local board of health that is enforcing the regulations under an agreement with the department allocating state and local responsibility is authorized to impose and collect civil penalties for violations within the area of its responsibility under the same limitations and requirements imposed upon the department by RCW 70.119A.030 and 70.119A.040, except that judgment shall be entered in the name of the local board [and] penalties shall be placed into the general fund of the county, city, or town operating the local board of health. [1993 c 305 § 3; 1989 c 422 § 8; 1986 c 271 § 5.]

70.119A.150 Authority to enter premises—Search warrants—Investigations. (1) A person who has been issued a search warrant or who has a reasonable belief that a violation of section 36.94.140 is occurring shall have the right to enter the premises of a public water system at reasonable times with prior notification in order to determine compliance with laws and rules administered by the department of health to test, inspect, or sample features of a public water system and
inspect, copy, or photograph monitoring equipment or other features of a public water system, or records required to be kept under laws or rules regulating public water systems. For the purposes of this section, "premises under the control of a public water system" does not include the premises or private property of a customer of a public water system past the point on the system where the service connection is made.

(b) The secretary or his or her designee need not give prior notification to enter a premises under (a) of this subsection if the purpose of the entry is to ensure compliance by the public water system with a prior order of the department or if the secretary or the secretary's designee has reasonable cause to believe the public water system is violating the law and poses a serious threat to public health and safety.

(2) The secretary or his or her designee may apply for an administrative search warrant to a court official authorized to issue a criminal search warrant. An administrative search warrant may be issued for the purposes of inspecting or examining property, buildings, premises, place, books, records, or other physical evidence, or conducting tests or taking samples. The warrant shall be issued upon probable cause. It is sufficient probable cause to show any of the following:

(a) The inspection, examination, test, or sampling is pursuant to a general administrative plan to determine compliance with laws or rules administered by the department; or

(b) The secretary or his or her designee has reason to believe that a violation of a law or rule administered by the department has occurred, is occurring, or may occur.

(3) The local health officer or the designee of a local health officer of a local board of health that is enforcing rules regulating public water systems under an agreement with the department allocating state and local responsibility is authorized to conduct investigations and to apply for, obtain, and execute administrative search warrants necessary to perform the local board's agreed-to responsibilities under the same limitations and requirements imposed on the department under this section. [1993 c 305 § 4.]

Chapter 70.124
ABUSE OF PATIENTS—NURSING HOMES, STATE HOSPITALS

Sections
70.124.060 Liability of persons making reports.

70.124.060 Liability of persons making reports. (1) A person other than a person alleged to have committed the abuse or neglect participating in good faith in the making of a report pursuant to this chapter, or testifying as to alleged patient abuse or neglect in a judicial proceeding, shall in so doing be immune from any liability, civil or criminal, arising out of such reporting or testifying under any law of this state or its political subdivisions, and if such person is an employee of a nursing home or state hospital it shall be an unfair practice under chapter 49.60 RCW for the employer to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against the employee for such reporting activity.

(2) Conduct conforming with the reporting requirements of this chapter shall not be deemed a violation of the confidential communication privilege of RCW 5.60.060 (3) or (4) or 18.83.110. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as to supersede or abridge remedies provided in chapter 49.60 RCW. [1993 c 510 § 25; 1981 c 174 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 228 § 6.]

Severability—1993 c 510: See note following RCW 49.60.010.

Chapter 70.127
HOME HEALTH, HOSPICE, AND HOME CARE AGENCIES—LICENSURE

Sections
70.127.010 Definitions.
70.127.040 Persons, activities, or entities not subject to regulation under chapter.
70.127.050 Volunteer organizations—Use of phrase "volunteer hospice."
70.127.080 Licenses—Application procedure and requirements.
70.127.085 Renewal. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
70.127.090 License or renewal—Fees—Sliding scale.
70.127.100 Licenses—Issuance—Prerequisites—Transfer or assignment—On-site review—Penalty fees.
70.127.120 Rules for recordkeeping, services, staff and volunteer policies, complaints.
70.127.125 Interpretive guidelines for licenses.
70.127.130 Legend drugs and controlled substances—Rules.
70.127.160 Repealed.
70.127.250 Home health agencies—Patient care and treatment—Rules—Definitions.
70.127.900 Repealed.
70.127.901 Repealed.

70.127.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Branch office" means a location or site from which a home health, hospice, or home care agency provides services within a portion of the total geographic area served by the parent agency. The branch office is part of the agency and is located sufficiently close to share administration, supervision, and services.

(2) "Department" means the department of health.

(3) "Home care agency" means a private or public agency or organization that administers or provides home care services directly or through a contract arrangement to ill, disabled, or infirm persons in places of temporary or permanent residence.

(4) "Home care services" means personal care services, homemaker services, respite care services, or any other nonmedical services provided to ill, disabled, or infirm persons which services enable these persons to remain in their own residences consistent with their desires, abilities, and safety.

(5) "Home health agency" means a private or public agency or organization that administers or provides home health aide services or two or more home health services directly or through a contract arrangement to ill, disabled, or infirm persons in places of temporary or permanent residence. A private or public agency or organization that administers or provides nursing services only may elect to be designated a home health agency for purposes of licensure.

(6) "Home health services" means health or medical services provided to ill, disabled, or infirm persons. These
services may be of an acute or maintenance care nature, and include but are not limited to nursing services, home health aide services, physical therapy services, occupational therapy services, speech therapy services, respiratory therapy services, nutritional services, medical social services, and medical supplies or equipment services.

(7) "Home health aide services" means services provided by a home health agency or a hospice agency under the supervision of a registered nurse, physical therapist, occupational therapist, or speech therapist. Such care includes ambulation and exercise, assistance with self-administered medications, reporting changes in patients' conditions and needs, completing appropriate records, and personal care or homemaker services.

(8) "Homemaker services" means services that assist ill, disabled, or infirm persons with household tasks essential to achieving adequate household and family management.

(9) "Hospice agency" means a private or public agency or organization administering or providing hospice care directly or through a contract arrangement to terminally ill persons in places of temporary or permanent residence by using an interdisciplinary team composed of at least nursing, social work, physician, and pastoral or spiritual counseling.

(10) "Hospice care" means: (a) Palliative care provided to a terminally ill person in a place of temporary or permanent residence that alleviates physical symptoms, including pain, as well as alleviates the emotional and spiritual discomfort associated with dying; and (b) bereavement care provided to the family of a terminally ill person that alleviates the emotional and spiritual discomfort associated with the death of a family member. Hospice care may include health and medical services and personal care, respite, or homemaker services. Family means individuals who are important to and designated by the patient, and who need not be relatives.

(11) "Ill, disabled, or infirm persons" means persons who need home health, hospice, or home care services in order to maintain themselves in their places of temporary or permanent residence.

(12) "Personal care services" means services that assist ill, disabled, or infirm persons with dressing, feeding, and personal hygiene to facilitate self-care.

(13) "Public or private agency or organization" means an entity that employs or contracts with two or more persons who provide care in the home.

(14) "Respite care services" means services that assist or support the primary care giver on a scheduled basis.

Severability—1993 c 42: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 42 § 14.]

Effective dates—1993 c 42: "(1) Sections 1 through 10 and 12 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 30, 1993.

(2) Section 11 of this act shall take effect January 1, 1994." [1993 c 42 § 15.]

70.127.040 Persons, activities, or entities not subject to regulation under chapter. The following are not subject to regulation for the purposes of this chapter:

(1) A family member;

(2) An organization that provides only meal services in a person's residence;

(3) Entities furnishing durable medical equipment that does not involve the delivery of professional services beyond those necessary to set up and monitor the proper functioning of the equipment and educate the user on its proper use;

(4) A person who provides services through a contract with a licensed agency;

(5) An employee or volunteer of a licensed agency who provides services only as an employee or volunteer;

(6) Facilities and institutions, including but not limited to nursing homes under chapter 18.51 RCW, hospitals under chapter 70.41 RCW, boarding homes under chapter 18.20 RCW, developmental disability residential programs under chapter 71.12 RCW, or other facilities and institutions, only when providing services to persons residing within the facility or institution if the delivery of the services is regulated by the state;

(7) Persons providing care to disabled persons through a contract with the department of social and health services;

(8) Nursing homes, hospitals, or other institutions, agencies, organizations, or persons that contract with licensed home health, hospice, or home care agencies for the delivery of services;

(9) In-home assessments of an ill, disabled, or infirm person's ability to adapt to the home environment that does not result in regular ongoing care at home;

(10) Services conducted by and for the adherents of a church or religious denomination that rely upon spiritual means alone through prayer for healing in accordance with the tenets and practices of such church or religious denomination and the bona fide religious beliefs genuinely held by such adherents;

(11) A medicare-approved dialysis center operating a medicare-approved home dialysis program;

(12) Case management services which do not include the direct delivery of home health, hospice, or home care services;

(13) Pharmacies licensed under RCW 18.64.043 that deliver prescription drugs and durable medical equipment that does not involve the use of professional services beyond those authorized to be performed by licensed pharmacists pursuant to chapter 18.64 RCW and those necessary to set up and monitor the proper functioning of the equipment and educate the person on its proper use. [1993 c 42 § 2; 1988 c 245 § 5.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.050 Volunteer organizations—Use of phrase "volunteer hospice." (1) An entity that provides hospice care without receiving compensation for delivery of any of its services is exempt from licensure pursuant to RCW 70.127.020(2) if it notifies the department, on forms provided by the department, of its name, address, name of owner, and a statement affirming that it provides hospice care without receiving compensation for delivery of any of its services. This form must be filed with the department within sixty days after June 30, 1993, or within sixty days after being informed in writing by the department of this requirement for obtaining exemption from licensure under this chapter.
(2) For the purposes of this section, it is not relevant if the entity compensates its staff. For the purposes of this section, the word "compensation" does not include donations.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 70.127.030(2), an entity that provides hospice care without receiving compensation for delivery of any of its services is allowed to use the phrase "volunteer hospice."

(4) Nothing in this chapter precludes an entity providing hospice care without receiving compensation for delivery of any of its services from obtaining a hospice license if it so chooses, but that entity would be exempt from the requirements set forth in RCW 70.127.080(1) (d) and (e). [1993 c 42 § 3; 1988 c 245 § 6.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.080 Licenses—Application procedure and requirements. (1) An applicant for a home health, hospice, or home care agency license shall:

(a) File a written application on a form provided by the department;

(b) Demonstrate ability to comply with this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter;

(c) Cooperate with on-site review conducted by the department prior to licensure or renewal except as provided in RCW 70.127.085;

(d) Provide evidence of and maintain professional liability insurance in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars per occurrence or adequate self-insurance as approved by the department. This subsection shall not apply to hospice agency applicants that provide hospice care without receiving compensation for delivery of services;

(e) Provide evidence of and maintain public liability and property damage insurance coverage in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for injury or damage to property per occurrence and fifty thousand dollars for injury or damage, including death, to any one person and one hundred thousand dollars for injury or damage, including death, to more than one person, or evidence of adequate self-insurance for public liability and property damage as approved by the department. This subsection shall not apply to hospice agency applicants that provide hospice care without receiving compensation for delivery of services;

(f) Provide such proof as the department may require concerning organizational structure, and the identity of the applicant, officers, directors, partners, managing employees, or owners of ten percent or more of the applicant’s assets;

(g) File with the department a list of the counties in which the applicant will operate;

(h) File with the department a list of the services offered;

(i) Pay to the department a license fee as provided in RCW 70.127.090; and

(j) Provide any other information that the department may reasonably require.

(2) A certificate of need under chapter 70.38 RCW is not required for licensure.

(3) A license or renewal shall not be granted pursuant to this chapter if the applicant, officers, directors, partners, managing employees, or owners of ten percent or more of the applicant’s assets, within the last five years have been found in a civil or criminal proceeding to have committed any act which reasonably relates to the person’s fitness to establish, maintain, or administer an agency or to provide care in the home of another.

(4) A separate license is not required for a branch office. [1993 c 42 § 4; 1988 c 245 § 9.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.085 Renewal. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 70.127.080(1)(c), a home health or hospice agency that is certified by the federal medicare program, or accredited by the community health accreditation program, or the joint commission on accreditation of health care organizations as a home health or hospice agency shall be granted the applicable renewal license, without necessity of a state licensure on-site survey if:

(a) The department determines that the applicable survey standards of the certification or accreditation program are substantially equivalent to those required by this chapter;

(b) An on-site survey has been conducted for the purposes of certification or accreditation during the previous twenty-four months; and

(c) The department receives directly from the certifying or accrediting entity or from the license applicant copies of the initial and subsequent survey reports and other relevant reports or findings that indicate compliance with licensure requirements.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 70.127.080(1)(c), a home care agency under contract with the department of social and health services or area agency on aging to provide home care services and that is monitored by the department of social and health services or area agency on aging during the previous twenty-four months;

(a) The department determines that the department of social and health services or area agency on aging during the previous twenty-four months;

(b) An on-site monitoring has been conducted by the department of social and health services or area agency on aging during the previous twenty-four months;

(c) The department of social and health services or area agency on aging includes in its monitoring a sample of private pay clients, if applicable; and

(d) The department receives directly from the department of social and health services copies of monitoring reports and other relevant reports or findings that indicate compliance with licensure requirements.

(3) In reviewing the federal, the joint commission on accreditation of health care organizations, the community health accreditation program, or the department of social and health services survey standards for substantial equivalency to those set forth in this chapter, the department is directed to provide the most liberal interpretation consistent with the intent of this chapter. In the event the department determines at any time that the survey standards are not substantially equivalent to those required by this chapter, the department is directed to notify the affected licensees. The notification shall contain a detailed description of the [1993 RCW Supp—page 949]
deficiencies in the alternative survey process, as well as an explanation concerning the risk to the consumer. The determination of substantial equivalency for alternative survey process and lack of substantial equivalency are agency actions and subject to RCW 34.05.210 through 34.05.395 and 34.05.510 through 34.05.680.

(4) Agencies receiving a license without necessity of an on-site survey by the department under this chapter shall pay the same licensure or transfer fee as other agencies in their licensure category. It is the intent of this section that the licensure fees for all agencies will be lowered by the elimination of the duplication that currently exists.

(5) In order to avoid unnecessary costs, the department is not authorized to perform a validation survey if it is also the agency performing the certification or accreditation survey. Where this is not the case, the department is authorized to perform a validation survey on no greater than five percent of each type of certification or accreditation survey.

(6) This section does not affect the department’s enforcement authority for licensed agencies. [1993 c 42 § 11.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.090 License or renewal—Fees—Sliding scale. An application for a license or any renewal shall be accompanied by a fee as established by the department under RCW 43.70.250. Licensure fees shall be based on a sliding scale using the number of agency full-time equivalents, with agencies with the highest number of full-time equivalents paying the highest fee. Full-time equivalent is a measurement based on a forty-hour work week and is applicable to paid agency employees or contractors. For agencies receiving a licensure survey that requires more than one on-site review by the department per licensure period, an additional fee of fifty percent of the base licensure fee shall be charged for each additional on-site review. The department shall charge a reasonable fee for processing changes in ownership. The department may set different licensure fees for each licensure category. [1993 c 42 § 5; 1988 c 245 § 10.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.100 Licenses—Issuance—Prerequisites—Transfer or assignment—On-site review—Penalty fees. Upon receipt of an application under RCW 70.127.080 for a license and the license fee, the department shall issue a license if the applicant meets the requirements established under this chapter. A license issued under this chapter shall not be transferred or assigned without thirty days prior notice to the department and the department’s approval. A license, unless suspended or revoked, is effective for a period of two years, however an initial license is only effective for twelve months. The department shall conduct an on-site review within each licensure period. The department may conduct a licensure survey after ownership transfer. The fee for this survey may not exceed fifty percent of the base licensure fee. The department may establish penalty fees for failure to apply for licensure or renewal as required by this chapter. [1993 c 42 § 6; 1988 c 245 § 11.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.120 Rules for recordkeeping, services, staff and volunteer policies, complaints. The department shall adopt rules consistent with RCW 70.127.005 necessary to implement this chapter under chapter 34.05 RCW. In order to ensure safe and adequate care, the rules shall address at a minimum the following:

(1) Maintenance and preservation of all records relating directly to the care and treatment of persons by licensees;

(2) Establishment of a procedure for the receipt, investigation, and disposition of complaints by the department regarding services provided by licensees;

(3) Establishment and implementation of a plan for ongoing care of persons and preservation of records if the licensee ceases operations;

(4) Supervision of services;

(5) Maintenance of written policies regarding response to referrals and access to services at all times;

(6) Maintenance of written personnel policies and procedures and personnel records for paid staff that provide for prehire screening, minimum qualifications, regular performance evaluations, including observation in the home, participation in orientation and in-service training, and involvement in quality assurance activities. The department may not establish experience or other qualifications for agency personnel or contractors beyond that required by state law;

(7) Maintenance of written policies and procedures for volunteers that have direct patient contact and that provide for background and health screening, orientation, and supervision; and

(8) Maintenance of written policies on obtaining regular reports on patient satisfaction. [1993 c 42 § 8; 1988 c 245 § 13.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.125 Interpretive guidelines for licenses. The department is directed to continue to develop, with opportunity for comment from licensees, interpretive guidelines that are specific to each type of license and consistent with legislative intent. [1993 c 42 § 7.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.130 Legend drugs and controlled substances—Rules. Licensees shall conform to the standards of RCW 69.41.030 and 69.50.308. Rules adopted by the department concerning the use of legend drugs or controlled substances shall reference and be consistent with board of pharmacy rules. [1993 c 42 § 9; 1988 c 245 § 14.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.160 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

70.127.250 Home health agencies—Patient care and treatment—Rules—Definitions. (1) In addition to the rules
consistent with RCW 70.127.005 adopted under RCW 70.127.120, the department shall adopt rules for home health agencies which address the following:

(a) Establishment of case management guidelines for acute and maintenance care patients;

(b) Establishment of guidelines for periodic review of the home health care plan of care and plan of treatment by appropriate health care professionals; and

(c) Maintenance of written policies regarding the delivery and supervision of patient care and clinical consultation as necessary by appropriate health care professionals.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Acute care" means care provided by a home health agency for patients who are not medically stable or have not attained a satisfactory level of rehabilitation. These patients require frequent monitoring by a health care professional in order to maintain their health status.

(b) "Maintenance care" means care provided by home health agencies that is necessary to support an existing level of health and to preserve a patient from further failure or decline.

(c) "Home health plan of care" means a written plan of care established by a home health agency by appropriate health care professionals that describes maintenance care to be provided. A patient or his or her representative shall be allowed to participate in the development of the plan of care to the extent practicable.

(d) "Home health plan of treatment" means a written plan of care established by a physician licensed under chapter 18.57 or 18.71 RCW, a podiatric physician and surgeon licensed under chapter 18.22 RCW, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner as authorized by the board of nursing under chapter 18.88 RCW, in consultation with appropriate health care professionals within the agency that describes medically necessary acute care to be provided for treatment of illness or injury. [1993 c 42 § 10; 1988 c 245 § 25.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 42: See notes following RCW 70.127.010.

70.127.900 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

70.127.901 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 70.146

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES FINANCING

Sections
70.146.020 Definitions.
70.146.080 Determination of tax receipts in water quality account—Transfer of sufficient moneys from general revenues.

70.146.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Account" means the water quality account in the state treasury.

(2) "Department" means the department of ecology.

(3) "Eligible cost" means the cost of that portion of a water pollution control facility that can be financed under this chapter excluding any portion of a facility's cost attributable to capacity that is in excess of that reasonably required to address one hundred ten percent of the applicant's needs for water pollution control existing at the time application is submitted for assistance under this chapter.

(4) "Water pollution control facility" or "facilities" means any facilities or systems for the control, collection, storage, treatment, disposal, or recycling of wastewater, including but not limited to sanitary sewage, storm water, residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural wastes, which are causing water quality degradation due to concentrations of conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants.

Water pollution control facilities include all equipment, utilities, structures, real property, and interests in and improvements on real property necessary for or incidental to such purpose. Water pollution control facilities also include such facilities, equipment, and collection systems as are necessary to protect federally designated sole source aquifers.

(5) "Water pollution control activities" means actions taken by a public body for the following purposes: (a) To prevent or mitigate pollution of underground water; (b) to control nonpoint sources of water pollution; (c) to the water quality of fresh water lakes; and (d) to maintain or improve water quality through the use of water pollution control activities or other means. During the 1993-1995 fiscal biennium, "water pollution control activities" includes activities by state agencies to protect public drinking water supplies and sources.

(6) "Public body" means the state of Washington or any agency, county, city or town, conservation district, other political subdivision, municipal corporation, quasi-municipal corporation, and those Indian tribes now or hereafter recognized as such by the federal government.

(7) "Water pollution" means such contamination, or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of the state, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

(8) "Nonpoint source water pollution" means pollution that enters any waters of the state from any dispersed water-based or land-use activities, including, but not limited to, atmospheric deposition, surface water runoff from agricultural lands, urban areas, and forest lands, subsurface or underground sources, and discharges from boats or other marine vessels.

(9) "Sole source aquifer" means the sole or principal source of public drinking water for an area designated by the administrator of the environmental protection agency pursuant to Public Law 93-523, Sec. 1424(b). [1993 1st sp.s. c 24 § 923; 1987 c 436 § 5; 1986 c 3 § 2.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 24: See notes following RCW 28A.165.070. [1993 RCW Supp—page 951]
70.146.080 Determination of tax receipts in water quality account—Transfer of sufficient moneys from general state revenues. Within thirty days after June 30, 1987, and within thirty days after each succeeding fiscal year thereafter, the state treasurer shall determine the tax receipts deposited into the water quality account for the preceding fiscal year. If the tax receipts deposited into the account in any of the fiscal years 1988 and 1989 are less than forty million dollars, the treasurer shall transfer sufficient moneys from general state revenues into the water quality account to bring the total receipts in each fiscal year up to forty million dollars.

For the biennium ending June 30, 1991, if the tax receipts deposited into the water quality account and the earnings on investment of balances credited to the account are less than ninety million dollars, the treasurer shall transfer sufficient moneys from general state revenues into the water quality account to bring the total revenue up to ninety million dollars. The determination and transfer shall be made by July 31, 1991.

For fiscal years 1992 and 1993 and for fiscal year 1996 and thereafter, if the tax receipts deposited into the water quality account for each fiscal year are less than forty-five million dollars, the treasurer shall transfer sufficient moneys from general state revenues into the water quality account to bring the total revenue up to forty-five million dollars. Determinations and transfers shall be made by July 31 for the preceding fiscal year. [1993 1st sp.s. c 24 § 924; 1991 sp.s. c 16 § 923; 1986 c 3 § 11.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 24: See notes following RCW 28A.165.070.

Severability—Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 16: See notes following RCW 9.46.100.

Effective dates—1986 c 3: See note following RCW 82.24.027.

Chapter 70.155

TOBACCO—ACCESS TO MINORS

Sections

70.155.005 Finding.
70.155.010 Definitions.
70.155.020 Cigarette wholesaler or retailer licensee duties—Prohibition sign to be posted.
70.155.030 Cigarette machine location.
70.155.040 Cigarettes must be sold in original package—Exception.
70.155.050 Sampling—License required.
70.155.060 Sampling in public places.
70.155.070 Coupons.
70.155.080 Purchasing or obtaining tobacco by persons under the age of eighteen—Civil infraction.
70.155.090 Age identification requirement.
70.155.100 Penalties, sanctions, and actions against licensees.
70.155.110 Liquor control board authority.
70.155.120 Youth tobacco prevention account—Source and use of funds.
70.155.130 Preemption of political subdivisions.
70.155.140 Severability—1993 c 507.

70.155.005 Finding. The legislature finds that while present state law prohibits the sale and distribution of tobacco to minors, youth obtain tobacco products with ease. Availability and lack of enforcement put tobacco products in the hands of youth.

Federal law requires states to enforce laws prohibiting sale and distribution of tobacco products to minors in a manner that can reasonably be expected to reduce the extent to which the products are available to minors. It is imperative to effectively reduce the sale, distribution, and availability of tobacco products to minors. [1993 c 507 § 1.]

Minors and tobacco: RCW 26.28.080.
Taxation: Chapters 82.24 and 82.26 RCW.
Tobacco on school grounds: RCW 28A.210.310.

70.155.010 Definitions. The definitions set forth in RCW 82.24.010 shall apply to RCW 70.155.020 through 70.155.130. In addition, for the purposes of this chapter, unless otherwise required by the context:

(1) "Board" means the Washington state liquor control board.

(2) "Minor" refers to an individual who is less than eighteen years old.

(3) "Public place" means a public street, sidewalk, or park, or any area open to the public in a publicly owned and operated building.

(4) "Sample" means a tobacco product distributed to members of the general public at no cost or at nominal cost for product promotion purposes.

(5) "Sampler" means a person engaged in the business of sampling other than a retailer.

(6) "Sampling" means the distribution of samples to members of the general public in a public place.

(7) "Tobacco product" means a product that contains tobacco and is intended for human consumption. [1993 c 507 § 2.]

70.155.020 Cigarette wholesaler or retailer licensee duties—Prohibition sign to be posted. A person who holds a license issued under RCW 82.24.520 or 82.24.530 shall:

(1) Display the license or a copy in a prominent location at the outlet for which the license is issued; and

(2) Display a sign concerning the prohibition of tobacco sales to minors.

Such sign shall:

(a) Be posted so that it is clearly visible to anyone purchasing tobacco products from the licensee;

(b) Be designed and produced by the department of health to read: "THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO PERSONS UNDER AGE 18 IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED; IF YOU ARE UNDER 18, YOU COULD BE PENALIZED FOR PURCHASING A TOBACCO PRODUCT; PHOTO ID REQUIRED"; and

(c) Be provided free of charge by the liquor control board. [1993 c 507 § 3.]

70.155.030 Cigarette machine location. No person shall sell or permit to be sold any tobacco product through any device that mechanically dispenses tobacco products unless the device is located fully within premises from which minors are prohibited or in industrial worksites where minors are not employed and not less than ten feet from all entrance or exit ways to and from each premises. [1993 c 507 § 4.]
70.155.040 Cigarettes must be sold in original package—Exception. No person shall sell or permit to be sold cigarettes not in the original unopened package or container to which the stamps required by RCW 82.24.060 have been affixed.

This section does not apply to the sale of loose leaf tobacco by a retail business that generates a minimum of sixty percent of annual gross sales from the sale of tobacco products. [1993 c 507 § 5.]

70.155.050 Sampling—License required. (1) No person may engage in the business of sampling within the state unless licensed to do so by the board. If a firm contracts with a manufacturer to distribute samples of the manufacturer’s products, that firm is deemed to be the person engaged in the business of sampling.

(2) The board shall issue a license to a sampler not otherwise disqualified by RCW 70.155.100 upon application and payment of the fee.

(3) A sampler’s license expires on the thirtieth day of June of each year and must be renewed annually upon payment of the appropriate fee.

(4) The board shall annually determine the fee for a sampler’s license and each renewal. However, the fee for a manufacturer whose employees distribute samples within the state is five hundred dollars per annum, and the fee for all other samplers must be not less than fifty dollars per annum.

(5) A sampler’s license entitles the licensee, and employees or agents of the licensee, to distribute samples at any lawful location in the state during the term of the license. A person engaged in sampling under the license shall carry the license or a copy at all times. [1993 c 507 § 6.]

70.155.060 Sampling in public places. (1) No person may distribute or offer to distribute samples in a public place. This prohibition does not apply to sampling (a) in an area to which persons under the age of eighteen are denied admission, (b) in or at a store or concession to which a retailer’s license has been issued, or (c) at or adjacent to a production, repair, or outdoor construction site or facility.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, no person may distribute or offer to distribute samples in or on a public street, sidewalk, or park that is within five hundred feet of a playground, school, or other facility when that facility is being used primarily by persons under the age of eighteen for recreational, educational, or other purposes. [1993 c 507 § 7.]

70.155.070 Coupons. No person shall give or distribute cigarettes or other tobacco products to a person by a coupon if such coupon is redeemed in any manner that does not require an in-person transaction in a retail store. [1993 c 507 § 8.]

70.155.080 Purchasing or obtaining tobacco by persons under the age of eighteen—Civil infraction. A person under the age of eighteen who purchases or attempts to purchase or obtains or attempts to obtain cigarettes or tobacco products commits a class 3 civil infraction under chapter 7.80 RCW and is subject to a fine as set out in chapter 7.80 RCW or participation in a smoking cessation program, or both. This provision does not apply if a person under the age of eighteen, with parental authorization, is participating in a controlled purchase as part of a liquor control board, law enforcement, or local health department activity. [1993 c 507 § 9.]

70.155.090 Age identification requirement. (1) Where there may be a question of a person’s right to purchase or obtain tobacco products by reason of age, the retailer, sampler, or agent thereof, shall require the purchaser to present any one of the following officially issued identification that shows the purchaser’s age and bears his or her signature and photograph: Liquor control authority card of identification of a state or province of Canada; driver’s license, instruction permit, or identification card of a state or province of Canada; “identicard” issued by the Washington state department of licensing under chapter 46.20 RCW; United States military identification; passport; or merchant marine identification card issued by the United States coast guard.

(2) It is a defense to a prosecution under RCW 26.28.080(4) that the person making a sale reasonably relied on any of the officially issued identification as defined in subsection (I) of this section. The liquor control board shall waive the suspension or revocation of a license if the licensee clearly establishes that he or she acted in good faith to prevent violations and a violation occurred despite the licensee’s exercise of due diligence. [1993 c 507 § 10.]

70.155.100 Penalties, sanctions, and actions against licensees. (1) The liquor control board may suspend or revoke a retailer’s license held by a business at any location, or may impose a monetary penalty as set forth in subsection (2) of this section, if the liquor control board finds that the licensee has violated RCW 26.28.080(4), or 70.155.020, 70.155.030, 70.155.040, 70.155.050, 70.155.060, 70.155.070, or 70.155.090.

(2) The sanctions that the liquor control board may impose against a person licensed under RCW 82.24.530 and 70.155.050 and 70.155.060 based upon one or more findings under subsection (1) of this section may not exceed the following:

(a) For violation of RCW 26.28.080(4) or 70.155.020:
   (i) A monetary penalty of one hundred dollars for the first violation within any two-year period;
   (ii) A monetary penalty of three hundred dollars for the second violation within any two-year period;
   (iii) A monetary penalty of one thousand dollars and suspension of the license for a period of six months for the third violation within any two-year period;
   (iv) A monetary penalty of one thousand five hundred dollars and suspension of the license for a period of twelve months for the fourth violation within any two-year period;
   (v) Revocation of the license with no possibility of reinstatement for a period of five years for the fifth or more violation within any two-year period.

(b) For violations of RCW 70.155.030, a monetary penalty in the amount of one hundred dollars for each day upon which such violation occurred;
(c) For violations of RCW 70.155.040 occurring on the licensed premises:
   (i) A monetary penalty of one hundred dollars for the first violation within any two-year period;
   (ii) A monetary penalty of three hundred dollars for the second violation within any two-year period;
   (iii) A monetary penalty of one thousand dollars and suspension of the license for a period of six months for the third violation within any two-year period;
   (iv) A monetary penalty of one thousand five hundred dollars and suspension of the license for a period of twelve months for the fourth violation within any two-year period;
   (v) Revocation of the license with no possibility of reinstatement for a period of five years for the fifth or more violation within any two-year period;
   (d) For violations of RCW 70.155.050 and 70.155.060, a monetary penalty in the amount of three hundred dollars for each violation;
   (e) For violations of RCW 70.155.070, a monetary penalty in the amount of one thousand dollars for each violation.

(3) The liquor control board may impose a monetary penalty upon any person other than a licensed retailer or licensed sampler if the liquor control board finds that the person has violated RCW 26.28.080(4), or 70.155.020, 70.155.030, 70.155.040, 70.155.050, 70.155.060, 70.155.070, or 70.155.090.

   (4) The monetary penalty that the liquor control board may impose based upon one or more findings under subsection (3) of this section may not exceed the following:
   (a) For violation of RCW 26.28.080(4) or 70.155.020, fifty dollars for the first violation and one hundred dollars for each subsequent violation;
   (b) For violations of RCW 70.155.030, one hundred dollars for each day upon which such violation occurred;
   (c) For violations of RCW 70.155.040, one hundred dollars for each violation;
   (d) For violations of RCW 70.155.050 and 70.155.060, three hundred dollars for each violation;
   (e) For violations of RCW 70.155.070, one thousand dollars for each violation.

(5) The liquor control board may develop and offer a class for retail clerks and use this class in lieu of a monetary penalty for the clerk's first violation.

(6) The liquor control board may issue a cease and desist order to any person who is found by the liquor control board to have violated or intending to violate the provisions of this chapter, RCW 26.28.080(4) or 82.24.500, requiring such person to cease specified conduct that is in violation. The issuance of a cease and desist order shall not preclude the imposition of other sanctions authorized by this statute or any other provision of law.

(7) The liquor control board may seek injunctive relief to enforce the provisions of RCW 26.28.080(4) or 82.24.500 or this chapter. The liquor control board may initiate legal action to collect civil penalties imposed under this chapter if the same have not been paid within thirty days after imposition of such penalties. In any action filed by the liquor control board under this chapter, the court may, in addition to any other relief, award the liquor control board reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

(8) All proceedings under subsections (1) through (6) of this section shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. [1993 c 507 § 11.]

70.155.110 Liquor control board authority. (1) The liquor control board shall, in addition to the board's other powers and authorities, have the authority to enforce the provisions of this chapter and RCW 26.28.080(4) and 82.24.500. The liquor control board shall have full power to revoke or suspend the license of any retailer or wholesaler in accordance with the provisions of RCW 70.155.100.

(2) The liquor control board and the board's authorized agents or employees shall have full power and authority to enter any place of business where tobacco products are sold for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter.

(3) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter and RCW 26.28.080(4) and 82.24.500, a peace officer or enforcement officer of the liquor control board who has reasonable grounds to believe a person observed by the officer purchasing, attempting to purchase, or in possession of tobacco products is under the age of eighteen years of age, may detain such person for a reasonable period of time and in such a reasonable manner as is necessary to determine the person's true identity and date of birth. Further, tobacco products possessed by persons under the age of eighteen years of age are considered contraband and may be seized by a peace officer or enforcement officer of the liquor control board.

(4) The liquor control board may work with local county health departments or districts and local law enforcement agencies to conduct random, unannounced, inspections to assure compliance. [1993 c 507 § 12.]

70.155.120 Youth tobacco prevention account—Source and use of funds. (1) The youth tobacco prevention account is created in the state treasury. All fees collected pursuant to RCW 82.24.520 and 82.24.530 and funds collected by the liquor control board from the imposition of monetary penalties and samplers' fees shall be deposited into this account, except that ten percent of all such fees and penalties shall be deposited in the state general fund.

(2) Moneys appropriated from the youth tobacco prevention account to the department of health shall be used by the department of health for implementation of this chapter, including collection and reporting of data regarding enforcement and the extent to which access to tobacco products by youth has been reduced.

(3) The department of health shall enter into interagency agreements with the liquor control board to pay the costs incurred, up to thirty percent of available funds, in carrying out its enforcement responsibilities under this chapter. Such agreements shall set forth standards of enforcement, consistent with the funding available, so as to reduce the extent to which tobacco products are available to individuals under the age of eighteen. The agreements shall also set forth requirements for data reporting by the liquor control board regarding its enforcement activities.

(4) The department of health and the department of revenue shall enter into an interagency agreement for payment of the cost of administering the tobacco retailer licensing system and for the provision of quarterly documen-
(5) The department of health shall, within up to seventy percent of available funds, provide grants to local health departments or other local community agencies to develop and implement coordinated tobacco intervention strategies to prevent and reduce tobacco use by youth. [1993 c 507 § 13.]

**70.155.130 Preemption of political subdivisions.** This chapter preempts political subdivisions from adopting or enforcing requirements for the licensure and regulation of tobacco wholesale, retailer, and vending machine names and locations.

This chapter does not otherwise preempt political subdivisions from adopting ordinances regulating the sale, purchase, use, or promotion of tobacco products not inconsistent with chapter 507, Laws of 1993. [1993 c 507 § 14.]

**70.155.900 Severability—1993 c 507.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1993 c 507 § 20.]

**Chapter 70.170**

**HEALTH DATA AND CHARITY CARE**

**Sections**

70.170.080 Assessments—Costs.
70.170.100 State-wide health care data system—Design requirements—Reporting requirements—Data availability.
70.170.110 Analyses, reports, and studies.
70.170.120 Confidentiality of data.
70.170.130 Health services commission access to data.
70.170.140 Personal health services data and information system.

**70.170.080 Assessments—Costs.** The basic expenses for the hospital data collection and reporting activities of this chapter shall be financed by an assessment against hospitals of no more than four one-hundredths of one percent of each hospital's gross operating costs, to be levied and collected from and after that date, upon which the similar assessment levied under *chapter 70.39 RCW is terminated, for the provision of hospital services for its last fiscal year ending on or before June 30th of the preceding calendar year. Budgetary requirements in excess of that limit must be financed by a general fund appropriation by the legislature. All moneys collected under this section shall be deposited by the state treasurer in the hospital data collection account which is hereby created in the state treasury. The department may also charge, receive, and dispense funds or authorize any contractor or outside sponsor to charge for and reimburse the costs associated with special studies as specified in RCW 70.170.050.

During the 1993-1995 fiscal biennium, moneys in the hospital data collection account may be expended, pursuant to appropriation, for hospital data analysis and the administration of the health information program.

Any amounts raised by the collection of assessments from hospitals provided for in this section which are not required to meet appropriations in the budget act for the current fiscal year shall be available to the department in succeeding years. [1993 1st sp.s. c 24 § 925; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 71; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 508.]

*Reviser's note: Chapter 70.39 RCW was repealed by 1982 c 223 § 10, effective June 30, 1990.

**Severability—Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 24:** See notes following RCW 28A.165.070.

**Effective dates—Severability—1991 sp.s. c 13:** See notes following RCW 18.08.240.

**70.170.100 State-wide health care data system—Design requirements—Reporting requirements—Data availability.** (1) To promote the public interest consistent with the purposes of chapter 492, Laws of 1993, the department is responsible for the development, implementation, and custody of a state-wide health care data system, with policy direction and oversight to be provided by the Washington health services commission. As part of the design stage for development of the system, the department shall undertake a needs assessment of the types of, and format for, health care data needed by consumers, purchasers, health care payers, providers, and state government as consistent with the intent of chapter 492, Laws of 1993. The department shall identify a set of health care data elements and report specifications which satisfy these needs. The Washington health services commission, created by RCW 43.72.020, shall review the design of the data system and may establish a technical advisory committee on health data and may, if deemed cost-effective and efficient, recommend that the department contract with a private vendor for assistance in the design of the data system or for any part of the work to be performed under this section. The data elements, specifications, and other distinguishing features of this data system shall be made available for public review and comment and shall be published, with comments, as the department's first data plan by July 1, 1994.

(2) Subsequent to the initial development of the data system as published as the department's first data plan, revisions to the data system shall be considered with the oversight and policy guidance of the Washington health services commission or its technical advisory committee and funded by the legislature through the biennial appropriations process with funds appropriated to the health services account.

In designing the state-wide health care data system and any data plans, the department shall identify health care data elements relating to health care costs, the quality of health care services, the outcomes of health care services, and use of health care by consumers. Data elements shall be reported as the Washington health services commission directs by reporters in conformance with a uniform reporting system established by the department, which shall be adopted by reporters. "Reporter" means an individual, hospital, or...
business entity, required to be registered with the department of revenue for payment of taxes imposed under chapter 82.04 RCW or Title 48 RCW, that is primarily engaged in furnishing or insuring for medical, surgical, and other health services to persons. In the case of hospitals this includes data elements identifying each hospital's revenues, expenses, contractual allowances, charity care, bad debt, other income, total units of inpatient and outpatient services, and other financial information reasonably necessary to fulfill the purposes of chapter 492, Laws of 1993, for hospital activities as a whole and, as feasible and appropriate, for specified classes of hospital purchasers and payers. Data elements relating to use of hospital services by patients shall, at least initially, be the same as those currently compiled by hospitals through inpatient discharge abstracts. The commission and the department shall encourage and permit reporting by electronic transmission or hard copy as is practical and economical to reporters.

(3) The state-wide health care data system shall be uniform in its identification of reporting requirements for reporters across the state to the extent that such uniformity is useful to fulfill the purposes of chapter 492, Laws of 1993. Data reporting requirements may reflect differences that involve pertinent distinguishing features as determined by the Washington health services commission by rule. So far as is practical, the data system shall be coordinated with any requirements of the trauma care data registry as authorized in RCW 70.168.090, the federal department of health and human services in its administration of the medicare program, the state in its role of gathering public health statistics, or any other payer program of consequence so as to minimize any undue burdensome reporting requirements imposed on reporters.

(4) In identifying financial reporting requirements under the state-wide health care data system, the department may require both annual reports and condensed quarterly reports from reporters, so as to achieve both accuracy and timeliness in reporting, but shall craft such requirements with due regard of the data reporting burdens of reporters.

(5) The health care data collected, maintained, and studied by the department or the Washington health services commission shall only be available for retrieval in original or processed form to public and private requestors and shall be available within a reasonable period of time after the date of request. The cost of retrieving data for state officials and agencies shall be funded through the state general appropriation. The cost of retrieving data for individuals and organizations engaged in research or private use of data or studies shall be funded by a fee schedule developed by the department which reflects the direct cost of retrieving the data or study in the requested form.

(6) All persons subject to chapter 492, Laws of 1993 shall comply with departmental or commission requirements established by rule in the acquisition of data. [1993 c 492 § 259; 1990 c 269 § 12; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 510.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

70.170.110 Analyses, reports, and studies. The department shall provide, or may contract with a private entity to provide, analyses and reports or any studies it chooses to conduct consistent with the purposes of chapter 492, Laws of 1993, subject to the availability of funds and any policy direction that may be given by the Washington health services commission. These studies, analyses, or reports shall include:

(1) Consumer guides on purchasing or consuming health care and publications providing verifiable and useful aggregate comparative information to the public on health care services, their cost, and the quality of health care providers who participate in certified health plans;

(2) Reports for use by classes of purchasers, who purchase from certified health plans, health care payers, and providers as specified for content and format in the state-wide data system and data plan;

(3) Reports on relevant health care policy including the distribution of hospital charity care obligations among hospitals; absolute and relative rankings of Washington and other states, regions, and the nation with respect to expenses, net revenues, and other key indicators; provider efficiencies; and the effect of medicare, medicaid, and other public health care programs on rates paid by other purchasers of health care; and

(4) Any other reports the commission or department deems useful to assist the public or purchasers of certified health plans in understanding the prudent and cost-effective use of certified health plan services. [1993 c 492 § 260; 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 § 511.]

Additional reporting requirements—Study—1993 c 492: "The commission shall determine, by January 1, 1995, the necessity, if any, of reporting requirements by the following health care entities: Health care providers, health care facilities, insuring entities, and certified health plans. The reporting requirements, if any, shall be for the purposes of determining whether the health care system is operating as efficiently as possible. Information reported pursuant to this section shall be made available to interested parties upon request. The commission shall report its findings to the legislature by January 1, 1995." [1993 c 492 § 264.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

70.170.120 Confidentiality of data. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 42.17 RCW, any material contained within the state-wide health care data system or in the files of either the department or the Washington health services commission shall be subject to the following limitations: (a) Records obtained, reviewed by, or on file that contain information concerning medical treatment of individuals shall be exempt from public inspection and copying; and (b) any actuarial formulas, statistics, and assumptions submitted by a certified health plan to the commission or department upon request shall be exempt from public inspection and copying in order to preserve trade secrets or prevent unfair competition.

(2) All persons and any public or private agencies or entities whatsoever subject to this chapter shall comply with any requirements established by rule relating to the acquisition or use of health services data and maintain the confidentiality of any information that may, in any manner, identify individual persons.
provisions of chapter...through 43.72.915.

have access to all health data available to the secretary...and other data relevant to...the design...and system implementation.

70.170.130 Health services commission access to data. The Washington health services commission shall have access to all health data available to the secretary of health. To the extent possible, the commission shall use existing data systems and coordinate among existing agencies. The department of health shall be the designated depository agency for all health data collected pursuant to chapter 492, Laws of 1993. The following data sources shall be developed or made available:

(1) The commission shall coordinate with the secretary of health to utilize data collected by the state center for health statistics, including hospital charity care and related data, rural health data, epidemiological data, ethnicity data, social and economic status data, and other data relevant to the commission's responsibilities.

(2) The commission, in coordination with the department of health and the health science programs of the state universities shall develop procedures to analyze clinical and other health services outcome data, and conduct other research necessary for the specific purpose of assisting in the design of the uniform benefits package under chapter 492, Laws of 1993.

(3) The commission shall establish cost data sources and shall require each certified health plan to provide the commission and the department of health with enrollee care and cost information, to include, but not be limited to: (a) Enrollee identifier, including date of birth, sex, and ethnicity; (b) provider identifier; (c) diagnosis; (d) health services or procedures provided; (e) provider charges, if any; and (f) amount paid. The department shall establish by rule confidentiality standards to safeguard the information from inappropriate use or release.

(4) The commission shall coordinate with the area Indian health service, reservation Indian health service units, tribal clinics, and any urban Indian health service organizations the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of an American Indian-specific health data, statistics information system. The commission rules regarding the confidentiality to safeguard the information from inappropriate use or release shall apply. [1993 c 492 § 262.]

70.170.140 Personal health services data and information system. (1) The department is responsible for the implementation and custody of a state-wide personal health services data and information system. The data elements, specifications, and other design features of this data system shall be consistent with criteria adopted by the Washington health services commission. The department shall provide the commission with reasonable assistance in the development of these criteria, and shall provide the commission with periodic progress reports related to the implementation of the system or systems related to those criteria.

(2) The department shall coordinate the development and implementation of the personal health services data and information system with related private activities and with the implementation activities of the data sources identified by the commission. Data shall include: (a) Enrollee identifier, including date of birth, sex, and ethnicity; (b) provider identifier; (c) diagnosis; (d) health services or procedures provided; (e) provider charges, if any; and (f) amount paid. The commission shall establish by rule, confidentiality standards to safeguard the information from inappropriate use or release. The department shall assist the commission in establishing reasonable time frames for the completion of the system development and system implementation. [1993 c 492 § 263.]

Chapter 70.185

RURAL OR UNDERSERVED AREAS—HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

Sections
70.185.030 Community-based recruitment and retention projects—Duties of department.
70.185.090 Community contracted student educational positions.
70.185.100 Contracts with area health education centers.

70.185.030 Community-based recruitment and retention projects—Duties of department. (1) The department may, subject to funding, establish community-based recruitment and retention project sites to provide financial and technical assistance to participating communities. The goal of the project is to help assure the availability of health care providers in rural and underserved urban areas of Washington state.

(2) Administrative costs necessary to implement this project shall be kept at a minimum to insure the maximum availability of funds for participants.

(3) The secretary may contract with third parties for services necessary to carry out activities to implement this chapter where this will promote economy, avoid duplication of effort, and make the best use of available expertise.

(4) The secretary may apply for, receive, and accept gifts and other payments, including property and service, from any governmental or other public or private entity or person, and may make arrangements as to the use of these receipts, including the undertaking of special studies and other projects related to the delivery of health care in rural areas.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 957]
University of Washington primary care physician shortage plan development—1993 c 492: "(1) The University of Washington shall prepare a primary care shortage plan that accomplishes the following:

(a) Identifies specific activities that the school of medicine shall pursue to increase the number of Washington residents serving as primary care physicians in rural and medically underserved areas of the state, including establishing a goal that assures that no less than fifty percent of medical school graduates who are Washington state residents at the time of matriculation will enter into primary care residencies, to the extent possible, in Washington state by the year 2000;

(b) Assures that the school of medicine shall establish among its highest training priorities the distribution of its primary care physician graduates from the school and associated postgraduate residency programs into rural and medically underserved areas;

(c) Establishes the goal of assuring that the annual number of graduates from the family practice residency network entering rural or medically underserved practice shall be increased by forty percent over a baseline period from 1988 through 1990 by 1995;

(d) Establishes a further goal to make operational at least two additional family practice residency programs within Washington state in geographic areas identified by the plan as underserved in family practice by 1997. The geographic areas identified by the plan as being underserved by family practice physicians shall be consistent with any such similar designations as may be made in the health personnel research plan as authorized under chapter 28B.125 RCW;

(e) Establishes, with the cooperation of existing community and migrant health clinics in rural or medically underserved areas of the state, three family practice residency training tracks. Furthermore, the primary care shortage plan shall provide that one of these training tracks shall be a joint American osteopathic association and American medical association approved training site coordinated with an accredited college of osteopathic medicine with extensive experience in training primary care physicians for the western United States. Such a proposed joint accredited training track will have at least fifty percent of its residency positions in osteopathic medicine; and

(f) Implements the plan, with the exception of the expansion of the family practice residency network, within current biennial appropriations for the University of Washington school of medicine."

(2) The plan shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than December 1, 1993."

Finding—1993 c 492: See note following RCW 28B.125.010.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

70.185.100 Contracts with area health education centers. The secretary may establish and contract with area health education centers in the eastern and western parts of the state. Consistent with the recruitment and retention objectives of this chapter, the centers shall provide or facilitate the provision of health professional educational and continuing education programs that strengthen the delivery of primary health care services in rural and medically underserved urban areas of the state. The center shall assist in the development and operation of health personnel recruitment and retention programs that are consistent with activities authorized under this chapter. The centers shall further provide technical expertise in the development of well managed health care delivery systems in rural Washington consistent with the goals and objectives of chapter 492, Laws of 1993."

Finding—1993 c 492: See note following RCW 28B.125.010.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Chapter 70.190

FAMILY POLICY COUNCIL

Sections

70.190.040 Finding—Grants to improve readiness to learn.

70.190.040 Finding—Grants to improve readiness to learn. (1) The legislature finds that helping children to arrive at school ready to learn is an important part of improving student learning.

(2) To the extent funds are appropriated, the family policy council shall award grants to community-based consortiums that submit comprehensive plans that include strategies to improve readiness to learn."


Findings—1993 c 336: See note following RCW 28A.630.879.
Title 71
MENTAL ILLNESS

Chapters
71.05  Mental illness.

Chapter 71.05
MENTAL ILLNESS

Sections
71.05.135  Mental health commissioners—Appointment.
71.05.390  Confidential information and records—Disclosure.
71.05.395  Application of uniform health care information act, chapter 70.02 RCW.
71.05.400  Release of information to patient's next of kin, attorney, guardian, conservator—Notification of patient's death.

71.05.135  Mental health commissioners—Appointment. In each county the superior court may appoint the following persons to assist the superior court in disposing of its business: PROVIDED, That such positions may not be created without prior consent of the county legislative authority:

(1) One or more attorneys to act as mental health commissioners; and

(2) Such investigators, stenographers, and clerks as the court shall find necessary to carry on the work of the mental health commissioners.

The appointments provided for in this section shall be made by a majority vote of the judges of the superior court of the county and may be in addition to all other appointments of commissioners and other judicial attaches otherwise authorized by law. Mental health commissioners and investigators shall serve at the pleasure of the judges appointing them and shall receive such compensation as the county legislative authority shall determine. The appointments may be full or part-time positions. A person appointed as a mental health commissioner may also be appointed to any other commissioner position authorized by law.

[1993 c 15 § 2; 1991 c 363 § 146; 1989 c 174 § 1.]


Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Severability—1989 c 174: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1989 c 174 § 4.]

71.05.390  Confidential information and records—Disclosure. The fact of admission and all information and records compiled, obtained, or maintained in the course of providing services to either voluntary or involuntary recipients of services at public or private agencies shall be confidential.

Information and records may be disclosed only:

(1) In communications between qualified professional persons to meet the requirements of this chapter, in the provision of services or appropriate referrals, or in the course of guardianship proceedings. The consent of the patient, or his or her guardian, shall be obtained before information or records may be disclosed by a professional person employed by a facility to a professional person, not employed by the facility, who does not have the medical responsibility for the patient's care or who is not a designated county mental health professional or who is not involved in providing services under the community mental health services act, chapter 71.24 RCW.

(2) When the communications regard the special needs of a patient and the necessary circumstances giving rise to such needs and the disclosure is made by a facility providing outpatient services to the operator of a care facility in which the patient resides.

(3) When the person receiving services, or his or her guardian, designates persons to whom information or records may be released, or if the person is a minor, when his or her parents make such designation.

(4) To the extent necessary for a recipient to make a claim, or for a claim to be made on behalf of a recipient for aid, insurance, or medical assistance to which he or she may be entitled.

(5) For either program evaluation or research, or both: PROVIDED, That the secretary of social and health services adopts rules for the conduct of the evaluation or research, or both. Such rules shall include, but need not be limited to, the requirement that all evaluators and researchers must sign an oath of confidentiality substantially as follows:

"As a condition of conducting evaluation or research concerning persons who have received services from (fill in the facility, agency, or person) I, [insert name], agree not to divulge, publish, or otherwise make known to unauthorized persons or the public any information obtained in the course of such evaluation or research regarding persons who have received services such that the person who received such services is identifiable. I recognize that unauthorized release of confidential information may subject me to civil liability under the provisions of state law.

/Is/ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ...
(c) Additional information shall be disclosed only after giving notice to said person and his or her counsel and upon a showing of clear, cogent and convincing evidence that such information is necessary and that appropriate safeguards for strict confidentiality are and will be maintained. However, in the event the said person has escaped from custody, said notice prior to disclosure is not necessary and that the facility from which the person escaped shall include an evaluation as to whether the person is of danger to persons or property and has a propensity toward violence.

(8) To the attorney of the detained person.

(9) To the prosecuting attorney as necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the office under RCW 71.05.330(2) and 71.05.340(1)(b) and 71.05.335. The prosecutor shall be provided access to records regarding the committed person’s treatment and prognosis, medication, behavior problems, and other records relevant to the issue of whether treatment less restrictive than inpatient treatment is in the best interest of the committed person or others. Information shall be disclosed only after giving notice to the committed person and the person’s counsel.

(10) To appropriate law enforcement agencies and to a person, when the identity of the person is known to the public or private agency, whose health and safety has been threatened, or who is known to have been repeatedly harassed, by the patient. The person may designate a representative to receive the disclosure. The disclosure shall be made by the professional person in charge of the public or private agency or his or her designee and shall include the dates of admission, discharge, authorized or unauthorized absence from the agency’s facility, and only such other information that is pertinent to the threat or harassment. The decision to disclose or not shall not result in civil liability for the agency or its employees so long as the decision was reached in good faith and without gross negligence.

(11) To the persons designated in RCW 71.05.425 for the purposes described in that section.

(12) Civil liability and immunity for the release of information about a particular person who is committed to the department under RCW 71.05.280(3) and 71.05.320(2)(c) after dismissal of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, is governed by RCW 4.24.550.

(13) To a patient’s next of kin, guardian, or conservator, if any, in the event of death, as provided in RCW 71.05.400.

(14) To the department of health of the purposes of determining compliance with state or federal licensure, certification, or registration rules or laws. However, the information and records obtained under this subsection are exempt from public inspection and copying pursuant to chapter 42.17 RCW.

The fact of admission, as well as all records, files, evidence, findings, or orders made, prepared, collected, or maintained pursuant to this chapter shall not be admissible as evidence in any legal proceeding outside this chapter without the written consent of the person who was the subject of the proceeding except in a subsequent criminal prosecution of a person committed pursuant to RCW 71.05.280(3) or 71.05.320(2)(c) on charges that were dismissed pursuant to chapter 10.77 RCW due to incompetency to stand trial or in a civil commitment proceeding pursuant to chapter 71.09 RCW. The records and files maintained in any court proceeding pursuant to this chapter shall be confidential and available subsequent to such proceedings only to the person who was the subject of the proceeding or his or her attorney. In addition, the court may order the subsequent release or use of such records or files only upon good cause shown if the court finds that appropriate safeguards for strict confidentiality are and will be maintained. [1993 c 448 § 6; 1990 c 3 § 112; 1986 c 67 § 8; 1985 c 207 § 1; 1983 c 196 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 215 § 17; 1975 1st ex.s. c 199 § 10; 1974 ex.s. c 145 § 27; 1973 1st ex.s. c 142 § 44.]

Effective date—1993 c 448: See note following RCW 70.02.010.


71.05.395 Application of uniform health care information act, chapter 70.02 RCW. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the uniform health care information act, chapter 70.02 RCW, applies to all records and information compiled, obtained, or maintained in the course of providing services. [1993 c 448 § 8.]

Effective date—1993 c 448: See note following RCW 70.02.010.

71.05.400 Release of information to patient’s next of kin, attorney, guardian, conservator—Notification of patient’s death. (1) A public or private agency shall release to a patient’s next of kin, attorney, guardian, or conservator, if any,

(a) The information that the person is presently a patient in the facility or that the person is seriously physically ill;

(b) A statement evaluating the mental and physical condition of the patient, and a statement of the probable duration of the patient’s confinement, if such information is requested by the next of kin, attorney, guardian, or conservator; and such other information requested by the next of kin or attorney as may be necessary to decide whether or not proceedings should be instituted to appoint a guardian or conservator.

(2) Upon the death of a patient, his or her next of kin, guardian, or conservator, if any, shall be notified.

Next of kin who are of legal age and competent shall be notified under this section in the following order: Spouse, parents, children, brothers and sisters, and other relatives according to the degree of relation. Access to all records and information compiled, obtained, or maintained in the course of providing services to a deceased patient shall be governed by RCW 70.02.140. [1993 c 448 § 7; 1974 ex.s. c 115 § 1; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 24 § 6; 1973 1st ex.s. c 142 § 45.]

Effective date—1993 c 448: See note following RCW 70.02.010.

Title 72

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Chapters
72.01 Administration.
72.02 Adult corrections.
72.09 Department of corrections ( Corrections Reform Act of 1981).
72.19 Juvenile correctional institution in King county.
72.36 Soldiers' and veterans' homes.
72.40 State schools for blind, deaf, sensory handicapped.
72.41 Board of trustees—School for the blind.
72.42 Board of trustees—School for the deaf.
72.60 Correctional industries.

Chapter 72.02
ADULT CORRECTIONS

Sections
72.02.045 Superintendent's authority.
72.02.270 Abused victims—Murder of abuser—Notice of provisions for reduction in sentence.

72.02.045 Superintendent's authority. The superintendent of each institution has the powers, duties, and responsibilities specified in this section.

(1) Subject to the rules of the department, the superintendent is responsible for the supervision and management of the institution, the grounds and buildings, the subordinate officers and employees, and the prisoners committed, admitted, or transferred to the institution.

(2) Subject to the rules of the department and the director of the division of prisons or his or her designee and the Washington personnel resources board, the superintendent shall appoint all subordinate officers and employees.

(3) The superintendent shall be the custodian of all funds and valuable personal property of convicted persons as may be in their possession upon admission to the institution, or which may be sent or brought in to such persons, or earned by them while in custody, or which shall be forwarded to the superintendent on behalf of convicted persons. All such funds shall be deposited in the personal account of the convicted person and the superintendent shall have authority to disburse moneys from such person's personal account for the personal and incidental needs of the convicted person as may be deemed reasonably necessary. When convicted persons are released from the confines of the institution either on parole, transfer, or discharge, all funds and valuable personal property in the possession of the superintendent belonging to such convicted persons shall be delivered to them. In no case shall the state of Washington, or any state officer, including state elected officials, employees, or volunteers, be liable for the loss of such personal property, except upon a showing that the loss was occasioned by the intentional act, gross negligence, or negligence of the officer, official, employee, or volunteer, and that the actions or omissions occurred while the person was performing, or in good faith purporting to perform, his or her official duties. Recovery of damages for loss of personal property while in the custody of the superintendent under this subsection shall be limited to the lesser of the market value of the item lost at the time of the loss, or the original purchase price of the item or, in the case of hand-made goods, the materials used in fabricating the item.

(4) The superintendent, subject to the approval of the director of the division of prisons and the secretary, shall make, amend, and repeal rules for the administration, supervision, discipline, and security of the institution.

(5) When in the superintendent's opinion an emergency exists, the superintendent may promulgate temporary rules for the governance of the institution, which shall remain in effect until terminated by the director of the division of prisons or the secretary.

(6) The superintendent shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed. [1993 c 281 § 63; 1988 c 143 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

Health care: RCW 41.05.280.

Chapter 72.09
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
(CORRECTIONS REFORM ACT OF 1981)

Sections
72.09.045 Affordable housing—Inventory of suitable property.
72.09.070 Correctional industries board of directors—Duties.
72.09.080 Correctional industries board of directors—Appointment of members, chair—Compensation—Support.
72.09.102 Repealed.
72.09.110 Inmates' wages—Supporting cost of corrections—Crime victims' compensation and family support.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 961]
72.09.055 Affordable housing—Inventory of suitable property. (1) The department shall identify and catalog real property that is no longer required for department purposes and is suitable for the development of affordable housing for very low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households as defined [in] RCW 43.63A.510. The inventory shall include the location, approximate size, and current zoning classification of the property. The department shall provide a copy of the inventory to the department of community development by November 1, 1993, and every November 1 thereafter.

(2) By November 1 of each year, beginning in 1994, the department shall purge the inventory of real property of sites that are no longer available for the development of affordable housing. The department shall include an updated listing of real property that has become available since the last [last] update. As used in this section, "real property" means buildings, land, or buildings and land. [1993 c 461 § 12.]

Finding—1993 c 461: See note following RCW 43.63A.510.

72.09.070 Correctional industries board of directors—Duties. (1) There is created a correctional industries board of directors which shall have the composition provided in RCW 72.09.080.

(2) Consistent with general department of corrections policies and procedures pertaining to the general administration of correctional facilities, the board shall establish and implement policy for correctional industries programs designed to:

(a) Offer inmates meaningful employment, work experience, and training in vocations that are specifically designed to reduce recidivism and thereby enhance public safety by providing opportunities for legitimate means of livelihood upon their release from custody;

(b) Provide industries which will reduce the tax burden of corrections and save taxpayers money through production of goods and services for sale and use;

(c) Operate correctional work programs in an effective and efficient manner which are as similar as possible to those provided by the private sector;

(d) Encourage the development of and provide for selection of, contracting for, and supervision of work programs with participating private enterprise firms;

(e) Develop and design correctional industries work programs;

(f) Invest available funds in correctional industries enterprises and meaningful work programs that minimize the impact on in-state jobs and businesses.

(3) The board of directors shall at least annually review the work performance of the director of correctional industries division with the secretary.

(4) The director of correctional industries division shall review and evaluate the productivity, funding, and appropriateness of all correctional work programs and report on their effectiveness to the board and to the secretary.

(5) The board of directors shall have the authority to identify and establish trade advisory or apprenticeship committees to advise them on correctional industries work programs. The secretary shall appoint the members of the committees.

Where a labor management trade advisory and apprenticeship committee has already been established by the department pursuant to RCW 72.62.050 the existing committee shall also advise the board of directors. [1993 1st sp.s. c 20 § 3; 1989 c 185 § 4; 1981 c 136 § 8.]

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 20: See note following RCW 43.19.534.

72.09.080 Correctional industries board of directors—Appointment of members, chair—Compensation—Support. (1) The correctional industries board of directors shall consist of nine voting members, appointed by the governor. Each member shall serve a three-year staggered term. Initially, the governor shall appoint three members to one-year terms, three members to two-year terms, and three members to three-year terms. The speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate shall each appoint one member from each of the two largest caucuses in their respective houses. The legislators so appointed shall be nonvoting members and shall serve two-year terms, or until they cease to be members of the house from which they were appointed, whichever occurs first. The nine members appointed by the governor shall include three representatives from labor, three representatives from business representing cross-sections of industries and all sizes of employers, and three members from the general public.

(2) The board of directors shall elect a chair and such other officers as it deems appropriate from among the voting members.

(3) The voting members of the board of directors shall serve with compensation pursuant to RCW 43.03.240 and shall be reimbursed by the department for travel expenses and per diem under RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060, as now or hereafter amended. Legislative members shall be reimbursed under RCW 44.04.120, as now or hereafter amended.

(4) The secretary shall provide such staff services, facilities, and equipment as the board shall require to carry out its duties. [1993 1st sp.s. c 20 § 4; 1989 c 185 § 5; 1981 c 136 § 9.]

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 20: See note following RCW 43.19.534.

72.09.102 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

72.09.110 Inmates' wages—Supporting cost of corrections—Crime victims' compensation and family support. All inmates working in prison industries shall participate in the cost of corrections, including costs to
develop and implement correctional industries programs, by means of deductions from their gross wages. The secretary may direct the state treasurer to deposit a portion of these moneys in the crime victims compensation account. The secretary shall direct that all moneys received by an inmate for testifying in any judicial proceeding shall be deposited into the crime victims compensation account.

When the secretary finds it appropriate and not unduly destructive of the work incentive, the secretary may also provide deductions for savings and family support. [1993 1st sp.s. c 20 § 5; 1991 c 133 § 1; 1989 c 185 § 9; 1986 c 162 § 1; 1981 c 136 § 12.]

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 20: See note following RCW 43.19.534.

### 72.09.111 Inmate wages—Deductions—Availability of savings—Recovery of cost of incarceration—Employment goals. (Effective June 30, 1994.)

1. The secretary shall deduct from the gross wages or gratuities of each inmate working in class I or class II correctional industries work programs, or of any inmate earning more than the state minimum wage, other than an inmate under the jurisdiction of the division of community corrections, taxes and legal financial obligations. Following the deductions for legal financial obligations and taxes, deductions from the remaining wages or gratuities shall be:
   (a) Ten percent to the public safety and education account for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
   (b) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account until such account has a balance of at least nine hundred fifty dollars; and
   (c) Thirty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration.

Any person sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole under chapter 10.95 RCW shall be exempt from the requirement under (b) of this subsection, but shall have a forty percent deduction taken under (c) of this subsection.

The department personal inmate savings account, together with any accrued interest, shall only be available to an inmate at the time of his or her release from confinement. Once the department personal inmate savings account for an inmate has a balance of at least nine hundred fifty dollars, the ten percent deduction shall continue to be taken and be used to contribute to the cost of incarceration.

2. The department shall explore other methods of recovering a portion of the cost of the inmate's incarceration and for encouraging participation in work programs, including development of incentive programs that offer inmates benefits and amenities paid for only from wages earned while working in a correctional industries work program.

3. The department shall develop the necessary administrative structure to recover inmates' wages and keep records of the amount inmates pay for the costs of incarceration and amenities. All funds deducted from inmate wages under subsection (1) of this section for the purpose of contributions to the cost of incarceration under subsection (1)(c) of this section shall be deposited in a dedicated fund with the department and shall be used only for the purpose of enhancing and maintaining correctional industries work programs until December 31, 2000, and thereafter all such funds shall be deposited in the general fund.

4. The expansion of inmate employment in class I and class II correctional industries shall be implemented according to the following schedule:
   (a) Not later than June 30, 1995, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least two hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994;
   (b) Not later than June 30, 1996, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least four hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994;
   (c) Not later than June 30, 1997, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least six hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994;
   (d) Not later than June 30, 1998, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least nine hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994;
   (e) Not later than June 30, 1999, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least one thousand two hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994;
   (f) Not later than June 30, 2000, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least one thousand five hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 1994.

5. It shall be in the discretion of the secretary to apportion the inmates between class I and class II depending on available contracts and resources. [1993 1st sp.s. c 20 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 20 § 2: "Section 2 of this act shall take effect June 30, 1994." [1993 1st sp.s. c 20 § 10.]

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 20: See note following RCW 43.19.534.

### 72.09.220 Employee rights under collective bargaining. Nothing contained in RCW 72.09.010 through 72.09.190, 72.09.901, and section 13, chapter 136, Laws of 1981 may be construed to downgrade any rights of any employee under any existing collective bargaining unit or the provisions of any existing collective bargaining agreement until the agreement has expired or until the bargaining unit has been modified by action of the Washington personnel resources board as provided by law. [1993 c 281 § 64; 1981 c 136 § 33.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

### 72.09.300 Local law and justice council—Joint establishment—Local law and justice plan—Rules—Base level of services. (1) Every county legislative authority shall by resolution or ordinance establish a local law and justice council. The county legislative authority shall determine the
size and composition of the council, which shall include the county sheriff and a representative of the municipal police departments within the county, the county prosecutor and a representative of the municipal prosecutors within the county, a representative of the city legislative authorities within the county, a representative of the county’s superior, district, and municipal courts, the county jail administrator, the county clerk, the county risk manager, and the secretary of corrections. Officials designated may appoint representatives.

(2) A combination of counties may establish a local law and justice council by intergovernmental agreement. The agreement shall comply with the requirements of this section.

(3) The local law and justice council shall develop a local law and justice plan for the county. The council shall design the elements and scope of the plan, subject to final approval by the county legislative authority. The general intent of the plan shall include seeking means to maximize local resources including personnel and facilities, reduce duplication of services, and share resources between local and state government in order to accomplish local efficiencies without diminishing effectiveness. The plan shall also include a section on jail management. This section may include the following elements:

(a) A description of current jail conditions, including whether the jail is overcrowded;
(b) A description of potential alternatives to incarceration;
(c) A description of current jail resources;
(d) A description of the jail population as it presently exists and how it is projected to change in the future;
(e) A description of projected future resource requirements;
(f) A proposed action plan, which shall include recommendations to maximize resources, maximize the use of intermediate sanctions, minimize overcrowding, avoid duplication of services, and effectively manage the jail and the offender population;
(g) A list of proposed advisory jail standards and methods to effect periodic quality assurance inspections of the jail;
(h) A proposed plan to collect, synthesize, and disseminate technical information concerning local criminal justice activities, facilities, and procedures;
(i) A description of existing and potential services for offenders including employment services, substance abuse treatment, mental health services, and housing referral services.

(4) The council may propose other elements of the plan, which shall be subject to review and approval by the county legislative authority, prior to their inclusion into the plan.

(5) The county legislative authority may request technical assistance in developing or implementing the plan from other units or agencies of state or local government, which shall include the department, the office of financial management, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs.

(6) Upon receiving a request for assistance from a county, the department may provide the requested assistance.

(7) The secretary may adopt rules for the submittal, review, and approval of all requests for assistance made to the department. The secretary may also appoint an advisory committee of local and state government officials to recommend policies and procedures relating to the state and local correctional systems and to assist the department in providing technical assistance to local governments. The committee shall include representatives of the county sheriffs, the police chiefs, the county prosecuting attorneys, the county and city legislative authorities, and the jail administrators. The secretary may contract with other state and local agencies and provide funding in order to provide the assistance requested by counties.

(8) The department shall establish a base level of state correctional services, which shall be determined and distributed in a consistent manner state-wide. The department’s contributions to any local government, approved pursuant to this section, shall not operate to reduce this base level of services. [1993 1st sp.s.c 21 § 8; 1991 c 363 § 148; 1987 c 312 § 3.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s.c 21: See note following RCW 82.14.310.

Purpose—Captions not law—1991 c 363: See notes following RCW 2.32.180.

Purpose—1987 c 312 § 3: “It is the purpose of RCW 72.09.300 to encourage local and state government to join in partnerships for the sharing of resources regarding the management of offenders in the correctional system. The formation of partnerships between local and state government is intended to reduce duplication while assuring better accountability and offender management through the most efficient use of resources at both the local and state level.” [1987 c 312 § 1.]

72.09.350 Corrections mental health center—Collaborative arrangement with University of Washington—Services for mentally ill offenders—Annual report to the legislature. (1) The department of corrections and the University of Washington may enter into a collaborative arrangement to provide improved services for mentally ill offenders with a focus on prevention, treatment, and reintegration into society. The participants in the collaborative arrangement may develop a strategic plan within sixty days after May 17, 1993, to address the management of mentally ill offenders within the correctional system, facilitating their reentry into the community and the mental health system, and preventing the inappropriate incarceration of mentally ill individuals. The collaborative arrangement may also specify the establishment and maintenance of a corrections mental health center located at McNeil Island corrections center. The collaborative arrangement shall require that an advisory panel of key stakeholders be established and consulted throughout the development and implementation of the center. The stakeholders advisory panel shall include a broad array of interest groups drawn from representatives of mental health, criminal justice, and correctional systems. The stakeholders advisory panel shall include, but is not limited to, membership from: The department of corrections, the department of social and health services mental health division and division of juvenile rehabilitation, regional support networks, local and regional law enforcement agencies, the sentencing guidelines commission, county and city jails, mental health advocacy groups for the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, and traumatically brain-injured, and the general public. The center established by the department of corrections and University of Washington, in
consultation with the stakeholder advisory groups, shall have the authority to:

(a) Develop new and innovative treatment approaches for corrections mental health clients;
(b) Improve the quality of mental health services within the department and throughout the corrections system;
(c) Facilitate mental health staff recruitment and training to meet departmental, county, and municipal needs;
(d) Expand research activities within the department in the area of treatment services, the design of delivery systems, the development of organizational models, and training for corrections mental health care professionals;
(e) Improve the work environment for correctional employees by developing the skills, knowledge, and understanding of how to work with offenders with special chronic mental health challenges;
(f) Establish a more positive rehabilitative environment for offenders;
(g) Strengthen multidisciplinary mental health collaboration between the University of Washington, other groups committed to the intent of this section, and the department of corrections;
(h) Strengthen department linkages between institutions of higher education, public sector mental health systems, and county and municipal corrections;
(i) Assist in the continued formulation of corrections mental health policies;
(j) Develop innovative and effective recruitment and training programs for correctional personnel working with mentally ill offenders;
(k) Assist in the development of a coordinated continuum of mental health care capable of providing services from corrections entry to community return; and
(l) Evaluate all current and innovative approaches developed within this center in terms of their effective and efficient achievement of improved mental health of inmates, development and utilization of personnel, the impact of these approaches on the functioning of correctional institutions, and the relationship of the corrections system to mental health and criminal justice systems. Specific attention should be paid to evaluating the effects of programs on the reintegration of mentally ill offenders into the community and the prevention of inappropriate incarceration of mentally ill persons.

(2) The corrections mental health center may conduct research, training, and treatment activities for the mentally ill offender within selected sites operated by the department. The department shall provide support services for the center such as food services, maintenance, perimeter security, classification, offender supervision, and living unit functions. The University of Washington may develop, implement, and evaluate the clinical, treatment, research, and evaluation components of the mentally ill offender center. The institute of public policy and management may be consulted regarding the development of the center and in the recommendations regarding public policy. As resources permit, training within the center shall be available to state, county, and municipal agencies requiring the services. Other state colleges, state universities, and mental health providers may be involved in activities as required on a subcontract basis. Community mental health organizations, research groups, and community advocacy groups may be critical components of the center’s operations and involved as appropriate to annual objectives. Mentally ill clients may be drawn from throughout the department’s population and transferred to the center as clinical need, available services, and department jurisdiction permits.

(3) The department shall prepare a report of the center’s progress toward the attainment of stated goals and provide the report to the legislature annually. [1993 c 459 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 459: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 17, 1993].” [1993 c 459 § 2.]

72.09.400 Work ethic camp program—Findings—Intent. The legislature finds that many offenders lack basic life skills and have been largely unaffected by traditional correctional philosophies and programs. In addition, many first-time offenders who enter the prison system learn more about how to be criminals than the important qualities, values, and skills needed to successfully adapt to a life without crime.

The legislature finds that opportunities for offenders to improve themselves are extremely limited and there has not been adequate emphasis on alternatives to total confinement for nonviolent offenders.

The legislature finds that the explosion of drug crimes since the inception of the sentencing reform act and the response of the criminal justice system have resulted in a much higher proportion of substance abuse-affected offenders in the state’s prisons and jails. The needs of this population differ from those of other offenders and present a great challenge to the system. The problems are exacerbated by the shortage of drug treatment and counseling programs both in and outside of prisons.

The legislature finds that the concept of a work ethic camp that requires the offender to complete an appropriate and balanced combination of highly structured and goal-oriented work programs such as correctional industries based work camps and/or class I and class II work projects, drug rehabilitation, and intensive life management work ethic training, can successfully reduce offender recidivism and lower the overall cost of incarceration.

It is the purpose and intent of RCW 72.09.400 through 72.09.420, 9.94A.137, and *section 5, chapter 338, Laws of 1993 to implement a regimented work ethic camp that is designed to directly address the high rate of recidivism, reduce upwardly spiraling prison costs, preserve scarce and high cost prison space for the most dangerous offenders, and provide judges with a tough and sound alternative to
traditional incarceration without compromising public safety. [1993 c 338 § 1.]

*Reviser’s note: 1993 c 338 § 5 was vetoed. For the full text of section 5, see the 1993 session laws.

Severability—1993 c 338: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 338 § 8.]

Effective date—1993 c 338: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993." [1993 c 338 § 9.]

Sentencing: RCW 9.94A.137.

72.09.410 Work ethic camp program—Generally.

The department of corrections shall establish one work ethic camp. The secretary shall locate the work ethic camp within an already existing department compound or facility, or in a facility that is scheduled to come on line within the initial implementation date outlined in this section. The facility selected for the camp shall appropriately accommodate the logistical and cost-effective objectives contained in RCW 72.09.400 through 72.09.420, 9.94A.137, and *section 5, chapter 338, Laws of 1993. The department shall be ready to assign inmates to the camp one hundred twenty days after July 1, 1993. The department shall establish the work ethic camp program cycle to last from one hundred twenty to one hundred eighty days. The department shall develop all aspects of the work ethic camp program including, but not limited to, program standards, conduct standards, educational components including general education development test achievement, offender incentives, drug rehabilitation program parameters, individual and team work goals, techniques for improving the offender’s self-esteem, citizenship skills for successful living in the community, measures to hold the offender accountable for his or her behavior, and the successful completion of the work ethic camp program granted to the offender based on successful attendance, participation, and performance as defined by the secretary. The work ethic camp shall be designed and implemented so that offenders are continually engaged in meaningful activities and unstructured time is kept to a minimum. In addition, the department is encouraged to explore the integration and overlay of a military style approach to the work ethic camp. [1993 c 338 § 3.]

*Reviser’s note: 1993 c 338 § 5 was vetoed. For the full text of section 5, see the 1993 session laws.

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 338: See notes following RCW 72.09.400.

72.09.420 Work ethic camp program—Pilot alternative incarceration program—Final outcome evaluation study.

The work ethic camp program established in RCW 72.09.400 through 72.09.420, 9.94A.137, and *section 5, chapter 338, Laws of 1993 shall be considered a pilot alternative incarceration program and remain in effect until July 1, 1998. The department and the office of financial management shall monitor and analyze the effectiveness of the work ethic camp program and complete a final outcome evaluation study by January 15, 1998. The study shall include: The recidivism rates of successful program graduates, analysis of the overall program costs, the ability to maintain public safety, and any other pertinent data established by the department. The department may encourage interested universities to participate in studies that will enhance the effectiveness of the program.

The department of corrections shall seek the availability of federal funds for the planning, implementation, evaluation, and training of staff for work ethic camp programs, substance abuse programs, and offender education programs. [1993 c 338 § 6.]

*Reviser’s note: 1993 c 338 § 5 was vetoed. For the full text of section 5, see the 1993 session laws.

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 338: See notes following RCW 72.09.400.

Chapter 72.19

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN KING COUNTY

Sections
72.19.050 Powers and duties of superintendent.

72.19.050 Powers and duties of superintendent. The superintendent shall have the following powers, duties and responsibilities:

(1) Subject to the rules of the department, the superintendent shall have the supervision and management of the institution, of the grounds and buildings, the subordinate officers and employees, and of the juveniles received at such institution and the custody of such persons until released or transferred as provided by law.

(2) Subject to the rules of the department and the Washington personnel resources board, appoint all subordinate officers and employees.

(3) The superintendent shall be the custodian of the personal property of all juveniles in the institution and shall make rules governing the accounting and disposition of all moneys received by such juveniles, not inconsistent with the law, and subject to the approval of the secretary. [1993 c 281 § 65; 1979 c 141 § 226; 1963 c 165 § 5.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

Chapter 72.36

SOLDIERS’ AND VETERANS’ HOMES

Sections
72.36.020 Superintendents—Licensed nursing home administrator.
72.36.030 Admission—Applicants must apply for federal and state benefits.
72.36.035 Definitions.
72.36.080 Repealed.
72.36.120 Deposit of veteran income—Expenditures and revenue control.
72.36.130 Repealed.
72.36.140 Medicaid qualifying operations.
72.36.145 Reduction in allowable income—Certification of qualifying operations.
72.36.150 Resident council—Generally.
72.36.160 Personal needs allowance.
72.36.1601 Findings.

72.36.020 Superintendents—Licensed nursing home administrator. The director of the department of veterans
affairs shall appoint a superintendent for each state veterans' home. The superintendent shall exercise management and control of the institution in accordance with either policies or procedures promulgated by the director of the department of veterans affairs, or both, and rules and regulations of the department. In accordance with chapter 18.52 RCW, the individual appointed as superintendent for either state veterans' home shall be a licensed nursing home administrator. The department may request a waiver to, or seek an alternate method of compliance with, the federal requirement for a licensed on-site administrator during a transition phase.

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See note following RCW 72.36.140.

Findings—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See RCW 72.36.1601.

72.36.035 Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) "Actual bona fide residents of this state" means persons who have a domicile in the state of Washington immediately prior to application for admission to a state veterans' home.

(2) "Department" means the Washington state department of veterans affairs.

(3) "Domicile" means a person's true, fixed, and permanent home and place of habitation, and shall be the place where the person intends to remain, and to which the person expects to return when the person leaves without intending to establish a new domicile elsewhere.

(4) "State veterans' home" means either the Washington soldiers' home and colony in Orting, or the Washington veterans' home in Retsil, or both.

(5) "Veteran" has the same meaning established in RCW 41.04.005. [1993 1st sp.s. c 3 § 6; 1991 c 240 § 2; 1977 ex.s. c 186 § 11.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See note following RCW 72.36.140.

Findings—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See RCW 72.36.1601.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 186: "If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 ex.s. c 186 § 12.] For codification of 1977 ex.s. c 186, see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

72.36.030 Admission—Applicants must apply for federal and state benefits. All of the following persons who have been actual bona fide residents of this state at the time of their application, and who are indigent and unable to support themselves and their families may be admitted to a state veterans' home under rules as may be adopted by the director of the department, unless sufficient facilities and resources are not available to accommodate these people:

(1)(a) All honorably discharged veterans of a branch of the armed forces of the United States or merchant marines; (b) members of the state militia disabled while in the line of duty; and (c) the spouses of these veterans, merchant marines, and members of the state militia. However, it is required that the spouse was married to and living with the veteran three years prior to the date of application for admittance, or, if married to him or her since that date, was also a resident of a state veterans' home in this state or entitled to admission thereto;

(2)(a) The spouses of: (i) All honorably discharged veterans of the United States armed forces; (ii) merchant marines; and (iii) members of the state militia who were disabled while in the line of duty and who were residents of a state veterans' home in this state or were entitled to admission to one of this state's state veteran homes at the time of death; (b) the spouses of: (i) All honorably discharged veterans of a branch of the United States armed forces; (ii) merchant marines; and (iii) members of the state militia who would have been entitled to admission to one of this state's state veteran homes at the time of death, but for the fact that the spouse was not indigent, but has since become indigent and unable to support himself or herself and his or her family. However, the included spouse shall be at least fifty years old and have been married to and living with their husband or wife for three years prior to the date of their application. The included spouse shall not have been married since the death of his or her husband or wife to a person who is not a resident of one of this state's state veterans' homes or entitled to admission to one of this state's state veterans' homes; and

(3) All applicants for admission to a state veterans' home shall apply for all federal and state benefits for which they may be eligible, including medical assistance under chapter 74.09 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 3 § 5; 1977 ex.s. c 186 § 1; 1975 c 13 § 1; 1959 c 28 § 72.36.030. Prior: 1915 c 106 § 1; 1911 c 124 § 1; 1905 c 152 § 1; 1901 c 167 § 2; 1890 p 270 § 2; RRS § 10729.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See note following RCW 72.36.140.

Findings—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See RCW 72.36.1601.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 186: "If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 ex.s. c 186 § 12.] For codification of 1977 ex.s. c 186, see Codification Tables, Volume 0.

72.36.080 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

72.36.120 Deposit of veteran income—Expenditures and revenue control. All income of residents of a state veterans' home, other than the personal needs allowance and income from therapeutic employment, shall be deposited in the state general fund—local and be available to apply against the cost of care provided by the state veterans' homes. The resident council created under RCW 72.36.150 may make recommendations on expenditures under this section. All expenditures and revenue control shall be subject to chapter 43.88 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 3 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 186 § 7.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See note following RCW 72.36.140.

Findings—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See RCW 72.36.1601.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 186: See note following RCW 72.36.030.

72.36.130 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

72.36.140 Medicaid qualifying operations. Qualifying operations at state veterans' homes operated by the
department of veterans affairs, may be provided under the state's medicaid reimbursement system as administered by the department of social and health services.

The department of veterans affairs may contract with the department of social and health services under the authority of RCW 74.09.120 but shall be exempt from RCW 74.46.660(6), and the provisions of RCW 74.46.420 through 74.46.590 shall not apply to the medicaid rate-setting and reimbursement systems. The nursing care operations at the state veterans' homes shall be subject to inspection by the department of social and health services. This includes every part of the state veterans' home's premises, an examination of all records, including financial records, methods of administration, general and special dietary programs, the disbursement of drugs, methods of supply, and any other records the department of social and health services deems relevant. [1993 1st sp.s. c 3 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993." [1993 1st sp.s. c 3 § 12.]

Findings—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See RCW 72.36.1601.

72.36.145 Reduction in allowable income—Certification of qualifying operations. No reduction in the allowable income provided for in current department rules may take effect until the effective date of certification of qualifying operations at state veterans' homes for participation in the state's medicaid reimbursement system. [1993 1st sp.s. c 3 § 10.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See note following RCW 72.36.140.

Findings—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See RCW 72.36.1601.

72.36.150 Resident council—Generally. The department of veterans affairs shall provide by rule for the annual election of a resident council for each state veterans' home. The council shall annually elect a chair from among its members, who shall call and preside at council meetings. The resident council shall serve in an advisory capacity to the director of the department of veterans affairs and to the superintendent in all matters related to policy and operational decisions affecting resident care and life in the home.

By October 31, 1993, the department shall adopt rules that provide for specific duties and procedures of the resident council which create an appropriate and effective relationship between residents and the administration. These rules shall be adopted after consultation with the resident councils and the state long-term care ombuds, and shall include, but not be limited to the following:

(1) Provision of staff technical assistance to the councils;
(2) Provision of an active role for residents in developing choices regarding activities, foods, living arrangements, personal care, and other aspects of resident life;
(3) A procedure for resolving resident grievances; and
(4) The role of the councils in assuring that resident rights are observed.

The development of these rules should include consultation with all residents through the use of both questionnaires and group discussions.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 968]
72.40.024 Superintendents—Additional powers and duties. In addition to the powers and duties under RCW 72.40.022, the superintendent of each school shall:

1. Monitor the location and educational placement of each student reported to the superintendents by the educational service district superintendents;

2. Provide information about educational programs, instructional techniques, materials, equipment, and resources available to students with visual or auditory impairments to the parent or guardian, educational service district superintendent, and the superintendent of the school district where the student resides; and

3. Serve as a consultant to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, provide instructional leadership, and assist school districts in improving their instructional programs for students with visual or hearing impairments.

[1993 c 147 § 2; 1985 c 378 § 17.]

Severability—Effective date—1985 c 378: See notes following RCW 72.01.050.

72.40.040 Who may be admitted. The schools shall be free to residents of the state between the ages of three and twenty-one years, who are blind/visually impaired or deaf/hearing impaired, or with other disabilities where a vision or hearing disability is the major need for services. The schools may provide nonresidential services to children ages birth through three who meet the eligibility criteria in this section, subject to available funding. Each school shall admit and retain students on a space available basis according to criteria developed and published by each school superintendent in consultation with each board of trustees and school faculty: PROVIDED, That students over the age of twenty-one years, who are otherwise qualified may be retained at the school, if in the discretion of the superintendent in consultation with the faculty they are proper persons to receive further training given at the school and the facilities are adequate for proper care, education, and training.

[1993 c 147 § 3; 1985 c 378 § 19; 1984 c 160 § 4; 1977 ex.s. c 80 § 68; 1969 c 39 § 1; 1959 c 28 § 72.40.040. Prior: 1955 c 260 § 1; 1909 c 97 p 258 § 3; 1903 c 140 § 1; 1897 c 118 § 229; 1886 p 136 § 2; RRS § 4647.]

Severability—Effective date—1985 c 378: See notes following RCW 72.01.050.


72.40.080 Duty of parents. It shall be the duty of the parents or the guardians of all such visually or hearing impaired youth to send them each year to the proper school. Full and due consideration shall be given to the parent’s or guardian’s preference as to which program the child should attend. The educational service district superintendent shall take all action necessary to enforce this section. 

[1993 c 147 § 4; 1985 c 378 § 23; 1975 1st ex.s. c 275 § 153; 1969 ex.s. c 176 § 99; 1959 c 28 § 72.40.080. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 259 § 8; 1897 c 118 § 254; 1890 p 498 § 3; RRS § 4652.]

Severability—Effective date—1985 c 378: See notes following RCW 72.01.050.

Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 176: See note following RCW 72.40.060.
72.40.080 Rights preserved—Severability—1969 ex.s. c 176: See notes following RCW 28A.310.010.
Handicapped children, parental responsibility, commitment: Chapter 26.40 RCW.

72.40.090 Weekend transportation—Expense. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the state school for the blind and the school for the deaf may arrange and provide for weekend transportation to and from schools. This transportation shall be at no cost to students and parents, as allowed within the appropriations allocated to the schools. [1993 c 147 § 5; 1985 c 378 § 24; 1975 c 51 § 1; 1959 c 28 § 72.40.090. Prior: 1909 c 97 p 259 § 9; 1899 c 142 § 28; 1899 c 81 § 2; 1897 c 118 § 255; RRS § 4653.]

Severability—Effective date—1985 c 378: See notes following RCW 72.01.050.

72.40.110 Employees' hours of labor. Employees' hours of labor shall follow all state merit rules as they pertain to various work classifications and current collective bargaining agreements. [1993 c 147 § 6; 1985 c 378 § 12.]

Severability—Effective date—1985 c 378: See notes following RCW 72.01.050.

Chapter 72.41
BOARD OF TRUSTEES—SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Sections
72.41.020 Board of trustees—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Officers—Rules and regulations.
72.41.070 Meetings.
72.41.080 Repealed.

72.41.020 Board of trustees—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Officers—Rules and regulations. There is hereby created a board of trustees for the state school for the blind to be composed of a resident from each of the state's congressional districts now or hereafter existing. Trustees with voting privileges shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. A representative of the parent-teachers association of the Washington state school for the blind, a representative of the Washington council of the blind, a representative of the national federation of the blind of Washington, one representative designated by the teacher association of the Washington state school for the blind, and a representative of the classified staff designated by his or her exclusive bargaining representative shall each be ex officio and nonvoting members of the board of trustees and shall serve during their respective tenures in such positions.

Trustees shall be appointed by the governor to serve for a term of five years except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of any term shall be appointed within sixty days of the vacancy and appointed only for the remainder of the term.

One trustee shall be a resident and qualified elector from each of the state's congressional districts. The board shall not be deemed to be unlawfully constituted and a trustee shall not be deemed ineligible to serve the remainder of the trustee's unexpired term on the board solely by reason of the establishment of new or revised boundaries for congressional districts. No voting trustee may be an employee of the state school for the blind, a member of the board of directors of any school district, a member of the governing board of any public or private educational institution, a school district or educational service district administrator, appointed after July 1, 1986, or an elected officer or member of the legislative authority or any municipal corporation.

The board of trustees shall organize itself by electing a chairman from its members. The board shall adopt a seal and may adopt such bylaws, rules, and regulations as it deems necessary for its own government. A majority of the voting members of the board in office shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may convene from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner as prescribed in its bylaws, rules, or regulations. The superintendent of the state school for the blind shall serve as, or may designate another person to serve as, the secretary of the board, who shall not be deemed to be a member of the board. [1993 c 147 § 7; 1985 c 378 § 29; 1982 1st ex.s. c 30 § 13; 1973 c 118 § 2.]

Severability—Effective date—1985 c 378: See notes following RCW 72.01.050.

72.41.070 Meetings. The board of trustees shall meet at least quarterly. [1993 c 147 § 8; 1973 c 118 § 7.]

72.41.080 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 72.42
BOARD OF TRUSTEES—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Sections
72.42.020 Board of trustees—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Officers—Rules and regulations.
72.42.070 Meetings.
72.42.080 Repealed.

72.42.020 Board of trustees—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Officers—Rules and regulations. There is hereby created a board of trustees for the state school for the deaf to be composed of a resident from each of the state's congressional districts. Trustees with voting privileges shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The president of the parent-staff organization of the school for the deaf, a representative of the classified staff designated by their exclusive bargaining representative, one representative designated by the teachers' association of the school for the deaf, and the president of the Washington state association for the deaf shall each be ex officio and nonvoting members of the board of trustees and shall serve during their respective tenures in such positions.

Trustees shall be appointed by the governor to serve for a term of five years except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of any term shall be appointed within sixty days of the vacancy and appointed only for the remainder of the term.
One trustee shall be a resident and qualified elector from each of the state's congressional districts, as now or hereafter existing. The board shall not be deemed to be unlawfully constituted and a trustee shall not be deemed ineligible to serve the remainder of the trustee's unexpired term on the board solely by reason of the establishment of new or revised boundaries for congressional districts. No voting trustee may be an employee of the state school for the deaf, a member of the board of directors of any school district, a member of the governing board of any public or private educational institution, a school district or educational service district administrator appointed after July 1, 1986, or an elected officer or member of the legislative authority of any municipal corporation.

The board of trustees shall organize itself by electing a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and secretary from its members. The board shall adopt a seal and may adopt such bylaws, rules, and regulations as it deems necessary for its own government. A majority of the voting members of the board in office shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner as prescribed in its bylaws, rules, or regulations. [1993 c 147 § 9; 1985 c 378 § 33; 1982 1st ex.s. c 30 § 15; 1972 ex.s. c 96 § 2.]

Severability—Effective date—1985 c 378: See notes following RCW 72.01.050.

72.42.070 Meetings. The board of trustees shall meet at least quarterly. [1993 c 147 § 10; 1972 ex.s. c 96 § 7.]

72.42.080 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 72.60
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES
(Formerly: Institutional industries)

Sections
72.60.190 Repealed.

72.60.190 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Title 74
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Chapters
74.04 General provisions—Administration.
74.08 Eligibility generally—Standards of assistance—Old age assistance.
74.09 Medical care.
74.09A Medical assistance—Coordination of benefits—Computerized information transfer.
74.12 Aid to families with dependent children.
74.12A Incentive to work—Economic independence.
74.13 Child welfare services.
74.14A Children and family services.
74.18 Department of services for the blind.
74.25 Job opportunities and basic skills training program.
74.29 Rehabilitation services for individuals with disabilities.
74.39A Long-term care services options—Expansion.
74.42 Nursing homes—Resident care, operating standards.
74.46 Nursing home auditing and cost reimbursement act of 1980.

Chapter 74.04
GENERAL PROVISIONS—ADMINISTRATION

Sections
74.04.0051 Food stamp eligibility—Exclude child support from income. (Contingent effective date.)
74.04.660 Family emergency assistance program.

74.04.0051 Food stamp eligibility—Exclude child support from income. (Contingent effective date.) In determining food stamp eligibility, the department shall exclude as income the child support exempted by 42 U.S.C. Sec. 602(a)(8)(vi) or 657(b). [1993 c 312 § 11.]

Contingent effective date—1993 c 312 § 11: “Section 11 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1994, if specific funding for the purposes of section 11 of this act, referencing section 11 of this act by bill and section number, is provided by July 1, 1994, in the omnibus appropriations act. If specific funding is not so provided, section 11 of this act shall be null and void.” [1993 c 312 § 18.]

Findings—Intent—Emergency—1993 c 312: See notes following RCW 74.12A.010.

74.04.660 Family emergency assistance program.
The department shall establish a consolidated emergency assistance program for families with children. Assistance may be provided in accordance with this section.

(1) Benefits provided under this program shall not be provided for more than two months of assistance in any consecutive twelve-month period.

(2) Benefits under this program shall be provided to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for: Food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items, as defined by the department. Benefits may also be provided for family reconciliation services, family preservation services, home-based services, short-term substitute care in a licensed agency as defined in RCW 74.15.020, crisis nurseries, therapeutic child care, or other necessary services as defined by the department. Benefits shall be provided only in an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the specific need, subject to the limitations established in this section.

(3)(a) The department shall, by rule, establish assistance standards and eligibility criteria for this program in accordance with this section.

(b) Eligibility standards and resource levels for this program may be income up to one hundred percent of the federal poverty level, and may include consideration of resource levels.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 971]
(c) Eligibility for benefits or services under this section does not automatically entitle a recipient to medical assistance.

(4) The department shall seek federal emergency assistance funds to supplement the state funds appropriated for the operation of this program as long as other departmental programs are not adversely affected by the receipt of federal funds.

(5) If state funds appropriated for the consolidated emergency assistance program are exhausted, the department may discontinue the program. [1993 c 63 § 1; 1989 c 11 § 26; 1985 c 335 § 3; 1981 1st ex.s. c 6 § 6.]

Severability—1989 c 11: See note following RCW 9A.56.220.

Effective date—Severability—1981 1st ex.s. c 6: See notes following RCW 74.04.005.

Chapter 74.08
ELIGIBILITY GENERALLY—STANDARDS OF ASSISTANCE—OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Sections
74.08.125 Funeral, transportation, and disposition costs—Family assets considered.

74.08.125 Funeral, transportation, and disposition costs—Family assets considered. If the deceased person is an adult and is survived by a parent or parents, or children, the department shall take into consideration the assets of such parent, parents, or children in determining whether or not the department will assume responsibility for the funeral, transportation, or disposition costs. [1993 c 22 § 1; 1992 c 108 § 3.]

Chapter 74.09
MEDICAL CARE

Sections
74.09.055 Copayment, deductible, coinsurance requirements authorized. The department is authorized to establish copayment, deductible, or coinsurance requirements for recipients of any medical programs defined in RCW 74.09.010. [1993 c 492 § 23; 1982 c 201 § 19.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

74.09.120 Purchases of services, care, supplies—Nursing homes—Veterans’ homes—Institutions for mentally retarded—Institutions for mental diseases. The department shall purchase necessary physician and dentist services by contract or “fee for service.” The department shall purchase nursing home care by contract. The department shall establish regulations for reasonable nursing home accounting and reimbursement systems which shall provide that no payment shall be made to a nursing home which does not permit inspection by the department of social and health services of every part of its premises and an examination of all records, including financial records, methods of administration, general and special dietary programs, the disbursement of drugs and methods of supply, and any other records the department deems relevant to the establishment of such a system.

The department may purchase nursing home care by contract in veterans’ homes operated by the state department of veterans affairs. The department shall establish rules for reasonable accounting and reimbursement systems for such care.

The department may purchase care in institutions for the mentally retarded, also known as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. The department shall establish rules for reasonable accounting and reimbursement systems for such care. Institutions for the mentally retarded include licensed nursing homes, public institutions, licensed boarding homes with fifteen beds or less, and hospital facilities certified as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded under the federal medicaid program to provide health, habilitative, or rehabilitative services and twenty-four hour supervision for mentally retarded individuals or persons with related conditions and includes in the program “active treatment” as federally defined.

The department may purchase care in institutions for mental diseases by contract. The department shall establish rules for reasonable accounting and reimbursement systems for such care. Institutions for mental diseases are certified under the federal medicaid program and primarily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment, or care to persons with mental diseases, including medical attention, nursing care, and related services.

The department may purchase all other services provided under this chapter by contract at or at rates established by the department. [1993 1st sp.s. c 3 § 8; 1992 c 8 § 1; 1989 c 372 § 15; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 44; 1981 2nd ex.s. c 11 § 6; 1981 1st ex.s. c 2 § 11; 1980 c 177 § 84 (repealed by 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 48); 1975 1st ex.s. c 213 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 30 § 1; 1959 c 26 § 74.09.120. Prior: 1955 c 273 § 13.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 3: See note following RCW 72.36.140.

74.09.055 Copayment, deductible, coinsurance requirements authorized. The department is authorized to establish copayment, deductible, or coinsurance requirements for recipients of any medical programs defined in RCW 74.09.010. [1993 c 492 § 23; 1982 c 201 § 19.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.
74.09.150 Person to be under existing merit system. All personnel employed in the administration of the medical care program shall be covered by the existing merit system under the Washington personnel resources board. [1993 c 281 § 66; 1959 c 26 § 74.09.150. Prior: 1955 c 273 § 16.]

Effective date—1993 c 281: See note following RCW 41.06.022.

74.09.520 Medical assistance—Care and services included—Funding limitations. (1) The term "medical assistance" may include the following care and services: (a) Inpatient hospital services; (b) outpatient hospital services; (c) other laboratory and x-ray services; (d) nursing facility services; (e) physicians' services, which shall include prescribed medication and instruction on birth control devices; (f) medical care, or any other type of remedial care as may be established by the secretary; (g) home health care services; (h) private duty nursing services; (i) dental services; (j) physical and occupational therapy and related services; (k) prescribed drugs, dentures, and prosthetic devices; and (l) like services when furnished to a child by a school district in a manner consistent with the requirements of this chapter. For the purposes of this section, the department may not cut off any prescription medications, oxygen supplies, respiratory services, or other life-sustaining medical services or supplies.

"Medical assistance," notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall not include routine foot care, or dental services delivered by any health care provider, that are not mandated by Title XIX of the social security act unless there is a specific appropriation for these services.

(2) The department shall amend the state plan for medical assistance under Title XIX of the federal social security act to include personal care services, as defined in 42 C.F.R. 440.170(f), in the categorically needy program. When prepared to implement the state's special education programs and that many of these services qualify for federal financial participation under Title XIX of the federal social security act. The legislature intends to establish a state-wide system of billing medicaid and private insurers for eligible medical services provided through special education programs, in order that federal funding of medical services in special education programs will be maximized and that additional revenue be made available for education programs. It is the further intent of the legislature that the program be administered by a public or private agency in such a fashion as to ensure that the additional administrative workloads for the districts and the health practitioners in the schools are kept to a minimum. [1993 c 149 § 1.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Effective dates—1993 c 149: See notes following RCW 18.51.010. Effective date—1991 c 233 § 1; 1991 c 119 § 1; prior: 1990 c 33 § 594; 1990 c 25 § 1; prior: 1989 c 427 § 10; 1989 c 400 § 3; 1985 c 5 § 3; 1982 1st ex.s. c 19 § 4; 1981 1st ex.s. c 6 § 21; 1981 c 8 § 20; 1979 c 141 § 344; 1969 ex.s. c 173 § 11; 1967 ex.s. c 30 § 5.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 57 § 1 and by 1993 c 149 § 10, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2).

For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 149: See notes following RCW 74.09.524.

Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 8: See note following RCW 18.51.050.


Intent—1989 c 400: See note following RCW 28A.150.390.

Effective date—1982 1st ex.s. c 19: See note following RCW 74.09.035.

Effective date—Severability—1981 1st ex.s. c 6: See notes following RCW 74.04.005.

74.09.524 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

74.09.5241 Special education programs—Medical services—Finding—Intent. The legislature finds that there is increasing demand for medical services provided through the state's special education programs and that many of these services qualify for federal financial participation under Title XIX of the federal social security act. The legislature further finds that these services may be covered under private insurance policies. The legislature intends to establish a state-wide system of billing medicaid and private insurers for eligible medical services provided through special education programs, in order that federal funding of medical services in special education programs will be maximized and that additional revenue be made available for education programs. It is the further intent of the legislature that the program be administered by a public or private agency in such a fashion as to ensure that the additional administrative workloads for the districts and the health practitioners in the schools are kept to a minimum. [1993 c 149 § 1.]

Conflict with federal requirements—1993 c 149: "If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a
prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and this finding does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act in its application to the agencies concerned. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state." [1993 c 149 § 12.]

Severability—1993 c 149: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 149 § 13.]

Effective dates—1993 c 149: "(1) Sections 1 through 10 and 12 through 14 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [April 30, 1993].

(2) Section 11 of this act takes effect September 1, 1993." [1993 c 149 § 15.]

Revenue distribution: RCW 28A.155.150.

74.09.5243 Special education programs—Definitions. For the purposes of RCW 74.09.5241 through 74.09.5253 and 28A.155.150, the terms "medical assistance" and "medicaid" mean medical care provided under Title XIX of the federal social security act. [1993 c 149 § 2.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 149: See notes following RCW 74.09.5241.

74.09.5245 Special education programs—Medical services—Billing agent contract process. The superintendent of public instruction shall take necessary steps to establish a competitive bidding process for a contract to act as the state's billing agent for medical services provided through its special education programs. The process must be open to private firms and public entities. [1993 c 149 § 3.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 149: See notes following RCW 74.09.5241.

74.09.5247 Special education programs—School district as billing agent. (1) Chapter 149, Laws of 1993 does not apply to contracts between individual school districts and private firms entered into for the purpose of billing either medicaid or private insurers, or both, for health services and agreed to before April 30, 1993, except as provided in RCW 28A.155.150(2).

(2) A school district may elect to act as its own billing agent as of the start of any school year. For a school district being served by the state-wide billing agent, the district shall notify the billing agent in writing, no less than thirty days before the start of the school year, of its intent to terminate the agency relationship. A district that acts as its own billing agent may retain an administrative fee proportional to that of the state-wide billing agent. [1993 c 149 § 4.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 149: See notes following RCW 74.09.5241.

74.09.5249 Special education programs—Billing agent duties. (1) The agency awarded the contract under RCW 74.09.5245 shall:

(a) Enroll all school districts in this state, except those with preexisting contracts under RCW 74.09.5247, as medicaid providers by the beginning of the 1993-94 school year;

(b) Develop a state-wide system of billing the department and private insurers for medical services provided in special education programs;

(c) Train health care practitioners employed by or contracting with school districts in medicaid and insurer billing;

(d) Verify the medicaid eligibility of students enrolled in special education programs in each educational service district;

(e) Provide ongoing technical assistance to practitioners and districts; and

(f) Process and forward all medicaid claims to the department and all other claims to private insurers.

(2) For each student, individual school districts may, in consultation with the billing agent, deliver to the student's parent or guardian a letter, prepared by the billing agent, requesting the consent of the parent or guardian to bill the student's health insurance carrier for services provided through the special education program. If a district chooses to do this, the letter must be accompanied by a consent form, on which the parent may identify the student's health insurance carrier so that the billing agent may bill the carrier for medical services provided to the student. The letter must clearly state the following:

(a) That the billing program is designed in part to raise additional funds to improve education services;

(b) That under no circumstances will the parent or guardian be personally charged for any portion of the bill not paid by the insurer, including copayments, deductibles, or uncovered services;

(c) That the amount of the billing will apply to the policy’s annual deductible even though the parent will not be billed for the amount of the deductible;

(d) That the amount of the billing, will, however, apply towards annual or lifetime benefit caps if these are included in the policy;

(e) That it is possible that their premiums would be increased as a result of their consent;

(f) That if any of the possible negative consequences of consent were to affect them, they are free to withdraw their consent at any time; and

(g) That their consent is entirely voluntary and that the services the student receives through the school will not be affected by their willingness or refusal to consent to the billing of their private insurer. [1993 c 149 § 5.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 149: See notes following RCW 74.09.5241.

74.09.5251 Special education programs—Medical services—Categories of services—Reimbursement system. The medical assistance administration in the department of social and health services shall establish categories of medical services and a reimbursement system based on the costs of providing medical services provided in special education programs. [1993 c 149 § 6.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 149: See notes following RCW 74.09.5241.

74.09.5253 Special education programs—Medical services—Educational service districts. (1) Each educational service district in the state shall participate in the
program of billing for medical services under RCW 74.09.5249 and shall provide the billing agent with a list, at the start of each academic quarter, of all students enrolled in special education programs within the area served by the educational service district, for purposes of verifying the medicaid eligibility of the students.

(2) A person employed by or contracting with a school district who provides services within the categories established by the medical assistance administration under RCW 74.09.5251 shall provide the billing agent with information necessary to promptly complete monthly billings for each medicaid-eligible student he or she serves.

(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall submit to the legislature at the beginning of each legislative session a report indicating the district-by-district participation and the medicaid eligibility rate, as determined by the medical assistance administration. The superintendent may require a letter of explanation from any district whose receipts under the program, in the judgment of the superintendent, indicate nonparticipation or underparticipation. [1993 c 149 § 7.]

Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective dates—1993 c 149: See notes following RCW 74.09.5241.

74.09.700 Medical care—Limited casualty program. (1) To the extent of available funds and subject to any conditions placed on appropriations made for this purpose, medical care may be provided under the limited casualty program to persons not otherwise eligible for medical assistance or medical care services who are medically needy as defined in the social security Title XIX state plan and medicaid indigents in accordance with eligibility requirements established by the department. The eligibility requirements may include minimum levels of incurred medical expenses. This includes residents of nursing facilities and residents of intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded who are aged, blind, or disabled as defined in Title XVI of the federal social security act and whose income exceeds three hundred percent of the federal supplement income benefit level.

(2) Determination of the amount, scope, and duration of medical coverage under the limited casualty program shall be the responsibility of the department, subject to the following:

(a) Only the following services may be covered:

(i) For persons who are medically needy as defined in the social security Title XIX state plan: Inpatient and outpatient hospital services;

(ii) For persons who are medically needy as defined in the social security Title XIX state plan, and for persons who are medical indigents under the eligibility requirements established by the department: Rural health clinic services; physicians' and clinic services; prescribed drugs, dentures, prosthetic devices, and eyeglasses; nursing facility services; and intermediate care facility services for the mentally retarded; home health services; hospice services; other laboratory and x-ray services; rehabilitative services, including occupational therapy; medically necessary transportation; and other services for which funds are specifically provided in the omnibus appropriations act;

(b) Medical care services provided to the medically indigent and received no more than seven days prior to the date of application shall be retroactively certified and approved for payment on behalf of a person who was otherwise eligible at the time the medical services were furnished: PROVIDED, That eligible persons who fail to apply within the seven-day time period for medical reasons or other good cause may be retroactively certified and approved for payment.

(3) The department shall establish standards of assistance and resource and income exemptions. All nonexempt income and resources of limited casualty program recipients shall be applied against the cost of their medical care services. [1993 c 57 § 2. Prior: 1991 sp.s. c 8 § 7; 1991 sp.s. c 8 § 10; 1991 c 233 § 2; 1989 c 87 § 3; 1985 c 5 § 4; 1983 1st ex.s. c 43 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 19 § 1; 1981 2nd ex.s. c 10 § 6; 1981 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 6; 1981 1st ex.s. c 6 § 22.]

Effective dates—1993 c 9: See note following RCW 82.65.010.

Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 8: See note following RCW 18.51.050.

Effective dates—1989 c 87: See note following RCW 11.94.050.

Effective date—1983 1st ex.s. c 43: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on July 1, 1983.” [1983 1st ex.s. c 43 § 3.]

Effective date—1982 1st ex.s. c 19: See note following RCW 74.09.035.

Severability—1981 2nd ex.s. c 3: See note following RCW 74.09.510.

Effective date—Severability—1981 1st ex.s. c 6: See notes following RCW 74.04.005.

74.09.757 Acquired human immunodeficiency syndrome insurance program (HIV/AIDS). (1) "Acquired human immunodeficiency syndrome insurance program," as used in this section, means the program financed by state funds to assure health insurance coverage for individuals with acquired human immunodeficiency syndrome, as defined by the state board of health, who meet eligibility requirements established by the department of social and health services.

(2) The department of social and health services may pay for health insurance coverage with funds appropriated for this purpose on behalf of persons with acquired human immunodeficiency syndrome, who meet department eligibility requirements, and who are eligible for "continuation coverage" as provided by the federal consolidated omnibus budget reconciliation act of 1985 or group health insurance policies. [1993 c 264 § 1; 1989 c 260 § 3. Formerly RCW 70.24.440.]

74.09.790 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout RCW 74.09.760 through 74.09.820 and 74.09.510:

(1) "At-risk eligible person" means an eligible person determined by the department to need special assistance in applying for and obtaining maternity care, including pregnant women who are substance abusers, pregnant and parenting adolescents, pregnant minority women, and other eligible
persons who need special assistance in gaining access to the maternity care system.
(2) "County authority" means the board of county commissioners, county council, or county executive having the authority to participate in the maternity care access program or its designee. Two or more county authorities may enter into joint agreements to fulfill the requirements of this chapter.
(3) "Department" means the department of social and health services.
(4) "Eligible person" means a woman in need of maternity care or a child, who is eligible for medical assistance pursuant to this chapter or the prenatal care program administered by the department.
(5) "Maternity care services" means inpatient and outpatient medical care, case management, and support services necessary during prenatal, delivery, and postpartum periods.
(6) "Support services" means, at least, public health nursing assessment and follow-up, health and childbirth education, psychological assessment and counseling, outreach services, nutritional assessment and counseling, needed vitamin and nonprescriptive drugs, transportation, family planning services, and child care. Support services may include alcohol and substance abuse treatment for pregnant women who are addicted or at risk of being addicted to alcohol or drugs to the extent funds are made available for that purpose.
(7) "Family planning services" means planning the number of one's children by use of contraceptive techniques.

The department shall, consistent with the state budget act, develop a maternity care access program designed to ensure healthy birth outcomes as follows:
(1) Provide maternity care services to low-income pregnant women and health care services to children in poverty to the maximum extent allowable under the medical assistance program, Title XIX of the federal social security act;
(2) Provide maternity care services to low-income women who are not eligible to receive such services under the medical assistance program, Title XIX of the federal social security act;
(3) By January 1, 1990, have the following procedures in place to improve access to maternity care services and eligibility determinations for pregnant women applying for maternity care services under the medical assistance program, Title XIX of the federal social security act:
(a) Use of a shortened and simplified application form;
(b) Outstationing department staff to make eligibility determinations;
(c) Establishing local plans at the county and regional level, coordinated by the department; and
(d) Conducting an interview for the purpose of determining medical assistance eligibility within five working days of the date of an application by a pregnant woman and making an eligibility determination within fifteen working days of the date of application by a pregnant woman; (4) Establish a maternity care case management system that shall assist at-risk eligible persons with obtaining medical assistance benefits and receiving maternity care services, including transportation and child care services;
(5) Within available resources, establish appropriate reimbursement levels for maternity care providers;
(6) Implement a broad-based public education program that stresses the importance of obtaining maternity care early during pregnancy;
(7) Refer persons eligible for maternity care services under the program established by this section to persons, agencies, or organizations with maternity care service practices that primarily emphasize healthy birth outcomes;
(8) Provide family planning services including information about the synthetic progestin capsule implant form of contraception, for twelve months immediately following a pregnancy to women who were eligible for medical assistance under the maternity care access program during that pregnancy or who were eligible only for emergency labor and delivery services during that pregnancy; and

Within available resources, provide family planning services to women who meet the financial eligibility requirements for services under subsections (1) and (2) of this section. [1993 c 407 § 10; 1989 1st ex.s. c 10 § 4.]

Citations not law—1993 c 407: See RCW 70.83D.901.

Chapter 74.09A
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE—COORDINATION OF BENEFITS—COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION TRANSFER

Sections
74.09A.005 Finding.
74.09A.010 Definitions.
74.09A.020 Computerized information—Provision to private insurers.

74.09A.005 Finding. The legislature finds that:
(1) Simplification in the administration of payment of health benefits is important for the state, providers, and private insurers;
(2) The state, providers, and private insurers should take advantage of all opportunities to streamline operations through automation and the use of common computer standards; and
(3) It is in the best interests of the state, providers, and private insurers to identify all third parties that are obligated to cover the cost of health care coverage of joint beneficiaries.

Therefore, the legislature declares that to improve the coordination of benefits between the department of social and health services and private insurers to ensure that medical insurance benefits are properly utilized, a transfer of uniform information from the department of social and health services to Washington state private insurers should be instituted. [1993 c 10 § 1.]

74.09A.010 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter:
(1) "Health insurance coverage" includes any coverage under which medical services are provided by an employer or a union whether that coverage is provided through a self-
insurance program, under the employee retirement income security act of 1974, a commercial insurer pursuant to chapters 48.20 and 48.21 RCW, a health care service contractor pursuant to chapter 48.44 RCW, or a health maintenance organization pursuant to chapter 48.46 RCW, and medical assistance under chapter 74.09 RCW, and the state through this chapter.

(2) "Insurer" means a commercial insurance company providing disability insurance under chapter 48.20 or 48.21 RCW, a health care service contractor providing health care coverage under chapter 48.44 RCW, a health maintenance organization providing comprehensive health care services under chapter 48.46 RCW, and shall also include any employer or union that is providing health insurance coverage on a self-insured basis.

(3) "Medical assistance administration" means the division within the department of social and health services authorized under chapter 74.09 RCW.

(4) "Computerized" means on-line or batch processing with standardized format via magnetic tape output.

(5) "Insurance coverage" means subscriber and beneficiary eligibility and benefit coverage data.

(6) "Joint beneficiary" is a resident of Washington state who has private insurance coverage and is a recipient of public assistance benefits under chapter 74.09 RCW. [1993 c 10 § 3.]

**74.09A.020** Computerized information—Provision to private insurers. (1) The medical assistance administration shall provide routine and periodic computerized information to private insurers regarding client eligibility and coverage information. Private insurers shall use this information to identify joint beneficiaries. Identification of joint beneficiaries shall be transmitted to the medical assistance administration. The medical assistance administration shall use this information to improve accuracy and currency of health insurance coverage and promote improved coordination of benefits.

(2) To the maximum extent possible, necessary data elements and a compatible data base shall be developed by affected health insurers and the medical assistance administration. The medical assistance administration shall establish a representative group of insurers and state agency representatives to develop necessary technical and file specifications to promote a standardized data base. The data base shall include elements essential to the medical assistance administration and its population's insurance coverage information.

(3) If the state and private insurers enter into other agreements regarding the use of common computer standards, the data base identified in this section shall be replaced by the new common computer standards.

(4) The information provided will be of sufficient detail to promote reliable and accurate benefit coordination and identification of individuals who are also eligible for medical assistance administration programs.

(5) The frequency of updates will be mutually agreed to by each insurer and the medical assistance administration based on frequency of change and operational limitations. In no event shall the computerized data be provided less than semiannually.

(6) The insurers and the medical assistance administration shall safeguard and properly use the information to protect records as provided by law, including but not limited to chapters 42.48, 74.09, 74.04, and 70.02 RCW, RCW 42.17.310, and 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396a and 42 C.F.R. Sec. 43 et seq. The purpose of this exchange of information is to improve coordination and administration of benefits and ensure that medical insurance benefits are properly utilized.

(7) The medical assistance administration shall target implementation of this chapter to those private insurers with the highest probability of joint beneficiaries. [1993 c 10 § 3.]
Chapter 74.12A  Title 74 RCW: Public Assistance

INCENTIVE TO WORK—ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Sections
74.12A.010 Grant payment determination—Rules. (Contingent effective date.)
74.12A.020 Job support services—Grants to community action agencies or nonprofit organizations.
74.12A.030 Federal waiver—Governor to seek.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 312: "The legislature finds that:
(1) Public assistance is intended to be a temporary financial relief program, recognizing that families can be confronted with a financial crisis at any time in life. Successful public assistance programs depend on the availability of adequate resources to assist individuals deemed eligible for the benefits of such a program. In this way, eligible families are given sufficient assistance to reenter productive employment in a minimal time period.
(2) The current public assistance system requires a reduction in grant standards when income is received. In most cases, family income is limited to levels substantially below the standard of need. This is a strong disincentive to work. To remove this disincentive, the legislature intends to allow families to retain a greater percentage of income before it results in the reduction or termination of benefits;
(3) Employment, training, and education services provided to employable recipients of public assistance are effective tools in achieving economic self-sufficiency. Support services that are targeted to the specific needs of the individual offer the best hope of achieving economic self-sufficiency in a cost-effective manner;
(4) State welfare-to-work programs, which move individuals from dependence to economic independence, must be operated cooperatively and collaboratively between state agencies and programs. They also must include public assistance recipients as active partners in self-sufficiency planning activities. Participants in economic independence programs and services will benefit from the concepts of personal empowerment, self-motivation, and self-esteem;
(5) Many barriers to economic independence are found in federal statutes and rules, and provide states with limited options for restructuring existing programs in order to create incentives for employment over continued dependence;
(6) The legislature finds that the personal and societal costs of teenage childbearing are substantial. Teen parents are less likely to finish high school and more likely to depend upon public assistance than women who delay childbearing until adulthood; and
(7) The legislature intends that an effort be made to ensure that each teenage parent who is a public assistance recipient live in a setting that increases the likelihood that the teen parent will complete high school and achieve economic independence." [1993 c 312 § 1.]

Contingent effective date—1993 c 312 § 2: "Section 2 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1994, if specific funding for the purposes of section 2 of this act, referencing section 2 of this act by bill and section number, is provided by July 1, 1994, in the omnibus appropriations act. If specific funding is not so provided, section 2 of this act shall be null and void." [1993 c 312 § 14.]

Emergency—1993 c 312: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions." [1993 c 312 § 19.]

Implementation program design—1993 c 312: "The department of social and health services shall design a program for implementation involving recipients of aid to families with dependent children. A goal of this program is to develop a system that segments the aid to families with dependent children recipient population and identifies subgroups, matches services to the needs of the subgroup, and prioritizes available services. The department shall specify the services to be offered in each population segment. The general focus of the services offered shall be on job training, work force preparedness, and job retention.

The program shall be designed for state-wide implementation on July 1, 1994. A proposal for implementation may include phasing certain components over time or geographic area. The department shall submit this program to the appropriate committees of the senate and house of representatives by December 1, 1993." [1993 c 312 § 9.]

Job support services—Grants to community action agencies or nonprofit organizations.
The department may provide grants to community action agencies or other local nonprofit organizations to provide job opportunities and basic skills training program participants with transitional support services, one-to-one assistance, and job retention services. [1993 c 312 § 8.]

Findings—Intent—Emergency—1993 c 312: See notes following RCW 74.12A.010.

Child welfare services

Sections
74.13.075 At-risk juvenile sex offenders—Expenditure of funds (as amended by 1993 c 146).
74.13.075 Sexually aggressive youth—Expenditure of funds (as amended by 1993 c 402).
74.13.077 Transfer of surplus funds for treatment of sexually aggressive youth.
74.13.090 Child care coordinating committee.
74.13.0903 Office of child care policy.

Shaken baby syndrome: RCW 43.121.140.

At-risk juvenile sex offenders—Expenditure of funds (as amended by 1993 c 146). (1) For the purposes of funds appropriated for the treatment of at-risk juvenile sex offenders, "at-risk juvenile sex offenders" means those juveniles who are the subject of a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW or in the care and custody of the state who:
(a) Have been abused; and
(b) Have committed a sexually aggressive or other violent act that is sexual in nature; or
(c) Cannot be detained under the juvenile justice system due to being under age twelve and incompetent to stand trial for acts that could be prosecuted as sex offenses as defined by RCW 9.94A.030 if the juvenile was over twelve years of age, or competent to stand trial if under twelve years of age.
(2) In expending these funds, the department of social and health services shall establish in each region a case review committee to review all cases for which the funds are used.

Findings—Intent—Emergency—1993 c 312: See notes following RCW 74.12A.010.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 978]
cases for which the funds are used. In determining whether to use these
prosecuted as sex offenses as defined by RCW 9.94A.030 if the juvenile
department;

There is established a child care coordinating committee to
provide coordination and communication between state
agencies responsible for child care and early childhood
education services. The child care coordinating committee shall be composed of not less than seventeen nor more than thirty-three members who shall include:

(a) One representative each from the department of
social and health services, the department of community
development, the office of the superintendent of public
instruction, and any other agency having responsibility for
regulation, provision, or funding of child care services in the
state;
(b) One representative from the department of labor and
industries;
(c) One representative from the department of trade and
economic development;
(d) One representative from the department of revenue;
(e) One representative from the employment security
department;
(f) One representative from the department of personnel;
(g) One representative from the department of health;

(h) At least one representative of center care providers and one representative of family home child care
providers and one representative of center care providers;

(i) At least one representative of early childhood
development experts;

(j) At least one representative of school districts and
teachers involved in the provision of child care and pre-

school programs;

(k) At least one parent education specialist;

(l) At least one representative of resource and referral
programs;

(m) One pediatric or other health professional;

(n) At least one representative of college or university
child care providers;

(o) At least one representative of a citizen group
concerned with child care;

(p) At least one representative of a labor organization;

(q) At least one representative of a head start - early
childhood education assistance program agency;

(r) At least one employer who provides child care
assistance to employees;

(s) Parents of children receiving, or in need of, child
care, half of whom shall be parents needing or receiving
subsidized child care and half of whom shall be parents who
are able to pay for child care.

The named state agencies shall select their representa-
tive to the child care coordinating committee. The depart-
ment of social and health services shall select the remaining
members, considering recommendations from lists submitted
by professional associations and other interest groups until
such time as the committee adopts a member selection
process. The department shall use any federal funds which
may become available to accomplish the purposes of RCW
74.13.085 through 74.13.095.

The committee shall elect officers from among its
membership and shall adopt policies and procedures speci-
fying the lengths of terms, methods for filling vacancies, and
other matters necessary to the ongoing functioning of the
committee. The secretary of social and health services shall
appoint a temporary chair until the committee has adopted
policies and elected a chair accordingly. Child care coordi-
nating committee members shall be reimbursed for travel
expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(2) To the extent possible within available funds, the
child care coordinating committee shall:

(a) Serve as an advisory coordinator for all state
agencies responsible for early childhood or child care
programs for the purpose of improving communication and
interagency coordination;

(b) Annually review state programs and make recom-
mendations to the agencies and the legislature which will
maximize funding and promote furtherance of the policies
set forth in RCW 74.13.085. Reports shall be provided to
all appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1
of each year. At a minimum the committee shall:

(i) Review and propose changes to the child care
subsidy system in its December 1989 report;

(ii) Review alternative models for child care service
systems, in the context of the policies set forth in RCW
74.13.085, and recommend to the legislature a new child
care service structure; and
(iii) Review options and make recommendations on the feasibility of establishing an allocation for day care facilities when constructing state buildings;

(c) Review department of social and health services administration of the child care expansion grant program described in RCW 74.13.095;

(d) Review rules regarding child care facilities and services for the purpose of identifying those which unnecessarily obstruct the availability and affordability of child care in the state;

(e) Advise and assist *the child care resource coordinator in implementing his or her duties under RCW 74.13.0903;

(f) Perform other functions to improve the quantity and quality of child care in the state, including compliance with existing and future prerequisites for federal funding; and

(g) Advise and assist the department of personnel in its responsibility for establishing policies and procedures that provide for the development of quality child care programs for state employees. [1993 c 194 § 7; 1989 c 381 § 3; 1988 c 213 § 2.]

*Revisor's note: The "office of the child care resources coordinator" was changed to the "office of child care policy" by 1993 c 453 § 2.

Findings—Severability—1989 c 381: See notes following RCW 74.13.085.

Severability—1988 c 213: See note following RCW 74.13.085.

74.13.0903 Office of child care policy. The office of child care policy is established to operate under the authority of the department of social and health services. The duties and responsibilities of the office include, but are not limited to, the following, within appropriated funds:

(1) Staff and assist the child care coordinating committee in the implementation of its duties under RCW 74.13.090;

(2) Work in conjunction with the state-wide child care resource and referral network as well as local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and community child care advocates to create local child care resource and referral organizations. These organizations may carry out needs assessments, resource development, provider training, technical assistance, and parent information and training;

(3) Actively seek public and private money for distribution as grants to the state-wide child care resource and referral network and to existing or potential local child care resource and referral organizations;

(4) Adopt rules regarding the application for and distribution of grants to local child care resource and referral organizations. The rules shall, at a minimum, require an applicant to submit a plan for achieving the following objectives:

(a) Provide parents with information about child care resources, including location of services and subsidies;

(b) Carry out child care provider recruitment and training programs;

(c) Offer support services, such as parent and provider seminars, toy-lending libraries, and substitute banks;

(d) Provide information for businesses regarding child care supply and demand;

(e) Advocate for increased public and private sector resources devoted to child care; and

(f) Provide technical assistance to employers regarding employee child care services;

(5) Provide staff support and technical assistance to the state-wide child care resource and referral network and local child care resource and referral organizations;

(6) Maintain a state-wide child care licensing data bank and work with department of social and health services licensors to provide information to local child care resource and referral organizations about licensed child care providers in the state;

(7) Through the state-wide child care resource and referral network and local resource and referral organizations, compile data about local child care needs and availability for future planning and development;

(8) Coordinate with the state-wide child care resource and referral network and local child care resource and referral organizations for the provision of training and technical assistance to child care providers; and

(9) Collect and assemble information regarding the availability of insurance and of federal and other child care funding to assist state and local agencies, businesses, and other child care providers in offering child care services. [1993 c 453 § 2; 1991 sp.s. c 16 § 924; 1989 c 381 § 5.]

Finding—1993 c 453: "The legislature finds that building a system of quality, affordable child care requires coordinated efforts toward constructing partnerships at state and community levels. Through the office of child care policy, the department of social and health services is responsible for facilitating the coordination of child care efforts and establishing working partnerships among the affected entities within the public and private sectors. Through these collaborative efforts, the office of child care policy encourages the coalition of locally based child care resource and referral agencies into a state-wide network. The state-wide network, in existence since 1989, supports the development and operation of community-based resource and referral programs, improves the quality and quantity of child care available in Washington by fostering state-wide strategies, and generates new opportunities for effective public-private partnerships. The state-wide network provides important training, standards of service, and general technical assistance to its locally based child care resource and referral programs. The locally based programs enrich the availability, affordability, and quality of child care in their communities." [1993 c 453 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 453: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 17, 1993]." [1993 c 453 § 3.]

Severability—Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 16: See notes following RCW 9.46.100.

Findings—Severability—1989 c 381: See notes following RCW 74.13.085.

Chapter 74.14A

CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

Sections

74.14A.050 Identification of children in a state-assisted support system—Program development for long-term care—Foster care caseload—Emancipation of minors study.

Shaken baby syndrome: RCW 43.121.140.

74.14A.050 Identification of children in a state-assisted support system—Program development for long-term care—Foster care caseload—Emancipation of minors study. The secretary shall:

(1)(a) Consult with relevant qualified professionals to develop a set of minimum guidelines to be used for identi-
fy ing all children who are in a state-assisted support system, whether at-home or out-of-home, who are likely to need long-term care or assistance, because they face physical, emotional, medical, mental, or other long-term challenges;

(b) The guidelines must, at a minimum, consider the following criteria for identifying children in need of long-term care or assistance:

(i) Placement within the foster care system for two years or more;

(ii) Multiple foster care placements;

(iii) Repeated unsuccessful efforts to be placed with a permanent adoptive family;

(iv) Chronic behavioral or educational problems;

(v) Repetitive criminal acts or offenses;

(vi) Failure to comply with court-ordered disciplinary actions and other imposed guidelines of behavior, including drug and alcohol rehabilitation; and

(vii) Chronic physical, emotional, medical, mental, or other similar conditions necessitating long-term care or assistance;

(2) Develop programs that are necessary for the long-term care of children and youth that are identified for the purposes of this section. Programs must: (a) Effectively address the educational, physical, emotional, mental, and medical needs of children and youth, and (b) incorporate an array of family support options, to individual needs and choices of the child and family. The programs must be ready for implementation by January 1, 1995;

(3) Conduct an evaluation of all children currently within the foster care agency caseload to identify those children who meet the criteria set forth in this section. The evaluation shall be completed by January 1, 1994. All children entering the foster care system after January 1, 1994, must be evaluated for identification of long-term needs within thirty days of placement;

(4) Study and develop a comprehensive plan for the evaluation and identification of all children and youth in need of long-term care or assistance, including, but not limited to, the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, medically fragile, seriously emotionally or behaviorally disabled, and physically impaired;

(5) Study and develop a plan for the children and youth in need of long-term care or assistance to ensure the coordination of services between the department’s divisions and between other state agencies who are involved with the child or youth;

(6) Study and develop guidelines for transitional services, between long-term care programs, based on the person’s age or mental, physical, emotional, or medical condition; and

(7) Study and develop a statutory proposal for the emancipation of minors and report its findings and recommendations to the legislature by January 1, 1994. [1993 c 508 § 7; 1993 c 505 § 5.]

Section captions—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 508: See RCW 74.39A.900 through 74.39A.903.

Emancipation of minors: Chapter 13.64 RCW.
for so long as and under such conditions as the department may establish by regulation.

(3) Public assistance moneys shall be exempt from collection action under this chapter except as provided in RCW 74.20A.270.

(4) No collection action shall be taken against parents of children eligible for admission to, or children who have been discharged from a residential habilitation center as defined by RCW 71A.10.020(7). For the period July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1995, a collection action may be taken against parents of children with developmental disabilities who are placed in community-based residential care. The amount of support the department may collect from the parents shall not exceed one-half of the parents' support obligation accrued while the child was in community-based residential care. The child support obligation shall be calculated pursuant to chapter 26.19 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 24 § 926; 1989 c 360 § 14. Prior: 1988 c 275 § 20; 1988 c 176 § 913; 1987 c 435 § 31; 1985 c 276 § 5; 1984 c 260 § 40; 1979 ex.s. c 171 § 4; 1979 c 141 § 371; 1973 1st ex.s. c 183 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 164 § 3.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 24: See notes following RCW 28A.165.070.


Severability—1979 ex.s. c 171: See note following RCW 74.20.300.

Chapter 74.25
JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND BASIC SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM

Sections
74.25.020 Authority and responsibility of department—Good cause for failure to participate—Rules.

74.25.020 Authority and responsibility of department—Good cause for failure to participate—Rules. (1) The department of social and health services is authorized to contract with public and private employment and training agencies and other public service entities to provide services prescribed or allowed under the federal social security act, as amended, to carry out the purposes of the jobs training program. The department of social and health services has sole authority and responsibility to carry out the job opportunities and basic skills training program. No contracting entity shall have the authority to review, change, or disapprove any administrative decision, or otherwise substitute its judgment for that of the department of social and health services as to the application of policies and rules adopted by the department of social and health services.

(2) To the extent feasible under federal law, the department of social and health services and all entities contracting with it shall give first priority of service to individuals volunteering for program participation.

(3) The department of social and health services shall adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW establishing criteria constituting circumstances of good cause for an individual failing or refusing to participate in an assigned program component, or failing or refusing to accept or retain employment. These criteria shall include, but not be limited to, the following circumstances: (a) If the individual is a parent or other relative personally providing care for a child under age six years, and the employment would require the individual to work more than twenty hours per week; (b) if child care, or day care for an incapacitated individual living in the same home as a dependent child, is necessary for an individual to participate or continue participation in the program or accept employment, and such care is not available, and the department of social and health services fails to provide such care; (c) the employment would result in the family of the participant experiencing a net loss of cash income; or (d) circumstances that are beyond the control of the individual's household, either on a short-term or on an ongoing basis.

(4) The department of social and health services shall adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW as necessary to effectuate the intent and purpose of this chapter. [1993 c 312 § 7; 1992 c 165 § 3; 1991 c 126 § 6.]

Findings—Intent—Emergency—1993 c 312: See notes following RCW 74.12A.010.

Chapter 74.29
REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

(Formerly: Vocational rehabilitation and services for handicapped persons)

Sections
74.29.005 Purpose.
74.29.010 Definitions.
74.29.020 Powers and duties of state agency.
74.29.025 Repealed.
74.29.037 Cooperative agreements with state and local agencies.
74.29.080 Rehabilitation and job support services—Procedure—Register of eligible individuals and organizations.
74.29.100 Repealed.
74.29.105 Repealed.
74.29.110 Repealed.

74.29.005 Purpose. The purposes of this chapter are (1) to rehabilitate individuals with disabilities who have a barrier to employment so that they may prepare for and engage in a gainful occupation; (2) to provide persons with physical, mental, or sensory disabilities with a program of services which will result in greater opportunities for them to enter more fully into life in the community; (3) to promote activities which will assist individuals with disabilities to become self-sufficient and self-supporting; and (4) to encourage and develop community rehabilitation programs, job support services, and other resources needed by individuals with disabilities. [1993 c 213 § 1; 1967 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.10.005. Prior: 1967 c 118 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.10.005, 28.10.005.]

74.29.010 Definitions. (1) "Individual with disabilities" means an individual:

(a) Who has a physical, mental, or sensory disability, which requires vocational rehabilitation services to prepare for, enter into, engage in, retain, or engage in and retain gainful employment consistent with his or her capacities and abilities; or
(b) Who has a physical, mental, or sensory impairment whose ability to function independently in the family or community or whose ability to obtain, maintain, or advance in employment is substantially limited and for whom the delivery of vocational rehabilitation or independent living services will improve the ability to function, continue functioning, or move towards functioning independently in the family or community or to continue in employment.

(2) "Individual with severe disabilities" means an individual with disabilities:

(a) Who has a physical, mental, or sensory impairment that seriously limits one or more functional capacities, such as mobility, communication, self-care, self-direction, interpersonal skills, work tolerance, or work skills, in terms of employment outcome, and/or independence and participation in family or community life;

(b) Whose rehabilitation can be expected to require multiple rehabilitation services over an extended period of time; and

(c) Who has one or more physical, mental, or sensory disabilities resulting from amputation, arthritis, autism, blindness, burn injury, cancer, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, deafness, head injury, heart disease, hemiplegia, hemophilia, respiratory or pulmonary dysfunction, mental retardation, mental illness, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, musculoskeletal disorders, neurological disorders (including stroke and epilepsy), paraplegia, quadriplegia, other spinal cord conditions, sickle cell anemia, specific learning disabilities, end-stage renal disease, or another disability or combination of disabilities determined on the basis of an assessment for determining eligibility and rehabilitation needs to cause comparable substantial functional limitation.

(3) "Physical, mental, or sensory disability" means a physical, mental, or sensory condition which materially limits, contributes to limiting or, if not corrected or accommodated, will probably result in limiting an individual’s activities or functioning.

(4) "Rehabilitation services" means goods or services provided to: (a) Determine eligibility and rehabilitation needs of individuals with disabilities, and/or (b) enable individuals with disabilities to attain or retain employment and/or independence, and/or (c) contribute substantially to the rehabilitation of a group of individuals with disabilities. To the extent federal funds are available, goods and services may include, but are not limited to, the establishment, construction, development, operation and maintenance of community rehabilitation programs and independent living centers, as well as special demonstration projects.

(5) "Independence" means a reasonable degree of restoration from dependency upon others to self-direction and greater control over circumstances of one’s life for personal needs and care and includes but is not limited to the ability to live in one’s home.

(6) "Job support services" means ongoing goods and services provided after vocational rehabilitation, subject to available funds, that support an individual with severe disabilities in employment. Such services include, but are not limited to, extraordinary supervision or job coaching.

(7) "State agency" means the department of social and health services. [1993 c 213 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 18 § 52; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.10.010. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 41; 1967 c 118 § 2; 1957 c 223 § 1; 1933 c 176 § 2; RRS § 4925-2. Formerly RCW 28A.10.010, 28.10.010.]

Effective date—Severability—1970 ex.s. c 18: See notes following RCW 43.20A.010.

74.29.020 Powers and duties of state agency.

Subject to available funds, and consistent with federal law and regulations the state agency shall:

(1) Develop state-wide rehabilitation programs;

(2) Provide vocational rehabilitation services, independent living services, and/or job support services to individuals with disabilities or severe disabilities;

(3) Disburse all funds provided by law and may receive, accept and disburse such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises and bequests of real and personal property from public or private sources, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out rehabilitation services as specified by law and the regulations of the state agency; and may sell, lease or exchange real or personal property according to the terms and conditions thereof. Any money so received shall be deposited in the state treasury for investment, reinvestment or expenditure in accordance with the conditions of its receipt and RCW 43.88.180;

(4) Appoint and fix the compensation and prescribe the duties, of the personnel necessary for the administration of this chapter, unless otherwise provided by law;

(5) Make exploratory studies, do reviews, and research relative to rehabilitation;

(6) Coordinate with the state rehabilitation advisory council and the state independent living advisory council on the administration of the programs;

(7) Report to the governor and to the legislature on the administration of this chapter, as requested; and

(8) Adopt rules, in accord with chapter 34.05 RCW, necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. [1993 c 213 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.10.020. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 42; 1967 c 118 § 6; 1963 c 135 § 1; 1957 c 223 § 3; 1933 c 176 § 3; RRS § 4925-3. Formerly RCW 28A.10.020, 28.10.030.]

74.29.025 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

74.29.037 Cooperative agreements with state and local agencies. The state agency may establish cooperative agreements with other state and local agencies. [1993 c 213 § 6; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.10.037. Prior: 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 45; 1967 c 118 § 7. Formerly RCW 28A.10.037, 28.10.037.]

74.29.080 Rehabilitation and job support services—Procedure—Register of eligible individuals and organizations.

(1) Determination of eligibility and need for rehabilitation services and determination of eligibility for job support services shall be made by the state agency for each individual according to its established rules, policies, procedures, and standards.

(2) The state agency may purchase, from any source, rehabilitation services and job support services for individuals with disabilities, subject to the individual’s income or
other resources that are available to contribute to the cost of such services.

(3) The state agency shall maintain registers of individuals and organizations which meet required standards and qualify to provide rehabilitation services and job support services to individuals with disabilities. Eligibility of such individuals and organizations shall be based upon standards and criteria promulgated by the state agency. [1993 c 213 § 4; 1983 1st ex.s. c 41 § 16; 1979 c 151 § 11; 1972 ex.s. c 15 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 18 § 53; 1970 ex.s. c 15 § 23; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.10.080. Prior: 1969 c 105 § 2; 1967 ex.s. c 8 § 46; 1967 c 118 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.10.080, 28A.10.080.]}

Severability—1983 1st ex.s. c 41: See note following RCW 26.09.060.
Effective date—Severability—1970 ex.s. c 18: See notes following RCW 43.20A.010.

74.29.100 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

74.29.105 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

74.29.110 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 74.39A
LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES OPTIONS—EXPANSION

Sections
74.39A.005 Findings.
74.39A.007 Purpose and intent.
74.39A.010 Assisted living services—Contracts—Rules.
74.39A.900 Section captions—1993 c 508.
74.39A.901 Conflict with federal requirements—1993 c 508.
74.39A.902 Severability—1993 c 508.
74.39A.903 Effective date—1993 c 508.

74.39A.005 Findings. The legislature finds that the aging of the population and advanced medical technology have resulted in a growing number of persons who require assistance. The primary resource for long-term care continues to be family and friends. However, these traditional caregivers are increasingly employed outside the home. There is a growing demand for improvement and expansion of home and community-based long-term care services to support and complement the services provided by these informal caregivers.

The legislature further finds that the public interest would best be served by a broad array of long-term care services that support persons who need such services at home or in the community whenever practicable and that promote individual autonomy, dignity, and choice.

The legislature finds that as other long-term care options become more available, the relative need for nursing home beds is likely to decline. The legislature recognizes, however, that nursing home care will continue to be a critical part of the state's long-term care options, and that such services should promote individual dignity, autonomy, and a home-like environment. [1993 c 508 § 1.]

74.39A.007 Purpose and intent. It is the legislature's intent that:

(1) Long-term care services administered by the department of social and health services include a balanced array of health, social, and supportive services that promote individual choice, dignity, and the highest practicable level of independence;

(2) Home and community-based services be developed, expanded, or maintained in order to meet the needs of consumers and to maximize effective use of limited resources;

(3) Long-term care services be responsive and appropriate to individual need and also cost-effective for the state;

(4) Nursing home care is provided in such a manner and in such an environment as will promote maintenance or enhancement of the quality of life of each resident and timely discharge to a less restrictive care setting when appropriate; and

(5) State health planning for nursing home bed supply take into account increased availability of other home and community-based service options. [1993 c 508 § 2.]

74.39A.010 Assisted living services—Contracts—Rules. To the extent of available funding, the department of social and health services may contract with licensed boarding homes for assisted living services. The department shall develop rules that ensure that the contracted services:

(1) Recognize individual needs, privacy, and autonomy;

(2) Include, but not be limited to, personal care, nursing services, medication administration, and supportive services that promote independence and self-sufficiency;

(3) Are of sufficient scope to assure that each resident who chooses to remain in assisted living may do so, unless nursing care needs exceed the level of care defined by the department;

(4) Are directed first to those persons most likely, in the absence of assisted living services, to need hospital, nursing facility, or other out-of-home placement; and

(5) Are provided in compliance with applicable department of health facility and professional licensing laws and rules. [1993 c 508 § 3.]

74.39A.900 Section captions—1993 c 508. Section captions as used in this act constitute no part of the law. [1993 c 508 § 10.]

74.39A.901 Conflict with federal requirements—1993 c 508. If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal funds to the state, the conflicting part of this act is inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict and with respect to the agencies directly affected, and this finding does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act in its application to the agencies concerned. The rules under this act shall meet federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state. [1993 c 508 § 11.]
74.39A.902  Severability—1993 c 508. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1993 c 508 § 12.]

74.39A.903  Effective date—1993 c 508. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 18, 1993]. [1993 c 508 § 13.]

Chapter 74.42
NURSING HOMES—RESIDENT CARE, OPERATING STANDARDS

74.42.010  Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Department" means the department of social and health services and the department's employees.

(2) "Facility" refers to a nursing home as defined in RCW 18.51.010.

(3) "Licensed practical nurse" means a person licensed to practice practical nursing under chapter 18.78 RCW.

(4) "Medicaid" means Title XIX of the Social Security Act enacted by the social security amendments of 1965 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396; 79 Stat. 343), as amended.

(5) "Nursing care" means that care provided by a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse, or a nursing assistant in the regular performance of their duties.

(6) "Qualified therapist" means:

(a) An activities specialist who has specialized education, training, or experience specified by the department.

(b) An audiologist who is eligible for a certificate of clinical competence in audiology or who has the equivalent education and clinical experience.

(c) A mental health professional as defined in chapter 71.05 RCW.

(d) A mental retardation professional who is a qualified therapist or a therapist approved by the department and has specialized training or one year experience in treating or working with the mentally retarded or developmentally disabled.

(e) An occupational therapist who is a graduate of a program in occupational therapy or who has equivalent education or training.

(f) A physical therapist as defined in chapter 18.74 RCW.

(g) A social worker who is a graduate of a school of social work.

(h) A speech pathologist who is eligible for a certificate of clinical competence in speech pathology or who has equivalent education and clinical experience.

(7) "Registered nurse" means a person practicing nursing under chapter 18.88 RCW.

(8) "Resident" means an individual residing in a nursing home, as defined in RCW 18.51.010.

(9) "Physician's assistant" means a person practicing pursuant to chapters 18.57A and 18.71A RCW.

(10) "Nurse practitioner" means a person practicing such expanded acts of nursing as are authorized by the board of nursing pursuant to RCW 18.88.030. [1993 c 508 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 211 § 1.]

Section captions—Conflict with federal requirements—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 508: See RCW 74.39A.900 through 74.39A.903.

Chapter 74.46
NURSING HOME AUDITING AND COST REIMBURSEMENT ACT OF 1980

74.46.020  Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Accrual method of accounting" means a method of accounting in which revenues are reported in the period when they are earned, regardless of when they are collected, and expenses are reported in the period in which they are incurred, regardless of when they are paid.

(2) "Ancillary care" means those services required by the individual, comprehensive plan of care provided by qualified therapists.

(3) "Appraisal" means the process of estimating the fair market value or reconstructing the historical cost of an asset acquired in a past period as performed by a professionally designated real estate appraiser with no pecuniary interest in the property to be appraised. It includes a systematic, analytic determination and the recording and analyzing of property facts, rights, investments, and values based on a personal inspection and inventory of the property.

(4) "Arm's-length transaction" means a transaction resulting from good-faith bargaining between a buyer and seller who are not related organizations and have adverse positions in the market place. Sales or exchanges of nursing home facilities among two or more parties in which all parties subsequently continue to own one or more of the facilities involved in the transactions shall not be considered
as arm's-length transactions for purposes of this chapter. Sale of a nursing home facility which is subsequently leased back to the seller within five years of the date of sale shall not be considered as an arm's-length transaction for purposes of this chapter.

(5) "Assets" means economic resources of the contractor, recognized and measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

(6) "Bad debts" means amounts considered to be uncollectable from accounts and notes receivable.

(7) "Beds" means the number of set-up beds in the facility, not to exceed the number of licensed beds.

(8) "Beneficial owner" means:

(a) Any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares:

(i) Voting power which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of such ownership interest; and/or

(ii) Investment power which includes the power to dispose, or to direct the disposition of such ownership interest;

(b) Any person who, directly or indirectly, creates or uses a trust, proxy, power of attorney, pooling arrangement, or any other contract, arrangement, or device with the purpose or effect of divesting himself of beneficial ownership of an ownership interest or preventing the vesting of such beneficial ownership as part of a plan or scheme to evade the reporting requirements of this chapter;

(c) Any person who, subject to subparagraph (b) of this subsection, has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of such ownership interest within sixty days, including but not limited to any right to acquire:

(i) Through the exercise of any option, warrant, or right;

(ii) Through the conversion of an ownership interest;

(iii) Pursuant to the power to revoke a trust, discretionary account, or similar arrangement; or

(iv) Pursuant to the automatic termination of a trust, discretionary account, or similar arrangement; except that, any person who acquires an ownership interest or power specified in subparagraphs (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection, has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of such ownership interest within sixty days, including but not limited to any right to acquire:

(i) Through the exercise of any option, warrant, or right;

(ii) Through the conversion of an ownership interest;

(iii) Pursuant to the power to revoke a trust, discretionary account, or similar arrangement; or

(iv) Pursuant to the automatic termination of a trust, discretionary account, or similar arrangement; except that, any person who acquires an ownership interest or power specified in subparagraphs (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subsection, has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of such ownership interest within sixty days, including but not limited to any right to acquire:

(i) The pledgee agreement is bona fide and was not entered into with the purpose nor with the effect of changing or influencing the control of the contractor, nor in connection with any transaction having such purpose or effect, including persons meeting the conditions set forth in subparagraph (b) of this subsection; and

(ii) The pledgee agreement, prior to default, does not grant to the pledgee:

(A) The power to vote or to direct the vote of the pledged ownership interest; or

(B) The power to dispose or direct the disposition of the pledged ownership interest, other than the grant of such power(s) pursuant to a pledge agreement under which credit is extended and in which the pledgee is a broker or dealer.

(9) "Capitalization" means the recording of an expenditure as an asset.

(10) "Contractor" means an entity which contracts with the department to provide services to medical care recipients in a facility and which entity is responsible for operational decisions.

(11) "Department" means the department of social and health services (DHS) and its employees.

(12) "Depreciation" means the systematic distribution of the cost or other basis of tangible assets, less salvage, over the estimated useful life of the assets.

(13) "Direct care supplies" means medical, pharmaceutical, and other supplies required for the direct nursing and ancillary care of medical care recipients.

(14) "Entity" means an individual, partnership, corporation, or any other association of individuals capable of entering enforceable contracts.

(15) "Equity" means the net book value of all tangible and intangible assets less the recorded value of all liabilities, as recognized and measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

(16) "Facility" means a nursing home licensed in accordance with chapter 18.51 RCW, excepting nursing homes certified as institutions for mental diseases, or that portion of a hospital licensed in accordance with chapter 70.41 RCW which operates as a nursing home.

(17) "Fair market value" means the replacement cost of an asset less observed physical depreciation on the date for which the market value is being determined.

(18) "Financial statements" means statements prepared and presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles including, but not limited to, balance sheet, statement of operations, statement of changes in financial position, and related notes.

(19) "Generally accepted accounting principles" means accounting principles approved by the financial accounting standards board (FASB).

(20) "Generally accepted auditing standards" means auditing standards approved by the American institute of certified public accountants (AICPA).

(21) "Goodwill" means the excess of the price paid for a business over the fair market value of all other identifiable, tangible, and intangible assets acquired.

(22) "Historical cost" means the actual cost incurred in acquiring and preparing an asset for use, including feasibility studies, architect's fees, and engineering studies.

(23) "Imprest fund" means a fund which is regularly replenished in exactly the amount expended from it.

(24) "Joint facility costs" means any costs which represent resources which benefit more than one facility, or one facility and any other entity.

(25) "Lease agreement" means a contract between two parties for the possession and use of real or personal property or assets for a specified period of time in exchange
for specified periodic payments. Elimination (due to any cause other than death or divorce) or addition of any party to the contract, expiration, or modification of any lease term in effect on January 1, 1980, or termination of the lease by either party by any means shall constitute a termination of the lease agreement. An extension or renewal of a lease agreement, whether or not pursuant to a renewal provision in the lease agreement, shall be considered a new lease agreement. A strictly formal change in the lease agreement which modifies the method, frequency, or manner in which the lease payments are made, but does not increase the total lease payment obligation of the lessee, shall not be considered modification of a lease term.

(26) "Medical care program" means medical assistance provided under RCW 74.09.500 or authorized state medical care services.

(27) "Medical care recipient" or "recipient" means an individual determined eligible by the department for the services provided in chapter 74.09 RCW.

(28) "Net book value" means the historical cost of an asset less accumulated depreciation.

(29) "Net invested funds" means the net book value of tangible fixed assets employed by a contractor to provide services under the medical care program, including land, buildings, and equipment as recognized and measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, plus an allowance for working capital which shall be five percent of the product of the per patient day rate multiplied by the prior calendar year reported total patient days of each contractor.

(30) "Operating lease" means a lease under which rental or lease expenses are included in current expenses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(31) "Owner" means a sole proprietor, general or limited partners, and beneficial interest holders of five percent or more of a corporation's outstanding stock.

(32) "Ownership interest" means all interests beneficially owned by a person, calculated in the aggregate, regardless of the form which such beneficial ownership takes.

(33) "Patient day" or "client day" means a calendar day of care which will include the day of admission and exclude the day of discharge; except that, when admission and discharge occur on the same day, one day of care shall be deemed to exist.

(34) "Professionally designated real estate appraiser" means an individual who is regularly engaged in the business of providing real estate valuation services for a fee, and who is deemed qualified by a nationally recognized real estate appraisal educational organization on the basis of extensive practical appraisal experience, including the writing of real estate valuation reports as well as the passing of written examinations on valuation practice and theory, and who by virtue of membership in such organization is required to subscribe and adhere to certain standards of professional practice as such organization prescribes.

(35) "Qualified therapist" means:

(a) An activities specialist who has specialized education, training, or experience as specified by the department;

(b) An audiologist who is eligible for a certificate of clinical competence in audiology or who has the equivalent education and clinical experience;

(c) A mental health professional as defined by chapter 71.05 RCW;

(d) A mental retardation professional who is either a qualified therapist or a therapist approved by the department who has had specialized training or one year's experience in treating or working with the mentally retarded or developmentally disabled;

(e) A social worker who is a graduate of a school of social work;

(f) A speech pathologist who is eligible for a certificate of clinical competence in speech pathology or who has the equivalent education and clinical experience;

(g) A physical therapist as defined by chapter 18.74 RCW;

(h) An occupational therapist who is a graduate of a program in occupational therapy, or who has the equivalent of such education or training; and

(i) A respiratory care practitioner certified under chapter 18.89 RCW.

(36) "Questioned costs" means those costs which have been determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles but which may constitute disallowed costs or departures from the provisions of this chapter or rules and regulations adopted by the department.

(37) "Records" means those data supporting all financial statements and cost reports including, but not limited to, all general and subsidiary ledgers, books of original entry, and transaction documentation, however such data are maintained.

(38) "Related organization" means an entity which is under common ownership and/or control with, or has control of, or is controlled by, the contractor.

(a) "Common ownership" exists when an entity is the beneficial owner of five percent or more ownership interest in the contractor and any other entity.

(b) "Control" exists where an entity has the power, directly or indirectly, significantly to influence or direct the actions or policies of an organization or institution, whether or not it is legally enforceable and however it is exercisable or exercised.

(39) "Restricted fund" means those funds the principal and/or income of which is limited by agreement with or direction of the donor to a specific purpose.

(40) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and health services.

(41) "Title XIX" or "Medicaid" means the 1965 amendments to the social security act, P.L. 89-07, as amended.

(42) "Physical plant capital improvement" means a capitalized improvement that is limited to an improvement to the building or the related physical plant. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 1; 1991 sps. c 8 § 11; 1989 c 372 § 17; 1987 c 476 § 6; 1985 c 361 § 16; 1982 c 117 § 1; 1980 c 177 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993." [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 21.]

Effective date—1991 sps. c 8: See note following RCW 18.51.050.

Savings—1985 c 361: "This act shall not be construed as affecting any existing right acquired or any obligation or liability incurred under the statutes amended or repealed by this act or any rule, regulation, or order adopted under those sections, nor as affecting any proceeding instituted under those sections." [1985 c 361 § 20.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 987]
74.46.180 Payment of underpayments—Refund of overpayments, erroneous payments—Allocation of savings. (1) The state shall make payment of any underpayments within thirty days after the date the preliminary or final settlement report is submitted to the contractor. A contractor found to have received either overpayments or erroneous payments under a preliminary or final settlement shall refund such payments to the state within thirty days after the date the preliminary or final settlement report is submitted to the contractor, subject to the provisions of subsections (3), (4), and (7) of this section.

(2) Start-up costs shall include, but not be limited to, organizational costs, necessary, ordinary, and directly incident to the creation of a corporation or other form of business, to the extent net invested funds are substantiated by department field audit. Any industrial insurance dividend or premium discount under RCW 51.16.035 shall be retained by the contractor to the extent that such dividend or premium discount is attributable to the contractor's private patients.

(3) In the event the contractor fails to make repayment in the time provided in subsection (2) of this section, the department shall either:

(a) Deduct the amount of refund due, plus any interest accrued under RCW 43.20B.695, from payment amounts due the contractor; or

(b) In the instance the contractor has been terminated, (i) deduct the amount of refund due, plus interest assessed at the rate and in the manner provided in RCW 43.20B.695, from any payments due; or (ii) recover the amount due, plus any interest assessed under RCW 43.20B.695, from security posted with the department or by any other lawful means.

(4) Where the facility is pursuing timely-filed judicial or administrative remedies in good faith regarding settlement issues, the contractor need not refund nor shall the department withhold from the facility current payment amounts the department claims to be due from the facility but which are specifically disputed by the contractor. If the judicial or administrative remedy sought by the facility is not granted after all appeals are exhausted or mutually terminated, the facility shall make payment of such amounts due plus interest accrued from the date of filing of the appeal, as payable on judgments, within sixty days of the date such decision is made. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 2; Prior: 1987 c 476 § 1; 1987 c 283 § 9; 1985 c 361 § 1; 1985 c 7 § 147; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 11; 1980 c 177 § 18.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Severability—Savings—1987 c 283: See notes following RCW 43.20A.020.

Savings—1985 c 361: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

74.46.230 Initial cost of operation. (1) The necessary and ordinary one-time expenses directly incident to the preparation of a newly constructed or purchased building by a contractor for operation as a licensed facility shall be allowable costs. These expenses shall be limited to start-up and organizational costs incurred prior to the admission of the first patient.

(2) Start-up costs shall include, but not be limited to, administrative and nursing salaries, utility costs, taxes, insurance, repairs and maintenance, and training; except, that they shall exclude expenditures for capital assets. These costs will be allowable in the administrative cost center if they are amortized over a period of not less than sixty months beginning with the month in which the first patient is admitted for care.

(3) Organizational costs are those necessary, ordinary, and directly incident to the creation of a corporation or other form of business of the contractor including, but not limited to, legal fees incurred in establishing the corporation or other organization and fees paid to states for incorporation; except, that they do not include costs relating to the issuance and sale of shares of capital stock or other securities. Such organizational costs will be allowable in the administrative cost center if they are amortized over a period of not less than sixty months beginning with the month in which the first patient is admitted for care. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 3; 1980 c 177 § 23.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

74.46.260 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

74.46.280 Management fees, agreements. (1) Management fees will be allowed only if:

(a) A written management agreement both creates a principal/agent relationship between the contractor and the manager, and sets forth the items, services, and activities to be provided by the manager; and

(b) Documentation demonstrates that the services contracted for were actually delivered.

(2) To be allowable, fees must be for necessary, nonduplicative services.
Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

74.46.380 Depreciable assets. (1) Where depreciable assets are disposed of through sale, trade-in, scrapping, exchange, theft, wrecking, or fire or other casualty, depreciation shall no longer be taken on the assets. No further depreciation shall be taken on permanently abandoned assets.

(2) Where an asset has been retired from active use but is being held for stand-by or emergency service, and the department has determined that it is needed and can be effectively used in the future, depreciation may be taken. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 5; 1991 sp.s. c 8 § 12; 1980 c 177 § 38.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 8: See note following RCW 18.51.050.

74.46.410 Unallowable costs. (1) Costs will be unallowable if they are not documented, necessary, ordinary, and related to the provision of care services to authorized patients.

(2) Unallowable costs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Costs of items or services not covered by the medical care program. Costs of such items or services will be unallowable even if they are indirectly reimbursed by the department as the result of an authorized reduction in patient contribution;

(b) Costs of services and items provided to recipients which are covered by the department's medical care program but not included in care services established by the department under this chapter;

(c) Costs associated with a capital expenditure subject to section 1122 approval (part 100, Title 42 C.F.R.) if the department found it was not consistent with applicable standards, criteria, or plans. If the department was not given timely notice of a proposed capital expenditure, all associated costs will be unallowable up to the date they are determined to be reimbursable under applicable federal regulations;

(d) Costs associated with a construction or acquisition project requiring certificate of need approval pursuant to chapter 70.38 RCW if such approval was not obtained;

(e) Interest costs other than those provided by RCW 74.46.290 on and after January 1, 1985;

(f) Salaries or other compensation of owners, officers, directors, stockholders, and others associated with the contractor or home office, except compensation paid for service related to patient care;

(g) Costs in excess of limits or in violation of principles set forth in this chapter;

(h) Costs resulting from transactions or the application of accounting methods which circumvent the principles of the cost-related reimbursement system set forth in this chapter;

(i) Costs applicable to services, facilities, and supplies furnished by a related organization in excess of the lower of the cost to the related organization or the price of comparable services, facilities, or supplies purchased elsewhere;

(j) Bad debts of non-Title XIX recipients. Bad debts of Title XIX recipients are allowable if the debt is related to covered services, it arises from the recipient's required contribution toward the cost of care, the provider can establish that reasonable collection efforts were made, the debt was actually uncollectible when claimed as worthless, and sound business judgment established that there was no likelihood of recovery at any time in the future;

(k) Charity and courtesy allowances;

(l) Cash, assessments, or other contributions, excluding dues, to charitable organizations, professional organizations, trade associations, or political parties, and costs incurred to improve community or public relations;

(m) Vending machine expenses;

(n) Expenses for barber or beautician services not included in routine care;

(o) Funeral and burial expenses;

(p) Costs of gift shop operations and inventory;

(q) Personal items such as cosmetics, smoking materials, newspapers and magazines, and clothing, except those used in patient activity programs;

(r) Fund-raising expenses, except those directly related to the patient activity program;

(s) Penalties and fines;

(t) Expenses related to telephones, televisions, radios, and similar appliances in patients' private accommodations;

(u) Federal, state, and other income taxes;

(v) Costs of special care services except where authorized by the department;

(w) Expenses of key-man insurance and other insurance or retirement plans not made available to all employees;

(x) Expenses of profit-sharing plans;

(y) Expenses related to the purchase and/or use of private or commercial airplanes which are in excess of what a prudent contractor would expend for the ordinary and economic provision of such a transportation need related to patient care;

(z) Personal expenses and allowances of owners or relatives;

(aa) All expenses of maintaining professional licenses or membership in professional organizations;

(bb) Costs related to agreements not to compete;

(cc) Amortization of goodwill;

(dd) Expenses related to vehicles which are in excess of what a prudent contractor would expend for the ordinary and economic provision of transportation needs related to patient care;
(ee) Legal and consultant fees in connection with a fair hearing against the department where a decision is rendered in favor of the department or where otherwise the determination of the department stands;

(ff) Legal and consultant fees of a contractor or contractors in connection with a lawsuit against the department;

(gg) Lease acquisition costs and other intangibles not related to patient care;

(hh) All rental or lease costs other than those provided in RCW 74.46.300 and on and January 1, 1985;

(ii) Postsurvey charges incurred by the facility as a result of subsequent inspections under RCW 18.51.050 which occur beyond the first postsurvey visit during the certification survey calendar year;

(jj) Compensation paid for any purchased nursing care services, including registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, and nurse assistant services, obtained through service contract arrangement in excess of the amount of compensation paid for such hours of nursing care service had they been paid at the average hourly wage, including related taxes and benefits, for in-house nursing care staff of like classification at the same nursing facility, as reported in the most recent cost report period;

(kk) For all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984, costs of land and depreciable assets that cannot be reimbursed under the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 and implementing state statutory and regulatory provisions. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 6; 1991 sp.s. c 8 § 15; 1989 c 372 § 2; 1986 c 175 § 3; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 17; 1980 c 177 § 41.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 8: See note following RCW 18.51.050.

Effective date—1989 c 372 § 2: "Section 2 of this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1989." [1989 c 372 § 19.] This note refers to the 1989 c 372 amendment to RCW 74.46.410.

**74.46.420 Principles of rate setting.** The following principles are inherent in RCW 74.46.430 through 74.46.590:

(1) Reimbursement rates will be set prospectively on a per patient day basis on a two-year cycle corresponding to each state biennium; and

(2) The rates, in the nursing services, food, administrative, and operational cost centers, shall be adjusted downward or upward when set effective July 1 of the first fiscal year of the two-year rate-setting cycle and adjusted again downward or upward effective July 1 of the second fiscal year of the rate-setting cycle for economic trends and conditions.

(3) The July 1 rates for the first year of each biennium shall be adjusted by the change in the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures index published by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor. The period used to measure the increase or decrease to be applied to these first year biennial rates shall be the calendar year preceding the July 1 commencement of the state biennium.

(4) The July 1 rates for the second year of each biennium shall be adjusted by the change in the nursing home input price index without capital costs published by the health care financing administration of the department of health and human services, HCFA index, however, any increase shall be multiplied by one and one-half. The period used to measure the HCFA index increase to be multiplied by one and one-half and applied or decrease to be applied to these second-year biennial rates shall also be the calendar year preceding the July 1 commencement of the state biennium: PROVIDED, However, That in the event the change in the HCFA index measured over the following calendar year, the one terminating six months after the start of the state biennium, is twenty-five percent greater or less than the change in the HCFA index measured over the calendar year preceding commencement of the state biennium, the department shall use the HCFA index increase multiplied by one and one-half or decrease in such following calendar year to inflate or decrease nursing facilities' nursing services, food, administrative, and operational rates for July 1 of the second biennium year.

(5) If either the implicit price deflator index or the health care financing administration index ceases to be published in the future, the department shall select by rule and use in their place one or more measures of change from an alternate source or sources for the same or comparable time periods. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 7; 1985 c 361 § 18; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 18; 1980 c 177 § 42.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Savings—1985 c 361: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

**74.46.430 Prospective reimbursement rates—Minimum hourly wages.** (1) The department, as provided by this chapter, will determine prospective cost-related reimbursement rates for services provided to medical care recipients. Each rate so determined shall represent the contractor's maximum compensation within each cost center for each patient day for such medical care recipient.

(2) As required, the department may modify such maximum per patient day rates pursuant to the administrative review provisions of RCW 74.46.780.

(3) The maximum prospective reimbursement rates for the administrative, operational, and property cost centers, and the return on investment rate shall be established based upon a minimum facility occupancy level of eighty-five percent.

(4) All contractors shall be required to adjust and maintain wages for all employees to a minimum hourly wage of four dollars and seventy-six cents per hour beginning January 1, 1988, and five dollars and fifteen cents per hour beginning January 1, 1989. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 8; 1987 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 2; 1987 c 476 § 2; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 19; 1980 c 177 § 43.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

**74.46.450 Reimbursement rate for new contractor.** (1) Prospective reimbursement rates for a new contractor will be established within sixty days following receipt by the department of the properly completed projected budget required by RCW 74.46.670. Such reimbursement rates will become effective as of the effective date of the contract and shall remain in effect until adjusted or reset as provided in this chapter.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 990]
74.46.460 Rate determination or adjustment—
When—Basis. (1) Each contractor’s reimbursement rates will be determined or adjusted prospectively at least once each calendar year, as provided in this chapter, to be effective July 1st. Provided, that a contractor’s rate for the first fiscal year of each biennium must be established upon its own prior calendar period report of at least six months of cost data.

(2) Rates may be adjusted as determined by the department to take into account variations in the distribution of patient classifications or changes in patient characteristics from the prior reporting year, program changes required by the department, or changes in staffing levels at a facility required by the department. Rates may also be adjusted to cover costs associated with placing a nursing home in receivership which costs are not covered by the rate of the former contractor, including: Compensation of the receiver, reasonable expenses of receivership and transition of control, and costs incurred by the receiver in carrying out court instructions or rectifying deficiencies found. Rates shall be adjusted for any capitalized additions or replacements made as a condition for licensure or certification. Rates shall be adjusted for capitalized improvements done under RCW 74.46.465. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 10; 1987 c 476 § 3; 1985 c 361 § 15; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 21; 1981 1st ex.s. c 2 § 5; 1980 c 177 § 46.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Savings—1985 c 361: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Severability—Effective dates—1981 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 18.51.010.

74.46.470 Cost centers. (1) A contractor’s reimbursement rates for medical care recipients will be determined utilizing net invested funds and desk-reviewed cost report data within the following cost centers:

(a) Nursing services;
(b) Food;
(c) Administrative;
(d) Operational; and
(e) Property.

(2) There shall be for the time period January 1988 through June 1990 only an enhancement cost center established to reimburse contractors for specific legislatively authorized enhancements for nonadministrative wages and benefits to ensure that such enhancements are used exclusively for the legislatively authorized purposes. For purposes of settlement, funds appropriated to this cost center shall only be used for expenditures for which the legislative authorization is granted. Such funds may be used only in the following circumstances:

(a) The contractor has increased expenditures for which legislative authorization is granted to at least the highest level paid in any of the last three cost years, plus, beginning July 1, 1987, any percentage inflation adjustment as was granted each year under *RCW 74.46.495; and

(b) All funds shifted from the enhancement cost center are shown to have been expended for legislatively authorized enhancements.

(3) If the contractor does not spend the amount appropriated to this cost center in the legislatively authorized manner, then the amounts not appropriately spent shall be recouped at preliminary or final settlement pursuant to RCW 74.46.160.

(4) For purposes of this section, “nonadministrative wages and benefits” means wages and payroll taxes paid with respect to, and the employer share of the cost of benefits provided to, employees in job classes specified in an appropriation, which may not include administrators, assistant administrators, or administrators in training.

(5) Amounts expended in the enhancement cost center in excess of the minimum wage established under RCW 74.46.430 are subject to all provisions contained in this chapter. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 11; 1987 c 476 § 4; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 22; 1980 c 177 § 47.]

*Reviser’s note: RCW 74.46.495 was repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 19, effective July 1, 1993.

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

74.46.481 Nursing services cost center reimburse­ment rate. (1) The nursing services cost center shall include for reporting and audit purposes all costs related to the direct provision of nursing and related care, including fringe benefits and payroll taxes for the nursing and related care personnel, and the cost of nursing supplies. The department shall adopt by administrative rule a definition of "related care." For rates effective after June 30, 1991, nursing services costs, as reimbursed within this chapter, shall not include costs of any purchased nursing care services, including registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, and nurse assistant services, obtained through service contract arrangement in excess of the amount of compensation paid for such hours of nursing care service had they been paid at the average hourly wage, including related taxes and benefits, for in-house nursing care staff of like classification at the same nursing facility, as reported in the most recent cost report period.

(2) The department shall adopt through administrative rules a method for establishing a nursing services cost center rate consistent with the principles stated in this section.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 991]
(3) Utilizing regression or other statistical technique, the department shall determine a reasonable limit on facility nursing staff taking into account facility patient characteristics. For purposes of this section, facility nursing staff refers to registered nurses, licensed practical nurses and nursing assistants employed by the facility or obtained through temporary labor contract arrangements. Effective January 1, 1988, the hours associated with the training of nursing assistants and the supervision of that training for nursing assistants shall not be included in the calculation of facility nursing staff. In selecting a measure of patient characteristics, the department shall take into account:

(a) The correlation between alternative measures and facility nursing staff; and

(b) The cost of collecting information for and computation of a measure.

If regression is used, the limit shall be set at predicted nursing staff plus 1.75 regression standard errors. If another statistical method is utilized, the limit shall be set at a level corresponding to 1.75 standard errors above predicted staffing computed according to a regression procedure. A regression calculated shall be effective for the entire biennium.

(4) No facility shall receive reimbursement for nursing staff levels in excess of the limit. However, nursing staff levels established under subsection (3) of this section shall not apply to the nursing services cost center reimbursement rate only for the pilot facility especially designed to meet the needs of persons living with AIDS as defined by RCW 70.24.017 and specifically authorized for this purpose under the 1989 amendment to the Washington state health plan.

(5) Every two years when rates are set at the beginning of each new biennium, the department shall divide into two peer groups nursing facilities located in the state of Washington providing services to medicaid residents: (a) Those facilities located within a metropolitan statistical area as defined and determined by the United States office of management and budget or other applicable federal office and (b) those not located in such an area. The facilities in each peer group shall then be arrayed from lowest to highest by magnitude of per patient day adjusted nursing services cost from the prior report year, regardless of whether any such adjustments are contested by the nursing facility, and the median or fiftieth percentile cost for each peer group shall be determined. Nursing services rates for facilities within each peer group for the first year of the biennium shall be set at the lower of the facility’s adjusted per patient day nursing services cost from the prior report period or the median cost for the facility’s peer group plus twenty-five percent. This rate shall be reduced or inflated as authorized by RCW 74.46.420. However, the per patient day peer group median cost plus twenty-five percent limit shall not apply to the nursing services cost center reimbursement rate only for the pilot facility especially designed to meet the needs of persons living with AIDS as defined by RCW 70.24.017 and specifically authorized for this purpose under the 1989 amendment to the Washington state health plan.

(6) If a nursing facility is impacted by the limit authorized in subsection (5) of this section, it shall not receive a prospective rate in nursing services for July 1, 1993, less than the same facility’s prospective rate in nursing services as of June 30, 1993, adjusted by any increase in the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures, IPD index, as measured over the period authorized by RCW 74.46.420.(3).

(7) A nursing facility’s rate in nursing services for the second year of each biennium shall be that facility’s rate as of July 1 of the first year of that biennium reduced or inflated as authorized by RCW 74.46.420. The alternating procedures prescribed in this section for a facility’s two July 1 nursing services rates occurring within each biennium shall be followed in the same order for each succeeding biennium.

(8) Median costs for peer groups shall be calculated initially as provided in this chapter on the basis of the most recent adjusted cost information available to the department prior to the calculation of the new rate for July 1 of the first fiscal year of each biennium, regardless of whether the adjustments are contested or subject to pending administrative or judicial review. Median costs for peer groups shall be recalculated as provided in this chapter on the basis of the most recent adjusted cost information available to the department on October 31 of the first fiscal year of each biennium, and shall apply retroactively to the prior July 1 rate, regardless of whether the adjustments are contested or subject to pending administrative or judicial review. Median costs shall not be adjusted to reflect subsequent administrative or judicial rulings, whether final or not.

(9) The department is authorized to determine on a systematic basis facilities with unmet patient care service needs. The department may increase the nursing services cost center prospective rate for a facility beyond the level determined in accordance with subsection (6) of this section if the facility’s actual and reported nursing staffing is one standard error or more below predicted staffing as determined according to the method selected pursuant to subsection (3) of this section and the facility has unmet patient care service needs: PROVIDED, That prospective rate increases authorized by this subsection shall be funded only from legislative appropriations made for this purpose during the periods authorized by such appropriations or other laws and the increases shall be conditioned on specified improvements in patient care at such facilities.

(10) The department shall establish a method for identifying patients with exceptional care requirements and a method for establishing or negotiating on a consistent basis rates for such patients.

(11) The department, in consultation with interested parties, shall adopt rules to establish the criteria the department will use in reviewing any requests by a contractor for a prospective rate adjustment to be used to increase the number of nursing staff. These rules shall also specify the time period for submission and review of staffing requests: PROVIDED, That a decision on a staffing request shall not take longer than sixty days from the date the department receives such a complete request. In establishing the criteria, the department may consider, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Increases in debility levels of contractors’ residents determined in accordance with the department’s assessment and reporting procedures and requirements utilizing the minimum data set;

(b) Staffing patterns for similar facilities in the same peer group;

(c) Physical plant of contractor; and
The food cost center shall include for reporting purposes all costs for bulk and raw food and beverages purchased for the dietary needs of medical care recipients.

(2) Every two years when rates are set at the beginning of each new biennium, the department shall divide into two peer groups nursing facilities located in the state of Washington providing services to Medicaid residents: (a) Those facilities located within a metropolitan statistical area as defined and determined by the United States office of management and budget or other applicable federal office and (b) those not located in such an area. The facilities in each peer group shall then be arrayed from lowest to highest by magnitude of per patient day adjusted food cost from the prior report period, regardless of whether any such adjustments are contested by the nursing facility, and the median or fiftieth percentile cost for each peer group shall be determined. Food rates for facilities within each peer group for the first year of the biennium shall be set at the lower of the facility’s adjusted per patient day food cost from the prior report period or the median cost for the facility’s peer group plus twenty-five percent. This rate shall be reduced or inflated as authorized by RCW 74.46.420.

(3) A nursing facility’s food rate for the second year of each biennium shall be that facility’s rate as of July 1 of the first year of that biennium reduced or inflated as authorized by RCW 74.46.420. The alternating procedures prescribed in this section for a facility’s two July 1 food rates occurring within each biennium shall be followed in the same order for each succeeding biennium.

(4) Median costs for peer groups shall be calculated initially as provided in this chapter on the basis of the most recent adjusted cost information available to the department prior to the calculation of the new rate for July 1 of the first fiscal year of each biennium, regardless of whether the adjustments are contested or subject to pending administrative or judicial review. Median costs for peer groups shall be recalculated as provided in this chapter on the basis of the most recent adjusted cost information available to the department on October 31 of the first fiscal year of each biennium, and shall apply retroactively to the prior July 1 rate, regardless of whether the adjustments are contested or subject to pending administrative or judicial review. Median costs shall not be adjusted to reflect subsequent administrative or judicial rulings, whether final or not. [1993 1st sps. c 13 § 13; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 25; 1981 1st ex.s. c 2 § 6; 1980 c 177 § 49.]

Effective date—1993 1st sps. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.  
Severability—Effective dates—1981 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 18.51.010.
74.46.505 Title 74 RCW: Public Assistance

74.46.020. Subject to pending administrative or judicial review. Median costs for peer groups shall be calculated initially as provided in this chapter on the basis of the most recent adjusted cost information available to the department prior to the calculation of the new rate for July 1 of the first fiscal year of each biennium, regardless of whether the adjustments are contested or subject to pending administrative or judicial review. Median costs for peer groups shall be recalculated as provided in this chapter on the basis of the most recent adjusted cost information available to the department on October 31 of the first fiscal year of each biennium, and shall apply retroactively to the prior July 1 rate, regardless of whether the adjustments are contested or subject to pending administrative or judicial review. Median costs shall not be adjusted to reflect subsequent administrative or judicial rulings, whether final or not. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 15.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

74.46.510 Property cost center. (1) The property cost center rate for each facility shall be determined by dividing the sum of the reported allowable prior period actual depreciation, subject to RCW 74.46.310 through 74.46.380, adjusted for any capitalized additions or replacements approved by the department, and the retained savings from such cost center, as provided in RCW 74.46.180, by the total patient days for the facility in the prior period. If a capitalized addition or retirement of an asset will result in a different licensed bed capacity during the ensuing period, the prior period total patient days used in computing the property cost center rate shall be adjusted to anticipated patient day level.

(2) A nursing facility's property rate shall be rebased annually, effective July 1, in accordance with this section regardless of whether the rate is for the first or second year of the biennium.

(3) When a certificate of need for a new facility is requested, the department, in reaching its decision, shall take into consideration per-bed land and building construction costs for the facility which shall not exceed a maximum to be established by the secretary. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 16; 1980 c 177 § 51.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Effective dates—1980 c 177: See RCW 74.46.901.

74.46.530 Return on investment rate—Review. (1) The department shall establish for each medicaid nursing facility a return on investment rate composed of two parts: A financing allowance and a variable return allowance. A facility's return on investment rate shall be rebased annually, effective July 1, in accordance with this section, regardless of whether the rate is for the first or second year of the biennium.

(a) The financing allowance shall be determined by multiplying the net invested funds of each facility by .10, and dividing by the contractor's total patient days from the most recent cost report period. If a capitalized addition or retirement of an asset will result in a different licensed bed capacity during the ensuing period, the prior period total patient days used in computing the financing and variable return allowances shall be adjusted to the anticipated patient day level.

(b) In computing the portion of net invested funds representing the net book value of tangible fixed assets, the same assets, depreciation bases, lives, and methods referred to in RCW 74.46.330, 74.46.350, 74.46.360, 74.46.370, and 74.46.380, including owned and leased assets, shall be utilized, except that the capitalized cost of land upon which the facility is located and such other contiguous land which is reasonable and necessary for use in the regular course of providing patient care shall also be included. Subject to provisions and limitations contained in this chapter, for land purchased by owners or lessors before July 18, 1984, capitalized cost of land shall be the buyer's capitalized cost. For all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984, if the land is purchased after July 17, 1984, capitalized cost shall be that of the owner of record on July 17, 1984, or buyer's capitalized cost, whichever is lower. In the case of leased facilities where the net invested funds are unknown or the contractor is unable to provide necessary information to determine net invested funds, the secretary shall have the authority to determine an amount for net invested funds based on an appraisal conducted according to RCW 74.46.360(1).

(c) In determining the variable return allowance:

(i) Every two years at the start of each new biennium, the department, without utilizing peer groups, will first rank all facilities in numerical order from highest to lowest according to their per patient day adjusted allowable costs for nursing services, food, administrative, and operational costs combined for the previous cost report period.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 994]
(ii) The department shall then compute the variable return allowance by multiplying the appropriate percentage amounts, which shall not be less than one percent and not greater than four percent, by the sum of the facility's nursing services, food, administrative, and operational rate components. The percentage amounts will be based on groupings of facilities according to the rankings prescribed in (i) of this subsection (1)(c). The percentages calculated and assigned will remain the same for the next variable return allowance paid in the second year of the biennium. Those groups of facilities with lower per diem costs shall receive higher percentage amounts than those with higher per diem costs.

(d) The sum of the financing allowance and the variable return allowance shall be the return on investment rate for each facility, and shall be added to the prospective rates of each contractor as determined in RCW 74.46.450 through 74.46.510.

(e) In the case of a facility which was leased by the contractor as of January 1, 1980, in an arm's-length agreement, and for which the annualized lease payment, plus any interest and depreciation expenses associated with contractor-owned assets, for the period covered by the prospective rates, divided by the contractor's total patient days, minus the property cost center determined according to RCW 74.46.510, is more than the return on investment rate determined according to subsection (1)(d) of this section, the following shall apply:

(i) The financing allowance shall be recomputed substituting the fair market value of the assets as of January 1, 1982, as determined by the department of general administration through an appraisal procedure, less accumulated depreciation on the lessor's assets since January 1, 1982, for the net book value of the assets in determining net invested funds for the facility. A determination by the department of general administration of fair market value shall be final unless the procedure used to make such determination is shown to be arbitrary and capricious.

(ii) The sum of the financing allowance computed under subsection (1)(e)(i) of this section and the variable allowance shall be compared to the annualized lease payment, plus any interest and depreciation associated with contractor-owned assets, for the period covered by the prospective rates, divided by the contractor's total patient days, minus the property cost center rate determined according to RCW 74.46.510. The lesser of the two amounts shall be called the alternate return on investment rate.

(iii) The return on investment rate determined according to subsection (1)(d) of this section or the alternate return on investment rate, whichever is greater, shall be the return on investment rate for the facility and shall be added to the prospective rates of the contractor as determined in RCW 74.46.450 through 74.46.510.

(f) In the case of a facility which was leased by the contractor as of January 1, 1980, in an arm's-length agreement, if the lease is renewed or extended pursuant to a provision of the lease, the treatment provided in subsection (1)(e) of this section shall be applied except that in the case of renewals or extensions made subsequent to April 1, 1985, reimbursement for the annualized lease payment shall be no greater than the reimbursement for the annualized lease payment for the last year prior to the renewal or extension of the lease.

(2) Each biennium, beginning in 1985, the secretary shall review the adequacy of return on investment rates in relation to anticipated requirements for maintaining, reducing, or expanding nursing care capacity. The secretary shall report the results of such review to the legislature and make recommendations for adjustments in the return on investment rates utilized in this section, if appropriate. [1993 1st sp.s. c 13 § 17; 1991 sp.s. c 8 § 17; 1985 c 361 § 17; 1983 1st ex.s. c 67 § 28; 1981 1st ex.s. c 2 § 7; 1980 c 177 § 53.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 13: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Effective date—1991 sp.s. c 8: See note following RCW 18.51.050.

Savings—1985 c 361: See note following RCW 74.46.020.

Effective dates—1983 1st ex.s. c 67; 1980 c 177: See RCW 74.46.901.

Severability—Effective dates—1981 1st ex.s. c 2: See notes following RCW 18.51.010.

Title 75

FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH

Chapters
75.08 Administration.
75.10 Enforcement—Penalties.
75.12 Unlawful acts.
75.20 Construction projects in state waters.
75.24 Shellfish.
75.25 Recreational licenses.
75.28 Commercial licenses.
75.30 License limitation programs.
75.50 Salmon enhancement program.
75.52 Volunteer cooperative fish and wildlife enhancement program.
75.54 Recreational salmon and marine fish enhancement program.
75.58 Aquaculture disease control.

Chapter 75.08

ADMINISTRATION

Sections
75.08.011 Definitions. (Effective January 1, 1994, until July 1, 1994.)
75.08.011 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.08.014 Authority of director to administer department—Qualifications of director. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.08.035 Senior environmental corps—Department powers and duties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.08.055 Agreements with United States to protect Columbia River fish—Fish cultural stations and protective devices. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.08.058 Fish and wildlife harvest in federal exclusive economic zone—Rules.
75.08.080 Scope of director's authority to adopt rules—Application to private tideland owners or lessees of the state.
75.08.230 Disposition of moneys collected—Proceeds from sale of food fish or shellfish—Unanticipated receipts. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.08.400 Legislative finding. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.08.011 Definitions. (Effective January 1, 1994, until July 1, 1994.) As used in this title or rules of the director, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Director" means the director of fisheries.

(2) "Department" means the department of fisheries.

(3) "Person" means an individual or a public or private entity or organization. The term "person" includes local, state, and federal government agencies, and all business organizations, including corporations and partnerships.

(4) "Fisheries patrol officer" means a person appointed and commissioned by the director, with authority to enforce this title, rules of the director, and other statutes as prescribed by the legislature. Fisheries patrol officers are peace officers.

(5) "Ex officio fisheries patrol officer" means a commissioned officer of a municipal, county, state, or federal agency having as its primary function the enforcement of criminal laws in general, while the officer is in the appropriate jurisdiction. The term "ex officio fisheries patrol officer" also includes wildlife agents, special agents of the national marine fisheries service, United States fish and wildlife special agents, state parks commissioned officers, department of natural resources enforcement officers, and United States forest service officers, while the agents and officers are within their respective jurisdictions.

(6) "To fish," "to harvest," and "to take" and their derivatives mean an effort to kill, injure, harass, or catch food fish or shellfish.

(7) "State waters" means all marine waters and fresh waters within ordinary high water lines and within the territorial boundaries of the state.

(8) "Offshore waters" means marine waters of the Pacific Ocean outside the territorial boundaries of the state, including the marine waters of other states and countries.

(9) "Concurrent waters of the Columbia river" means those waters of the Columbia river that coincide with the Washington-Oregon state boundary.

(10) "Resident" means a person who has for the preceding ninety days maintained a permanent abode within the state, has established by formal evidence an intent to continue residing within the state, and is not licensed to fish as a resident in another state.

(11) "Nonresident" means a person who has not fulfilled the qualifications of a resident.

(12) "Food fish" means those species of the classes Osteichthyes, Agnatha, and Chondrichthyes that shall not be fished for except as authorized by rule of the director. The term "food fish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of food fish species.

(13) "Shellfish" means those species of marine and freshwater invertebrates that shall not be taken except as authorized by rule of the director. The term "shellfish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of shellfish species.

(14) "Salmon" means all species of the genus Oncorhynchus, except those classified as game fish in Title 77 RCW, and includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus tsawagutch</td>
<td>Chinook salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus kisutch</td>
<td>Coho salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncorhynchus keta</td>
<td>Chum salmon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(15) "Commercial" means related to or connected with buying, selling, or bartering. Fishing for food fish or shellfish with gear unlawful for fishing for personal use, or possessing food fish or shellfish in excess of the limits permitted for personal use are commercial activities.

(16) "To process" and its derivatives mean preparing or preserving food fish or shellfish.

(17) "Personal use" means for the private use of the individual taking the food fish or shellfish and not for sale or barter.

(18) "Angling gear" means a line attached to a rod and reel capable of being held in hand while landing the fish or a hand-held line operated without rod or reel to which are attached no more than two single hooks or one artificial bait with no more than four multiple hooks.

(19) "Open season" means those times, manners of taking, and places or waters established by rule of the director for the lawful fishing, taking, or possession of food fish or shellfish. "Open season" includes the first and last days of the established time.

(20) "Fishery" means the taking of one or more particular species of food fish or shellfish with particular gear in a particular geographical area.

(21) "Limited-entry license" means a license subject to a license limitation program established in chapter 75.30 RCW. [1993 c 340 § 47. Prior: 1990 c 63 § 6; 1990 c 35 § 3; 1985 c 218 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 152 § 2; 1955 c 12 § 75.04.010; prior: 1949 c 112 § 1, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-100, part. Formerly RCW 75.04.010.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1990 c 35: See note following RCW 75.28.010.

Intent—1990 c 35: See note following RCW 75.25.200.

75.08.011 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) As used in this title or rules of the director, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Director" means the director of fish and wildlife.

(2) "Department" means the department of fish and wildlife.

(3) "Person" means an individual or a public or private entity or organization. The term "person" includes local, state, and federal government agencies, and all business organizations, including corporations and partnerships.

(4) "Fisheries patrol officer" means a person appointed and commissioned by the director, with authority to enforce this title, rules of the director, and other statutes as prescribed by the legislature. Fisheries patrol officers are peace officers.

(5) "Ex officio fisheries patrol officer" means a commissioned officer of a municipal, county, state, or federal agency having as its primary function the enforcement of criminal laws in general, while the officer is in the appropriate jurisdiction. The term "ex officio fisheries patrol officer" also includes wildlife agents, special agents of the national marine fisheries service, United States fish and wildlife special agents, state parks commissioned officers, department of natural resources enforcement officers, and United States forest service officers, while the agents and officers are within their respective jurisdictions.
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(6) "To fish," "to harvest," and "to take" and their derivatives mean an effort to kill, injure, harass, or catch food fish or shellfish.

(7) "State waters" means all marine waters and fresh waters within ordinary high water lines and within the territorial boundaries of the state.

(8) "Offshore waters" means marine waters of the Pacific Ocean outside the territorial boundaries of the state, including the marine waters of other states and countries.

(9) "Concurrent waters of the Columbia river" means those waters of the Columbia river that coincide with the Washington-Oregon state boundary.

(10) "Resident" means a person who has for the preceding ninety days maintained a permanent abode within the state, has established by formal evidence an intent to continue residing within the state, and is not licensed to fish as a resident in another state.

(11) "Nonresident" means a person who has not fulfilled the qualifications of a resident.

(12) "Food fish" means those species of the classes Osteichthyes, Agnatha, and Chondrichthyes that shall not be fished for except as authorized by rule of the director. The term "food fish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of food fish species.

(13) "Shellfish" means those species of marine and freshwater invertebrates that shall not be taken except as authorized by rule of the director. The term "shellfish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of shellfish species.

(14) "Salmon" means all species of the genus Oncorhynchus, except those classified as game fish in Title 77 RCW, and includes:

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</tr>
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<td>Pink salmon</td>
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</table>

(15) "Commercial" means related to or connected with buying, selling, or bartering. Fishing for food fish or shellfish with gear unlawful for fishing for personal use, or possessing food fish or shellfish in excess of the limits permitted for personal use are commercial activities.

(16) "To process" and its derivatives mean preparing or preserving food fish or shellfish.

(17) "Personal use" means for the private use of the individual taking the food fish or shellfish and not for sale or barter.

(18) "Angling gear" means a line attached to a rod and reel capable of being held in hand while landing the fish or a hand-held line operated without rod or reel to which are attached no more than two single hooks or one artificial bait with no more than four multiple hooks.

(19) "Open season" means those times, manners of taking, and places or waters established by rule of the director for the lawful fishing, taking, or possession of food fish or shellfish. "Open season" includes the first and last days of the established time.

(20) "Fishery" means the taking of one or more particular species of food fish or shellfish with particular gear in a particular geographical area.

(21) "Limited-entry license" means a license subject to a license limitation program established in chapter 75.30 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 20; 1993 c 340 § 47. Prior: 1990 c 63 § 6; 1990 c 35 § 3; 1989 c 218 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 152 § 2; 1955 c 12 § 75.04.010; prior: 1949 c 112 § 1, part, Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-100, part. Formerly RCW 75.04.010.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 340 § 47 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 20, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Intent—1990 c 35: See note following RCW 75.25.200.

75.08.014 Authority of director to administer department—Qualifications of director. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The director shall supervise the administration and operation of the department and perform the duties prescribed by law. The director may appoint and employ necessary personnel. The director may delegate, in writing, to department personnel the duties and powers necessary for efficient operation and administration of the department.

Only persons having general knowledge of the fisheries and wildlife resources and of the commercial and recreational fishing industry in this state are eligible for appointment as director. The director shall not have a financial interest in the fishing industry or a directly related industry. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 21; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 6; 1953 c 207 § 10. Prior: (i) 1933 c 3 § 5; 1921 c 7 § 116; RRS § 10874. (ii) 1949 c 112 § 3, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-201, part. (iii) 1949 c 112 § 5; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-204. Formerly RCW 43.25.010.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.08.035 Senior environmental corps—Department powers and duties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The department shall have the following powers and duties in carrying out its responsibilities for the senior environmental corps created under RCW 43.63A.247:

- Appoint a representative to the coordinating council;
- Develop project proposals;
- Administer project activities within the agency;
- Develop appropriate procedures for the use of volunteers;
- Provide project orientation, technical training, safety training, equipment, and supplies to carry out project activities;
- Maintain project records and provide project reports;
- Apply for and accept grants or contributions for corps approved projects; and
- With the approval of the council, enter into memoranda of understanding and cooperative agreements with federal,

[1993 RCW Supp—page 997]
75.08.035 Title 75 RCW: Food Fish and Shellfish

state, and local agencies to carry out corps approved projects.

(2) The department shall not use corps volunteers to displace currently employed workers. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 22; 1992 c 63 § 11.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Severability—1992 c 63: See note following RCW 43.63A.240.

75.08.055 Agreements with United States to protect Columbia River fish—Fish cultural stations and protective devices. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The director may enter into agreements with and receive funds from the United States for the construction, maintenance, and operation of fish cultural stations, laboratories, and devices in the Columbia River basin for improvement of feeding and spawning conditions for fish, for the protection of migratory fish from irrigation projects and for facilitating free migration of fish over obstructions.

(2) The director and the department may acquire by gift, purchase, lease, easement, or condemnation the use of lands where the construction or improvement is to be carried on by the United States. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 23; 1987 c 506 § 94; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 12; 1955 c 12 § 75.16.060. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 52; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-326. Formerly RCW 75.16.060.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following RCW 77.04.020.

75.08.058 Fish and wildlife harvest in federal exclusive economic zone—Rules. The department may adopt rules pertaining to harvest of fish and wildlife in the federal exclusive economic zone by vessels or individuals registered or licensed under the laws of this state. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 99.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 7, 60, 80, and 82-100: See RCW 75.54.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.08.080 Scope of director's authority to adopt rules—Application to private tideland owners or lessees of the state. (1) The director may adopt, amend, or repeal rules as follows:

(a) Specifying the times when the taking of food fish or shellfish is lawful or unlawful.

(b) Specifying the areas and waters in which the taking and possession of food fish or shellfish is lawful or unlawful.

(c) Specifying and defining the gear, appliances, or other equipment and methods that may be used to take food fish or shellfish, and specifying the times, places, and manner in which the equipment may be used or possessed.

(d) Regulating the possession, disposal, landing, and sale of food fish or shellfish within the state, whether acquired within or without the state.

(e) Regulating the prevention and suppression of diseases and pests affecting food fish or shellfish.

(f) Regulating the size, sex, species, and quantities of food fish or shellfish that may be taken, possessed, sold, or disposed of.

(g) Specifying the statistical and biological reports required from fishermen, dealers, boathouses, or processors of food fish or shellfish.

(h) Classifying species of marine and freshwater life as food fish or shellfish.

(i) Classifying the species of food fish and shellfish that may be used for purposes other than human consumption.

(j) Other rules necessary to carry out this title and the purposes and duties of the department.

(2) Subsections (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) of this section do not apply to private tideland owners and lessees and the immediate family members of the owners or lessees of state tidelands, when they take or possess oysters, clams, cockles, borers, or mussels, excluding razor clams, produced on their own private tidelands or their leased state tidelands for personal use.

"Immediate family member" for the purposes of this section means a spouse, brother, sister, grandmother, parent, child, or grandchild.

(3) Except for subsection (1)(g) of this section, this section does not apply to private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020. Subsection (1)(g) of this section does apply to such products. [1993 c 117 § 1; 1985 c 457 § 17; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 15; 1980 c 55 § 1; 1955 c 12 § 75.08.080. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 6, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-205, part.]

75.08.230 Disposition of moneys collected—Proceeds from sale of food fish or shellfish—Unanticipated receipts. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Except as provided in this section, state and county officers receiving the following moneys shall deposit them in the state general fund:

(a) The sale of licenses required under this title;

(b) The sale of property seized or confiscated under this title;

(c) Fines and forfeitures collected under this title;

(d) The sale of real or personal property held for department purposes;

(e) Rentals or concessions of the department;

(f) Moneys received for damages to food fish, shellfish or department property; and

(g) Gifts.

(2) The director shall make weekly remittances to the state treasurer of moneys collected by the department.

(3) All fines and forfeitures collected or assessed by a district court for a violation of this title or rule of the director shall be remitted as provided in chapter 3.62 RCW.

(4) Proceeds from the sale of food fish or shellfish taken in test fishing conducted by the department, to the extent that these proceeds exceed the estimates in the budget approved by the legislature, may be allocated as unanticipated receipts under RCW 43.79.270 to reimburse the department for unanticipated costs for test fishing operations in excess of the allowance in the budget approved by the legislature.

(5) Proceeds from the sale of salmon and salmon eggs by the department, to the extent these proceeds exceed estimates in the budget approved by the legislature, may be...
allocated as unanticipated receipts under RCW 43.79.270. Allocations under this subsection shall be made only for hatchery operations partially or wholly financed by sources other than state general revenues or for purposes of processing human consumable salmon for disposal.

(6) Moneys received by the director under RCW 75.08.045, to the extent these moneys exceed estimates in the budget approved by the legislature, may be allocated as unanticipated receipts under RCW 43.79.270. Allocations under this subsection shall be made only for the specific purpose for which the moneys were received, unless the moneys were received in settlement of a claim for damages to food fish or shellfish, in which case the moneys may be expended for the conservation of these resources.

(7) Proceeds from the sale of herring spawn on kelp fishery licenses by the department, to the extent proceeds exceed estimates in the budget approved by the legislature, may be allocated as unanticipated receipts under RCW 43.79.270. Allocations under this subsection shall be made only for the specific purpose for which the moneys were received, unless the moneys were received in settlement of a claim for damages to food fish or shellfish, in which case the moneys may be expended for the conservation of these resources.

(8) Proceeds from the sale of herring spawn on kelp fishery licenses by the department, to the extent these moneys exceed estimates in the budget approved by the legislature, may be allocated as unanticipated receipts under RCW 43.79.270. Allocations under this subsection shall be made only for the specific purpose for which the moneys were received, unless the moneys were received in settlement of a claim for damages to food fish or shellfish, in which case the moneys may be expended for the conservation of these resources.

75.10.010 Enforcement of laws and rules by fisheries patrol officers. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

(1) Fisheries patrol officers and ex officio fisheries patrol officers within their respective jurisdictions, shall enforce this title, rules of the director, and other statutes as prescribed by the legislature.

(2) When acting within the scope of subsection (1) of this section and when an offense occurs in the presence of the fisheries patrol officer who is not an ex officio fisheries patrol officer, the fisheries patrol officer may enforce all criminal laws of the state. The fisheries patrol officer must have successfully completed the basic law enforcement academy course sponsored by the criminal justice training commission, or a supplemental course in criminal law enforcement as approved by the department and the criminal justice training commission and provided by the department or the criminal justice training commission, prior to enforcing the criminal laws of the state.

(3) Any liability or claim of liability which arises out of the exercise or alleged exercise of authority by a fisheries patrol officer rests with the department of fisheries unless the fisheries patrol officer acts under the direction and control of another agency or unless the liability is otherwise assumed under a written agreement between the department of fisheries and another agency.

(4) Fisheries patrol officers may serve and execute warrants and processes issued by the courts.

(5) Fisheries patrol officers may enforce the provisions of RCW 79.01.805 and 79.01.810. [1993 c 283 § 7; 1985 c 155 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 32; 1980 c 78 § 133; 1955 c 12 § 75.08.150. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 25; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-223.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Intent—1987 c 202: See note following RCW 2.04.190.

Court Improvement Act of 1984—Effective dates—Severability—Short title—1984 c 258: See notes following RCW 3.30.010.

Intent—1984 c 258: See note following RCW 3.46.120.

Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.25.100.

75.08.400 Legislative finding. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

The legislature finds that:

(1) The fishery resources of Washington are critical to the social and economic needs of the citizens of the state;

(2) Salmon production is dependent on both wild and artificial production;

(3) The department is directed to enhance Washington's salmon runs; and

(4) Full utilization of the state's salmon rearing facilities is necessary to enhance commercial and recreational fisheries. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 24; 1989 c 336 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Severability—1989 c 336: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1989 c 336 § 7.]

Chapter 75.10

ENFORCEMENT—PENALTIES

Sections

75.10.010 Enforcement of laws and rules by fisheries patrol officers. (Effective until July 1, 1994.)

75.10.010 Enforcement of laws and rules by fisheries patrol officers. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
Title 75 RCW: Food Fish and Shellfish

(3) Any liability or claim of liability which arises out of the exercise or alleged exercise of authority by a fisheries patrol officer rests with the department unless the fisheries patrol officer acts under the direction and control of another agency or unless the liability is otherwise assumed under a written agreement between the department and another agency.

(4) Fisheries patrol officers may serve and execute warrants and processes issued by the courts.

(5) Fisheries patrol officers may enforce the provisions of RCW 79.01.805 and 79.01.810. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 25; 1993 c 283 § 7; 1985 c 155 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 32; 1980 c 78 § 133; 1955 c 12 § 75.08.150. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 22; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-220. Formerly RCW 75.08.150.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 283 § 7 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 25, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1). Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Findings—1993 c 283: See note following RCW 79.01.800.

Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.

Fisheries patrol officers, duties related to sanitary control of shellfish: Chapter 69.30 RCW.

Chapter 75.12

UNLAWFUL ACTS

Sections

75.10.200 Miscellaneous violations—Penalties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Persons who violate this title or the rules of the director shall be subject to the following penalties:

(1) The following violations are gross misdemeanors and are punishable under RCW 9.92.020:

(a) Violating RCW 75.20.100; and

(b) Violating department statutes that require fish screens, fish ladders, and other protective devices for fish.

(2) The following violations are a class C felony and are punishable under RCW 9A.20.021(1)(c):

(a) Discharging explosives in waters that contain adult salmon or sturgeon: PROVIDED, That lawful discharge of devices for the purpose of frightening or killing marine mammals or for the lawful removal of snags or for actions approved under RCW 75.20.100 or 75.12.070(2) are exempt from this subsection; and

(b) To knowingly purchase food fish or shellfish with a wholesale value greater than two hundred fifty dollars that were taken by methods or during times not authorized by department rules, or were taken by someone who does not have a valid commercial fishing license, a valid fish buyer's license, or a valid wholesale dealer's license, or were taken with fishing gear authorized for personal use. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 26; 1990 c 144 § 3.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.10.220 Department of wildlife to notify department of fisheries concerning wildlife violator compact citations. (1) The department of wildlife shall notify the department upon receipt of a report of failure to comply with the terms of a citation issued for a recreational violation from the licensing authority of a state that is a party to the wildlife violator compact under RCW 77.17.010. The department shall suspend the violator's recreational license privileges under this title until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the wildlife citation has been furnished by the department of wildlife. The department shall adopt by rule procedures for the timely notification and administrative review of such suspension of recreational licensing privileges.

(2) The department of wildlife shall notify the department upon receipt of a report of a conviction for a recreational offense from the licensing authority of a state that is a party to the wildlife violator compact under RCW 77.17.010. The department shall enter such conviction in its records and shall treat such conviction as if it occurred in the state of Washington for the purposes of suspension, revocation, or forfeiture of recreational license privileges. [1993 c 82 § 6.]

Revoked licenses—Application—1993 c 82: See note following RCW 77.17.010.

75.12.040 Unlawful salmon fishing gear. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) It is unlawful to use, operate, or maintain a gill net which exceeds 250 fathoms in length or a drag seine in the waters of the Columbia river for catching salmon.

(2) It is unlawful to construct, install, use, operate, or maintain within state waters a pound net, round haul net, lampara net, fish trap, fish wheel, scow fish wheel, set net, weir, or fixed appliance for catching salmon. The director may authorize the use of this gear for scientific investigations.

(3) The department, in coordination with the Oregon department of fish and wildlife, shall adopt rules to regulate the use of monofilament in gill net webbing on the Columbia river. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 27; 1985 c 147 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 52; 1955 c 12 § 75.12.040. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 29; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-303.] Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.12.127 Vessels—Charter or recreational and commercial fishing on same day. (Effective January 1, 1994.) It is unlawful to use a vessel in both charter or recreational fishing and commercial fishing on the same day. [1993 c 340 § 49.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.
75.12.210  Limitation on salmon fishing gear in Pacific Ocean. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, it is unlawful to fish for or take salmon with gear other than troll gear or angling gear within the offshore waters or the waters of the Pacific Ocean over which the state has jurisdiction lying west of the following line: Commencing at the point of intersection of the international boundary line in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and a line drawn between the lighthouse on Tatoosh Island in Clallam County and Bonilla Point on Vancouver Island; thence southerly to the lighthouse on Tatoosh Island; thence southerly to the most westerly point of Cape Flattery; thence southerly along the state shoreline of the Pacific Ocean, crossing any river mouths at their most westerly points of land, to Point Brown at the entrance to Grays Harbor; thence southerly to Point Chehalis Light on Point Chehalis; thence southerly from Point Chehalis along the state shoreline of the Pacific Ocean to the Cape Shoalwater tower at the entrance to Willapa Bay; thence southerly to Leadbetter Point; thence southerly along the state shoreline of the Pacific Ocean to the inshore end of the North jetty at the entrance to the Columbia River; thence southerly to the knuckle of the South jetty at the entrance to said river.

(2) The director may authorize the use of nets for taking salmon in the waters described in subsection (1) of this section for scientific investigations. [1993 c 20 § 2; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 60; 1957 c 108 § 3.]

Purpose—1993 c 20: "The purpose of this act is to correct references to a geographical landmark on Cape Shoalwater that no longer exists. Cape Shoalwater Light has been removed and a new tower has been constructed four hundred yards to the west. It is not intended that this act make any substantial change in the boundaries of the areas described in RCW 75.12.210 and 75.28.012 beyond the minor adjustment necessitated by the replacement of the landmark." [1993 c 20 § 1.]

Preamble—1957 c 108: "The state has a vital interest in the salmon resources of the Pacific Ocean both within and beyond the territorial limits of the state, in that a large number of such salmon spawn in its fresh water streams, migrate to the waters of the Pacific Ocean and, in response to their anadromous cycle, return to the fresh water streams to spawn.

Expansion of fishing for salmon by the use of nets in waters of the eastern Pacific Ocean, which has occurred in the past year, will result in a substantial depletion of salmon originating within the state because the salmon runs are intercepted before they separate to move in toward the rivers of their origin. Oregon, California and Canada, through their respective fisheries agencies, have likewise expressed a deep concern over this problem since portions of such salmon originate within their respective jurisdictions. Short of absolute prohibition, it appears to be presently impracticable to regulate salmon net fishing in such waters of the Pacific Ocean by any known scientific fisheries management techniques in order to assure adequate salmon escapement to the three Pacific Coast states and Canada, the reason being that salmon stocks and races are so commingled in such Pacific Ocean waters that they are indistinguishable as to origin until they enter the harbors, bays, straits and estuaries of the respective jurisdictions.

Canada, through its authorized officials, has proposed to prohibit its nationals from net fishing for salmon in Pacific Ocean waters provided the United States or the three Pacific Coast states apply such appropriate conservation measures to their respective citizens. Inasmuch as there is presently no congressional legislation prohibiting such fishing, and inasmuch as authorized officials of the state department of the United States have expressed a desire to have the states act in this area, the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission has proposed and recommended appropriate legislation to the three Pacific Coast states to insure the survival of their valuable salmon resources." [1957 c 108 § 2. Formerly RCW 75.12.200.]

75.12.440 Hood Canal shrimp—Limitation on number of shrimp pots. (Effective January 1, 1994.) It is unlawful to use more than fifty shrimp pots while commercially fishing for shrimp in that portion of Hood Canal lying south of the Hood Canal floating bridge. [1993 c 340 § 50; 1989 c 316 § 9; 1983 1st ex.s. c 31 § 2. Formerly RCW 75.28.134.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Effective date—1983 1st ex.s. c 31: See note following RCW 75.25.015.

Chapter 75.20

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN STATE WATERS

Sections

75.20.005 Informational brochure. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.050 Review of permit applications to divert or store water—Water flow policy. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.100 Hydraulic projects or other work—Plans and specifications—Approval—Criminal penalty—Emergency. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.1001 Hydraulic projects to repair 1990 flood damage—Processing applications. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.103 Hydraulic projects for irrigation, stock watering, or streambank stabilization—Plans and specifications—Approval—Criminal penalty—Emergency. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.104 Placement of woody debris as condition of permit. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.1041 Dike vegetation management guidelines—Memorandum of agreement. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.106 Hydraulic projects—Civil penalty. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.110 Columbia River anadromous fish sanctuary—Restrictions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.130 Hydraulic appeals board—Members—Jurisdiction—Procedures. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.300 Mt. St. Helens eruption—Flood-control, sediment retention site acquisition, and dredging operations in rivers—Fish resource protection—Expiration of section. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.20.310 Operation and maintenance of fish collection facility on Toutle river. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

75.20.005 Informational brochure. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The department of fish and wildlife, the department of ecology, and the department of natural resources shall jointly develop an informational brochure that describes when permits and any other authorizations are required for flood damage prevention and reduction projects, and recommends ways to best proceed through the various regulatory permitting processes. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 28; 1991 c 322 § 21.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.20.050 Review of permit applications to divert or store water—Water flow policy. (Effective July 1, 1994.) It is the policy of this state that a flow of water sufficient to support game fish and food fish populations be maintained at all times in the streams of this state.

The director of ecology shall give the director notice of any application for a permit to divert or store water. The director has thirty days after receiving the notice to state his or her objections to the application. The permit shall not be issued until the thirty-day period has elapsed.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1001]
The director of ecology may refuse to issue a permit if, in the opinion of the director, issuing the permit might result in lowering the flow of water in a stream below the flow necessary to adequately support food fish and game fish populations in the stream.

The provisions of this section shall in no way affect existing water rights. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 29; 1998 c 36 § 32; 1986 c 173 § 7; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 71; 1955 c 12 § 75.20.050. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 46; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-320.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.20.100  Hydraulic projects or other work—Plans and specifications—Approval—Criminal penalty—Emergencies. (Effective July 1, 1994.) In the event that any person or government agency desires to construct any form of hydraulic project or perform other work that will use, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any of the salt or fresh waters of the state, such person or government agency shall, before commencing construction or work thereon and to ensure the proper protection of fish life, secure the written approval of the department as to the adequacy of the means proposed for the protection of fish life. This approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. Except as provided in RCW 75.20.1001 and 75.20.1002, the department shall grant or deny approval within forty-five calendar days of the receipt of a complete application and notice of compliance with any applicable requirements of the state environmental policy act, made in the manner prescribed in this section. The applicant may document receipt of application by filing in person or by registered mail. A complete application for approval shall contain general plans for the overall project, complete plans and specifications of the proposed construction or work within the mean higher high water line in salt water or within the ordinary high water line in fresh water, and complete plans and specifications for the proper protection of fish life. The forty-five day requirement shall be suspended if (1) after ten working days of receipt of the application, the applicant remains unavailable or unable to arrange for a timely field evaluation of the proposed project; (2) the site is physically inaccessible for inspection; or (3) the applicant requests delay. Immediately upon determination that the forty-five day period is suspended, the department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the delay. Approval is valid for a period of up to five years from date of issuance. The permittee must demonstrate substantial progress on construction of that portion of the project relating to the approval within two years of the date of issuance. If the department denies approval, the department shall provide the applicant, in writing, a statement of the specific reasons why and how the proposed project would adversely affect fish life. Protection of fish life shall be the only ground upon which approval may be denied or conditioned. Chapter 34.05 RCW applies to any denial of project approval, conditional approval, or requirements for project modification upon which approval may be contingent. If any person or government agency commences construction on any hydraulic works or projects subject to this section without first having obtained written approval of the department as to the adequacy of the means proposed for the protection of fish life, or if any person or government agency fails to follow or carry out any of the requirements or conditions as are made a part of such approval, the person or director of the agency is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If any such person or government agency is convicted of violating any of the provisions of this section and continues construction on any such works or projects without fully complying with the provisions hereof, such works or projects are hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be subject to abatement as such.

For the purposes of this section and RCW 75.20.103, "bed" shall mean the land below the ordinary high water lines of state waters. This definition shall not include irrigation ditches, canals, storm water run-off devices, or other artificial watercourses except where they exist in a natural watercourse that has been altered by man.

The phrase "to construct any form of hydraulic project or perform other work" shall not include the act of driving across an established ford. Driving across streams or on wetted stream beds at areas other than established fords requires approval. Work within the ordinary high water line of state waters to construct or repair a ford or crossing requires approval.

In case of an emergency arising from weather or stream flow conditions or other natural conditions, the department, through its authorized representatives, shall issue immediately upon request oral approval for removing any obstructions, repairing existing structures, restoring stream banks, or to protect property threatened by the stream or a change in the stream flow without the necessity of obtaining a written approval prior to commencing work. Conditions of an oral approval shall be reduced to writing within thirty days and complied with as provided for in this section. Oral approval shall be granted immediately upon request, for a stream crossing during an emergency situation.

This section shall not apply to the construction of any form of hydraulic project or other work which diverts water for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes authorized under or recognized as being valid by the state's water codes, or when such hydraulic project or other work is associated with streambank stabilization to protect farm and agricultural land as defined in RCW 84.34.020. These irrigation or stock watering diversion and streambank stabilization projects shall be governed by RCW 75.20.103. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 30; 1991 c 322 § 30; 1988 c 272 § 1; 1988 c 36 § 33; 1986 c 173 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 75; 1975 1st ex.s. c 29 § 1; 1967 c 48 § 1; 1955 c 12 § 75.20.100. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 49; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-323.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Severability—1988 c 279: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1988 c 272 § 6.]

75.20.1001  Hydraulic projects to repair 1990 flood damage—Processing applications. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The department shall process hydraulic project
applications submitted under RCW 75.20.100 or 75.20.103 within thirty days of receipt of the application. This requirement is only applicable for the repair and reconstruction of legally constructed dikes, seawalls, and other flood control structures damaged as a result of flooding or windstorms that occurred in November and December 1990. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 31; 1991 c 322 § 12.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79; See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.


75.20.103 hydraulic projects for irrigation, stock watering, or streambank stabilization—Plans and specifications—Approval—Criminal penalty—Emergencies. (Effective July 1, 1994.) In the event that any person or government agency desires to construct any form of hydraulic project or other work that diverts water for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes, or when such hydraulic project or other work is associated with streambank stabilization to protect farm and agricultural land as defined in RCW 84.34.020, and when such diversion or streambank stabilization will be used, divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or bed of any river or stream or will utilize any waters of the state or materials from the stream beds, the person or government agency shall, before commencing construction or work thereon and to ensure the proper protection of fish life, secure a written approval from the department as to the adequacy of the means proposed for the protection of fish life. This approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. Except as provided in RCW 75.20.1001 and 75.20.1002, the department shall grant or deny the approval within forty-five calendar days of the receipt of a complete application and notice of compliance with any applicable requirements of the state environmental policy act. The department may reject a complete application if the applicant does not sufficiently demonstrate that the proposed project is consistent with the purposes of the state environmental policy act. Immediately upon determination that the forty-five day period is suspended, the department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the delay.

An approval shall remain in effect without need for periodic renewal for projects that divert water for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes and that involve seasonal construction or other work. Approval for streambank stabilization projects shall remain in effect without need for periodic renewal if the problem causing the need for the streambank stabilization occurs on an annual or more frequent basis. The permittee must notify the appropriate agency before commencing the construction or other work within the area covered by the approval.

The permittee must demonstrate substantial progress on construction of that portion of the project relating to the approval within two years of the date of issuance. If the department denies approval, the department shall provide the applicant, in writing, a statement of the specific reasons why and how the proposed project would adversely affect fish life. Protection of fish life shall be the only ground upon which approval may be denied or conditioned. Issuance, denial, conditioning, or modification shall be appealable to the hydraulic appeals board established in RCW 43.21B.005 within thirty days of the notice of decision. The burden shall be upon the department to show that the denial or conditioning of an approval is solely aimed at the protection of fish life.

The department may, after consultation with the permittee, modify an approval due to changed conditions. The modifications shall become effective unless appealed to the hydraulic appeals board within thirty days from the notice of the proposed modification. The burden is on the department to show that changed conditions warrant the modification in order to protect fish life.

A permittee may request modification of an approval due to changed conditions. The request shall be processed within forty-five calendar days of receipt of the written request. A decision by the department may be appealed to the hydraulic appeals board within thirty days of the notice of the decision. The burden is on the permittee to show that changed conditions warrant the requested modification and that such modification will not impair fish life.

If any person or government agency commences construction on any hydraulic works or projects subject to this section without first having obtained written approval of the department as to the adequacy of the means proposed for the protection of fish life, or if any person government agency fails to follow or carry out any of the requirements or conditions as are made a part of such approval, the person or director of the agency is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If any such person or government agency is convicted of violating any of the provisions of this section and continues construction on any such works or projects without fully complying with the provisions hereof, such works or projects are hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be subject to abatement as such.

In case of an emergency arising from weather or stream flow conditions or other natural conditions, the department, through its authorized representatives, shall issue immediately upon request oral approval for removing any obstructions, repairing existing structures, restoring stream banks, or to protect property threatened by the stream or a change in the stream flow without the necessity of obtaining a written approval prior to commencing work. Conditions of an oral approval shall be reduced to writing within thirty days and complied with as provided for in this section.

For purposes of this chapter, "streambank stabilization" shall include but not be limited to log and debris removal, bank protection (including riprap, jetties, and groins), gravel removal and erosion control. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 32; 1991 c 322 § 31; 1988 c 272 § 2; 1988 c 36 § 34; 1986 c 173 § 2.]
75.20.104 Placement of woody debris as condition of permit. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Whenever the placement of woody debris is required as a condition of a hydraulic permit approval issued pursuant to RCW 75.20.100 or 75.20.103, the department, upon request, shall invite comment regarding that placement from the local governmental authority, affected tribes, affected federal and state agencies, and the project applicant. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 33; 1991 c 322 § 18.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Severability—1988 c 272: See note following RCW 75.20.100.

75.20.1041 Dike vegetation management guidelines—Memorandum of agreement. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The department and the department of ecology will work cooperatively with the United States army corps of engineers to develop a memorandum of agreement outlining dike vegetation management guidelines so that dike owners are eligible for coverage under P.L. 84-99, and state requirements established pursuant to RCW 75.20.100 and 75.20.103 are met. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 34; 1991 c 322 § 19.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.20.106 Hydraulic projects—Civil penalty. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The department may levy civil penalties of up to one hundred dollars per day for violation of any provisions of RCW 75.20.100 or 75.20.103. The penalty provided shall be imposed by notice in writing, either by certified mail or personal service to the person incurring the penalty, from the director or the director's designee describing the violation. Any person incurring any penalty under this chapter may appeal the same under chapter 34.05 RCW to the director. Appeals shall be filed within thirty days of receipt of notice imposing any penalty. The penalty imposed shall become due and payable thirty days after receipt of a notice imposing the penalty unless an appeal is filed. Whenever an appeal of any penalty incurred under this chapter is filed, the penalty shall become due and payable only upon completion of all review proceedings and the issuance of a final order confirming the penalty in whole or in part.

If the amount of any penalty is not paid within thirty days after it becomes due and payable, the attorney general, upon the request of the director shall bring an action in the name of the state of Washington in the superior court of Thurston county or of any county in which such violator may do business, to recover such penalty. In all such actions the procedure and rules of evidence shall be the same as an ordinary civil action. All penalties recovered under this section shall be paid into the state's general fund. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 35; 1988 c 36 § 35; 1986 c 173 § 6.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.20.110 Columbia River anadromous fish sanctuary—Restrictions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Except for the north fork of the Lewis river, and the White Salmon river, all streams and rivers tributary to the Columbia river downstream from McNary Dam are established as an anadromous fish sanctuary. This sanctuary is created to preserve and develop the fish food and game fish resources in these streams and rivers and to protect them against undue industrial encroachment.

(2) Within the sanctuary area:
(a) It is unlawful to construct a dam greater than twenty-five feet high within the migration range of anadromous fish as determined by the director.
(b) Except by order of the director, it is unlawful to divert water from rivers and streams in quantities that will reduce the respective stream flow below the annual average low flow, based upon data published in United States geological survey reports.
(c) The director may acquire and abate a dam or other obstruction, or acquire any water right vested on a sanctuary stream or river, which is in conflict with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.
(d) Subsection (2)(a) of this section does not apply to the sediment retention structure to be built on the North Fork Toutle river by the United States army corps of engineers. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 36; 1988 c 36 § 36; 1985 c 307 § 5; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 76; 1961 c 4 § 1; Initiative Measure No. 25, approved November 8, 1960.]

75.20.130 Hydraulic appeals board—Members—Jurisdiction—Procedures. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) There is hereby created within the environmental hearings office under RCW 43.21B.005 the hydraulic appeals board of the state of Washington.

(2) The hydraulic appeals board shall consist of three members: The director of the department of ecology or the director's designee, the director of the department of agriculture or the director's designee, and the director or the director's designee of the department whose action is appealed under subsection (6) of this section. A decision must be agreed to by at least two members of the board to be final.

(3) The board may adopt rules necessary for the conduct of its powers and duties or for transacting other official business.

(4) The board shall make findings of fact and prepare a written decision in each case decided by it, and that finding

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1004]
and decision shall be effective upon being signed by two or
more board members and upon being filed at the hydraulic
appeals board's principal office, and shall be open to public
inspection at all reasonable times.

(5) The board has exclusive jurisdiction to hear appeals
arising from the approval, denial, conditioning, or modifica-
tion of a hydraulic approval issued by the department under
the authority granted in RCW 75.20.103 for the diversion of
water for agricultural irrigation or stock watering purposes
or when associated with streambank stabilization to protect
farm and agricultural land as defined in RCW 84.34.020.

(6)(a) Any person aggrieved by the approval, denial,
conditioning, or modification of a hydraulic approval
pursuant to RCW 75.20.103 may seek review from the board
by filing a request for the same within thirty days of notice
of the approval, denial, conditioning, or modification of such
approval.

(b) The review proceedings authorized in (a) of this
subsection are subject to the provisions of chapter 34.05
RCW pertaining to procedures in adjudicative proceed-
ings.[1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 37; 1989 c 175 § 160; 1988 c 272 § 3;
1988 c 36 § 37; 1986 c 173 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See
RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Effective date—1989 c 175: See note following RCW 34.05.010.
Severability—1988 c 272: See note following RCW 75.20.100.

75.20.300 Mt. St. Helens eruption—Flood-control,
sediment retention site acquisition, and dredging oper-
ations in rivers—Fish resource protection—Expiration
of section. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The legislature
intends to expedite flood-control, acquisition of sites for
sediment retention, and dredging operations in those rivers
affected by the May 1980 eruption of Mt. St. Helens, while
continuing to protect the fish resources of these rivers.

(2) The director shall process hydraulic project applica-
tions submitted under RCW 75.20.100 within fifteen working
days of receipt of the application. This requirement is only
applicable to flood control and dredging projects located in
the Cowlitz river from mile 22 to the confluence with the
Columbia, and in the Toutle river from the mouth to the
North Fork Toulle sediment dam site at North Fork mile 12,
and to river mile 3 on the South Fork Toulle river, and
volcano-affected areas of the Columbia river.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the emergency
provisions of RCW 75.20.100 may be initiated by the county
legislative authority if the project is necessary to protect
human life or property from flood hazards, including:

(a) Flood fight measures necessary to provide protection
during a flood event; or
(b) Measures necessary to reduce or eliminate a poten-
tial flood threat when other alternative measures are not
available or cannot be completed prior to the expected flood
threat season; or
(c) Measures which must be initiated and completed
within an immediate period of time and for which processing
of the request through normal methods would cause a delay
to the project and such delay would significantly increase the
potential for damages from a flood event.

(4) This section does not apply to the sediment retention
structure to be built on the North Fork Toulle river by the
United States army corps of engineers.

(5) This section expires on June 30, 1995. [1993 1st
sp.s. c 2 § 38; 1989 c 213 § 3; 1988 c 36 § 38; 1985 c 307
§ 6; 1984 c 80 § 3; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 77; 1983 1st ex.s.
c 1 § 7; 1982 c 7 § 8.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See
RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Severability—1983 1st ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW
43.01.200.

Severability—1982 c 7: See note following RCW 36.01.150.

75.20.310 Operation and maintenance of fish
collection facility on Toutle river. (Effective July 1,
1994.) The legislature recognizes the need to mitigate the
effects of sedimentary build-up and resultant damage to fish
population in the Toutle river resulting from the Mt. St.
Helens eruption. The state has entered into a contractual
agreement with the United States army corps of engineers
designed to minimize fish habitat disruption created by the
sediment retention structure on the Toutle river, under which
the corps has agreed to construct a fish collection facility at
the sediment retention structure site conditional upon the
state assuming the maintenance and operation costs of the
facility. The department shall operate and maintain a fish
collection facility on the Toutle river. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §
39; 1988 c 36 § 39; 1987 c 506 § 101.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See
RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following
RCW 77.04.020.

Chapter 75.24

SHELLFISH

Sections
75.24.065 Olympia oysters—Cultivation on reserves in Puget Sound.
(Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.24.100 Geoduck clams, commercial harvesting—Unlawful acts—
Gear requirements. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.24.065 Olympia oysters—Cultivation on reserves in Puget Sound. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The legislature finds that current environmental and economic conditions warrant a renewal of the state's historical practice of actively cultivating and managing its oyster reserves in Puget Sound to produce the state's native oyster, the Olympia oyster. The department shall reestablish dike cultivated production of Olympia oysters on such reserves on a trial basis as a tool for planning more comprehensive cultivation by the state. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 40; 1985 c 256 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See
RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.24.100 Geoduck clams, commercial harvesting—Unlawful acts—
Gear requirements. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) It is unlawful to take geoduck clams for
commercial purposes outside the harvest area designated in a current department of natural resources geoduck harvesting agreement issued under RCW 79.96.080. It is unlawful to commercially harvest geoduck clams from bottoms that are shallower than eighteen feet below mean lower low water (0.0 ft.), or that lie in an area bounded by the line of ordinary high tide (mean high tide) and a line two hundred yards seaward from and parallel to the line of ordinary high tide. This section does not apply to the harvest of private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020.

(2) Commercial geoduck harvesting shall be done with a hand-held, manually operated water jet or suction device guided and controlled from under water by a diver. Periodically, the director shall determine the effect of each type or unit of gear upon the geoduck population or the substrate they inhabit. The director may require modification of the gear or stop its use if it is being operated in a wasteful or destructive manner or if its operation may cause permanent damage to the bottom or adjacent shellfish populations. [1993 c 340 § 51; 1984 c 80 § 2. Prior: 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 85; 1983 c 3 § 193; 1979 ex.s. c 141 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 253 § 1.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Liberal construction—1969 ex.s. c 253: "The provisions of this act shall be liberally construed." [1969 ex.s. c 253 § 5.]

Severability—1969 ex.s. c 253: "If any provisions of this 1969 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1969 ex.s. c 253 § 6.]

Designation of aquatic lands for geoduck harvesting: RCW 79.96.085. Diver license for harvesting geoducks: RCW 75.28.287.

Chapter 75.25

RECREATIONAL LICENSES

Sections
75.25.005 Recreational licenses issued by department. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.005 Recreational licenses issued by department. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.25.015 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.020 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.025 Razor clam licenses—Physical disability permit. (Effective until January 1, 1994.)
75.25.080 Physical disability permit—Shellfish or food fish. (Effective January 1, 1994, until July 1, 1994.)
75.25.080 Physical disability permit—Shellfish or food fish. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.25.090 Personal use fishing licenses—Fees. (Effective until January 1, 1994.)
75.25.090 Personal use shellfish license—Fees. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.092 Personal use shellfish license—Fees. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.100 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.110 Free recreational fishing licenses, criteria—Motor vehicle special parking permit may be used. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.120 Personal use food fish licenses—Reciprocity with Oregon in concurrent waters of Columbia river and coastal waters. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.126 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.140 Recreational licenses—Nontransferable—Enforcement provisions. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.150 Unlawful possession of shellfish or food fish. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.25.170 Recreational licenses—Use of fees. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.25.180 Recreational licenses—Terms. (Effective January 1, 1994, until July 1, 1994.)
75.25.180 Recreational licenses—Terms. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.25.005 Recreational licenses issued by department. (Effective January 1, 1994, until July 1, 1994.) The following recreational fishing licenses are administered and issued by the department of fisheries under authority of the director of fisheries:
(1) Personal use food fish license; and
(2) Personal use shellfish and seaweed license. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 4; 1989 c 305 § 1.]

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Seaweed harvesting: RCW 79.01.800 through 79.01.820.

75.25.005 Recreational licenses issued by department. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The following recreational fishing licenses are administered and issued by the department under authority of the director:
(1) Personal use food fish license; and
(2) Personal use shellfish and seaweed license. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 4; 1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 41; 1989 c 305 § 1.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 41 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 4, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.25.015 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.25.040 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.25.080 Razor clam licenses—Physical disability permit. (Effective until January 1, 1994.) (1) It is lawful to dig the personal-use daily bag limit of razor clams for another person if that person has in possession a physical disability permit issued by the director.
(2) An application for a physical disability permit must be submitted on a department of fisheries official form and must be accompanied by a licensed medical doctor's certification of disability.
(3) A person with a physical disability permit is not required to be present at the location where another person is digging razor clams for the disabled person. The physical disability permittee is required to be in the direct line of sight of the person digging razor clams for him or her, unless it is not possible to be in a direct line of sight because of a physical obstruction or other barrier. If such a barrier or obstruction exists, the physical disability permittee is required to be within one-quarter mile of the person who is
75.25.080 Physical disability permit—Shellfish or food fish. (Effective January 1, 1994, until July 1, 1994.)

(1) It is lawful to fish for, take, or possess the personal-use daily bag limit of shellfish or food fish for a disabled person if the harvester is licensed and if the disabled person is licensed and present on site and in possession of a physical disability permit issued by the director.

(2) An application for a physical disability permit must be submitted on a department of fisheries official form and must be accompanied by a licensed medical doctor's certification of disability.

(3) A person with a physical disability permit is not required to be present at the location where another person is digging razor clams for him or her. [1993 c 201 § 1; 1989 c 305 § 4; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 92; 1980 c 81 § 2.]

Effective date—1980 c 81: See note following RCW 75.25.040.

75.25.090 Personal use fishing licenses—Fees. (Effective until January 1, 1994.) (1) A personal use license is required for all persons other than persons under fifteen years of age to fish for, take, or possess food fish for personal use from state waters or offshore waters. A personal use license is not required under this section to fish for, take, or possess carp, sturgeon in the Columbia river above Chief Joseph Dam, smelt, or albacre.

(2) The fees for annual personal use licenses are:

(a) For a resident fifteen years of age or older and under seventy years of age, three dollars; and

(b) For a nonresident fifteen years of age or older, ten dollars.

(3) The fees for two-consecutive-day personal use licenses are:

(a) For food fish other than sturgeon, three dollars; and

(b) For sturgeon only, three dollars. [1993 c 215 § 1; 1989 c 305 § 5; 1987 c 87 § 1.]

75.25.090 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Reviser's note: RCW 75.25.090 was both amended and repealed during the 1993 legislative session, each without reference to the other. It has been decodified, effective January 1, 1994, for publication purposes pursuant to RCW 1.12.025.

75.25.091 Personal use food fish license—Fees. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) A personal use food fish license is required for all persons other than residents under fifteen years of age, honorably discharged veterans with service-connected disabilities of thirty percent or more who have resided in the state for one year or more, or residents seventy years of age or older to fish for, take, or possess food fish for personal use from state waters or offshore waters. A personal use food fish license is not required under this section to fish for, take, or possess carp, smelt, or albacre.

(2) The fees for personal use food fish licenses are:

(a) For a resident fifteen years of age or older and under seventy years of age, seven dollars; and

(b) For a nonresident, nineteen dollars.

(3) The fee for a two-consecutive-day personal use food fish license is four dollars. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 2.]

Finding—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: "The legislature finds that additional cost savings can be realized by simplifying the department of fisheries recreational licensing system. The legislature finds that significant benefits will accrue to recreational fisheries from streamlining the department of fisheries recreational licensing system. The legislature finds recreational license fees and commercial landing taxes have not been increased in recent years. The legislature finds that reduction in important department of fisheries programs can be avoided by increasing license fees and commercial landing taxes. The legislature finds that it is in the best interest of the state to avoid significant reductions in current department of fisheries activities." [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 1.]
Title 75 RCW: Food Fish and Shellfish

75.25.091

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: This act shall take effect January 1, 1994, except that sections 13 through 30 of this act shall take effect only if Senate Bill No. 5124 does not become law by August 1, 1993. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 32.] Senate Bill No. 5124 [1993 c 340] did become law; sections 13 through 30 of 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 did not become law.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 53.]

75.25.092 Personal use shellfish license—Fees. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) A personal use shellfish license is required for all persons other than residents under fifteen years of age or honorably discharged veterans with service-connected disabilities of thirty percent or more who have resided in the state for one year or more to fish for, take, dig for, or possess shellfish for personal use from state waters or offshore waters including national park beaches.

(2) The fees for personal use shellfish licenses are:
   (a) For a resident fifteen years of age or older and under seventy years of age, five dollars;
   (b) For a resident seventy years of age or older, three dollars; and
   (c) For a nonresident, twenty dollars.

(3) The fee for a two-consecutive-day personal use shellfish license is five dollars. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 3]

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

75.25.100 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.25.110 Free recreational fishing licenses, criteria—Motor vehicle special parking permit may be used. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Any of the recreational fishing licenses required by this chapter shall, upon request, be issued without charge to the following individuals upon request:
   (a) Residents under fifteen years of age;
   (b) Residents who submit applications attesting that they are a person sixty-five years of age or older who is an honorably discharged veteran of the United States armed forces with a service-connected disability and who has been a resident of this state for the preceding ninety days;
   (c) A blind person;
   (d) A person with a developmental disability as defined in RCW 71A.10.020 with documentation of the disability from the department of social and health services; and
   (e) A person who is physically handicapped and confined to a wheelchair.

(2) A blind person or a physically handicapped person confined to a wheelchair who has been issued a card for a permanent disability under RCW 46.16.381 may use that card in place of a fishing license. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 6; 1989 c 305 § 8; 1987 c 87 § 3; 1981 1st ex.s. c 46 § 95; 1977 ex.s. c 327 § 13. Formerly RCW 75.28.630.]

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Legislative intent—Funding of salmon enhancement facilities—Use of license fees—Declaration of state policy—Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.25.100.

75.25.120 Personal use food fish licenses—Reciprocity with Oregon in concurrent waters of Columbia river and coastal waters. (Effective January 1, 1994.) In concurrent waters of the Columbia river and in Washington coastal territorial waters from the Oregon-Washington boundary to a point five nautical miles north, an Oregon angling license comparable to the Washington personal use food fish license or two-consecutive-day personal use food fish license is valid if Oregon recognizes as valid the Washington personal use food fish license or two-consecutive-day personal use food fish license in comparable Oregon waters.

If Oregon recognizes as valid the Washington personal use food fish license or two-consecutive-day personal use food fish license southward to Cape Falcon in the coastal territorial waters from the Washington-Oregon boundary and in concurrent waters of the Columbia river then Washington shall recognize a valid Oregon license comparable to the Washington personal use food fish license or two-consecutive-day personal use food fish license northward to Leadbetter Point.

Oregon licenses are not valid for the taking of food fish when angling in concurrent waters of the Columbia river from the Washington shore. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 7; 1989 c 305 § 9; 1987 c 87 § 4; 1985 c 174 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 96; 1977 ex.s. c 327 § 17. Formerly RCW 75.28.670.]

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Declaration of state policy—Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.25.100.

75.25.126 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.25.140 Recreational licenses—Nontransferable—Enforcement provisions. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Recreational licenses are not transferable. Upon request of a fisheries patrol officer, ex officio fisheries patrol officer, or authorized fisheries employee, a person digging for, fishing for, or possessing shellfish, [or] seaweed or fishing for or possessing food fish for personal use shall exhibit the required recreational license and write his or her signature for comparison with the signature on the license. Failure to comply with the request is prima facie evidence that the person does not have a license or is not the person named on the license.

(2) The personal use shellfish and seaweed license shall be visible on the license while harvesting shellfish or seaweed. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 8; 1989 c 305 § 12; 1987 c 87 § 7; 1984 c 80 § 8; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 98; 1980 c 78 § 135; 1977 ex.s. c 327 § 15. Formerly RCW 75.28.650.]

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1980 c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.

Declaration of state policy—Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.25.100.

75.25.150 Unlawful possession of shellfish or food fish. (Effective January 1, 1994.) It is unlawful to dig for, fish for, or possess shellfish or food fish without the licenses
required by this chapter. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 9; 1989 c 305 § 13; 1984 c 80 § 9; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 99.]

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

75.25.170 Recreational licenses—Use of fees. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Fees received for recreational licenses required under this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund and shall be appropriated for management, enhancement, research, and enforcement purposes of the shellfish, salmon, and marine fish programs of the department. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 43; 1989 c 305 § 16; 1987 c 87 § 9.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.25.180 Recreational licenses—Terms. (Effective January 1, 1994, until July 1, 1994.) Recreational licenses issued by the department of fisheries under this chapter are valid for the following periods:

1. Recreational licenses issued without charge to persons designated by this chapter are valid for a period of five years:
   (a) For blind persons;
   (b) For the period of continued state residency for qualified disabled veterans;
   (c) For persons with a developmental disability; and
   (d) For handicapped persons confined to a wheelchair who have been issued a permanent disability card.

2. Two-consecutive-day personal use food fish and shellfish licenses expire at midnight on the day following the validation date written on the license by the license dealer, except two-consecutive-day personal use food fish and shellfish licenses validated for December 31 expire at midnight on that date.

3. A personal use food fish license is valid for a maximum catch of fifteen salmon, after which another personal use food fish license may be purchased. A personal use food fish license is valid only for the calendar year for which it is issued.

4. A personal use food fish license is valid for an annual maximum catch of fifteen sturgeon.

5. Personal use shellfish licenses are valid for the calendar year for which they are issued. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 10; 1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 44; 1989 c 305 § 14.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 44 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 10, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Chapter 75.28

COMMERCIAL LICENSES

Sections
75.28.010 Commercial licenses and permits required—Exemption. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.011 Transfer of licenses—Restrictions—Inheritability. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.012 Licensing districts—Created. (Effective until January 1, 1994.)
75.28.014 Commercial licenses and permits—Application deadline. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.020 Commercial licenses—Qualifications—Limited entry license. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.030 Application for commercial licenses and permits—Replacement. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.035 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.040 Licenses subject to statute and rules—Licenses not subject to security interest or lien—Expiration and renewal of licenses. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.044 Vessel substitution. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.045 Vessel designation. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.046 Alternate operator designation—Fee. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.047 Sale or delivery of food fish or shellfish—Conditions—Charter boat operation. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.048 Vessel operation—License designation—Alternate operator license required. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.060 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.065 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.070 Recodified as RCW 75.28.302. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.095 Charter licenses and angler permits—Fees—"Charter boat" defined—Oregon charter boats. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.110 Commercial salmon fishery licenses—Gear and geographic designations—Fees. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.113 Salmon delivery license—Fee—Restrictions—Revocation. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.28.116 Emergency salmon delivery license—Fee—Nontransferable, nonrenewable. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1009]
Chapter 75.28  Title 75 RCW: Food Fish and Shellfish

75.28.010  Commercial licenses and permits required—Exemption. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Except as otherwise provided by this title, it is unlawful to engage in any of the following activities without a license or permit issued by the director:
   (a) Commercially fish for or take food fish or shellfish;
   (b) Deliver food fish or shellfish taken in offshore waters;
   (c) Operate a charter boat or commercial fishing vessel engaged in a fishery;
   (d) Engage in processing or wholesaling food fish or shellfish; or
   (e) Act as a guide for salmon for personal use in freshwater rivers and streams, other than that part of the Columbia river below the bridge at Longview.
   (2) No person may engage in the activities described in subsection (1) of this section unless the licenses or permits required by this title are in the person's possession, and the person is the named license holder or an alternate operator designated on the license.
   (3) A valid Oregon license that is equivalent to a license under this title is valid in the concurrent waters of the Columbia river if the state of Oregon recognizes as valid the equivalent Washington license. The director may identify by rule what Oregon licenses are equivalent.
   (4) No license or permit is required for the production or harvesting of private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020 or for the delivery, processing, or wholesaling of such aquatic products. However, if a means of identifying such products is required by rules adopted under RCW 15.85.060, the exemption from licensing or permit requirements established by this subsection applies only if the aquatic products are identified in conformance with those rules. [1993 c 340 § 2; 1991 c 362 § 1; 1985 c 457 § 18; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 101; 1959 c 309 § 2; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.010. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 73; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-511.]

Finding—Intent—1993 c 340: “The legislature finds that the laws governing commercial fishing licensing in this state are highly complex and increasingly difficult to administer and enforce. The current laws governing commercial fishing licenses have evolved slowly, one section at a time, over decades of contention and changing technology, without general consideration for how the totality fits together. The result has been confusion and litigation among commercial fishermen. Much of the confusion has arisen because the license holder in most cases is a vessel, not a person. The legislature intends by this act to standardize licensing criteria, clarify licensing requirements, reduce complexity, and remove inequities in commercial fishing licensing. The legislature intends that the license fees stated in this act shall be equivalent to those in effect on January 1, 1993, as adjusted under section 19, chapter 316, Laws of 1989.” [1993 c 340 § 1.]

Captions not law—1993 c 340: “Section headings as used in this act do not constitute any part of the law.” [1993 c 340 § 57.]

Effective date—1993 c 340: “This act shall take effect January 1, 1994.” [1993 c 340 § 58.]

Severability—1993 c 340: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1993 c 340 § 59.]

75.28.011  Transfer of licenses—Restrictions—Inheritability. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Unless otherwise provided in this title, a license issued under this chapter is not transferable from the license holder to any other person.
   (2) The following restrictions apply to transfers of commercial fishery licenses, salmon delivery licenses, and salmon charter licenses that are transferable between license holders:
       (a) The license holder shall surrender the previously issued license to the department.
       (b) The department shall complete no more than one transfer of the license in any seven-day period.
       (c) The fee to transfer a license from one license holder to another is: (i) The same as the resident license renewal fee if the license is not limited under chapter 75.30 RCW; or (ii) three and one-half times the resident renewal fee if the license is limited under chapter 75.30 RCW.
       (d) If a license is transferred from a resident to a nonresident, the transferee shall pay the difference between the resident and nonresident license fees at the time of transfer.
   (3) A commercial license that is transferable under this title survives the death of the holder. Though such licenses are not personal property, they shall be treated as analogous to personal property for purposes of inheritance and intestacy. Such licenses are subject to state laws governing wills, trusts, estates, intestate succession, and community property, except that such licenses are exempt from claims of creditors of the estate and tax liens. The surviving spouse, estate, or beneficiary of the estate may apply for a renewal of the license. There is no fee for transfer of a license from a
Except as otherwise provided in this title, a person as defined in RCW 75.08.011 may hold a commercial license established by this chapter.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this title, an individual may hold a commercial license only if the individual is sixteen years of age or older and a bona fide resident of the United States.

(3) A corporation may hold a commercial license only if it is authorized to do business in this state.

(4) No person may hold a limited-entry license unless the person meets the qualifications that this title establishes for the license. [1993 c 340 § 4; 1989 c 47 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 104; 1963 c 171 § 1; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.020. Prior: 1953 c 207 § 9; 1949 c 112 § 63; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-501.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.28.030 Application for commercial licenses and permits—Replacement. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this title, the director shall issue commercial licenses and permits to a qualified person upon receiving a completed application accompanied by the required fee.

(2) An application submitted to the department under this chapter shall contain the name and address of the applicant and any other information required by the department or this title. An applicant for a commercial fishery license, delivery license, or charter license may designate a vessel to be used with the license and up to two alternate operators.

(3) An application submitted to the department under this chapter shall contain the applicant’s declaration under penalty of perjury that the information on the application is true and correct.

(4) Upon issuing a commercial license under this chapter, the director shall assign the license a unique number that the license shall retain upon renewal. The department shall use the number to record any commercial catch under the license. This does not preclude the department from using other, additional, catch record methods.

(5) The fee to replace a license that has been lost or destroyed is twenty dollars. [1993 c 340 § 5 repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47); 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 105; 1959 c 309 § 7; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.030. Prior: 1953 c 207 § 2; 1949 c 112 § 65; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-503.]

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

75.28.035 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.28.040 Licensees subject to statute and rules—Licenses not subject to security interest or lien—Expiration and renewal of licenses. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) A commercial license issued under this chapter permits the license holder to engage in the activity for which

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1011]
the license is issued in accordance with this title and the rules of the director.

(2) No security interest or lien of any kind, including tax liens, may be created or enforced in a license issued under this chapter.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in this title or rules of the director, commercial licenses and permits issued under this chapter expire at midnight on December 31st of the calendar year for which they are issued. In accordance with this title, licenses may be renewed annually upon application and payment of the prescribed license fees. [1993 c 340 § 6; 1983 1st e.x.s. c 46 § 108; 1955 c 212 § 2; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.040. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 64; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-502.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.28.044 Vessel substitution. (Effective January 1, 1994.) This section applies to all commercial fishery licenses, delivery licenses, and charter licenses, except for emergency salmon delivery licenses.

(1) The holder of a license subject to this section may substitute the vessel designated on the license or designate a vessel if none has previously been designated if the license holder:

(a) Surrenders the previously issued license to the department;

(b) Submits to the department an application that identifies the currently designated vessel, the vessel proposed to be designated, and any other information required by the department; and

(c) Pays to the department a fee of thirty-five dollars.

(2) Unless the license holder owns all vessels identified on the application described in subsection (1)(b) of this section, the following restrictions apply to changes in vessel designation:

(a) The department shall change the vessel designation on the license no more than four times per calendar year.

(b) The department shall change the vessel designation on the license no more than once in any seven-day period. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 45.]

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

75.28.045 Vessel designation. (Effective January 1, 1994.) This section applies to all commercial fishery licenses, delivery licenses, and charter licenses.

(1) An applicant for a license subject to this section may designate a vessel to be used with the license. Except for emergency salmon delivery licenses, the director may issue a license regardless of whether the applicant designates a vessel. An applicant may designate no more than one vessel on a license subject to this section.

(2) A license for a fishery that requires a vessel authorizes no taking or delivery of food fish or shellfish unless a vessel is designated on the license. A delivery license authorizes no delivery of food fish or shellfish unless a vessel is designated on the license.

(3) It is unlawful to take food fish or shellfish in a fishery that requires a vessel except from a vessel designated on a commercial fishery license for that fishery.

(4) It is unlawful to operate a vessel as a charter boat unless the vessel is designated on a charter license.

(5) No vessel may be designated on more than one commercial fishery license unless the licenses are for different fisheries. No vessel may be designated on more than one delivery license, on more than one salmon charter license, or on more than one nonsalmon charter license. [1993 c 340 § 7.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.28.046 Alternate operator designation—Fee. (Effective January 1, 1994.) This section applies to all commercial fishery licenses, delivery licenses, and charter licenses, except for whiting—Puget Sound fishery licenses and emergency salmon delivery licenses.

(1) The license holder may engage in the activity authorized by a license subject to this section. The holder of a license subject to this section may also designate up to two alternate operators for the license. A person designated as an alternate operator must possess an alternate operator license issued under *section 23 of this act and RCW 75.28.048.

(2) The fee to change the alternate operator designation is twenty-two dollars. [1993 c 340 § 9.]

*Reviser's note: Section 23 of this act (1993 c 340 § 23) was repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47, effective January 1, 1994.

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.28.047 Sale or delivery of food fish or shellfish—Conditions—Charter boat operation. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Only the license holder and any alternate operators designated on the license may sell or deliver food fish or shellfish under a commercial fishery license or delivery license. A commercial fishery license or delivery license authorizes no taking or delivery of food fish or shellfish unless the license holder or an alternate operator designated on the license is present or aboard the vessel.

(2) Only the license holder and any alternate operators designated on the license may operate a vessel as a charter boat. [1993 c 340 § 10.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.28.048 Vessel operation—License designation—Alternate operator license required. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) A person who holds a commercial fishery license, delivery license, or charter license may operate the vessel designated on the license. A person who is not the license holder may operate the vessel designated on the license only if:

(a) The person holds an alternate operator license issued by the director; and

(b) The person is designated as an alternate operator on the underlying commercial fishery license, delivery license, or charter license under RCW 75.28.046.

(2) Only an individual at least sixteen years of age may hold an alternate operator license.
(3) No individual may hold more than one alternate operator license. An individual who holds an alternate operator license may be designated as an alternate operator on an unlimited number of commercial fishery licenses, delivery licenses, and charter licenses under RCW 75.28.046.

(4) As used in this section, to "operate" means to control the deployment or removal of fishing gear from state waters while aboard a vessel, to operate a vessel as a charter boat, or to operate a vessel delivering food fish or shellfish taken in offshore waters to a port within the state. [1993 c 340 § 25.]

Finding, intent—Capitons not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.28.060 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.28.065 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.28.070 Recodified as RCW 75.28.302. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.28.095 Charter licenses and angler permits—Fees—"Charter boat" defined—Oregon charter boats. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

(1) The director shall issue the charter licenses and angler permits listed in this section according to the requirements of this title. The licenses and permits and their annual fees and surcharges are:

License or Permit | Annual Fee (RCW 75.50.100 Surcharge) | Nonresident | Resident | Governing Section
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
(a) Nonsalmon charter | $225 | $375 | $380 | $685 | RCW 75.30.065
(b) Salmon charter | $380 | $685 | (plus $100) | (plus $100) |
(c) Salmon angler | $0 | $0 | $95 | $95 | RCW 75.30.070
(d) Salmon roe | $95 | $95 | RCW 75.28.690

(2) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, it is unlawful to operate a vessel as a charter boat from which salmon or salmon and other food fish are taken without a salmon charter license designating the vessel. The director may issue a salmon charter license only to a person who meets the qualifications of RCW 75.30.065.

(3) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (5) of this section, it is unlawful to operate a vessel as a charter boat from which food fish or shellfish are taken without a nonsalmon charter license. As used in this subsection, "food fish" does not include salmon.

(4) "Charter boat" means a vessel from which persons may, for a fee, fish for food fish or shellfish for personal use, and that brings food fish or shellfish into state ports or brings food fish or shellfish taken from state waters into United States ports. The director may specify by rule when a vessel is a "charter boat" within this definition. "Charter boat" does not mean a vessel used by a guide for clients fishing for food fish for personal use in freshwater rivers, streams, and lakes, other than Lake Washington or that part of the Columbia River below the bridge at Longview.

(5) A charter boat licensed in Oregon may fish without a Washington charter license under the same rules as Washington charter boat operators in ocean waters within the jurisdiction of Washington state from the southern border of the state of Washington to Leadbetter Point, as long as the Oregon vessel does not land at any Washington port with the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers. The provisions of this subsection shall be in effect as long as the state of Oregon has reciprocal laws and regulations. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 41. Prior: (1993 c 340 § 21 repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47); 1989 c 316 § 2; 1989 c 147 § 1; 1989 c 47 § 2; 1988 c 9 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 112; 1979 c 60 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 327 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 283 § 15; 1969 c 90 § 1.]

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Severability—1979 c 60: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1979 c 60 § 4.]

Legislative intent—Funding of salmon enhancement facilities—Use of license fees—Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.25.100.

Effective dates—1971 ex.s. c 283: See note following RCW 75.28.113.

Limitation on issuance of salmon charter boat licenses: RCW 75.30.065. Salmon charter boat—Angler permit, when required: RCW 75.30.070.

75.28.110 Commercial salmon fishery licenses—Gear and geographic designations—Fees. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

(1) The following commercial salmon fishery licenses are required for the license holder to use the specified gear to fish for salmon in state waters. Only a person who meets the qualifications of RCW 75.30.120 may hold a license listed in this subsection. The licenses and their annual fees and surcharges under RCW 75.50.100 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License/</th>
<th>Resident Fee</th>
<th>Nonresident Fee</th>
<th>Surcharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Salmon Gill Net—Grays Harbor-Columbia river</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>$685</td>
<td>plus $100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Salmon Gill Net—Puget Sound</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>$685</td>
<td>plus $100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Salmon Gill Net—Willapa Bay-Columbia river</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>$685</td>
<td>plus $100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Salmon purse seine</td>
<td>$530</td>
<td>$985</td>
<td>plus $100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Salmon reef net</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>$685</td>
<td>plus $100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Salmon troll</td>
<td>$380</td>
<td>$685</td>
<td>plus $100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) A license issued under this section authorizes no taking or delivery of salmon or other food fish unless a vessel is designated under RCW 75.28.045.

(3) Holders of commercial salmon fishery licenses may retain incidentally caught food fish other than salmon, subject to rules of the director.

(4) A salmon troll license includes a salmon delivery license.

(5) A salmon gill net license authorizes the taking of salmon only in the geographical area for which the license is issued. The geographical designations in subsection (1) of this section have the following meanings:

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1013]
(a) "Puget Sound" includes waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Georgia Strait, Puget Sound and all bays, inlets, canals, coves, sounds, and estuaries lying easterly and southerly of the international boundary line and a line at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca projected northerly from Cape Flattery to the lighthouse on Tatoosh Island and then to Bonilla Point on Vancouver Island.

(b) "Grays Harbor-Columbia river" includes waters of Grays Harbor and tributary estuaries and easterly of a line projected northerly from Point Chehalis Light to Point Brown and those waters of the Columbia river and tributary sloughs and estuaries easterly of a line at the entrance to the Columbia river projected southerly from the most westerly point of the North jetty to the most westerly point of the South jetty.

(c) "Willapa Bay-Columbia river" includes waters of Willapa Bay and tributary estuaries and easterly of a line projected northerly from Leadbetter Point to the Cape Shoalwater tower and those waters of the Columbia river and tributary sloughs described in (b) of this subsection. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 35; (1993 c 340 § 12 repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47); 1989 c 316 § 3; 1985 c 107 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 113; 1965 ex.s. c 73 § 2; 1959 c 309 § 10; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.110. Prior: 1951 c 271 § 9; 1949 c 112 § 69(1); Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-507(1).]

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Limitations on issuance of commercial salmon fishing licenses: RCW 75.30.120.

75.28.113 Salmon delivery license—Fee—Restrictions—Revocation. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

(1) It is unlawful to deliver salmon taken in offshore waters to a place or port in the state without a salmon delivery license from the director. The annual fee for a salmon delivery license is three hundred eighty dollars for residents and six hundred eighty-five dollars for nonresidents. The annual surcharge under RCW 75.50.100 is one hundred dollars for each license. Holders of nonsalmon delivery licenses issued under RCW 75.28.125 may apply the nonsalmon delivery license fee against the salmon delivery license fee.

(2) Only a person who meets the qualifications established in RCW 75.30.120 may hold a salmon delivery license issued under this section.

(3) A salmon delivery license authorizes no taking of salmon or other food fish or shellfish from the waters of the state.

(4) If the director determines that the operation of a vessel under a salmon delivery license results in the depletion or destruction of the state's salmon resource or the delivery into this state of salmon products prohibited by law, the director may revoke the license under the procedures of chapter 34.05 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 36; (1993 c 340 § 13 repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47); 1989 c 316 § 4; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 115; 1977 ex.s. c 327 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 283 § 1; 1955 c 12 § 75.18.080. Prior: 1953 c 147 § 9. Formerly RCW 75.18.080.]

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Legislative intent—Funding of salmon enhancement facilities—Use of license fees—Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.25.100.

Effective dates—1971 ex.s. c 283: "The provisions of this 1971 amendatory act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately. The provisions of sections 1 to 10 inclusive of this 1971 amendatory act shall take effect on January 1, 1972." [1971 ex.s. c 283 § 16.]

Limitations on issuance of salmon delivery licenses: RCW 75.30.120.

75.28.116 Emergency salmon delivery license—Fee—Nontransferable, nonrenewable. (Effective January 1, 1994.) A person who does not qualify for a license under RCW 75.30.120 shall obtain a nontransferable emergency salmon delivery license to make one delivery of salmon taken in offshore waters. The director shall not issue an emergency salmon delivery license unless, as determined by the director, a bona fide emergency exists. The license fee is two hundred twenty-five dollars for residents and four hundred seventy-five dollars for nonresidents. An applicant for an emergency salmon delivery license shall designate no more than one vessel that will be used with the license. Alternate operator licenses are not required of persons delivering salmon under an emergency salmon delivery license. Emergency salmon delivery licenses are not renewable. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 37; (1993 c 340 § 14 repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47); 1989 c 316 § 5; 1984 c 80 § 1. Prior: 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 116; 1983 c 297 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 327 § 4; 1974 ex.s. c 184 § 3. Formerly RCW 75.28.460.]

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Legislative intent—Funding of salmon enhancement facilities—Use of license fees—Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.25.100.

Legislative intent—Severability—1974 ex.s. c 184: See notes following RCW 75.30.120.

75.28.120 Commercial fishery licenses for food fish fisheries—Fees—Rules for species, gear, and areas. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) This section establishes commercial fishery licenses required for food fish fisheries and the annual fees for those licenses. As used in this section, "food fish" does not include salmon. The director may issue a limited-entry commercial fishery license only to a person who meets the qualifications established in applicable governing sections of this title.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery</th>
<th>(Governing section(s))</th>
<th>Annual Fee Resident</th>
<th>Annual Fee Nonresident</th>
<th>Vessel Required?</th>
<th>Limited Entry?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Baitfish Lampara</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Baitfish purse seine</td>
<td>$320</td>
<td>$985</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Bottom fish jig</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Bottom fish pot</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Bottom fish troll</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Carp</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Columbia river smelt</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Dog fish set net</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Emerging commercial fishery (RCW 75.30.220 and 75.28.740)</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>Determined by rule</td>
<td>Determined by rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) Food fish drag seine</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1014]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery</th>
<th>Annual Fee</th>
<th>Vessel Required?</th>
<th>Limited Entry?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burrowing shrimp</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab pot</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab pot</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$520</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelt dip net</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelt dip net</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$185</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crab ring net</td>
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<td>Crab ring net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The director may by rule determine the species of food fish that may be taken with the commercial fishery licenses established in this section, the gear that may be used with the licenses, and the areas or waters in which the licenses may be used. Where a fishery license has been established for a particular species, gear, geographical area, or combination thereof, a more general fishery license may not be used to take food fish in that fishery. (1993 1st sps. c 17 § 38; (1993 c 340 § 15 repealed by 1993 1st sps. c 17 § 47); 1989 c 316 § 6; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 117; 1965 ex.s. c 73 § 3; 1959 c 309 § 11; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.120. Prior: 1951 c 271 § 10; 1949 c 112 § 69(2); Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-507(2).)

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sps. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sps. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

**Limitation on commercial herring fishing:** RCW 75.30.140.

**75.28.120 Commercial fishery licenses for shellfish fisheries—Fees—Rules for species, gear, and areas. (Effective January 1, 1994.)**

(1) This section establishes commercial fishery licenses required for shellfish fisheries and the annual fees for those licenses. The director may issue a limited-entry commercial fishery license only to a person who meets the qualifications established in applicable governing sections of this title.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery</th>
<th>Annual Fee</th>
<th>Vessel Required?</th>
<th>Limited Entry?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burrowing shrimp</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab pot</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
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<td>$520</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab pot</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelt dip net</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelt dip net</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrimp pot</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrowing shrimp</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab pot</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab pot</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
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<td>Burrowing shrimp</td>
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<td>$295</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrowing shrimp</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Resident</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td>$185</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(q) Shrimp trawl— Puget Sound
Non-Puget Sound $240 $405 Yes No
(r) Shrimp trawl— Puget Sound $185 $295 Yes No
(s) Squid $185 $295 Yes No

(2) The director may by rule determine the species of shellfish that may be taken with the commercial fishery licenses established in this section, the gear that may be used with the licenses, and the areas or waters in which the licenses may be used. Where a fishery license has been established for a particular species, gear, geographical area, or combination thereof, a more general fishery license may not be used to take shellfish in that fishery. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 40; (1993 c 340 § 17 repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47); 1989 c 316 § 8; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 120; 1977 ex.s. c 327 § 6; 1971 ex.s. c 283 § 7; 1965 ex.s. c 73 § 4; 1959 c 309 § 12; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.130. Prior: 1951 c 271 § 11; 1949 c 112 § 69(3); Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-507(3).]

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Severability—Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 327: See notes following RCW 75.25.100.

Effective dates—1971 ex.s. c 283: See note following RCW 75.28.113.

**Dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery license:** RCW 75.30.130.

### 75.28.134 Recodified as RCW 75.12.440. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

### 75.28.140 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

### 75.28.235 Recodified as RCW 75.30.260. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

### 75.28.245 Recodified as RCW 75.30.270. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

### 75.28.255 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

### 75.28.280 Hardshell clam mechanical harvester fishery license. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
A hardshell clam mechanical harvester fishery license is required to operate a mechanical or hydraulic device for commercially harvesting clams, other than geoduck clams, unless the requirements of RCW 75.20.100 are fulfilled for the proposed activity. [1993 c 340 § 19; 1989 c 316 § 12; 1985 c 457 § 19; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 125; 1979 ex.s. c 141 § 3; 1969 ex.s. c 253 § 3; 1955 c 212 § 8; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.280. Prior: 1951 c 271 § 26; 1949 c 112 § 70; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-508.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

### 75.28.300 Wholesale fish dealer’s license—Fee—Exemption. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
A wholesale fish dealer’s license is required for:

1. A business in the state to engage in the commercial processing of food fish or shellfish, including custom cannery or processing of personal use food fish or shellfish.
2. A business in the state to engage in the wholesale selling, buying, or brokering of food fish or shellfish. A wholesale fish dealer’s license is not required of those businesses which buy exclusively from Washington licensed wholesale dealers and sell solely at retail.
3. Fishermen who land and sell their catch or harvest in the state to anyone other than a licensed wholesale dealer within or outside the state.
4. A business to engage in the commercial manufacture or preparation of fertilizer, oil, meal, caviar, fish bait, or other byproducts from food fish or shellfish.
5. A business employing a fish buyer as defined under RCW 75.28.340.

The annual license fee for a wholesale dealer is two hundred fifty dollars. A wholesale fish dealer’s license is not required for persons engaged in the processing, wholesale selling, buying, or brokering of private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020. However, if a means of identifying such products is required by rules adopted under RCW 15.85.060, the exemption from licensing requirements established by this subsection applies only if the aquatic products are identified in conformance with those rules. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 43; 1989 c 316 § 16. Prior: 1985 c 457 § 20; 1985 c 248 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 132; 1979 c 66 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 28 § 1; 1955 c 212 § 11; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.300; prior: 1951 c 271 § 28; 1949 c 112 § 72(1); Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-510(1).]

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

### 75.28.302 Wholesale fish dealer licenses—Display. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
Wholesale fish dealer licenses shall be displayed at the business premises of the licensee. [1993 c 340 § 52; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 110; 1955 c 12 § 75.28.070. Prior: 1949 c 112 § 74, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5780-512, part. Formerly RCW 75.28.070.]
75.28.340 Fish buyer's license. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) A fish buyer's license is required of and shall be carried by each individual engaged by a wholesale fish dealer to purchase food fish or shellfish from a licensed commercial fisherman. A fish buyer may represent only one wholesale fish dealer.

(2) Unless adjusted by the director pursuant to the director's authority granted in *RCW 75.28.065, the annual fee for a fish buyer's license is ninety-five dollars. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 46; 1989 c 316 § 17; 1985 c 248 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 75.28.065 was repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 31, effective January 1, 1994.

Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47: See note following RCW 75.28.011.

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

75.28.690 Salmon charter crew member—Salmon roe license—Sale of salmon roe—Conditions. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) A salmon roe license is required for a crew member on a boat designated on a salmon charter license to sell salmon roe as provided in subsection (2) of this section. An individual under sixteen years of age may hold a salmon roe license.

(2) A crew member on a boat designated on a salmon charter license may sell salmon roe taken from fish caught for personal use, subject to rules of the director and the following conditions:

(a) The salmon is taken by an angler fishing on the charter boat;

(b) The roe is the property of the angler until the roe is given to the crew member. The crew member shall notify the charter boat's passengers of this fact;

(c) The crew member sells the roe to a licensed wholesale dealer; and

(d) The crew member is licensed as provided in subsection (1) of this section and has the license in possession whenever the crew member sells salmon roe. [1993 c 340 § 22; 1989 c 316 § 18; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 137; 1981 c 227 § 2.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.28.710 Professional salmon guide license. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) It is unlawful to offer or perform the services of a professional salmon guide in the taking of salmon for personal use in freshwater rivers and streams, other than in that part of the Columbia River below the bridge at Longview, without a professional salmon guide license.

(2) Only an individual at least sixteen years of age may hold a professional salmon guide license. No individual may hold more than one professional salmon guide license. [1993 c 340 § 26; 1991 c 362 § 2.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.28.720 Ocean pink shrimp—Defined. (Effective January 1, 1994.) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, as used in this chapter "ocean pink shrimp" means the species Pandalus jordani. [1993 c 376 § 2.]

Findings—1993 c 376: "The legislature finds that the offshore Washington, Oregon, and California commercial ocean pink shrimp fishery is composed of a mobile fleet, fishing the entire coast from Washington to California and landing its catch in the state nearest the area being fished. The legislature further finds that the ocean pink shrimp fishery currently uses the entire available resource and has the potential to become overcapitalized. The legislature further finds that overcapitalization can lead to economic destabilization, and that reductions in fishing opportunities from licensing restrictions imposed for conservation needs and the economic well-being of the ocean pink shrimp industry creates uncertainty. The legislature further finds that it is [in] the best interest of the ocean pink shrimp resource, commercial ocean pink shrimp fishers, and ocean pink shrimp processors in the state, to limit the number of fishers who make landings of ocean pink shrimp into the state of Washington to those persons who have historically and continuously participated in the ocean pink shrimp fishery." [1993 c 376 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 376: "This act shall take effect January 1, 1994." [1993 c 376 § 12.]

75.28.730 Ocean pink shrimp—Delivery license. (Effective January 1, 1994.) An ocean pink shrimp delivery license is required to deliver ocean pink shrimp taken in offshore waters and delivered to a port in the state. Unless adjusted by the director pursuant to the director's authority granted in *RCW 75.28.065, the annual license fee is one hundred fifty dollars for residents and three hundred dollars for nonresidents. Ocean pink shrimp delivery licenses are transferable. [1993 c 376 § 4.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 75.28.065 was repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 31, effective January 1, 1994.

Findings—Effective date—1993 c 376: See notes following RCW 75.28.720.

75.28.740 Emerging commercial fishery—Trial or experimental fishery—Licenses and permits. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) The director may by rule designate a fishery as an emerging commercial fishery. The director shall include in the designation whether the fishery is one that requires a vessel.

(2) "Emerging commercial fishery" means the commercial taking of a newly classified species of food fish or shellfish, the commercial taking of a classified species with gear not previously used for that species, or the commercial taking of a classified species in an area from which that species has not previously been commercially taken. Any species of food fish or shellfish commercially harvested in Washington state as of June 7, 1990, may be designated as a species in an emerging commercial fishery, except that no fishery subject to a license limitation program in chapter 75.30 RCW may be designated as an emerging commercial fishery.

(3) It is unlawful to take food fish or shellfish in a fishery designated as an emerging commercial fishery without an emerging commercial fishery license and a permit from the director. The director shall issue two types of permits to accompany emerging commercial fishery licenses: Trial fishery permits and experimental fishery permits. Trial fishery permits are governed by subsection (4) of this section. Experimental fishery permits are governed by RCW 75.30.220.

(4) The director shall issue trial fishery permits for a fishery designated as an emerging commercial fishery unless
the director determines there is a need to limit the number of participants under RCW 75.30.220. A person who meets the qualifications of RCW 75.28.020 may hold a trial fishery permit. The holder of a trial fishery permit shall comply with the terms of the permit. Trial fishery permits are not transferable from the permit holder to any other person. [1993 c 340 § 18.]

**Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340:** See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

**75.28.750 Geoduck diver license. (Effective January 1, 1994.)** Every diver engaged in the commercial harvest of geoduck clams shall obtain a nontransferable geoduck diver license. [1993 c 340 § 24; 1990 c 163 § 6; 1989 c 316 § 13; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 130; 1979 ex.s. c 141 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 253 § 4. Formerly RCW 75.28.287.]

**Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340:** See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

**Construction—Severability—1969 ex.s. c 253:** See notes following RCW 75.24.100.

**Designation of aquatic lands for geoduck harvesting:** RCW 79.96.085. Geoducks, harvesting for commercial purposes—License. RCW 75.24.100.

**75.28.760 Wild salmonid policy—Establishment.** By July 1, 1994, the departments of fisheries and wildlife jointly with the appropriate Indian tribes, shall each establish a wild salmonid policy. The policy shall ensure that department actions and programs are consistent with the goals of rebuilding wild stock populations to levels that permit commercial and recreational fishing opportunities. [1993 1st sp.s. c 4 § 2.]

**Findings—Grazing lands—1993 1st sp.s. c 4:** "The legislature finds that many wild stocks of salmonids in the state of Washington are in a state of decline. Stocks of salmon on the Columbia and Snake rivers have been listed under the federal endangered species act, and the bull trout has been petitioned for listing. Some scientists believe that numerous other stocks of salmonids in the Pacific Northwest are in decline or possibly extinct. The legislature declares that to lose wild stocks is detrimental to the genetic diversity of the fisheries resource and the economy, and will represent the loss of a vital component of Washington's aquatic ecosystems. The legislature further finds that there is a continuing need for habitat for fish and wildlife. The legislature declares that steps must be taken in the areas of wildlife and fish habitat management, water conservation, wild salmonid stock protection, and education to prevent further losses of Washington's fish and wildlife heritage from a number of causes including urban and rural subdivisions, shopping centers, industrial park, and other land use activities.

The legislature finds that the maintenance and restoration of Washington’s rangelands and shrub-steppe vegetation is vital to the long-term benefit of the people of the state. The legislature finds that approximately one-fourth of the state is open range or open-canopied grazable woodland. The legislature finds that these lands provide forage for livestock, habitat for wildlife, and innumerable recreational opportunities including hunting, hiking, and fishing.

The legislature finds that the development of coordinated resource management plans, that take into consideration the needs of wildlife, fish, livestock, timber production, water quality protection, and rangeland conservation on all state-owned grazing lands will improve the stewardship of these lands and allow for the increased development and maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat and other multipurpose benefits the public derives from these lands. The legislature finds that the state currently provides insufficient technical support for coordinated resource management plans to be developed for all state-owned lands and for many of the private lands desiring to develop such plans. As a consequence of this lack of technical assistance, our state grazing lands, including fish and wildlife habitat and other resources provided by these lands, are not achieving their potential. The legislature also finds that with many state lands being intermixed with private grazing lands, development of coordinated resource management plans on state-owned and managed lands provides an opportunity to improve the management and enhance the conditions of adjacent private lands.

A purpose of this act is to establish state grazing lands as the model in the state for the development and implementation of standards that can be used in coordinated resource management plans and to thereby assist the timely development of coordinated resource management plans for all state-owned grazing lands. Every lessee of state lands who wishes to participate in the development and implementation of a coordinated resource management plan shall have the opportunity to do so." [1993 1st sp.s. c 4 § 1.]

**Instream flows:** RCW 90.03.360. Salmon, impact of water diversion: RCW 90.03.360.

**75.28.770 Wild salmonid policy—Management and gear strategies—Report to legislature.** The department of fisheries shall evaluate and recommend, in consultation with the Indian tribes, salmon fishery management strategies and gear types, as well as a schedule for implementation, that will minimize the impact of commercial and recreational fishing in the mixed stock fishery on critical and depressed wild stocks of salmonids. As part of this evaluation, the department, in conjunction with the commercial and recreational fishing industries, shall evaluate commercial and recreational salmon fishing gear types developed by these industries. The department of fisheries shall present status reports to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 31 of each year in 1993, 1994, and 1995, and shall present the final evaluation and recommendations by December 31, 1996. [1993 1st sp.s. c 4 § 4.]

**Findings—Grazing lands—1993 1st sp.s. c 4:** See note following RCW 75.28.760.

**75.28.780 Alternate operator—Geoduck diver—Salmon guide—Fees. (Effective January 1, 1994.)** The director shall issue the personal licenses listed in this section according to the requirements of this title. The licenses and their annual fees are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal License</th>
<th>Annual Fee (RCW 75.50.100 Surcharge)</th>
<th>Governing Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Nonresident</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Alternate Operator</td>
<td>$35 (plus $20)</td>
<td>$35 RCW 75.28.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Geoduck Diver</td>
<td>$185 (plus $100)</td>
<td>$295 RCW 75.28.750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Salmon Guide</td>
<td>$130 (plus $20)</td>
<td>$630 RCW 75.28.710</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

[1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 42.]

**Contingent effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 17 §§ 34-47:** See note following RCW 75.28.011.

**Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17:** See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

**Chapter 75.30 LICENSE LIMITATION PROGRAMS**

**Sections**

75.30.011 Vessel-to-person transition—Vessel ownership and license qualification status—Expiration of section. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.050 Advisory review boards. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.065 Salmon charter boats—Limitation on issuance of licenses—Renewal—Transfer. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.070 Salmon charter boats—Angler permit, when required. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.090 Salmon charter boats—Angler permit—Number of anglers. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
75.30.100 Salmon charter boats—Angler permit—Total number of anglers limited—Permit transfer. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.120 Commercial salmon fishing licenses and delivery licenses—Limitations—Transfer (as amended by 1993 c 100).

75.30.120 Commercial salmon fishing licenses and delivery licenses—Limitations on issuance—Transfer (as amended by 1993 c 340). (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.125 Commercial salmon fishery license or salmon delivery license—Reversion to department following government confiscation of vessel. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.130 Dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery license—Limitations—Qualifications. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.140 Herring fishery license—Limitations on issuance. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.150 Decodified. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.160 Whiting license required in designated areas. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.170 Whiting—Puget Sound fishery license—Limitation on issuance. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.180 Whiting—Puget Sound fishery license—Transferable to family members. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.210 Sea urchin dive fishery license—Limitation on issuance—Transfer limitations—Issuance of additional licenses. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.220 Emerging commercial fishery designation—Experimental fishery permits. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.240 Emerging commercial fishery—License status—Recommendations to legislature. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.250 Sea cucumber dive fishery license—Requirements. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.260 Herring spawn on kelp fishery licenses—Number limited. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.270 Herring spawn on kelp fishery license—Auction. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.280 Geoduck fishery license—Conditions and limitations—OSHA regulations—Violations. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.290 Ocean pink shrimp—Delivery license—Requirements and criteria—Continuous participation. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.300 Ocean pink shrimp—Delivery license—Requirements and criteria—Historical participation. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.310 Ocean pink shrimp—Delivery license—License transfer—License suspension. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.320 Ocean pink shrimp—Single delivery license. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

75.30.330 Ocean pink shrimp—Delivery license—Reduction of landing requirement. (Effective January 1, 1994.)


(8) This section shall expire January 1, 1995. [1993 c 340 § 45.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.30.050 Advisory review boards. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) The director shall appoint three-member advisory review boards to hear cases as provided in RCW 75.30.060. Members shall be from:

(a) The salmon charter boat fishing industry in cases involving salmon charter licenses or angler permits;

(b) The commercial salmon fishing industry in cases involving commercial salmon fishery licenses;

(c) The commercial crab fishing industry in cases involving dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery licenses;

(d) The commercial herring fishery in cases involving herring fishery licenses;

(e) The commercial Puget Sound whiting fishery in cases involving whiting—Puget Sound fishery licenses;

(f) The commercial sea urchin fishery in cases involving sea urchin dive fishery licenses;

(g) The commercial sea cucumber fishery in cases involving sea cucumber dive fishery licenses; and

(h) The commercial ocean pink shrimp industry (Pandalus jordani) in cases involving ocean pink shrimp delivery licenses.

(2) Members shall serve at the discretion of the director and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050, 43.03.060, and 43.03.065. [1993 c 376 § 9; 1993 c 340 § 27; 1990 c 61 § 3; 1989 c 37 § 3; 1986 c 198 § 7; 1983 1st ex. s. c 46 § 138; 1977 ex. s. c 106 § 5.]

Reviser’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 340 § 27 and by 1993 c 376 § 9, each without reference to the other. Both amendments
are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Findings—Effective date—1993 c 376: See notes following RCW 75.28.720.

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Legislative finding—1990 c 61: See note following RCW 75.30.220.


Legislative findings—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 106: See notes following RCW 75.30.085.

75.30.065 Salmon charter boats—Limitation on issuance of licenses—Renewal—Transfer. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) After May 28, 1977, the director shall issue no new salmon charter licenses. A person may renew an existing salmon charter license only if the person held the license sought to be renewed during the previous year or acquired the license by transfer from someone who held it during the previous year, and if the person has not subsequently transferred the license to another person.

(2) Salmon charter licenses may be renewed each year. A salmon charter license which is not renewed each year shall not be renewed further.

(3) Subject to the restrictions in *section 11 of this act, salmon charter licenses are transferrable from one license holder to another. [1993 c 340 § 28; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 141; 1981 c 202 § 1; 1979 c 101 § 7; 1977 ex.s. c 106 § 2. Formerly RCW 75.30.020.]

*Reviser’s note: Section 11 of this act [1993 c 340 § 11] was repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47, effective January 1, 1994.

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Effective date—Intent—1979 c 101: See notes following RCW 75.30.070.

Legislative findings—1977 ex.s. c 106: “The legislature finds that the wise management and economic health of the state’s salmon fishery are of continued importance to the people of the state and to the economy of the state as a whole. The legislature finds that charter boats licensed by the state for use by the state’s charter boat fishing industry have increased in quantity. The legislature finds that limitations on the number of licensed charter boats will tend to improve the management of the charter boat fishery and the economic health of the charter boat industry. The state therefore must use its authority to regulate the number of licensed boats in use by the state’s charter boat industry in a manner provided in this chapter so that management and economic health of the salmon fishery may be improved.” [1977 ex.s. c 106 § 1. Formerly RCW 75.30.010.]

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 106: “If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1977 ex.s. c 106 § 10.]

75.30.070 Salmon charter boats—Angler permit, when required. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, it is unlawful to operate a vessel as a charter boat from which salmon are taken in salt water without an angler permit. The angler permit shall specify the maximum number of persons that may fish from the charter boat per trip. The angler permit expires if the salmon charter license is not renewed.

(2) Only a person who holds a salmon charter license issued under RCW 75.28.095 and 75.30.065 may hold an angler permit.

(3) An angler permit shall not be required for charter boats licensed in Oregon and fishing in ocean waters within the jurisdiction of Washington state from the southern border of the state of Washington to Leadbetter Point under the same regulations as Washington charter boat operators, as long as the Oregon vessel does not land at any Washington port with the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers. The provisions of this subsection shall be in effect as long as the Oregon vessel has reciprocal laws and regulations. [1993 c 340 § 29; 1989 c 147 § 2; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 142; 1979 c 101 § 2.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Effective date—1979 c 101: “This act shall take effect on January 1, 1980.” [1979 c 101 § 10.]

Intent—1979 c 101: “The legislature finds that wise management of the state’s salmon fishery is essential to the well-being of the state. The legislature recognizes that further restrictions on salmon fishing in the charter salmon industry are necessary and that a limitation on the number of persons fishing is preferable to reductions in the fishing season or daily bag limits, or increases in size limits.” [1979 c 101 § 1.]

75.30.090 Salmon charter boats—Angler permit—Number of anglers. (Effective January 1, 1994.) A salmon charter boat may not carry more anglers than the number specified in the angler permit issued under RCW 75.30.070. Members of the crew may fish from the boat only to the extent that the number of anglers specified in the angler permit exceeds the number of noncrew passengers on the boat at that time. [1993 c 340 § 30; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 143; 1979 c 101 § 4.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Effective date—Intent—1979 c 101: See notes following RCW 75.30.070.

75.30.100 Salmon charter boats—Angler permit—Total number of anglers limited—Permit transfer. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) The total number of anglers authorized by the department shall not exceed the total number authorized for 1980.

(2) Angler permits issued under RCW 75.30.070 are transferable. All or a portion of the permit may be transferred to another salmon charter license holder.

(3) The angler permit holder and proposed transferee shall notify the department when transferring an angler permit, and the department shall issue a new angler permit certificate. If the original permit holder retains a portion of the permit, the department shall issue a new angler permit certificate reflecting the decrease in angler capacity.

(4) The department shall collect a fee of ten dollars for each certificate issued under subsection (3) of this section. [1993 c 340 § 31; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 144; 1979 c 101 § 5.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Effective date—Intent—1979 c 101: See notes following RCW 75.30.070.

75.30.120 Commercial salmon fishing licenses and delivery licenses—Limitations—Transfer (as amended by 1993 c 100). (1) A commercial salmon fishing license issued under RCW 75.28.110 or salmon delivery permit issued under RCW 75.28.113 may be issued only to a vessel(“)) which held a state commercial salmon fishing license or salmon delivery permit during the previous year or had transferred to the vessel(“)) ([1993 RCW Supp—page 1020]
such a license, and has not subsequently transferred the license or permit to another vessel. (c) From which food fish were caught and landed in this state or in another state during the previous year as documented by a valid fish receiving document."

Where the failure to obtain the license or permit during the previous year was the result of a license or permit suspension, the vessel may qualify for a license or permit by establishing that the vessel held such a license or permit during the last year in which the license or permit was not suspended.

(2) (a) The director may waive the following requirement of subsection (1)(b) of this section if:

(a) The vessel to which an otherwise valid license is transferred has not had the opportunity to have caught and landed salmon and

(b) The intent of the commercial salmon vessel limitation program established under this section is not violated.

(3) Subject to the restrictions in section 11 of this act, commercial salmon (fishing) fishery licenses and salmon delivery (permits) licenses are transferable from one license holder to another. (1993 c 340 § 2, 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 146; 1979 c 135 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 230 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 106 § 7; 1974 ex.s. c 184 § 2. Formerly RCW 75.28.455.)

75.30.120 Commercial salmon fishing licenses and delivery permits—Limitations on issuance—Transfer (as amended by 1993 c 340). (Effective January 1, 1994.) Any commercial salmon fishing license issued under RCW 75.28.110 or salmon delivery license issued under RCW 75.28.113 shall revert to the department when any government confiscates and sells the vessel designated on the license. Upon application of the person named on the license as license holder and the approval of the director, the department shall transfer the license to the applicant. Application for transfer of the license must be made within the calendar year for which the license was issued. (1993 c 340 § 33; 1986 c 198 § 2.)

Finding, intent—Citations not law—Effective date—Severality—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.30.130 Dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery license—Limitations—Qualifications. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) It is unlawful to take dungeness crab (Cancer magister) in Puget Sound without first obtaining a dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery license. As used in this section, "Puget Sound" has the meaning given in RCW 75.28.110(5)(a). A dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery license is not required to take other species of crab, including red rock crab (Cancer productus).

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (7) of this section, after January 1, 1982, the director shall issue no new dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery licenses. Only a person who meets the following qualifications may renew an existing license:

(a) The person shall have held the dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery license sought to be renewed during the previous year or acquired the license by transfer from someone who held it during the previous year, and shall not have subsequently transferred the license to another person; and

(b) The person shall document, by valid shellfish receiving tickets issued by the department, that one thousand pounds of dungeness crab were caught and sold during the previous two-year period ending on December 31st of an odd-numbered year:

(i) Under the license sought to be renewed;

(ii) Under any combination of the following commercial fishery licenses that the person held when the crab were caught and sold: Crab pot—Non-Puget Sound, crab ring net—Non-Puget Sound, dungeness crab—Puget Sound. Sales under a license other than the one sought to be renewed may be used for the renewal of no more than one dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery license.

(3) Where the person failed to obtain the license during the previous year because of a license suspension, the person may qualify for a license by establishing that the person held...
such a license during the last year in which the license was not suspended.

(4) The director may reduce or waive the poundage requirement established under subsection (2)(b) of this section upon the recommendation of a review board established under RCW 75.30.050. The review board may recommend a reduction or waiver of the poundage requirement in individual cases if, in the board's judgment, extenuating circumstances prevent achievement of the poundage requirement. The director shall adopt rules governing the operation of the review boards and defining "extenuating circumstances."

(5) This section does not restrict the issuance of commercial crab licenses for areas other than Puget Sound or for species other than dungeness crab.

(6) Subject to the restrictions in *section 11 of this act, dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery licenses are transferable from one license holder to another.

(7) If fewer than two hundred persons are eligible for dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery licenses, the director may accept applications for new licenses. The director shall determine by random selection the successful applicants for the additional licenses. The number of additional licenses issued shall be sufficient to maintain two hundred licenses in the Puget Sound dungeness crab fishery. The director shall adopt rules governing the application, selection, and issuance procedures for new dungeness crab—Puget Sound fishery licenses, based upon recommendations of a board of review established under RCW 75.30.050. [1993 c 340 § 34; 1983 1 st ex.s. c 46 § 147; 1982 c 157 § 1; 1980 c 133 § 4. Formerly RCW 75.28.275.]

*Reviser's note: Section 11 of this act [1993 c 340 § 11] was repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47, effective January 1, 1994.

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability— 1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Severability—1980 c 133: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1980 c 133 § 8.]

Legislative findings—1980 c 133: "The legislature finds that a significant commercial crab fishery is developing within Puget Sound. The legislature further finds that the crab fishery in Puget Sound represents a separate and distinct fishery from that of the coastal waters and is limited in quantity and is in need of conservation. The potential for depletion of the crab stocks in these waters is increasing, particularly as crab fishing becomes an attractive alternative to fishermen facing increasing restrictions on commercial salmon fishing.

The legislature finds that the number of commercial fishermen engaged in crab fishing has steadily increased. This factor, combined with advances in fishing and marketing techniques, has resulted in strong pressures on the supply of crab, unnecessary waste of an important natural resource, and economic loss to the citizens of the state.

The legislature finds that increased regulation of commercial crab fishing is necessary to preserve and efficiently manage the commercial crab fishery in the waters of Puget Sound." [1980 c 133 § 1.]

75.30.140 Herring fishery license—Limitations on issuance. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) It is unlawful to fish commercially for herring in state waters without a herring fishery license. As used in this section, "herring fishery license" means any of the following commercial fishery licenses issued under RCW 75.28.120: Herring dip bag net; herring drag seine; herring gill net; herring lampara; herring purse seine.

(2) Except as provided in this section, a herring fishery license may be issued only to a person who:
(a) Established initial eligibility for a herring fishery license as provided in subsection (3) of this section or acquired such a license by transfer;
(b) Held a herring fishery license during the previous year or acquired such a license by transfer; and
(c) Has not subsequently transferred the license to another person.

(3) A person may establish initial eligibility for a herring fishery license by:
(a) Documenting to the department that the person landed herring during the period January 1, 1971, through April 15, 1973;
(b) Documenting to the department that the person landed herring during the period January 1, 1969, through December 31, 1970, if the person was in the armed forces of the United States during the period January 1, 1971, through April 15, 1973; or
(c) Applying to the department and qualifying for a herring fishery license under hardship criteria established by rule of the director.

Landings may be documented only by a department fish receiving ticket.

(4) A herring fishery license may be issued only for the type of fishing gear used to establish initial eligibility for the license.

(5) The director may establish rules governing the administration of this section based upon recommendations of a board of review established under RCW 75.30.050.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, after January 1, 1995, the director shall issue no new herring fishery licenses. After January 1, 1995, a person may renew an existing license only if the person held the license sought to be renewed during the previous year or acquired the license by transfer from someone who held it during the previous year, and if the person has not subsequently transferred the license to another person.

(7) Herring fishery licenses may be renewed each year. A herring fishery license that is not renewed each year shall not be renewed further.

(8) The department may issue additional herring fishery licenses if the stocks of herring will not be jeopardized by granting additional licenses.

(9) Subject to the restrictions of *section 11 of this act, herring fishery licenses are transferable from one license holder to another. [1993 c 340 § 35; 1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 148; 1974 ex.s. c 104 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 173 § 4. Formerly RCW 75.28.420.]

*Reviser's note: Section 11 of this act [1993 c 340 § 11] was repealed by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 47, effective January 1, 1994.

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Legislative findings—Purpose—1973 1st ex.s. c 173: "The legislature finds that a significant commercial herring fishing industry is presently developing in the state of Washington under the careful guidance of the department of fisheries. The legislature further finds that the stocks of herring within the waters of this state are limited in extent and are in need of strict preservation.

In addition, the legislature finds that the number of commercial fishermen engaged in fishing for herring has steadily increased. This factor, combined with advances made in fishing and marketing techniques, has resulted in strong pressures on the supply of herring, unnecessary waste in one of Washington's valuable resources, and economic loss to the citizens.
of this state. Therefore, it is the purpose of RCW 75.30.140 to establish reasonable procedures for controlling the extent of commercial herring fishing. [1983 1st ex.s. c 46 § 135; 1973 1st ex.s. c 173 § 2. Formerly RCW 75.28.390 and 75.28.400.]

75.30.150 Decodified. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

75.30.160 Whiting license required in designated areas. (Effective January 1, 1994.) It is unlawful to take whiting from areas that the department designates within the waters described in RCW 75.28.110(5)(a) without a whiting—Puget Sound fishery license. [1993 c 340 § 38; 1986 c 198 § 6.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.30.170 Whiting—Puget Sound fishery license—Limitation on issuance. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) A whiting—Puget Sound fishery license may be issued only to an individual who:
   (a) Delivered at least fifty thousand pounds of whiting during the period from January 1, 1981, through February 22, 1985, as verified by fish delivery tickets;
   (b) Possessed, on January 1, 1986, all equipment necessary to fish for whiting; and
   (c) Held a whiting—Puget Sound fishery license during the previous year or acquired such a license by transfer from someone who held it during the previous year.

(2) After January 1, 1995, the director shall issue no new whiting—Puget Sound fishery licenses. After January 1, 1995, only an individual who meets the following qualifications may renew an existing license: The individual shall have held the license sought to be renewed during the previous year or acquired the license by transfer from someone who held it during the previous year, and shall not have subsequently transferred the license to another person.

(3) Whiting—Puget Sound fishery licenses may be renewed each year. A whiting—Puget Sound fishery license that is not renewed each year shall not be renewed further. [1993 c 340 § 39; 1986 c 198 § 5.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.30.180 Whiting—Puget Sound fishery license—Transferable to family members. (Effective January 1, 1994.) A whiting—Puget Sound fishery license may be transferred through gift, devise, bequest, or descent to members of the license holder’s immediate family which shall be limited to spouse, children, or stepchildren. The holder of a whiting—Puget Sound fishery license shall be present on any vessel taking whiting under the license. In no instance may temporary permits be issued.

The director may adopt rules necessary to implement RCW 75.30.160 through 75.30.180. [1993 c 340 § 40; 1986 c 198 § 4.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.30.210 Sea urchin dive fishery license—Limitation on issuance—Transfer limitations—Issuance of additional licenses. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) It is unlawful to commercially take any species of sea urchin using shellfish diver gear without first obtaining a sea urchin dive fishery license.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (6) of this section, after December 31, 1991, the director shall issue no new sea urchin dive fishery licenses. Only a person who meets the following qualifications may renew an existing license:
   (a) The person shall have held the sea urchin dive fishery license sought to be renewed during the previous year or acquired the license by transfer from someone who held it during the previous year; and
   (b) The person shall document, by valid shellfish receiving tickets issued by the department, that twenty thousand pounds of sea urchins were caught and sold under the license sought to be renewed during the two-year period ending March 31 of the most recent odd-numbered year.

(3) Where the person failed to obtain the license during the previous year because of a license suspension or revocation by the department or the court, the person may qualify for a license by establishing that the person held such a license during the last year in which the person was eligible.

(4) The director may reduce or waive the poundage requirement of subsection (2)(b) of this section upon the recommendation of a board of review established under RCW 75.30.050. The board of review may recommend a reduction or waiver of the poundage requirement in individual cases if, in the board’s judgment, extenuating circumstances prevent achievement of the poundage requirement. The director shall adopt rules governing the operation of the board of review and defining “extenuating circumstances.”

(5) Sea urchin dive fishery licenses are not transferable from one license holder to another, except from parent to child, or from spouse to spouse during marriage or as a result of marriage dissolution, or upon the death of the license holder.

(6) If fewer than forty-five persons are eligible for sea urchin dive fishery licenses, the director may accept applications for new licenses. The director shall determine by random selection the successful applicants for the additional licenses. The number of additional licenses issued shall be sufficient to maintain up to forty-five licenses in the sea urchin dive fishery. The director shall adopt rules governing the application, selection, and issuance procedure for new sea urchin dive fishery licenses, based upon recommendations of a board of review established under RCW 75.30.050. [1993 c 340 § 41; 1990 c 62 § 2; 1989 c 37 § 2.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Legislative finding—1990 c 62; 1989 c 37: “The legislature finds that a significant commercial sea urchin fishery is developing within state waters. The potential for depletion of the sea urchin stocks in these waters is increasing, particularly as the sea urchin fishery becomes an attractive alternative to fishermen facing increasing restrictions on other types of commercial fishery activities. The legislature finds that the number of vessels engaged in commercial sea urchin fishing has steadily increased. This factor, combined with advances in marketing techniques, has resulted in strong pressures on the supply of sea urchins. The legislature desires to maintain the livelihood of
those vessel owners who have historically and continuously participated in the sea urchin fishery. The legislature desires that the director have the authority to consider extenuating circumstances concerning failure to meet landing requirements for both initial endorsement issuance and endorsement renewal.

The legislature finds that increased regulation of commercial sea urchin fishing is necessary to preserve and efficiently manage the commercial sea urchin fishery in the waters of the state. The legislature is aware that the continuing license provisions of the administrative procedure act, RCW 34.05.422(3) provide procedural safeguards, but finds that the pressure on the sea urchin resource endangers both the resource and the economic well-being of the sea urchin fishery, and desires, therefore, to exempt sea urchin endorsements from the continuing license provision. [1990 c 62 § 1; 1989 c 37 § 1]

75.30.220 Emerging commercial fishery designation—Experimental fishery permits. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) The director may issue experimental fishery permits for commercial harvest in an emerging commercial fishery for which the director has determined there is a need to limit the number of participants. The director shall determine by rule the number and qualifications of participants for such experimental fishery permits. Only a person who holds an emerging commercial fishery license issued under RCW 75.28.740 and who meets the qualifications established in those rules may hold an experimental fishery permit. The director shall limit the number of these permits to prevent habitat damage, ensure conservation of the resource, and prevent overharvesting. In developing rules for limiting participation in an emerging or expanding commercial fishery, the director shall appoint a five-person advisory board representative of the affected fishery industry. The advisory board shall review and make recommendations to the director on rules relating to the number and qualifications of the participants for such experimental fishery permits. (2) RCW 34.05.422(3) does not apply to applications for new experimental fishery permits. (3) Experimental fishery permits are not transferable from the permit holder to any other person. [1993 c 340 § 42; 1990 c 63 § 2.] Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Legislative finding—1990 c 63: "The legislature finds that:
(1) A number of commercial fisheries have emerged or expanded in the past decade;
(2) Scientific information is critical to the proper management of an emerging or expanding commercial fishery; and
(3) The scientific information necessary to manage an emerging or expanding commercial fishery can best be obtained through the use of limited experimental fishery permits allowing harvest levels that will preserve and protect the state's food fish and shellfish resource." [1990 c 63 § 1.]

75.30.240 Emerging commercial fishery—License status—Recommendations to legislature. (Effective January 1, 1994.) Within five years after adopting rules to govern the number and qualifications of participants in an emerging commercial fishery, the director shall provide to the appropriate senate and house of representatives committees a report which outlines the status of the fishery and a recommendation as to whether a separate commercial fishery license, license fee, or limited harvest program should be established for that fishery. [1993 c 340 § 43; 1990 c 63 § 4.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

Legislative findings—1990 c 61: "The legislature finds that a significant commercial sea cucumber fishery is developing within state waters. The potential for depletion of the sea cucumber stocks in these waters is increasing, particularly as the sea cucumber fishery becomes an attractive alternative to commercial fishermen who face increasing restrictions on other types of commercial fishery activities."
The legislature finds that the number of commercial fishers engaged in commercially harvesting sea cucumbers has rapidly increased. This factor, combined with increases in market demand, has resulted in strong pressures on the supply of sea cucumbers.

The legislature finds that increased regulation of commercial sea cucumber fishing is necessary to preserve and efficiently manage the commercial sea cucumber fishery in the waters of the state.

The legislature finds that it is desirable in the long term to reduce the number of vessels participating in the commercial sea cucumber fishery to fifty vessels to preserve the sea cucumber resource, efficiently manage the commercial sea cucumber fishery in the waters of the state, and reduce conflict with upland owners.

The legislature finds that it is important to preserve the livelihood of those who have historically participated in the commercial sea cucumber fishery that began about 1970 and that the 1988 and 1989 seasons should be used to document historical participation.” [1990 c 61 § 1.]

75.30.260 Herring spawn on kelp fishery licenses—Number limited. (Effective January 1, 1994.) The legislature finds that the wise management of Washington state’s herring spawning resource is of paramount importance to the people of the state. The legislature finds that herring are an important part of the food chain for a number of the state’s living marine resources. The legislature finds that both open and closed pond “spawn on kelp” harvesting techniques allow for an economic return to the state while at the same time providing for the proper management of the herring resource. The legislature finds that limitations on the number of herring harvesters tends to improve the management and economic health of the herring industry. The maximum number of herring spawn on kelp fishery licenses shall not exceed five annually. The state therefore must use its authority to regulate the number of herring spawn on kelp fishery licenses so that the management and economic health of the herring fishery may be improved. [1993 c 340 § 36; 1989 c 176 § 1. Formerly RCW 75.28.235.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.30.270 Herring spawn on kelp fishery license—Auction. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) A herring spawn on kelp fishery license is required to commercially take herring eggs which have been deposited on vegetation of any type.

(2) A herring spawn on kelp fishery license may be issued only to a person who:

(a) Holds a herring fishery license issued under RCW 75.28.120 and 75.30.140; and

(b) Is the highest bidder in an auction conducted under subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The department shall sell herring spawn on kelp commercial fishery licenses at auction to the highest bidder. Bidders shall identify their source of kelp. Kelp harvested from state-owned aquatic lands as defined in RCW 79.90.465 requires the written consent of the department of natural resources. The department shall give all holders of herring fishery licenses thirty days’ notice of the auction. [1993 c 340 § 37; 1989 c 176 § 2. Formerly RCW 75.28.245.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.30.280 Geoduck fishery license—Conditions and limitations—OSHA regulations—Violations. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) It is unlawful to harvest geoduck clams commercially without a geoduck fishery license. This section does not apply to the harvest of private sector cultured aquatic products as defined in RCW 15.85.020.

(2) Only a person who has entered into a geoduck harvesting agreement with the department of natural resources under RCW 79.96.080 may hold a geoduck fishery license.

(3) A geoduck fishery license authorizes no taking of geoducks outside the boundaries of the public lands designated in the underlying harvesting agreement, or beyond the harvest ceiling set in the underlying harvesting agreement.

(4) A geoduck fishery license expires when the underlying geoduck harvesting agreement terminates.

(5) The director shall determine the number of geoduck fishery licenses that may be issued for each geoduck harvesting agreement, the number of units of gear whose use the license authorizes, and the type of gear that may be used, subject to RCW 75.24.100. In making those determinations, the director shall seek to conserve the geoduck resource and prevent damage to its habitat.

(6) The holder of a geoduck fishery license and the holder’s agents and representatives shall comply with all applicable commercial diving safety regulations adopted by the federal occupational safety and health administration under the federal occupational safety and health act of 1970 as such law exists on May 8, 1979, 84 Stat. 1590 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. Sec. 651 et seq. A violation of those regulations is a violation of this subsection. For the purposes of this section, persons who dive for geoducks are "employees" as defined by the federal occupational safety and health act. A violation of this subsection is grounds for suspension or revocation of a geoduck fishery license following a hearing under the procedures of chapter 34.05 RCW. The department shall not suspend or revoke a geoduck fishery license if the violation has been corrected within ten days of the date the license holder receives written notice of the violation. If there is a substantial probability that a violation of the commercial diving standards could result in death or serious physical harm to a person engaged in harvesting geoduck clams, the department shall suspend the license immediately until the violation has been corrected. If the license holder is not the operator of the harvest vessel and has contracted with another person for the harvesting of geoducks, the department shall not suspend or revoke the license if the license holder terminates its business relationship with that person until compliance with this subsection is secured. [1993 c 340 § 46.]

Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.

75.30.290 Ocean pink shrimp—Delivery license—Requirements and criteria—Continuous participation. (Effective January 1, 1994.) After December 31, 1993, it is unlawful to deliver into any Washington state port ocean pink shrimp caught in offshore waters without an ocean pink shrimp delivery license issued under RCW 75.28.730, or an ocean pink shrimp single delivery license issued under RCW 75.30.320. An ocean pink shrimp delivery license shall be issued to a vessel that:
(1) Landed a total of at least five thousand pounds of ocean pink shrimp in Washington in any single calendar year between January 1, 1983, and December 31, 1992, as documented by a valid shellfish receiving ticket; and

(2) Can show continuous participation in the Washington, Oregon, or California ocean pink shrimp fishery by being eligible to land ocean pink shrimp in either Washington, Oregon, or California each year since the landing made under subsection (1) of this section. Evidence of such eligibility shall be a certified statement from the relevant state licensing agency that the applicant for a Washington ocean pink shrimp delivery license held at least one of the following permits:

(a) For Washington: Possession of a delivery permit or delivery license issued under RCW 75.28.125 or a trawl license (other than Puget Sound) issued under RCW 75.28.140;

(b) For Oregon: Possession of a vessel permit issued under Oregon Revised Statute 508.880; or

(c) For California: A trawl permit issued under California Fish and Game Code sec. 8842. [1993 c 376 § 5.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 75.28.140 was repealed by 1993 c 340 § 56, effective January 1, 1994.

Findings—Effective date—1993 c 376: See notes following RCW 75.28.720.

75.30.300 Ocean pink shrimp—Delivery license—Requirements and criteria—Historical participation. (Effective January 1, 1994.) An applicant who can show historical participation under RCW 75.30.290(1) but does not satisfy the continuous participation requirement of RCW 75.30.290(2) shall be issued an ocean pink shrimp delivery license if:

(1) The owner can prove that the owner was in the process on December 31, 1992, of constructing a vessel for the purpose of ocean pink shrimp harvest. For purposes of this section, "construction" means having the keel laid, and "for the purpose of ocean pink shrimp harvest" means the vessel is designed as a trawl vessel. An ocean pink shrimp delivery license issued to a vessel under construction is not renewable after December 31, 1994, unless the vessel lands a total of at least five thousand pounds of ocean pink shrimp into a Washington state port before December 31, 1994; or

(2) The applicant's vessel is a replacement for a vessel that is otherwise eligible for an ocean pink shrimp delivery license. [1993 c 376 § 6.]

Findings—Effective date—1993 c 376: See notes following RCW 75.28.720.

75.30.310 Ocean pink shrimp—Delivery license—License transfer—License suspension. (Effective January 1, 1994.) After December 31, 1994, an ocean pink shrimp delivery license may only be issued to a vessel that held an ocean pink shrimp delivery license in 1994, and each year thereafter. If the license is transferred to another vessel, the license history shall also be transferred to the transferee vessel.

Where the failure to hold the license in any given year was the result of a license suspension, the vessel may qualify if the vessel held an ocean pink shrimp delivery license in the year immediately preceding the year of the license suspension. [1993 c 376 § 7.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1026]
fishing interests have only served to erode the resource. It is time for the state of Washington to make a major commitment to increasing productivity of the resource and to move forward with an effective rehabilitation and enhancement program. The department is directed to dedicate its efforts to seek resolution to the many conflicts that involve the resource.

Success of the enhancement program can only occur if projects efficiently produce salmon or restore habitat. The expectation of the program is to optimize the efficient use of funding on projects that will increase artificially and naturally produced salmon, restore and improve habitat, or identify ways to increase the survival of salmon. The full utilization of state resources and cooperative efforts with interested groups are essential to the success of the program. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 45; 1985 c 458 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.50.070 Regional fisheries enhancement group authorized. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The legislature finds that it is in the best interest of the salmon resource of the state to encourage the development of regional fisheries enhancement groups. The accomplishments of one existing group, the Grays Harbor fisheries enhancement task force, have been widely recognized as being exemplary. The legislature recognizes the potential benefits to the state that would occur if each region of the state had a similar group of dedicated citizens working to enhance the salmon resource.

The legislature authorizes the formation of regional fisheries enhancement groups. These groups shall be eligible for state financial support and shall be actively supported by the department. The regional groups shall be operated on a strictly nonprofit basis, and shall seek to maximize the efforts of volunteer and private donations to improve the salmon resource for all citizens of the state. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 46; 1989 c 426 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Severability—1989 c 426: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1989 c 426 § 10.]

75.50.080 Regional fisheries enhancement group—Goals. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Regional fisheries enhancement groups, consistent with the long-term regional policy statements developed under RCW 75.50.020, shall seek to:

(1) Enhance the salmon resource of the state;
(2) Maximize volunteer efforts and private donations to improve the salmon resource for all citizens;
(3) Assist the department in achieving the goal to double the state-wide salmon catch by the year 2000 under chapter 214, Laws of 1988; and
(4) Develop projects designed to supplement the fishery enhancement capability of the department. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 47; 1989 c 426 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Severability—1989 c 426: See note following RCW 75.50.070.

75.50.100 Regional fisheries enhancement group account—Revenue sources, uses, and limitations. (Effective January 1, 1994.) The dedicated regional fisheries enhancement group account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Only the director or the director’s designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for expenditures.

A surcharge of one dollar shall be collected on each recreational personal use food fish license sold in the state. A surcharge of one hundred dollars shall be collected on each commercial salmon fishery license, each salmon delivery license, and each salmon charter license sold in the state. The department shall study methods for collecting and making available, an annual list, including names and addresses, of all persons who obtain recreational and commercial salmon fishing licenses. This list may be used to assist formation of the regional fisheries enhancement groups and allow the broadest participation of license holders in enhancement efforts. The results of the study shall be reported to the house of representatives fisheries and wildlife committee and the senate environment and natural resources committee by October 1, 1990. All receipts shall be placed in the regional fisheries enhancement group account and shall be used exclusively for regional fisheries enhancement group projects for the purposes of RCW 75.50.110. Funds from the regional fisheries enhancement group account shall not serve as replacement funding for department operated salmon projects that exist on January 1, 1991.

All revenue from the department’s sale of salmon carcasses and eggs that return to group facilities shall be deposited in the regional fisheries enhancement group account for use by the regional fisheries enhancement group that produced the surplus. The director shall adopt rules to implement this section pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 11; 1993 c 340 § 5; 1990 c 58 § 3.]

Reviser’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 340 § 53 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 11, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.
Finding, intent—Captions not law—Effective date—Severability—1993 c 340: See notes following RCW 75.28.010.
Effective date—1990 c 58 § 3: "Section 3 of this act shall take effect January 1, 1991." [1990 c 58 § 6.]

Findings—1990 c 58: See note following RCW 75.50.090.

75.50.130 Skagit river salmon recovery plan. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The director shall prepare a salmon recovery plan for the Skagit river. The plan shall include strategies for employing displaced timber workers to conduct salmon restoration and other tasks identified in the plan. The plan shall incorporate the best available technology in order to achieve maximum restoration of depressed salmon stocks. The plan must encourage the restoration of natural spawning areas and natural rearing of salmon but
must not preclude the development of an active hatchery program. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 48; 1992 c 88 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Chapter 75.52
VOLUNTEER COOPERATIVE FISH AND WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Sections
75.52.010 Legislative findings—Department to administer cooperative enhancement program. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The fish and wildlife resources of the state benefit by the contribution of volunteer recreational and commercial fishing organizations, schools, and other volunteer groups in cooperative projects under agreement with the department. These projects provide educational opportunities, improve the communication between the natural resources agencies and the public, and increase the fish and game resources of the state. In an effort to increase these benefits and realize the full potential of cooperative projects, the department shall administer a cooperative fish and wildlife enhancement program and enter agreements with volunteer groups relating to the operation of cooperative projects. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 49; 1988 c 36 § 41; 1984 c 72 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.52.020 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Volunteer group" means any person or group of persons interested in or party to an agreement with the department relating to a cooperative fish or wildlife project.

(2) "Cooperative project" means a project conducted by a volunteer group that will benefit the fish, shellfish, game bird, nongame wildlife, or game animal resources of the state and for which the benefits of the project, including fish and wildlife reared and released, are available to all citizens of the state. Indian tribes may elect to participate in cooperative fish and wildlife projects with the department.

(3) "Department" means the department of fish and wildlife. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 50; 1988 c 36 § 42; 1984 c 72 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.52.035 Cooperative projects—Sale of surplus salmon eggs and carcasses. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The department may authorize the sale of surplus salmon eggs and carcasses by permitted cooperative projects for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the cooperative project. In no instance shall the department allow a profit to be realized through such sales. The department shall adopt rules to implement this section pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 51; 1987 c 48 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.52.100 Cedar river spawning channel. (Effective July 1, 1994.) A salmon spawning channel shall be constructed on the Cedar river with the assistance and cooperation of the department. The department shall use existing personnel and the volunteer fisheries enhancement program outlined under chapter 75.52 RCW to assist in the planning, construction, and operation of the spawning channel. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 52; 1989 c 85 § 3.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Project designation—1989 c 85: "The legislature hereby designates the Cedar river sockeye salmon enhancement project as a "Washington state centennial salmon venture."" [1989 c 85 § 1.]

Legislative finding—1989 c 85: "The legislature recognizes that King county has a unique urban setting for a recreational fishery and that Lake Washington and the rivers flowing into it should be developed for greater salmon production. A Lake Washington fishery is accessible to fifty percent of the state's citizens by automobile in less than one hour. There has been extensive sockeye fishing success in Lake Washington, primarily from fish originating in the Cedar river. The legislature intends to enhance the Cedar river fishery by active state and local management and intends to maximize the Lake Washington sockeye salmon run for recreational fishing for all of the citizens of the state. A sockeye enhancement program could produce two to three times the current numbers of returning adults. A sockeye enhancement project would increase the public's appreciation of our state's fisheries, would demonstrate the role of a clean environment, and would show that positive cooperation can exist between local and state government in planning and executing programs that directly serve the public. A spawning channel in the Cedar river has been identified as an excellent way to enhance the Lake Washington sockeye run. A public utility currently diverting water from the Cedar river for beneficial public use has expressed willingness to fund the planning, design, evaluation, construction, and operation of a spawning channel on the Cedar river." [1989 c 85 § 2.]

Severability—1989 c 85: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1989 c 85 § 11.]

75.52.110 Cedar river spawning channel—Technical committee—Policy committee. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The department shall chair a technical committee, which shall review the preparation of enhancement plans and construction designs for a Cedar river sockeye spawning channel. The technical committee shall consist of not more than eight members: One representative each from the department, national marine fisheries service, United States fish and wildlife service, and Muckleshoot Indian tribe; and four representatives from the public utility described in RCW 75.52.130. The technical committee will be guided by a policy committee, also to be chaired by the department,
which shall consist of not more than six members: One representative from the department, one from the Muckleshoot Indian tribe, and one from either the national marine fisheries service or the United States fish and wildlife service; and three representatives from the public utility described in RCW 75.52.130. The policy committee shall present a progress report to the senate and house of representatives natural resources and environment committees by January 1, 1990, and shall oversee the operation and evaluation of the spawning channel. The policy committee will continue its oversight until the policy committee concludes that the channel is meeting the production goals specified in RCW 75.52.120. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 53; 1989 c 85 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Project designation—Legislative finding—Severability—1989 c 85: See notes following RCW 75.52.100.

75.52.160 Cedar river spawning channel—Mitigation of water diversion projects. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Should the requirements of RCW 75.52.100 through 75.52.160 not be met, the department shall seek immediate legal clarification of the steps which must be taken to fully mitigate water diversion projects on the Cedar river. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 54; 1989 c 85 § 10.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Project designation—Legislative finding—Severability—1989 c 85: See notes following RCW 75.52.100.

Chapter 75.54

RECREATIONAL SALMON AND MARINE FISH ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Sections
75.54.005 Findings.
75.54.006 Definition—Expiration of section.
75.54.010 Program created—Coordinator.
75.54.020 Department responsibilities.
75.54.030 Planning and operation of programs—Assistance from nondepartmental sources.
75.54.040 Delayed-release chinook salmon—Freshwater rearing.
75.54.050 Marine bottomfish species—Research, methods, and programs for artificial rearing.
75.54.060 Additional research.
75.54.070 Siting process for enhancement projects—Cooperation with other entities.
75.54.080 Public awareness program.
75.54.090 Management of predators.
75.54.100 Plans to target hatchery-produced fish—Participation by fishing interests—Feasibility of increased survival and production of chinook and coho salmon.
75.54.110 Coordination of sport fishing program with wild stock initiative.
75.54.120 Increased recreational access to salmon and marine fish resources—Plans.
75.54.130 Recreational fishing projects—Contracting with entities.
75.54.140 Annual recreational surcharge.
75.54.150 Recreational fisheries enhancement account.
75.54.160 Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 7, 60, 80, and 82-100.
75.54.170 Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2.

75.54.005 Findings. The legislature finds that recreational fishing opportunities for salmon and marine bottomfish have been dwindling in recent years. It is important to restore diminished recreational fisheries and to enhance the salmon and marine bottomfish resource to assure sustained productivity. Investments made in recreational fishing programs will repay the people of the state many times over in increased economic activity and in an improved quality of life. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 82.]

75.54.006 Definition—Expiration of section. (1) As used in this chapter, "department of fish and wildlife" means the department of fisheries.

(2) This section expires June 30, 1994. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 101.]

75.54.010 Program created—Coordinator. There is created within the department of fish and wildlife the Puget Sound recreational salmon and marine fish enhancement program. The department of fish and wildlife shall identify a coordinator for the program who shall act as spokesperson for the program and shall:

(1) Coordinate the activities of the Puget Sound recreational salmon and marine fish enhancement program, including the Lake Washington salmon fishery;

(2) Provide reports as needed to the legislature and the public; and

(3) Work within and outside of the department to achieve the goals stated in this chapter. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 83.]

75.54.020 Department responsibilities. The department shall:

Fully implement enhancement efforts for Puget Sound and Hood Canal resident salmon and marine bottomfish;

Identify opportunities to reestablish salmon runs into areas where they no longer exist; encourage naturally spawning salmon populations to develop to their fullest extent; and fully utilize hatchery programs to improve recreational fishing. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 84.]

75.54.030 Planning and operation of programs—Assistance from nondepartmental sources. The department shall seek recommendations from persons who are experts on the planning and operation of programs for enhancement of recreational fisheries. The department shall fully use the expertise of the University of Washington college of fisheries and the sea grant program to develop research and enhancement programs. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 85.]
75.54.040 Delayed-release chinook salmon—Freshwater rearing. The department shall develop new locations for the freshwater rearing of delayed-release chinook salmon. In calendar year 1994, at least one freshwater pond chinook salmon rearing site shall be developed and begin production in each of the following areas: South Puget Sound, central Puget Sound, north Puget Sound, and Hood Canal. Natural or artificial pond sites shall be preferred to net pens due to higher survival rates experienced from pond rearing. Rigorous predatory bird control measures shall be implemented. The goal of the program is to increase the production and planting of delayed-release chinook salmon to a level of three million fish annually by the year 2000. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 86.]

75.54.050 Marine bottomfish species—Research, methods, and programs for artificial rearing. The department shall conduct research, develop methods, and implement programs for the artificial rearing and release of marine bottomfish species. Lingcod, halibut, rockfish, and Pacific cod shall be the species of primary emphasis due to their importance in the recreational fishery. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 87.]

75.54.060 Additional research. The department shall undertake additional research to more fully evaluate improved enhancement techniques, hooking mortality rates, methods of mass marking, improvement of catch models, and sources of marine bottomfish mortality. Research shall be designed to give the best opportunity to provide information that can be applied to real-world recreational fishing needs. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 88.]

75.54.070 Siting process for enhancement projects—Cooperation with other entities. The department shall work with the department of ecology, the department of wildlife, and local government entities to streamline the siting process for new enhancement projects. The department is encouraged to work with the legislature to develop statutory changes that enable expeditious processing and granting of permits for fish enhancement projects. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 89.]

75.54.080 Public awareness program. The department’s information and education section shall develop a public awareness program designed to educate the public on the elements of the recreational fishing program and to recruit volunteers to assist the department in implementing recreational fishing projects. Economic benefits of the program shall be emphasized. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 90.]

75.54.090 Management of predators. The department shall increase efforts to document the effects of bird predators, harbor seals, sea lions, and predatory fish upon the salmon and marine fish resource. Every opportunity shall be explored to convince the federal government to amend the marine mammal protection act to allow for balanced management of predators, as well as to work with the United States fish and wildlife service to achieve workable control measures for predatory birds. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 91.]

75.54.100 Plans to target hatchery-produced fish—Participation by fishing interests—Feasibility of increased survival and production of chinook and coho salmon. Indian tribal fishing interests and non-Indian commercial fishing groups shall be invited to participate in development of plans for selective fisheries that target hatchery-produced fish and minimize catch of naturally spawned fish. In addition, talks shall be initiated on the feasibility of altering the rearing programs of department hatcheries to achieve higher survival and greater production of chinook and coho salmon. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 92.]

75.54.110 Coordination of sport fishing program with wild stock initiative. The department shall coordinate the sport fishing program with the wild stock initiative to assure that the two programs are compatible and potential conflicts are avoided. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 93.]

75.54.120 Increased recreational access to salmon and marine fish resources—Plans. The department shall develop plans for increased recreational access to salmon and marine fish resources. Proposals for new boat launching ramps and pier fishing access shall be developed. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 94.]

75.54.130 Recreational fishing projects—Contracting with entities. The department shall contract with private consultants, aquatic farms, or construction firms, where appropriate, to achieve the highest benefit-to-cost ratio for recreational fishing projects. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 95.]

75.54.140 Annual recreational surcharge. Beginning January 1, 1994, persons who recreationally fish for salmon or marine bottomfish in marine area codes 5 through 13 and Lake Washington shall be assessed an annual recreational surcharge of ten dollars, in addition to other licensing requirements. Funds from the surcharge shall be deposited in the recreational fisheries enhancement account created in RCW 75.54.150, except that the first five hundred thousand dollars shall be deposited in the general fund before June 30, 1995, to repay the appropriation made by section 104, chapter 2, Laws of 1993 1st sp. sess. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 97.]

75.54.150 Recreational fisheries enhancement account. The recreational fisheries enhancement account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from RCW 75.54.140 shall be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only for recreational fisheries enhancement programs. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 98.]

75.54.900 Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 7, 60, 80, and 82-100. Sections 7, 60, 80, and 82 through 100 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 105.]
Recreational Salmon and Marine Fish Enhancement Program

75.54.900

cation of 1993 1st sp.s. c 2, see Codification Tables, this volume.

75.54.901 Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2. See RCW 43.300.901.

Chapter 75.58
AQUACULTURE DISEASE CONTROL

Sections
75.58.010 Disease inspection and control for aquatic farmers—Development of program—Elements—Rules—Violations. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.58.020 Disease inspection and control program—User fees—Aquaculture disease control account. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.58.030 Consultation required—Agreements for diagnostic field services authorized—Roster of biologists. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
75.58.040 Registration of aquatic farmers. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

75.58.010 Disease inspection and control for aquatic farmers—Development of program—Elements—Rules—Violations. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The director of agriculture and the director shall jointly develop a program of disease inspection and control for aquatic farmers as defined in RCW 15.85.020. The program shall be admin-istered by the department under rules established under this section. The purpose of the program is to protect the aquaculture industry and wildstock fisheries from a loss of productivity due to aquatic diseases or maladies. As used in this section "diseases" means, in addition to its ordinary meaning, infestations of parasites or pests. The disease program may include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(a) Disease diagnosis;
(b) Import and transfer requirements;
(c) Provision for certification of stocks;
(d) Classification of diseases by severity;
(e) Provision for treatment of selected high-risk diseases;
(f) Provision for containment and eradication of high-risk diseases;
(g) Provision for destruction of diseased cultured aquatic products;
(h) Provision for quarantine of diseased cultured aquatic products;
(i) Provision for coordination with state and federal agencies;
(j) Provision for development of preventative or control measures;
(k) Provision for cooperative consultation service to aquatic farmers; and
(l) Provision for disease history records.

(2) The director shall adopt rules implementing this section. However, such rules shall have the prior approval of the director of agriculture and shall provide therein that the director of agriculture has provided such approval. The director of agriculture or the director's designee shall attend the rule-making hearings conducted under chapter 34.05 RCW and shall assist in conducting those hearings. The authorities granted the department by these rules and by RCW 75.08.080(1)(g), 75.24.080, 75.24.110, 75.28.125, 75.58.020, 75.58.030, and 75.58.040 constitute the only authorities of the department to regulate private sector cultured aquatic products and aquatic farmers as defined in RCW 15.85.020. Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, no action may be taken against any person to enforce these rules unless the department has first provided the person an opportunity for a hearing. In such a case, if the hearing is requested, no enforcement action may be taken before the conclusion of that hearing.

(3) The rules adopted under this section shall specify the emergency enforcement actions that may be taken by the department, and the circumstances under which they may be taken, without first providing the affected party with an opportunity for a hearing. Neither the provisions of this subsection nor the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall preclude the department from requesting the initiation of criminal proceedings for violations of the disease inspection and control rules.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to violate the rules adopted under subsection (2) or (3) of this section or to violate RCW 75.58.040.

(5) In administering the program established under this section, the department shall use the services of a pathologist licensed to practice veterinary medicine.

(6) The director in administering the program shall not place constraints on or take enforcement actions in respect to the aquaculture industry that are more rigorous than those placed on the department or other fish-rearing entities.

[1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 55; 1988 c 36 § 43; 1985 c 457 § 8.]
Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.58.020 Disease inspection and control program—User fees—Aquaculture disease control account. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The directors of agriculture and fish and wildlife shall jointly adopt by rule, in the manner prescribed in RCW 75.58.010(2), a schedule of user fees for the disease inspection and control program established under RCW 75.58.010. The fees shall be established such that the program shall be entirely funded by revenues derived from the user fees by the beginning of the 1987-89 biennium.

There is established in the state treasury an account known as the aquaculture disease control account which is subject to appropriation. Proceeds of fees charged under this section shall be deposited in the account. Moneys from the account shall be used solely for administering the disease inspection and control program established under RCW 75.58.010. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 56; 1985 c 457 § 9.]
Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

75.58.030 Consultation required—Agreements for diagnostic field services authorized—Roster of biologists. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The director shall consult regarding the disease inspection and control program established under RCW 75.58.010 with federal agencies and Indian tribes to assure protection of state, federal, and tribal aquatic resources and to protect private sector cultured
aquatic products from disease that could originate from waters or facilities managed by those agencies.

(2) With regard to the program, the director may enter into contracts or interagency agreements for diagnostic field services with government agencies and institutions of higher education and private industry.

(3) The director shall provide for the creation and distribution of a roster of biologists having a specialty in the diagnosis or treatment of diseases of fish or shellfish. The director shall adopt rules specifying the qualifications which a person must have in order to be placed on the roster. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 57; 1988 c 36 § 44; 1985 c 457 § 10.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

REGISTRATION OF AQUATIC FARMERS

(1) The director shall provide for the creation and distribution of a roster of biologists having a specialty in the diagnosis or treatment of diseases of fish or shellfish. The director shall adopt rules specifying the qualifications which a person must have in order to be placed on the roster. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 57; 1988 c 36 § 44; 1985 c 457 § 10.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Title 76

FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS

Chapters

76.04 Forest protection.
76.09 Forest practices.
76.12 Reforestation.
76.15 Community and urban forestry.

Chapter 76.04

FOREST PROTECTION

Sections

76.04.015 Fire protection powers and duties of department—Enforcement—Investigation—Administration. (1) The department may, at its discretion, appoint trained personnel possessing the necessary qualifications to carry out the duties and supporting functions of the department and may determine their respective salaries.

(2) The department shall have direct charge of and supervision of all matters pertaining to the forest fire service of the state.

(3) The department shall:
(a) Enforce all laws within this chapter;
(b) Be empowered to take charge of and direct the work of suppressing forest fires;
(c) Investigate the origin and cause of all forest fires to determine whether either a criminal act or negligence by any person, firm, or corporation caused the starting, spreading, or existence of the fire. In conducting investigations, the department shall work cooperatively, to the extent possible, with utilities, property owners, and other interested parties to identify and preserve evidence. Except as provided otherwise in this subsection, the department in conducting investigations is authorized, without court order, to take possession or control of relevant evidence found in plain view and belonging to any person, firm, or corporation. To the extent possible, the department shall notify the person, firm, or corporation of its intent to take possession or control of the evidence. The person, firm, or corporation shall be afforded reasonable opportunity to view the evidence and, before the department takes possession or control of the evidence, also shall be afforded reasonable opportunity to examine, document, and photograph it. If the person, firm, or corporation objects in writing to the department's taking possession or control of the evidence, the department must either return the evidence within seven days after the day on which the department is provided with the written objections or obtain a court order authorizing the continued possession or control.

Absent a court order authorizing otherwise, the department may not take possession or control of evidence over the objection of the owner of the evidence if: (i) The evidence is used by the owner in conducting a business or in providing an electric utility service; and (ii) the department's taking possession or control of the evidence would substantially and materially interfere with the operation of the business or provision of electric utility service.

Absent a court order authorizing otherwise, the department may not take possession or control of evidence over the objection of an electric utility when the evidence is not owned by the utility but has caused damage to property owned by the utility. However, this paragraph does not apply if the department has notified the utility of its intent to take possession or control of the evidence and provided the utility with reasonable time to examine, document, and photograph the evidence.

Only personnel qualified to work on electrical equipment may take possession or control of evidence owned or controlled by an electric utility;

(d) Furnish notices or information to the public calling attention to forest fire dangers and the penalties for violation of this chapter;

(e) Be familiar with all timbered and cut-over areas of the state; and

(f) Regulate and control the official actions of its employees, the wardens, and the rangers.

(4) The department may:
(a) Authorize all needful and proper expenditures for forest protection;

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1032]
(b) Adopt rules for the prevention, control, and suppression of forest fires as it considers necessary including but not limited to: Fire equipment and materials; use of personnel; and fire prevention standards and operating conditions including a provision for reducing these conditions where justified by local factors such as location and weather;
(c) Remove at will the commission of any ranger or suspend the authority of any warden;
(d) Inquire into:
   (i) The extent, kind, value, and condition of all timber lands within the state;
   (ii) The extent to which timber lands are being destroyed by fire and the damage thereon.
(5) When the department considers it to be in the best interest of the state, it may cooperate with any agency of another state, the United States or any agency thereof, the Dominion of Canada or any agency or province thereof, and any county, town, corporation, individual, or Indian tribe within the state of Washington in forest fire fighting and patrol. [1993 c 196 § 3; 1986 c 100 § 2.]

76.04.016 Fire prevention and suppression capacity—Duties owed to public in general—Legislative intent. The department when acting, in good faith, in its statutory capacity as a fire prevention and suppression agency, is carrying out duties owed to the public in general and not to any individual person or class of persons separate and apart from the public. Nothing contained in this title, including but not limited to any provision dealing with payment or collection of forest protection or fire suppression assessments, may be construed to evidence a legislative intent that the duty to prevent and suppress forest fires is owed to any individual person or class of persons separate and apart from the public in general. This section does not alter the department's duties and responsibilities as a landowner. [1993 c 196 § 1.]

76.04.495 Negligent starting of fires or allowance of extreme fire hazard or debris—Liability—Recovery of reasonable expenses—Lien. (1) Any person, firm, or corporation: (a) Whose negligence is responsible for the starting or existence of a fire which spreads on forest land; or (b) who creates or allows an extreme fire hazard under RCW 76.04.660 to exist and which hazard contributes to the spread of a fire; or (c) who allows forest debris subject to RCW 76.04.650 to exist and which debris contributes to the spread of fire, shall be liable for any reasonable expenses made necessary by (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection. The state, a municipality, a forest protective association, or any fire protection agency of the United States may recover such reasonable expenses in fighting the fire, together with costs of investigation and litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees and taxable court costs, if the expense was authorized or subsequently approved by the department. The authority granted under this subsection allowing the recovery of reasonable expenses incurred by fire protection agencies of the United States shall apply only to such expenses incurred after June 30, 1993.
(2) The department or agency incurring such expense shall have a lien for the same against any property of the person, firm, or corporation liable under subsection (1) of this section by filing a claim of lien naming the person, firm, or corporation, describing the property against which the lien is claimed, specifying the amount expended on the lands on which the fire fighting took place and the period during which the expenses were incurred, and signing the claim with post office address. No claim of lien is valid unless filed, with the county auditor of the county in which the property sought to be charged is located, within a period of ninety days after the expenses of the claimant are incurred. The lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a mechanic's lien is foreclosed under the statutes of the state of Washington. [1993 c 196 § 2; 1986 c 100 § 33.]

76.04.610 Forest fire protection assessment. (1) If any owner of forest land within a forest protection zone neglects or fails to provide adequate fire protection as required by RCW 76.04.600, the department shall provide such protection and shall annually impose the following assessments on each parcel of such land: (a) A flat fee assessment of fourteen dollars and fifty cents; and (b) twenty-two cents on each acre exceeding fifty acres.
Assessors may, at their option, collect the assessment on tax exempt lands. If the assessor elects not to collect the assessment, the department may bill the landowner directly.
(2) An owner who has paid assessments on two or more parcels, each containing fewer than fifty acres and each within the same county, may obtain the following refund:
   (a) If all the parcels together contain less than fifty acres, then the refund is equal to the flat fee assessments paid, reduced by the total of (i) fourteen dollars and (ii) the total of the amounts retained by the county from such assessments under subsection (5) of this section.
   (b) If all the parcels together contain fifty or more acres, then the refund is equal to the flat fee assessments paid, reduced by the total of (i) fourteen dollars, (ii) twenty-two cents for each acre exceeding fifty acres, and (iii) the total of the amounts retained by the county from such assessments under subsection (5) of this section.
Applications for refunds shall be submitted to the department on a form prescribed by the department and in the same year in which the assessments were paid. The department may not provide refunds to applicants who do not provide verification that all assessments and property taxes on the property have been paid. Applications may be made by mail.
(3) Beginning January 1, 1991, under the administration and at the discretion of the department up to two hundred thousand dollars per year of this assessment shall be used in support of those rural fire districts assisting the department in fire protection services on forest lands.
(4) For the purpose of this chapter, the department may divide the forest lands of the state, or any part thereof, into districts, for fire protection and assessment purposes, may classify lands according to the character of timber prevailing, and the fire hazard existing, and place unprotected lands under the administration of the proper district. Amounts paid or contracted to be paid by the department for protection of forest lands from funds at its disposal shall be a lien upon the property protected, unless reimbursed by the owner within ten days after October 1st of the year in which they were incurred. The department shall be prepared to make

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1033]
statement thereof, upon request, to a forest owner whose own protection has not been previously approved as to its adequacy, the department shall report the same to the assessor of the county in which the property is situated. The assessor shall extend the amounts upon the tax rolls covering the property, and upon authorization from the department shall levy the forest protection assessment against the amounts of unimproved land as shown in each ownership on the county assessor’s records. The assessor may then segregate on the records to provide that the improved land and improvements thereon carry the millage levy designed to support the rural fire protection districts as provided for in RCW 52.16.170.

(5) The amounts assessed shall be collected at the time, in the same manner, by the same procedure, and with the same penalties attached that general state and county taxes on the same property are collected, except that errors in assessments may be corrected at any time by the department certifying them to the treasurer of the county in which the property is situated. Assessments shall be known and designated as assessments of the year in which the amounts became reimbursable. Upon the collection of assessments the county treasurer shall place fifty cents of the total assessments paid on a parcel for fire protection into the county current expense fund to defray the costs of listing, billing, and collecting these assessments. The treasurer shall then transmit the balance to the department. Collections shall be applied against expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section, including necessary and reasonable administrative costs incurred by the department in the enforcement of these provisions. The department may also expend sums collected from owners of forest lands or received from any other source for necessary administrative costs in connection with the enforcement of RCW 76.04.660.

(6) When land against which forest protection assessments are outstanding is acquired for delinquent taxes and sold at public auction, the state shall have a prior lien on the proceeds of sale over and above the amount necessary to satisfy the county’s delinquent tax judgment. The county treasurer, in case the proceeds of sale exceed the amount of the delinquent tax judgment, shall immediately remit to the department the amount of the outstanding forest protection assessments.

(7) All nonfederal public bodies owning or administering forest land included in a forest protection zone shall pay the forest protection assessments provided in this section and the special forest fire suppression account assessments under RCW 76.04.630. The forest protection assessments and special forest fire suppression account assessments shall be payable by nonfederal public bodies from available funds within thirty days following receipt of the written notice from the department which is given after October 1st of the year in which the protection was provided. Unpaid assessments shall not be a lien against the nonfederal publicly owned land but shall constitute a debt by the nonfederal public body to the department and shall be subject to interest charges at the legal rate.

(8) A public body, having failed to previously pay the forest protection assessments required of it by this section, which fails to suppress a fire on or originating from forest lands owned or administered by it, shall be liable for the costs of suppression incurred by the department or its agent and shall not be entitled to reimbursement of costs incurred by the public body in the suppression activities.

(9) The department may adopt rules to implement this section, including, but not limited to, rules on levying and collecting forest protection assessments. [1993 c 36 § 1; 1989 c 362 § 1; 1988 c 273 § 3; 1986 c 100 § 35.]

Effective date—1993 c 36: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [April 15, 1993].” [1993 c 36 § 3.]

76.04.630 Landowner contingency forest fire suppression account—Expenditures—Assessments. There is created a landowner contingency forest fire suppression account in the state treasury. Moneys in the account may be spent only as provided in this section. Disbursements from the account shall be on authorization of the commissioner of public lands or the commissioner’s designee. The account is subject to the allotment procedure provided under chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required for disbursements.

The department may expend from this account the amounts as may be available and as it considers appropriate for the payment of emergency fire costs resulting from a participating landowner fire. The department may, when moneys are available from the landowner contingency forest fire suppression account, expend moneys for summarily abating, isolating, or reducing an extreme fire hazard under RCW 76.04.660. All moneys recovered as a result of the department’s actions, from the owner or person responsible, under RCW 76.04.660 shall be deposited in the landowner contingency forest fire suppression account.

When a determination is made that the fire was started by other than a landowner operation, moneys expended from this account in the suppression of such fire shall be recovered from the general fund appropriations as may be available for emergency fire suppression costs. The department shall deposit in the landowner contingency forest fire suppression account moneys paid out of the account which are later recovered, less reasonable costs of recovery.

This account shall be established and renewed by an annual special forest fire suppression account assessment paid by participating landowners at a rate to be established by the department. In establishing assessments, the department shall seek to establish and thereafter reestablish a balance in the account of three million dollars. The department may establish a flat fee assessment of no more than seven dollars and fifty cents for participating landowners owning parcels of fifty acres or less. For participating landowners owning parcels larger than fifty acres, the department may charge the flat fee assessment plus a per acre assessment for every acre over fifty acres. The per acre assessment established by the department may not exceed fifteen cents per acre per year. The assessments may differ to equitably distribute the assessment based on emergency fire suppression cost experience necessitated by landowner operations. Amounts assessed for this account shall be a lien upon the forest lands with respect to which the assessment is made and may be collected as directed by the department in the same manner as forest protection assessments. Payment of emergency costs from this account shall
in no way restrict the right of the department to recover costs pursuant to RCW 76.04.495 or other laws.

When the department determines that a forest fire was started in the course of or as a result of a landowner operation, it shall notify the forest fire advisory board of the determination. The determination shall be final, unless, within ninety days of the notification, the forest fire advisory board or an interested party serves a request for a hearing before the department. The hearing shall constitute an adjudicative proceeding under chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act, and an appeal shall be in accordance with RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598. [1993 c 36 § 2; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 31. Prior: 1989 c 362 § 2; 1989 c 175 § 162; 1986 c 100 § 37.]

Effective date—1993 c 36: See note following RCW 76.04.610.
Effective dates—Severability—1991 sp.s. c 13: See notes following RCW 18.08.240.
Effective date—1989 c 175: See note following RCW 34.05.010.

Chapter 76.09

FOREST PRACTICES

Sections
76.09.010 Legislative finding and declaration.
76.09.030 Forest practices board—Created—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Meetings—Compensation, travel expenses—Staff.
76.09.040 Forest practices regulations—Promulgation—Review of proposed regulations—Hearings—Adoption.
76.09.050 Rules establishing classes of forest practices—Applications for classes of forest practices—Approval or disapproval—Notifications—Procedures—Appeals—Waiver.
76.09.060 Applications for forest practices—Form—Contents—Conversion of forest land to other uses—New applications—Approval—Emergencies.
76.09.065 Application for forest practices—Fee.
76.09.140 Enforcement.
76.09.170 Violations—Conversion to nontimber operation—Penalties—Remission or mitigation—Appeals—Lien. (Subsections (1) and (3) through (7) effective January 1, 1994.)

76.09.010 Legislative finding and declaration. (1) The legislature hereby finds and declares that the forest land resources are among the most valuable of all resources in the state; that a viable forest products industry is of prime importance to the state's economy; that it is in the public interest for public and private commercial forest lands to be managed consistent with sound policies of natural resource protection; that coincident with maintenance of a viable forest products industry, it is important to afford protection to forest soils, fisheries, wildlife, water quantity and quality, air quality, recreation, and scenic beauty.

(2) The legislature further finds and declares it to be in the public interest of this state to create and maintain through the adoption of this chapter a comprehensive statewide system of laws and forest practices regulations which will achieve the following purposes and policies:

(a) Afford protection to, promote, foster and encourage timber growth, and require such minimum reforestation of commercial tree species on forest lands as will reasonably utilize the timber growing capacity of the soil following current timber harvest;

(b) Afford protection to forest soils and public resources by utilizing all reasonable methods of technology in conducting forest practices;

(c) Recognize both the public and private interest in the profitable growing and harvesting of timber;

(d) Promote efficiency by permitting maximum operating freedom consistent with the other purposes and policies stated herein;

(e) Provide for regulation of forest practices so as to avoid unnecessary duplication in such regulation;

(f) Provide for interagency input and intergovernmental and tribal coordination and cooperation;

(g) Achieve compliance with all applicable requirements of federal and state law with respect to nonpoint sources of water pollution from forest practices;

(h) To consider reasonable land use planning goals and concepts contained in local comprehensive plans and zoning regulations; and

(i) Foster cooperation among managers of public resources, forest landowners, Indian tribes and the citizens of the state.

(3) The legislature further finds and declares that it is also in the public interest of the state to encourage forest landowners to undertake corrective and remedial action to reduce the impact of mass earth movements and fluvial processes.

(4) The legislature further finds and declares that it is in the public interest that the applicants for state forest practice permits should assist in paying for the cost of review and permitting necessary for the environmental protection of these resources. [1993 c 443 § 1; 1987 c 95 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 137 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 443: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 15, 1993]." [1993 c 443 § 6.]

76.09.030 Forest practices board—Created—Membership—Terms—Vacancies—Meetings—Compensation, travel expenses—Staff. (1) There is hereby created the forest practices board of the state of Washington as an agency of state government consisting of members as follows:

(a) The commissioner of public lands or his designee;

(b) The director of the department of trade and economic development or his designee;

(c) The director of the department of agriculture or his designee;

(d) The director of the department of ecology or his designee;

(e) An elected member of a county legislative authority appointed by the governor: PROVIDED, That such member's service on the board shall be conditioned on his continued service as an elected county official; and

(f) Six members of the general public appointed by the governor, one of whom shall be an owner of not more than five hundred acres of forest land, and one of whom shall be an independent logging contractor.

(2) The members of the initial board appointed by the governor shall be appointed so that the term of one member shall expire December 31, 1975, the term of one member shall expire December 31, 1976, the term of one member
shall expire December 31, 1977, the terms of two members shall expire December 31, 1978, and the terms of two members shall expire December 31, 1979. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a term of four years. Vacancies on the board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments. Each member of the board shall continue in office until his successor is appointed and qualified. The commissioner of public lands or his designee shall be the chairman of the board.

(3) The board shall meet at such times and places as shall be designated by the chairman or upon the written request of the majority of the board. The principal office of the board shall be at the state capital.

(4) Members of the board, except public employees and elected officials, shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.250. Each member shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(5) The board may employ such clerical help and staff pursuant to chapter 41.06 RCW as is necessary to carry out its duties. [1993 c 257 § 1; 1987 c 330 § 1301; 1985 c 466 § 70; 1984 c 287 § 108; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 173; 1975 1st ex.s. c 200 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 137 § 3.]


Effective date—Severability—1985 c 466: See notes following RCW 43.31.005.

Legislative findings—Severability—Effective date—1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.

Effective date—Severability—1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 34: See notes following RCW 2.08.115.

**76.09.040 Forest practices regulations—Promulgation—Review of proposed regulations—Hearings—Adoption.** (1) Where necessary to accomplish the purposes and policies stated in RCW 76.09.010, and to implement the provisions of this chapter, the board shall promulgate forest practices regulations pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW and in accordance with the procedures enumerated in this section that:

(a) Establish minimum standards for forest practices;
(b) Provide procedures for the voluntary development of resource management plans which may be adopted as an alternative to the minimum standards in (a) of this subsection if the plan is consistent with the purposes and policies stated in RCW 76.09.010 and the plan meets or exceeds the objectives of the minimum standards;
(c) Set forth necessary administrative provisions; and
(d) Establish procedures for the collection and administration of forest practice fees as set forth by this chapter.

Forest practices regulations pertaining to water quality protection shall be promulgated individually by the board and by the department of ecology after they have reached agreement with respect thereto. All other forest practices regulations shall be promulgated by the board.

Forest practices regulations shall be administered and enforced by the department except as otherwise provided in this chapter. Such regulations shall be promulgated and administered so as to give consideration to all purposes and policies set forth in RCW 76.09.010.

(2) The board shall prepare proposed forest practices regulations. In addition to any forest practices regulations relating to water quality protection proposed by the board, the department of ecology shall prepare proposed forest practices regulations relating to water quality protection.

Prior to initiating the rule making process, the proposed regulations shall be submitted for review and comments to the department of fisheries, the department of wildlife, and to the counties of the state. After receipt of the proposed forest practices regulations, the departments of fisheries and wildlife and the counties of the state shall have thirty days in which to review and submit comments to the board, and to the department of ecology with respect to its proposed regulations relating to water quality protection. After the expiration of such thirty day period the board and the department of ecology shall jointly hold one or more hearings on the proposed regulations pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. At such hearing(s) any county may propose specific forest practices regulations relating to problems existing within such county. The board and the department of ecology may adopt such proposals if they find the proposals are consistent with the purposes and policies of this chapter. [1993 c 443 § 2; 1988 c 36 § 46; 1987 c 95 § 8; 1974 ex.s. c 137 § 4.]

**Effective date—1993 c 443:** See note following RCW 76.09.010.

**76.09.050 Rules establishing classes of forest practices—Applications for classes of forest practices—Approval or disapproval—Notifications—Procedures—Appeals—Waiver.** (1) The board shall establish by rule which forest practices shall be included within each of the following classes:

Class I: Minimal or specific forest practices that have no direct potential for damaging a public resource that may be conducted without submitting an application or a notification;

Class II: Forest practices which have a less than ordinary potential for damaging a public resource that may be conducted without submitting an application and may begin five calendar days, or such lesser time as the department may determine, after written notification by the operator, in the manner, content, and form as prescribed by the department, is received by the department. However, the work may not begin until all forest practice fees required under RCW 76.09.065 have been received by the department. Class II shall not include forest practices:

(a) On lands platted after January 1, 1960, or being converted to another use;
(b) Which require approvals under the provisions of the hydraulics act, RCW 75.20.100;
(c) Within "shorelines of the state" as defined in RCW 90.58.030; or
(d) Excluded from Class II by the board;

Class III: Forest practices other than those contained in Class I, II, or IV. A Class III application must be approved or disapproved by the department within thirty calendar days from the date the department receives the application. However, the applicant may not begin work on that forest practice until all forest practice fees required under RCW 76.09.065 have been received by the department;

Class IV: Forest practices other than those contained in Class I or II: (a) On lands platted after January 1, 1960, (b) on lands being converted to another use, (c) on lands which,
pursuant to RCW 76.09.070 as now or hereafter amended, are not to be reforested because of the likelihood of future conversion to urban development, and/or (d) which have a potential for a substantial impact on the environment and therefore require an evaluation by the department as to whether or not a detailed statement must be prepared pursuant to the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW. Such evaluation shall be made within ten days from the date the department receives the application: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any local or regional governmental entity from determining that a detailed statement must be prepared for an action pursuant to a Class IV forest practice taken by that governmental entity concerning the land on which forest practices will be conducted. A Class IV application must be approved or disapproved by the department within thirty calendar days from the date the department receives the application, unless the department determines that a detailed statement must be made, in which case the application must be approved or disapproved by the department within sixty calendar days from the date the department receives the application, unless the commissioner of public lands, through the promulgation of a formal order, determines that the process cannot be completed within such period. However, the applicant may not begin work on that forest practice until all forest practice fees required under RCW 76.09.065 have been received by the department.

Forest practices under Classes I, II, and III are exempt from the requirements for preparation of a detailed statement under the state environmental policy act. (2) No Class II, III, or IV forest practice shall be commenced or continued after January 1, 1975, unless the department has received a notification with regard to a Class II forest practice or approved an application with regard to a Class III or IV forest practice containing all information required by RCW 76.09.060 as now or hereafter amended: PROVIDED, That any person commencing a forest practice during 1974 may continue such forest practice until April 1, 1975, if such person has submitted an application to the department prior to January 1, 1975: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That in the event forest practices regulations necessary for the scheduled implementation of this chapter and RCW 90.48.420 have not been adopted in time to meet such schedules, the department shall have the authority to regulate forest practices and approve applications on such terms and conditions consistent with this chapter and RCW 90.48.420 and the purposes and policies of RCW 76.09.010 until applicable forest practices regulations are in effect.

(3) If a notification or application is delivered in person to the department by the operator or his agent, the department shall immediately provide a dated receipt thereof. In all other cases, the department shall immediately mail a dated receipt to the operator.

(4) Forest practices shall be conducted in accordance with the forest practices regulations, orders and directives as authorized by this chapter or the forest practices regulations, and the terms and conditions of any approved applications.

(5) The department of natural resources shall notify the applicant in writing of either its approval of the application or its disapproval of the application and the specific manner in which the application fails to comply with the provisions of this section or with the forest practices regulations. Except as provided otherwise in this section, if the department fails to either approve or disapprove an application or any portion thereof within the applicable time limit, the application shall be deemed approved and the operation may be commenced: PROVIDED, That this provision shall not apply to applications which are neither approved nor disapproved pursuant to the provisions of subsection (7) of this section: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That if seasonal field conditions prevent the department from being able to properly evaluate the application, the department may issue an approval conditional upon further review within sixty days: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the department shall have until April 1, 1975, to approve or disapprove an application involving forest practices allowed to continue to April 1, 1975, under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section. Upon receipt of any notification or any satisfactorily completed application the department shall in any event no later than two business days after such receipt transmit a copy to the departments of ecology, wildlife, and fisheries, and to the county, city, or town in whose jurisdiction the forest practice is to be commenced. Any comments by such agencies shall be directed to the department of natural resources.

(6) If the county, city, or town believes that an application is inconsistent with this chapter, the forest practices regulations, or any local authority consistent with RCW 76.09.240 as now or hereafter amended, it may so notify the department and the applicant, specifying its objections.

(7) The department shall not approve portions of applications to which a county, city, or town objects if:

(a) The department receives written notice from the county, city, or town of such objections within fourteen business days from the time of transmittal of the application to the county, city, or town, or one day before the department acts on the application, whichever is later; and

(b) The objections relate to lands either:

(i) Platted after January 1, 1960; or

(ii) Being converted to another use.

The department shall either disapprove those portions of such application or appeal the county, city, or town objections to the appeals board. If the objections related to subparagraphs (b) (i) and (ii) of this subsection are based on local authority consistent with RCW 76.09.240 as now or hereafter amended, the department shall disapprove the application until such time as the county, city, or town consents to its approval or such disapproval is reversed on appeal. The applicant shall be a party to all department appeals of county, city, or town objections. Unless the county, city, or town either consents or has waived its rights under this subsection, the department shall not approve portions of an application affecting such lands until the minimum time for county, city, or town objections has expired.

(8) In addition to any rights under the above paragraph, the county, city, or town may appeal any department approval of an application with respect to any lands within its jurisdiction. The appeals board may suspend the department's approval in whole or in part pending such
76.09.050 Title 76 RCW: Forests and Forest Products

appeal where there exists potential for immediate and material damage to a public resource.

(9) Appeals under this section shall be made to the appeals board in the manner and time provided in RCW 76.09.220(8). In such appeals there shall be no presumption of correctness of either the county, city, or town or the department position.

(10) The department shall, within four business days notify the county, city, or town of all notifications, approvals, and disapprovals of an application affecting lands within the county, city, or town, except to the extent the county, city, or town has waived its right to such notice.

(11) A county, city, or town may waive in whole or in part its rights under this section, and may withdraw or modify any such waiver, at any time by written notice to the department. [1993 c 443 § 3; 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 61; 1988 c 36 § 47; 1987 c 95 § 9; 1975 1st ex.s. c 200 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 137 § 5.]

Effective date—1993 c 443: See note following RCW 76.09.010.

Severability—Part, section headings not law—1990 1st ex.s. c 17: See RCW 36.70A.900 and 36.70A.901.

76.09.060 Applications for forest practices—Form—Contents—Conversion of forest land to other use—New applications—Approval—Emergencies. (1) The department shall prescribe the form and contents of the notification and application. The forest practices rules shall specify by whom and under what conditions the notification and application shall be signed or otherwise certified as acceptable. The application or notification shall be delivered in person to the department, sent by first class mail to the department or electronically filed in a form defined by the department. The form for electronic filing shall be readily convertible to a paper copy, which shall be available to the public pursuant to chapter 42.17 RCW. The information required may include, but is not limited to:

(a) Name and address of the forest landowner, timber owner, and operator;
(b) Description of the proposed forest practice or practices to be conducted;
(c) Legal description of the land on which the forest practices are to be conducted;
(d) Planimetric and topographic maps showing location and size of all lakes and streams and other public waters in and immediately adjacent to the operating area and showing all existing and proposed roads and major tractor roads;
(e) Description of the silvicultural, harvesting, or other forest practice methods to be used, including the type of equipment to be used and materials to be applied;
(f) Proposed plan for reforestation and for any revegetation necessary to reduce erosion potential from roadsides and yarding roads, as required by the forest practices rules;
(g) Soil, geological, and hydrological data with respect to forest practices;
(h) The expected dates of commencement and completion of all forest practices specified in the application;
(i) Provisions for continuing maintenance of roads and other construction or other measures necessary to afford protection to public resources;
(j) An affirmation that the statements contained in the notification or application are true; and
(k) All necessary application or notification fees.

(2) Long range plans may be submitted to the department for review and consultation.

(3) The application for a forest practice or the notification of a class II forest practice shall indicate whether any land covered by the application or notification will be converted or is intended to be converted to a use other than commercial timber production within three years after completion of the forest practices described in it.

(a) If the application states that any such land will be or is intended to be so converted:
(i) The reforestation requirements of this chapter and of the forest practices rules shall not apply if the land is in fact so converted unless applicable alternatives or limitations are provided in forest practices rules issued under RCW 76.09.070 as now or hereafter amended;
(ii) Completion of such forest practice operations shall be deemed conversion of the lands to another use for purposes of chapters 84.33 and 84.34 RCW unless the conversion is to a use permitted under a current use tax agreement permitted under chapter 84.34 RCW;
(iii) The forest practices described in the application are subject to applicable county, city, town, and regional governmental authority permitted under RCW 76.09.240 as now or hereafter amended as well as the forest practices rules.

(b) If the application or notification does not state that any land covered by the application or notification will be or is intended to be so converted:
(i) For six years after the date of the application the county, city, town, and regional governmental entities may deny any or all applications for permits or approvals, including building permits and subdivision approvals, relating to nonforestry uses of land subject to the application;
(ii) Failure to comply with the reforestation requirements contained in any final order or decision shall constitute a violation of each of the county, municipal city, town, and regional authorities to which the forest practice operations would have been subject if the application had so stated.

(c) The application or notification shall be either signed by the landowner or accompanied by a statement signed by the landowner indicating his or her intent with respect to conversion and acknowledging that he or she is familiar with the effects of this subsection.

(4) Whenever an approved application authorizes a forest practice which, because of soil condition, proximity to a water course or other unusual factor, has a potential for causing material damage to a public resource, as determined by the department, the applicant shall, when requested on the approved application, notify the department two days before the commencement of actual operations.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1038]
(5) Before the operator commences any forest practice in a manner or to an extent significantly different from that described in a previously approved application or notification, there shall be submitted to the department a new application or notification form in the manner set forth in this section.

(6) The notification to or the approval given by the department to an application to conduct a forest practice shall be effective for a term of two years from the date of approval or notification and shall not be renewed unless a new application is filed and approved or a new notification has been filed. At the option of the applicant, an application or notification may be submitted to cover a single forest practice or a number of forest practices within reasonable geographic or political boundaries as specified by the department. An application or notification that covers more than one forest practice may have an effective term of more than two years. The board shall adopt rules that establish standards and procedures for approving an application or notification that has an effective term of more than two years. Such rules shall include extended time periods for application or notification approval or disapproval. On an approved application with a term of more than two years, the applicant shall inform the department before commencing operations.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no prior application or notification shall be required for any emergency forest practice necessitated by fire, flood, windstorm, earthquake, or other emergency as defined by the board, but the operator shall submit an application or notification, whichever is applicable, to the department within forty-eight hours after commencement of such practice. [1993 c 443 § 4; 1992 c 52 § 22; 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 62; 1975 1st ex.s. c 200 § 3; 1974 ex.s. c 137 § 6.]

Effective date—1993 c 443: See note following RCW 76.09.010.

Effective date—1992 c 52 § 22: "Section 22 of this act shall take effect August 1, 1992." [1992 c 52 § 27.]

Severability—Part, section headings not law—1990 1st ex.s. c 17: See RCW 36.70A.900 and 36.70A.901.

76.09.065 Application for forest practices—Fee. (1) Effective July 1, 1993, an applicant shall pay a fee at the time an application or notification is submitted pursuant to RCW 76.09.060. All money collected from the fees under this section shall be deposited in the state general fund. The fee shall be fifty dollars for class II, III, and IV forest practices applications or notifications relating to the commercial harvest of timber. However, the fee shall be five hundred dollars for class IV forest practices applications on lands being converted to other uses or on lands which are not to be reforested because of the likelihood of future conversion to urban development.

(2) An application fee under subsection (1) of this section shall be refunded or credited to the applicant if either the application is disapproved by the department or the application is withdrawn by the applicant due to restrictions imposed by the department. [1993 c 443 § 5.]

Effective date—1993 c 443: See note following RCW 76.09.010.

76.09.140 Enforcement. (1) The department of natural resources may take any necessary action to enforce any final order or final decision, and may disapprove for up to one year any forest practices application or notification submitted by any person who has failed to comply with a final order or final decision or has failed to pay any civil penalties as provided in RCW 76.09.170. For purposes of chapter 482, Laws of 1993, the terms "final order" and "final decision" shall mean the same as set forth in RCW 76.09.080, 76.09.090, and 76.09.110. The department shall provide written notice of its intent to disapprove an application or notification under this subsection. The department shall forward copies of its notice of intent to disapprove to any affected landowner. The disapproval period shall run from thirty days following the date of actual notice or when all administrative and judicial appellate processes, if any, have been exhausted. Any person provided the notice may seek review from the appeals board by filing a request for review within thirty days of the date of the notice of intent.

(2) On request of the department, the attorney general may take action necessary to enforce this chapter, including, but not limited to, seeking penalties, enforcing final orders or decisions, and seeking civil injunctions, show cause orders, or contempt orders.

(3) A county may bring injunctive, declaratory, or other actions for enforcement for forest practice activities within its jurisdiction in the superior court as provided by law against the department, the forest land owner, timber owner or operator to enforce the forest practice regulations or any final order of the department, or the appeals board. No civil or criminal penalties shall be imposed for past actions or omissions if such actions or omissions were conducted pursuant to an approval or directive of the department. Injunctions, declaratory actions, or other actions for enforcement under this subsection may not be commenced unless the department fails to take appropriate action after ten days written notice to the department by the county of a violation of the forest practices rules or final orders of the department or the appeals board. [1993 c 482 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 200 § 8; 1974 ex.s. c 137 § 14.]
any act or omission in his or her duties in the administration of this chapter or of any rule adopted under this chapter.

(2) The department shall develop and recommend to the board a penalty schedule to determine the amount to be imposed under this section. The board shall adopt by rule, pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, such penalty schedule to be effective no later than January 1, 1994. The schedule shall be developed in consideration of the following:

(a) Previous violation history;
(b) Severity of the impact on public resources;
(c) Whether the violation of this chapter or its rules was intentional;
(d) Cooperation with the department;
(e) Repairability of the adverse effect from the violation; and

(f) The extent to which a penalty to be imposed on a forest landowner for a forest practice violation committed by another should be reduced because the owner was unaware of the violation and has not received substantial economic benefits from the violation.

(3) The penalty in this section shall be imposed by a notice in writing, either by certified mail with return receipt requested or by personal service, to the person incurring the same from the department describing the violation with reasonable particularity. Within fifteen days after the notice is received, the person incurring the penalty may apply in writing to the department for the remission or mitigation of such penalty. Upon receipt of the application, that department may remit or mitigate the penalty upon whatever terms the department deems such remission or mitigation to be in the best interests of carrying out the purposes of this chapter. The department shall have authority to ascertain the facts regarding all such applications in such reasonable manner and under such rule as it may deem proper.

(4) Any person incurring a penalty under this section may appeal the penalty to the forest practices appeals board. Such appeals shall be filed within thirty days of receipt of notice imposing any penalty unless an application for remission or mitigation is made to the department. When such an application for remission or mitigation is made, such appeals shall be filed within thirty days of receipt of notice from the department setting forth the disposition of the application for remission or mitigation.

(5) The penalty imposed under this section shall become due and payable thirty days after receipt of a notice imposing the same unless application for remission or mitigation is made or an appeal is filed. When such an application for remission or mitigation is made, any penalty incurred under this section shall become due and payable thirty days after receipt of notice setting forth the disposition of such application unless an appeal is filed from such disposition. Whenever an appeal of the penalty incurred is filed, the penalty shall become due and payable only upon completion of all administrative and judicial review proceedings and the issuance of a final decision confirming the penalty in whole or in part.

(6) If the amount of any penalty is not paid to the department within thirty days after it becomes due and payable, the attorney general, upon the request of the department, shall bring an action in the name of the state of Washington in the superior court of Thurston county or of any county in which such violator may do business, to recover such penalty. In all such actions the procedure and rules of evidence shall be the same as an ordinary civil action except as otherwise in this chapter provided. In addition to or as an alternative to seeking enforcement of penalties in superior court, the department may bring an action in district court as provided in Title 3 RCW, to collect penalties.

(7) Penalties imposed under this section for violations associated with a conversion to a use other than commercial timber operation shall be a lien upon the real property of the person assessed the penalty and the department may collect such amount in the same manner provided in chapter 60.04 RCW for mechanics' liens. [1993 c 482 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 200 § 9; 1974 ex.s. c 137 § 17.]

Effective date—1993 c 482 § 2 (1) and (3) through (7): "The following portions of this act shall take effect on January 1, 1994: Subsections (1) and (3) through (7) of section 2 of this act." [1993 c 482 § 3.]

Chapter 76.12
REFORESTATION

Sections
76.12.160 Sale or exchange of tree seedling stock and tree seed—Provision of stock or seed to local governments or nonprofit organizations.

76.12.160 Sale or exchange of tree seedling stock and tree seed—Provision of stock or seed to local governments or nonprofit organizations. The department is authorized to sell to or exchange with persons intending to restock forest areas, tree seedling stock and tree seed produced at the state nursery.

The department may provide at cost, stock or seed to local governments or nonprofit organizations for urban tree planting programs consistent with the community and urban forestry program. [1993 c 204 § 7; 1988 c 128 § 35; 1947 c 67 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5823-40.]

Findings—1993 c 204: See note following RCW 35.92.390.

Chapter 76.15
COMMUNITY AND URBAN FORESTRY

Sections
76.15.050 Agreements for urban tree planting.
76.15.060 Urban tree planting to be encouraged.

76.15.050 Agreements for urban tree planting. The department may enter into agreements with one or more nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is urban tree planting. The agreements shall be to further public education about and support for urban tree planting, and for obtaining voluntary activities by the local community organizations in tree planting programs. The agreements shall ensure that such programs are consistent with the purposes of the community and urban forestry program under this chapter. [1993 c 204 § 10.]

Findings—1993 c 204: See note following RCW 35.92.390.
Chapter 77.04

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Sections

77.04.020 Composition of department—Duties and powers. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

77.04.030 Commission—Appointment.

77.04.040 Commission—Qualifications of members. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

77.04.055 Commission—Duties. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

77.04.060 Commission—Meetings—Officers—Compensation, travel expenses. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

77.04.080 Director—Qualifications—Salary—Powers. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

77.04.100 Tilton and Cowell rivers—Proposals to reinstate salmon and steelhead. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

Title 77

GAME AND GAME FISH

76.15.060 Urban tree planting to be encouraged. The department shall encourage urban planting of tree varieties that are site-appropriate and provide the best combination of energy and water conservation, fire safety and other safety, wildlife habitat, and aesthetic value. The department may provide technical assistance in developing programs in tree planting for energy conservation in areas of the state where such programs are most cost-effective.

Findings—1993 c 204: See note following RCW 35.92.390.

References—1987 c 506: "All references in the Revised Code of Washington to the department of game, the commission, the director of game, and the game fund shall mean, respectively, the department of wildlife, the wildlife commission, the director of wildlife, and the wildlife fund." [1987 c 506 § 99.]
77.04.040 Commission—Qualifications of members. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Persons eligible for appointment as members of the commission shall have general knowledge of the habits and distribution of game fish and wildlife and shall not hold another state, county, or municipal elective or appointive office. In making these appointments, the governor shall seek to maintain a balance reflecting all aspects of game fish and wildlife. Persons eligible for appointment as wildlife commissioners shall not have a monetary interest in any private business that is involved with consumptive or nonconsumptive use of game fish or wildlife. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 61; 1987 c 506 § 6; 1980 c 78 § 5; 1955 c 36 § 77.04.040. Prior: 1947 c 275 § 4; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5992-14.] Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following RCW 77.04.020.
Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1980 c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.

77.04.055 Commission—Duties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) In establishing policies to preserve, protect, and perpetuate wildlife, game fish, and wildlife and game fish habitat, the commission shall meet annually with the governor to:

(a) Review and prescribe basic goals and objectives related to those policies; and
(b) Review the performance of the department in implementing game fish and wildlife policies.

The commission shall maximize game fish, hunting, and outdoor recreational opportunities compatible with healthy and diverse fish and wildlife populations.

(2) The commission shall establish hunting, trapping, and fishing seasons and prescribe the time, place, manner, and methods that may be used to harvest or enjoy game fish and wildlife. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 62; 1990 c 84 § 2; 1987 c 506 § 7.]
Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following RCW 77.04.020.

77.04.060 Commission—Meetings—Officers—Compensation, travel expenses. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The commission shall hold at least one regular meeting during the first two months of each calendar quarter, and special meetings when called by the chair and by five members. Five members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The commission at a meeting in each odd-numbered year shall elect one of its members as chairperson and another member as vice chairperson, each of whom shall serve for a term of two years or until a successor is elected and qualified.

Members of the commission shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.250. In addition, members are allowed their travel expenses incurred while absent from their usual places of residence in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 63. Prior: 1987 c 506 § 8; 1987 c 114 § 1; 1984 c 287 § 110; 1980 c 78 § 6; 1977 c 75 § 89; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 34 § 175; 1961 c 307 § 9; 1955 c 352 § 1; 1955 c 36 § 77.04.060; prior: 1949 c 205 § 1; 1947 c 275 § 6; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 5992-16.] Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following RCW 77.04.020.
Legislative findings—Severability—Effective date—1984 c 287: See notes following RCW 43.03.220.
Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1980 c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.
Effective date—Severability—1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 34: See notes following RCW 2.08.115.

77.04.080 Director—Qualifications—Salary—Powers. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Persons eligible for appointment by the governor as director shall have practical knowledge of the habits and distribution of fish and wildlife. The governor shall seek recommendations from the commission on the qualifications, skills, and experience necessary to discharge the duties of the position. When considering and selecting the director, the governor shall consult with and be advised by the commission. The director shall receive the salary fixed by the governor under RCW 43.03.040.

The director is the ex officio secretary of the commission and shall attend its meetings and keep a record of its business.

The director may appoint and employ necessary departmental personnel. The director may delegate to department personnel the duties and powers necessary for efficient operation and administration of the department. The department shall provide staff for the commission. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 64; 1987 c 506 § 9; 1980 c 78 § 8; 1955 c 36 § 77.04.080. Prior: 1947 c 275 § 8; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5992-18.] Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following RCW 77.04.020.
Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1980 c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.

77.04.100 Tilton and Cowlitz rivers—Proposals to reinstate salmon and steelhead. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The director shall develop proposals to reinstate the natural salmon and steelhead trout fish runs in the Tilton and upper Cowlitz rivers in accordance with RCW 75.08.020(3). [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 65; 1985 c 208 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Chapter 77.08

GENERAL TERMS DEFINED

Sections
77.08.010 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1042]
77.08.010 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) As used in this title or rules adopted pursuant to this title, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Director" means the director of fish and wildlife.

(2) "Department" means the department of fish and wildlife.

(3) "Commission" means the state fish and wildlife commission.

(4) "Person" means and includes an individual, a corporation, or a group of two or more individuals acting with a common purpose whether acting in an individual, representative, or official capacity.

(5) "Wildlife agent" means a person appointed and commissioned by the director, with authority to enforce laws and rules adopted pursuant to this title, and other statutes as prescribed by the legislature.

(6) "Ex officio wildlife agent" means a commissioned officer of a municipal, county, state, or federal agency having as its primary function the enforcement of criminal laws in general, while the officer is in the appropriate jurisdiction. The term "ex officio wildlife agent" includes fisheries patrol officers, special agents of the national marine fisheries service, state parks commissioned officers, United States fish and wildlife special agents, department of natural resources enforcement officers, and United States forest service officers, while the agents and officers are within their respective jurisdictions.

(7) "To hunt" and its derivatives means an effort to kill, injure, capture, or harass a wild animal or wild bird.

(8) "To trap" and its derivatives means a method of hunting using devices to capture wild animals or wild birds.

(9) "To fish" and its derivatives means an effort to kill, injure, harass, or catch a game fish.

(10) "Open season" means those times, manners of taking, and places or waters established by rule of the commission for the lawful hunting, fishing, or possession of game animals, game birds, or game fish. "Open season" includes the first and last days of the established time.

(11) "Closed season" means all times, manners of taking, and places or waters other than those established as an open season.

(12) "Closed area" means a place where the hunting of some species of wild animals or wild birds is prohibited.

(13) "Closed waters" means all or part of a lake, river, stream, or other body of water, where fishing for game fish is prohibited.

(14) "Game reserve" means a closed area where hunting for all wild animals and wild birds is prohibited.

(15) "Bag limit" means the maximum number of game animals, game birds, or game fish which may be taken, caught, killed, or possessed by a person, as specified by rule of the commission for a particular period of time, or as to size, sex, or species.

(16) "Wildlife" means all species of the animal kingdom whose members exist in Washington in a wild state. This includes but is not limited to mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and invertebrates. The term "wildlife" does not include feral domestic mammals, the family Muridae of the order Rodentia (old world rats and mice), or those fish, shellfish, and marine invertebrates classified as food fish or shellfish by the director. The term "wildlife" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of wildlife members.

(17) "Wild animals" means those species of the class Mammalia whose members exist in Washington in a wild state and the species Rana catesbeiana (bullfrog). The term "wild animal" does not include feral domestic mammals or the family Muridae of the order Rodentia (old world rats and mice).

(18) "Wild birds" means those species of the class Aves whose members exist in Washington in a wild state.

(19) "Protected wildlife" means wildlife designated by the commission that shall not be hunted or fished.

(20) "Endangered species" means wildlife designated by the commission as seriously threatened with extinction.

(21) "Game animals" means wild animals that shall not be hunted except as authorized by the commission.

(22) "Fur-bearing animals" means game animals that shall not be trapped except as authorized by the commission.

(23) "Game birds" means wild birds that shall not be hunted except as authorized by the commission.

(24) "Predatory birds" means wild birds that may be hunted throughout the year as authorized by the commission.

(25) "Deleterious exotic wildlife" means species of the animal kingdom not native to Washington and designated as dangerous to the environment or wildlife of the state.

(26) "Game farm" means property on which wildlife is held or raised for commercial purposes, trade, or gift. The term "game farm" does not include publicly owned facilities.

(27) "Person of disability" means a permanently disabled person who is not ambulatory without the assistance of a wheelchair, crutches, or similar devices. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 66; 1989 c 297 § 7; 1987 c 506 § 11; 1980 c 78 § 9; 1955 c 36 § 77.08.010. Prior: 1947 c 275 § 9; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5992-19.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following RCW 77.04.020.

Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1980 c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.

Chapter 77.12

POWERS AND DUTIES
controlling, or suppressing diseases in llamas or alpacas or to controlling the movement or sale of llamas or alpacas.

This section shall not be construed as granting or denying authority to the department of wildlife to prevent, control, or suppress diseases in any animals other than llamas and alpacas. [1993 c 80 § 4.]

Department of agriculture: RCW 16.36.130.

77.12.055 Enforcement authority of director and wildlife agents. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) Jurisdiction and authority granted under RCW 77.12.060, 77.12.070, and 77.12.080 to the director, wildlife agents, and ex officio wildlife agents is limited to the laws and rules adopted pursuant to this title pertaining to wildlife or to the management, operation, maintenance, or use of or conduct on real property used, owned, leased, or controlled by the department and other statutes as prescribed by the legislature. However, when acting within the scope of these duties and when an offense occurs in the presence of the wildlife agent who is not an ex officio wildlife agent, the wildlife agent may enforce all criminal laws of the state. The wildlife agent must have successfully completed the basic law enforcement academy course sponsored by the criminal justice training commission, or a supplemental course in criminal law enforcement as approved by the department and the criminal justice training commission and provided by the department or the criminal justice training commission, prior to enforcing the criminal laws of the state.

(2) Wildlife agents are peace officers.

(3) Any liability or claim of liability which arises out of the exercise or alleged exercise of authority by a wildlife agent rests with the department unless the wildlife agent acts under the direction and control of another agency or unless the liability is otherwise assumed under a written agreement between the department and another agency.

(4) Wildlife agents may serve and execute warrants and processes issued by the courts. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 67; 1988 c 36 § 50; 1987 c 506 § 16; 1985 c 155 § 2; 1980 c 78 § 17.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following RCW 77.04.020.

Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1980 c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.

77.12.103 Seizure or forfeiture of personal property—Limitations. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The burden of proof of any exemption or exception to seizure or forfeiture of personal property involved with wildlife offenses is upon the person claiming it.

(2) An authorized state, county, or municipal officer may be subject to civil liability under RCW 77.12.101 for willful misconduct or gross negligence in the performance of his or her duties.

(3) The director, the fish and wildlife commission, or the department may be subject to civil liability for their willful or reckless misconduct in matters involving the seizure and forfeiture of personal property involved with wildlife offenses. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 68; 1989 c 314 § 3.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.


77.12.204 Grazing lands—Fish and wildlife goals—Implementation. The department of wildlife shall implement practices necessary to meet the standards developed under RCW 79.01.295 on agency-owned and managed agricultural and grazing lands. The standards may be modified on a site-specific basis as necessary and as determined by the department of fisheries or wildlife, for species that these agencies respectively manage, to achieve the goals established under RCW 79.01.295(1). Existing lessees shall be provided an opportunity to participate in any site-specific field review. Department agricultural and grazing leases issued after December 31, 1994, shall be subject to practices to achieve the standards that meet those developed pursuant to RCW 79.01.295.

This section shall in no way prevent the department of wildlife from managing its lands to accomplish its statutory mandate pursuant to RCW 77.12.010, nor shall it prevent the department from managing its lands according to the provisions of RCW 77.12.210 or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. [1993 1st sp.s. c 4 § 6.]

Findings—Grazing lands—1993 1st sp.s. c 4: See note following RCW 75.28.760.

77.12.440 Fish restoration and management projects—Federal act. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The state assents to the act of congress entitled: "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes," (64 Stat. 430; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 777). The department shall establish, conduct, and maintain fish restoration and management projects, as defined in the act, and shall comply with the act and related rules adopted by the secretary of the interior. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 69; 1987 c 506 § 47; 1982 c 26 § 2; 1980 c 78 § 61; 1955 c 36 § 77.12.440. Prior: 1951 c 124 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Legislative findings and intent—1987 c 506: See note following RCW 77.04.020.

Intent—1982 c 26: "The legislature recognizes that funds from the federal Dingell-Johnson Act (64 Stat. 430; 16 U.S.C. Sec. 777) are derived from a tax imposed on the sale of recreational fishing tackle, and that these funds are granted to the state for fish restoration and management projects. The intent of this 1982 amendment to RCW 77.12.440 is to provide for the allocation of the Dingell-Johnson aid for fish restoration and management projects of the department of game and the department of fisheries. Such funds shall be subject to appropriation by the legislature." [1982 c 26 § 1.]

Effective date—1982 c 26: "This act shall take effect on October 1, 1982." [1982 c 26 § 3.]

Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1980 c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.

77.12.710 Game fish production—Double by year 2000. (Effective July 1, 1994.) The legislature hereby directs the department to determine the feasibility and cost of doubling the state-wide game fish production by the year 2000. The department shall seek to equalize the effort and
investment expended on anadromous and resident game fish programs. The department shall provide the legislature with a specific plan for legislative approval that will outline the feasibility of increasing game fish production by one hundred percent over current levels by the year 2000. The plan shall contain specific provisions to increase both hatchery and naturally spawning game fish to a level that will support the production goal established in this section consistent with department policies. Steelhead trout, searun cutthroat trout, resident trout, and warmwater fish producing areas of the state shall be included in the plan. The department shall provide the plan to the house of representatives and senate ways and means, environment and natural resources, environmental affairs, fisheries and wildlife, and natural resources committees by December 31, 1990.

The plan shall include the following critical elements:

1. Methods of determining current catch and production, and catch and production in the year 2000;
2. Methods of involving fishing groups, including Indian tribes, in a cooperative manner;
3. Methods for using low capital cost projects to produce game fish as inexpensively as possible;
4. Methods for renovating and modernizing all existing hatcheries and rearing ponds to maximize production capability;
5. Methods for increasing the productivity of natural spawning game fish;
6. Application of new technology to increase hatchery and natural productivity;
7. Analysis of the potential for private contractors to produce game fish for public fisheries;
8. Methods to optimize public volunteer efforts and cooperative projects for maximum efficiency;
9. Methods for development of trophy game fish fisheries;
10. Elements of coordination with the Pacific Northwest Power Council programs to ensure maximum Columbia river benefits;
11. The role that should be played by private consulting companies in developing and implementing the plan;
12. Coordination with federal fish and wildlife agencies, Indian tribes, and department fish production programs;
13. Future needs for game fish predator control measures;
14. Development of disease control measures;
15. Methods for obtaining access to waters currently not available to anglers; and
16. Development of research programs to support game fish management and enhancement programs.

The department, in cooperation with the department of revenue, shall assess various funding mechanisms and make recommendations to the legislature in the plan. The department, in cooperation with the department of trade and economic development, shall prepare an analysis of the economic benefits to the state that will occur when the game fish production is increased by one hundred percent in the year 2000. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 70; 1990 c 110 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Finding—1990 c 110: "The legislature finds that the anadromous and resident game fish resource of the state can be greatly increased to benefit recreational fishermen and the economy of the state. Investments in the increase of anadromous and resident game fish stocks will provide benefits many times the cost of the program and will act as a catalyst for many additional benefits in the tourism and associated industries, while enhancing the livability of the state." [1990 c 110 § 1.]

77.12.730 Firearms range advisory committee. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) A ten-member firearms range advisory committee is hereby created to provide advice and counsel to the interagency committee for outdoor recreation. The members shall be appointed by the director of the interagency committee for outdoor recreation from the following groups:

(a) Law enforcement;
(b) Washington military department;
(c) Black powder shooting sports;
(d) Rifle shooting sports;
(e) Pistol shooting sports;
(f) Shotgun shooting sports;
(g) Archery shooting sports;
(h) Hunter education;
(i) Hunters; and
(j) General public.

(2) The firearms range advisory committee members shall serve two-year terms with five new members being selected each year beginning with the third year of the committee's existence. The firearms range advisory committee members shall not receive compensation from the firearms range account. However, travel and per diem costs shall be paid consistent with regulations for state employees.

(3) The interagency committee for outdoor recreation shall provide administrative, operational, and logistical support for the firearms range advisory committee. Expenses directly incurred for supporting this program may be charged by the interagency committee for outdoor recreation against the firearms range account. Expenses shall not exceed ten percent of the yearly income for the range account.

(4) The interagency committee for outdoor recreation shall in cooperation with the firearms range advisory committee:

(a) Develop an application process;
(b) Develop an audit and accountability program;
(c) Screen, prioritize, and approve grant applications;
(d) Monitor compliance by grant recipients.

(5) The department of natural resources, the department of fish and wildlife, and the Washington military department are encouraged to provide land, facilitate land exchanges, and support the development of shooting range facilities. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 71; 1990 c 195 § 3.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

77.12.750 Senior environmental corps—Department powers and duties. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The department shall have the following powers and duties in carrying out its responsibilities for the senior environmental corps created under RCW 43.63A.247:

Appoint a representative to the coordinating council;
Develop project proposals;
Administer project activities within the agency;
Develop appropriate procedures for the use of volunteers;
Provide project orientation, technical training, safety training, equipment, and supplies to carry out project activities;
Maintain project records and provide project reports;
Apply for and accept grants or contributions for corps approved projects; and
With the approval of the council, enter into memoranda of understanding and cooperative agreements with federal, state, and local agencies to carry out corps approved projects.

(2) The department shall not use corps volunteers to displace currently employed workers. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 72; 1992 c 63 § 13.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.
Severability—1992 c 63: See note following RCW 43.63A.240.

77.12.760 Steelhead trout fishery. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Steelhead trout shall be managed solely as a recreational fishery for non-Indian fishermen under the rule-setting authority of the fish and wildlife commission. Commercial non-Indian steelhead fisheries are not authorized. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 78.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Chapter 77.16

PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES

Sections
77.16.060 Using nets, unauthorized devices—Returning game fish—Use of landing nets. (Effective July 1, 1994.) It is unlawful to lay, set, or use a net or other device capable of taking game fish in the waters of this state except as authorized by the commission or director. Game fish taken incidental to a lawful season established by the director shall be returned immediately to the water. A landing net may be used to land fish otherwise legally hooked. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 73; 1987 c 506 § 61; 1980 c 78 § 74; 1955 c 36 § 77.16.060. Prior: 1947 c 275 § 45; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5992-57.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

77.16.135 Assault on wildlife agent or other law enforcement—Revoke licenses and privileges. (Effective July 1, 1994.) (1) The director shall revoke all licenses and privileges extended under Title 77 RCW of a person convicted of assault on a state wildlife agent or other law enforcement officer provided that:

(a) The wildlife agent or other law enforcement officer was on duty at the time of the assault; and
(b) The wildlife agent or other law enforcement officer was enforcing the provisions of Title 77 RCW.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the definition of assault includes:

(a) RCW 9A.32.030; murder in the first degree;
(b) RCW 9A.32.050; murder in the second degree;
(c) RCW 9A.32.060; manslaughter in the first degree;
(d) RCW 9A.32.070; manslaughter in the second degree;
(e) RCW 9A.36.011; assault in the first degree;
(f) RCW 9A.36.021; assault in the second degree; and
(g) RCW 9A.36.031; assault in the third degree.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a conviction includes:

(a) A determination of guilt by the court;
(b) The entering of a guilty plea to the charge or charges by the accused;
(c) A forfeiture of bail or a vacation of bail posted to the court; or
(d) The imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the court.

(4) No license described under Title 77 RCW shall be reissued to a person violating this section for a minimum of ten years, at which time a person may petition the director for a reinstatement of his or her license or licenses. The ten-year period shall be tolled during any time the convicted person is incarcerated in any state or local correctional or penal institution, in community supervision, or home detention for an offense under this section. Upon review by the director, and if all provisions of the court that imposed sentencing have been completed, the director may reinstate in whole or in part the licenses and privileges under Title 77 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 74; 1991 c 211 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.
Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

77.16.170 Interfering with another person's traps—Identification of traps—Disclosure of identities. (Effective July 1, 1994.) It is unlawful to take a wild animal from another person's trap without permission, or to spring, pull up, damage, possess, or destroy the trap; however, it is not unlawful for a property owner, lessee, or tenant to remove a trap placed on the owner's, lessee's, or tenant's property by a trapper. Trappers shall attach to the chain of their traps or devices a legible metal tag with either the department identification number of the trapper or the name and address of the trapper in English letters not less than one-eighth inch in height. When an individual presents a trapper identification number to the department and requests identification of the trapper, the department shall provide the individual with the name and address of the trapper. Prior to disclosure of the

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1046]
trapper’s name and address, the department shall obtain the name and address of the requesting individual in writing and after disclosing the trapper’s name and address to the requesting individual, the requesting individual’s name and address shall be disclosed in writing to the trapper whose name and address was disclosed. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 75; 1988 c 36 § 51; 1987 c 372 § 1; 1980 c 78 § 85; 1955 c 36 § 77.16.170. Prior: 1947 c 275 § 56; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 5992-65.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Effective date—Intent, construction—Savings—Severability—1980 c 78: See notes following RCW 77.04.010.

Chapter 77.17
WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT

Sections
77.17.010 Wildlife violator compact—Established.
77.17.020 Licensing authority defined.
77.17.030 Administration facilitation.

77.17.010 Wildlife violator compact—Established.
The wildlife violator compact is hereby established in the form substantially as follows, and the Washington state department of wildlife is authorized to enter into such compact on behalf of the state with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein:

ARTICLE I
FINDINGS, DECLARATION OF POLICY, AND PURPOSE

(a) The party states find that:
(1) Wildlife resources are managed in trust by the respective states for the benefit of all residents and visitors.
(2) The protection of their respective wildlife resources can be materially affected by the degree of compliance with state statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule relating to the management of those resources.
(3) The preservation, protection, management, and restoration of wildlife contributes immeasurably to the aesthetic, recreational, and economic aspects of these natural resources.
(4) Wildlife resources are valuable without regard to political boundaries, therefore, all persons should be required to comply with wildlife preservation, protection, management, and restoration laws, ordinances, and administrative rules and regulations of all party states as a condition precedent to the continuance or issuance of any license to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.
(5) Violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife resources and may endanger the safety of persons and property.
(6) The mobility of many wildlife law violators necessitates the maintenance of channels of communications among the various states.
(7) In most instances, a person who is cited for a wildlife violation in a state other than the person’s home state:
(i) Must post collateral or bond to secure appearance for a trial at a later date; or
(ii) If unable to post collateral or bond, is taken into custody until the collateral or bond is posted; or
(iii) Is taken directly to court for an immediate appearance.

(8) The purpose of the enforcement practices described in paragraph (7) of this subdivision is to ensure compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation by the person who, if permitted to continue on the person’s way after receiving the citation, could return to the person’s home state and disregard the person’s duty under the terms of the citation.

(9) In most instances, a person receiving a wildlife citation in the person’s home state is permitted to accept the citation from the officer at the scene of the violation and to immediately continue on the person’s way after agreeing or being instructed to comply with the terms of the citation.

(10) The practice described in paragraph (7) of this subdivision causes unnecessary inconvenience and, at times, a hardship for the person who is unable at the time to post collateral, furnish a bond, stand trial, or pay the fine, and thus is compelled to remain in custody until some alternative arrangement can be made.

(11) The enforcement practices described in paragraph (7) of this subdivision consume an undue amount of law enforcement time.

(b) It is the policy of the party states to:
(1) Promote compliance with the statutes, laws, ordinances, regulations, and administrative rules relating to management of wildlife resources in their respective states.
(2) Recognize the suspension of wildlife license privileges of any person whose license privileges have been suspended by a party state and treat this suspension as if it had occurred in their state.
(3) Allow violators to accept a wildlife citation, except as provided in subdivision (b) of Article III, and proceed on the violator’s way without delay whether or not the person is a resident in the state in which the citation was issued, provided that the violator’s home state is party to this compact.
(4) Report to the appropriate party state, as provided in the compact manual, any conviction recorded against any person whose home state was not the issuing state.
(5) Allow the home state to recognize and treat convictions recorded for their residents which occurred in another party state as if they had occurred in the home state.
(6) Extend cooperation to its fullest extent among the party states for obtaining compliance with the terms of a wildlife citation issued in one party state to a resident of another party state.
(7) Maximize effective use of law enforcement personnel and information.
(8) Assist court systems in the efficient disposition of wildlife violations.

(c) The purpose of this compact is to:
(1) Provide a means through which the party states may participate in a reciprocal program to effectuate policies enumerated in subdivision (b) of this article in a uniform and orderly manner.
(2) Provide for the fair and impartial treatment of wildlife violators operating within party states in recognition
of the person’s right of due process and the sovereign status of a party state.

ARTICLE II
DEFINITIONS

Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions in this article apply through this compact and are intended only for the implementation of this compact:

(a) "Citation" means any summons, complaint, ticket, penalty assessment, or other official document issued by a wildlife officer or other peace officer for a wildlife violation containing an order which requires the person to respond.

(b) "Collateral" means any cash or other security deposited to secure an appearance for trial, in connection with the issuance by a wildlife officer or other peace officer of a citation for a wildlife violation.

(c) "Compliance" with respect to a citation means the act of answering the citation through appearance at a court, a tribunal, or payment of fines, costs, and surcharges, if any, or both such appearance and payment.

(d) "Conviction" means a conviction, including any court conviction, of any offense related to the preservation, protection, management, or restoration of wildlife which is prohibited by state statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule, or a forfeiture of bail, bond, or other security deposited to secure appearance by a person charged with having committed any such offense, or payment of a penalty assessment, or a plea of nolo contendere, or the imposition of a deferred or suspended sentence by the court.

(e) "Court" means a court of law, including Magistrate’s Court and the Justice of the Peace Court.

(f) "Home state" means the state of primary residence of a person.

(g) "Issuing state" means the party state which issues a wildlife citation to the violator.

(h) "License" means any license, permit, or other public document which conveys to the person to whom it was issued the privilege of pursuing, possessing, or taking any wildlife regulated by statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule of a party state.

(i) "Licensing authority" means the department or division within each party state which is authorized by law to issue or approve licenses or permits to hunt, fish, trap, or possess wildlife.

(j) "Party state" means any state which enacts legislation to become a member of this wildlife compact.

(k) "Personal recognizance" means an agreement by a person made at the time of issuance of the wildlife citation that the person will comply with the terms of that citation.

(l) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Provinces of Canada, or other countries.

(m) "Suspension" means any revocation, denial, or withdrawal of any or all license privileges, including the privilege to apply for, purchase, or exercise the benefits conferred by any license.

(n) "Terms of the citation" means those conditions and options expressly stated upon the citation.

(o) "Wildlife" means all species of animals, including but not necessarily limited to mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustaceans, which are defined as "wildlife" and are protected or otherwise regulated by statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule in a party state. "Wildlife" also means food fish and shellfish as defined by statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule in a party state. Species included in the definition of "wildlife" vary from state to state and determination of whether a species is "wildlife" for the purposes of this compact shall be based on local law.

(p) "Wildlife law" means any statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule developed and enacted to manage wildlife resources and the use thereof.

(q) "Wildlife officer" means any individual authorized by a party state to issue a citation for a wildlife violation.

(r) "Wildlife violation" means any cited violation of a statute, law, regulation, ordinance, or administrative rule developed and enacted to manage wildlife resources and the use thereof.

ARTICLE III
PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING STATE

(a) When issuing a citation for a wildlife violation, a wildlife officer shall issue a citation to any person whose primary residence is in a party state in the same manner as if the person were a resident of the home state and shall not require the person to post collateral to secure appearance, subject to the exceptions contained in subdivision (b) of this article, if the officer receives the person’s personal recognizance that the person will comply with the terms of the citation.

(b) Personal recognizance is acceptable:

(1) If not prohibited by local law or the compact manual; and

(2) If the violator provides adequate proof of the violator’s identification to the wildlife officer.

(c) Upon conviction or failure of a person to comply with the terms of a wildlife citation, the appropriate official shall report the conviction or failure to comply to the licensing authority of the party state in which the wildlife citation was issued. The report shall be made in accordance with procedures specified by the issuing state and shall contain the information specified in the compact manual as minimum requirements for effective processing by the home state.

(d) Upon receipt of the report of conviction or noncompliance required by subdivision (c) of this article, the licensing authority of the issuing state shall transmit to the licensing authority in the home state of the violator the information in a form and content as contained in the compact manual.

ARTICLE IV
PROCEDURES FOR HOME STATE

(a) Upon receipt of a report of failure to comply with the terms of a citation from the licensing authority of the issuing state, the licensing authority of the home state shall notify the violator, shall initiate a suspension action in accordance with the home state’s suspension procedures and shall suspend the violator’s license privileges until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the wildlife citation has been furnished by the issuing state to the home state licensing authority. Due process safeguards will be accorded.
ARTICLE V
RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF SUSPENSION

All party states shall recognize the suspension of license privileges of any person by any state as if the violation on which the suspension is based had in fact occurred in their state and could have been the basis for suspension of license privileges in their state.

ARTICLE VI
APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS

Except as expressly required by provisions of this compact, nothing herein shall be construed to affect the right of any party state to apply any of its laws relating to license privileges to any person or circumstance, or to invalidate or prevent any agreement or other cooperative arrangements between a party state and a nonparty state concerning wildlife law enforcement.

ARTICLE VII
COMPACT ADMINISTRATOR PROCEDURES

(a) For the purpose of administering the provisions of this compact and to serve as a governing body for the resolution of all matters relating to the operation of this compact, a board of compact administrators is established. The board shall be composed of one representative from each of the party states to be known as the compact administrator. The compact administrator shall be appointed by the head of the licensing authority of each party state and will serve and be subject to removal in accordance with the laws of the state the administrator represents. A compact administrator may provide for the discharge of the administrator’s duties and the performance of the administrator’s functions as a board member by an alternate. An alternate may not be entitled to serve unless written notification of the alternate’s identity has been given to the board.

(b) Each member of the board of compact administrators shall be entitled to one vote. No action of the board shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the board are cast in favor thereof. Action by the board shall be only at a meeting at which a majority of the party states are represented.

(c) The board shall elect annually, from its membership, a chairperson and vice-chairperson.

(d) The board shall adopt bylaws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact or the laws of a party state, for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind its bylaws.

(e) The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States, or any governmental agency, and may receive, utilize, and dispose of the same.

(f) The board may contract with or accept services or personnel from any governmental or intergovernmental agency, individual, firm, corporation, or any private nonprofit organization or institution.

(g) The board shall formulate all necessary procedures and develop uniform forms and documents for administering the provisions of this compact. All procedures and forms adopted pursuant to board action shall be contained in the compact manual.

ARTICLE VIII
ENTRY INTO COMPACT AND WITHDRAWAL

(a) This compact shall become effective when it has been adopted by at least two states.

(b)(1) Entry into the compact shall be made by resolution of ratification executed by the authorized officials of the applying state and submitted to the chairperson of the board.

(2) The resolution shall be in a form and content as provided in the compact manual and shall include statements that in substance are as follows:

(i) A citation of the authority by which the state is empowered to become a party to this compact;

(ii) Agreement to comply with the terms and provisions of the compact; and

(iii) That compact entry is with all states then party to the compact and with any state that legally becomes a party to the compact.

(3) The effective date of entry shall be specified by the applying state, but shall not be less than sixty days after notice has been given by the chairperson of the board of compact administrators or by the secretariat of the board to each party state that the resolution from the applying state has been received.

(c) A party state may withdraw from this compact by official written notice to the other party states, but a withdrawal shall not take effect until ninety days after notice of withdrawal is given. The notice shall be directed to the compact administrator of each member state. No withdrawal shall affect the validity of this compact as to the remaining party states.

ARTICLE IX
AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPACT

(a) This compact may be amended from time to time. Amendments shall be presented in resolution form to the chairperson of the board of compact administrators and may be initiated by one or more party states.

(b) Adoption of an amendment shall require endorsement by all party states and shall become effective thirty days after the date of the last endorsement.

(c) Failure of a party state to respond to the compact chairperson within one hundred twenty days after receipt of the proposed amendment shall constitute endorsement.

ARTICLE X
CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes stated herein. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government,
agency, individual, or circumstance is held invalid, the compact shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any party state thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

ARTICLE XI
TITLE

This compact shall be known as the wildlife violator compact. [1993 c 82 § 1.]

Revoked licenses—Application—1993 c 82: "The provisions of this compact shall also apply to individuals whose licenses under Title 77 RCW are currently in revoked status." [1993 c 82 § 4.]

77.17.020 Licensing authority defined. For purposes of Article VII of RCW 77.17.010, the term "licensing authority," with reference to this state, means the department of wildlife. The director of the department of wildlife is authorized to appoint a compact administrator. [1993 c 82 § 2.]

Revoked licenses—Application—1993 c 82: See note following RCW 77.17.010.

77.17.030 Administration facilitation. The director of the department of wildlife shall furnish to the appropriate authorities of the participating states any information or documents reasonably necessary to facilitate the administration of the compact. [1993 c 82 § 3.]

Revoked licenses—Application—1993 c 82: See note following RCW 77.17.010.

Chapter 77.18
GAME FISH MITIGATION

Sections
77.18.010 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

77.18.010 Definitions. (Effective July 1, 1994.) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Department" means the department of fish and wildlife.

(2) "Contract" means an agreement setting at a minimum, price, quantity of fish to be delivered, time of delivery, and fish health requirements.

(3) "Fish health requirements" means those site specific fish health and genetic requirements actually used by the department of fish and wildlife in fish stocking.

(4) "Aquatic farmer" means a private sector person who commercially farms and manages private sector cultured aquatic products on the person's own land or on land in which the person has a present right of possession.

(5) "Person" means a natural person, corporation, trust, or other legal entity. [1993 1st sp.s. c 2 § 76; 1991 c 253 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 2 §§ 1-6, 8-59, and 61-79: See RCW 43.300.900.

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 2: See RCW 43.300.901.

Chapter 77.21
PENALTIES—PROCEEDINGS

Sections
77.21.090 Citations from wildlife violator compact party state—Failure to comply.

77.21.090 Citations from wildlife violator compact party state—Failure to comply. (1) Upon receipt of a report of failure to comply with the terms of a citation from the licensing authority of a state that is a party to the wildlife violator compact under RCW 77.17.010, the department shall suspend the violator's license privileges under this title until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the wildlife violation has been furnished by the issuing state to the department. The department shall adopt by rule procedures for the timely notification and administrative review of such suspension of license privileges.

(2) Upon receipt of a report of a conviction from the licensing authority of a state that is a party to the wildlife violator compact under RCW 77.17.010, the department shall enter such conviction in its records and shall treat such conviction as if it occurred in the state of Washington for the purposes of suspension, revocation, or forfeiture of license privileges. [1993 c 82 § 5.]

Revoked licenses—Application—1993 c 82: See note following RCW 77.17.010.

Chapter 77.32
LICENSES

Sections
77.32.155 Hunter education training program—Certificate.
77.32.380 Conservation license—License required for persons parking on department lands or using game access facilities. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

77.32.155 Hunter education training program—Certificate. When purchasing a hunting license, persons under the age of eighteen shall present certification of completion of a course of instruction of at least ten hours in the safe handling of firearms, safety, conservation, and sportsmanship. Beginning January 1, 1995, all persons purchasing a hunting license for the first time, if born after January 1, 1972, shall present such certification.

The director may establish a program for training persons in the safe handling of firearms, conservation, and sportsmanship and may cooperate with the National Rifle Association, organized sportsmen's groups, or other public or private organizations.

The director shall prescribe the type of instruction and the qualifications of the instructors.

Upon successful completion of the course, a trainee shall receive a hunter education certificate signed by an authorized instructor. The certificate is evidence of compliance with this section.

The director may accept certificates from other states that persons have successfully completed firearm safety, hunter education, or similar courses as evidence of compliance with this section. [1993 c 85 § 1; 1987 c 506 § 81;
78.44.055 Surface mining of coal—Preemption of chapter by federal laws, programs.
78.44.060 Investigations, research, etc.—Dissemination of information.
78.44.070 Cooperation with other agencies—Receipt and expenditure of funds.
78.44.080 Repealed.
78.44.081 Reclamation permits required—Applications.
78.44.082 Reclamation permit—Refusal to issue.
78.44.085 Application fee—Annual permit fee—Modification—Appeals.
78.44.087 Performance security required—Department authority.
78.44.090 Repealed.
78.44.091 Reclamation plans—Approval process.
78.44.100 Repealed.
78.44.101 Joint reclamation plans may be required.
78.44.110 Repealed.
78.44.111 Segmental reclamation—Primary objective.
78.44.120 Repealed.
78.44.121 Reclamation setbacks—Exemption.
78.44.130 Repealed.
78.44.131 Reclamation specifics—Basic objective—Timeline.
78.44.140 Repealed.
78.44.141 Reclamation—Minimum standards—Waiver.
78.44.150 Recodified as RCW 78.44.260.
78.44.151 Reclamation plans—Modification—SEPA.
78.44.160 Repealed.
78.44.161 Reclamation compliance—Inspection of disturbed area.
78.44.170 Recodified as RCW 78.44.270.
78.44.171 Reclamation—Transfer of permits.
78.44.175 Recodified as RCW 78.44.055.
78.44.180 Repealed.
78.44.181 Reclamation—Report by permit holder on anniversary date.
78.44.190 Deficiencies—Order to rectify—Time extension.
78.44.200 Immediate danger—Emergency notice and order to rectify deficiencies—Emergency order to suspend surface mining.
78.44.210 Order to suspend surface mining—Injunction.
78.44.220 Declaration of abandonment—Reclamation—Subsequent miner.
78.44.230 Abandonment—Cancellation of the reclamation permit.
78.44.240 Reclamation by the department—Order to submit performance security—Cost recovery.
78.44.250 Fines—Civil penalties—Damage recovery.
78.44.260 Operating without permit—Penalty.
78.44.270 Appeals—Standing.
78.44.300 Reclamation awards—Recognition of excellence.
78.44.310 Reclamation consulting—No cost service.
78.44.910 Previously mined land.

78.44.010 Legislative finding. The legislature recognizes that the extraction of minerals by surface mining is an essential activity making an important contribution to the economic well-being of the state and nation. It is not possible to extract minerals without producing some environmental impacts. At the same time, comprehensive regulation of mining and thorough reclamation of mined lands is necessary to prevent or mitigate conditions that would be detrimental to the environment and to protect the general welfare, health, safety, and property rights of the citizens of the state. Surface mining takes place in diverse areas where the geologic, topographic, climatic, biologic, and social conditions are significantly different, and reclamation specifications must vary accordingly. Therefore, the legislature finds that a balance between appropriate environmental regulation and the production and conservation of minerals is in the best interests of the citizens of the state. [1993 c 518 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 2.]

Captions—1993 c 518: "Captions used in this act do not constitute any part of the law." [1993 c 518 § 41.]
78.44.011 Intent. The legislature recognizes that the extraction of minerals through surface mining has historically included regulatory involvement by both state and local governments.

It is the intent of the legislature to clarify that surface mining is an appropriate land use, subject to reclamation authority exercised by the department of natural resources and land use and operation regulatory authority by counties, cities, and towns. [1993 c 518 § 1.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.020 Purposes. The purposes of this chapter are:

(1) Provide that the usefulness, productivity, and scenic values of all lands and waters involved in surface mining within the state will receive the greatest practical degree of protection and reclamation at the earliest opportunity following completion of surface mining;

(2) Provide for the greatest practical degree of statewide consistency in the regulation of surface mines;

(3) Apportion regulatory authority between state and local governments in order to minimize redundant regulation of mining;

(4) Ensure that reclamation is consistent with local land use plans; and

(5) Ensure the power of local government to regulate land use and operations pursuant to *section 16 of this act. [1993 c 518 § 3; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 3.]

*Revisor's note: 1993 c 518 § 16 was vetoed by the governor.

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.030 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.031 Definitions. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Approved subsequent use" means the post-surface-mining land use contained in an approved reclamation plan and approved by the local land use authority.

(2) "Completion of surface mining" means the cessation of mining and directly related activities in any segment of a surface mine that occurs when essentially all minerals that can be taken under the terms of the reclamation permit have been depleted except minerals required to accomplish reclamation according to the approved reclamation plan.

(3) "Department" means the department of natural resources.

(4) "Determination" means any action by the department including permit issuance, reporting, reclamation plan approval or modification, permit transfers, orders, fines, or refusal to issue permits.

(5) "Disturbed area" means any place where activities clearly in preparation for, or during, surface mining have physically disrupted, covered, compacted, moved, or otherwise altered the characteristics of soil, bedrock, vegetation, or topography that existed prior to such activity. Disturbed areas may include but are not limited to: Working faces, water bodies created by mine-related excavation, pit floors, the land beneath processing plant and stock pile sites, spoil pile sites, and equipment staging areas.

Disturbed areas do not include:

(a) Surface mine access roads unless these have characteristics of topography, drainage, slope stability, or ownership that, in the opinion of the department, make reclamation necessary; and

(b) Lands that have been reclaimed to all standards outlined in this chapter, rules of the department, any applicable SEPA document, and the approved reclamation plan.

(6) "Miner" means any person or persons, any partnership, limited partnership, or corporation, or any association of persons, including every public or governmental agency engaged in mining from the surface.

(7) "Minerals" means clay, coal, gravel, industrial minerals, metallic substances, peat, sand, stone, topsoil, and any other similar solid material or substance to be excavated from natural deposits on or in the earth for commercial, industrial, or construction use.

(8) "Operations" means all mine-related activities, exclusive of reclamation, that include, but are not limited to activities that affect noise generation, air quality, surface and ground water quality,quantity, and flow, glare, pollution, traffic safety, ground vibrations, and/or significant or substantial impacts commonly regulated under provisions of land use or other permits of local government and local ordinances, or other state laws.

Operations specifically include:

(a) The mining or extraction of rock, stone, gravel, sand, earth, and other minerals;

(b) Blasting, equipment maintenance, sorting, crushing, and loading;

(c) On-site mineral processing including asphalt or concrete batching, concrete recycling, and other aggregate recycling;

(d) Transporting minerals to and from the mine, on site road maintenance, road maintenance for roads used extensively for surface mining activities, traffic safety, and traffic control.

(9) "Overburden" means the earth, rock, soil, and topsoil that lie above mineral deposits.

(10) "Permit holder" means any person or persons, any partnership, limited partnership, or corporation, or any association of persons, either natural or artificial, including every public or governmental agency engaged in surface mining and/or the operation of surface mines, whether individually, jointly, or through subsidiaries, agents, employees, operators, or contractors who holds a state reclamation permit.

(11) "Reclamation" means rehabilitation for the appropriate future use of disturbed areas resulting from surface mining including areas under associated mineral processing equipment and areas under stockpiled materials. Although
both the need for and the practicability of reclamation will control the type and degree of reclamation in any specific surface mine, the basic objective shall be to reestablish on a perpetual basis the vegetative cover, soil stability, and water conditions appropriate to the approved subsequent use of the surface mine and to prevent or mitigate future environmental degradation.

(12) "Reclamation setbacks" include those lands along the margins of surface mines wherein minerals and overburden shall be preserved in sufficient volumes to accomplish reclamation according to the approved plan and the minimum reclamation standards. Maintenance of reclamation setbacks may not preclude other mine-related activities within the reclamation setback.

(13) "Recycling" means the reuse of minerals or rock products.

(14) "Screening" consists of vegetation, berms or other topography, fencing, and/or other screens that may be required to mitigate impacts of surface mining on adjacent properties and/or the environment.

(15) "Segment" means any portion of the surface mine that, in the opinion of the department:

(a) Has characteristics of topography, drainage, slope stability, ownership, mining development, or mineral distribution, that make reclamation necessary;

(b) Is not in use as part of surface mining and/or related activities; and

(c) Is larger than seven acres and has more than five hundred linear feet of working face except as provided in a segmental reclamation agreement approved by the department.

(16) "SEPA" means the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW and rules adopted thereunder.

(17)(a) "Surface mine" means any area or areas in close proximity to each other, as determined by the department, where extraction of minerals from the surface results in:

(i) More than three acres of disturbed area;

(ii) Mined slopes greater than thirty feet high and steeper than 1.0 foot horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical; or

(iii) More than one acre of disturbed area within an eight acre area, when the disturbed area results from mineral prospecting or exploration activities.

(b) Surface mines include areas where mineral extraction from the surface occurs by the auger method or by reworking mine refuse or tailings, when these activities exceed the size or height thresholds listed in (a) of this subsection.

(c) Surface mining shall exclude excavations or grading used:

(i) Primarily for on-site construction, on-site road maintenance, or on-site landfill construction;

(ii) For the purpose of public safety or restoring the land following a natural disaster;

(iii) For the purpose of removing stockpiles;

(iv) For forest or farm road construction or maintenance on site or on contiguous lands;

(v) For sand authorized by RCW 43.51.685; and

(vi) For underground mines.

(18) "Topsoil" means the naturally occurring upper part of a soil profile, including the soil horizon that is rich in humus and capable of supporting vegetation together with other sediments within four vertical feet of the ground surface. [1993 c 518 § 4.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.035 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.040 Administration of chapter—Rule-making authority. The department of natural resources is charged with the administration of reclamation under this chapter. In order to implement and enforce this chapter, the department, under the administrative procedure act (chapter 34.05 RCW), may from time to time adopt rules necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. [1993 c 518 § 6; 1984 c 215 § 2; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 5.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.045 Surface mining reclamation account. The surface mining reclamation account is created in the state treasury. Annual mining fees, funds received by the department from state, local, or federal agencies for research purposes, as well as other mine-related funds and fines received by the department shall be deposited into this account. The surface mining reclamation account may be used by the department only to:

(1) Administer its regulatory program pursuant to this chapter;

(2) Undertake research relating to surface mine regulation, reclamation of surface mine lands, and related issues; and

(3) Cover costs arising from appeals from determinations made under this chapter.

Fines, interest, and other penalties collected by the department under the provisions of this chapter shall be used to reclaim surface mines abandoned prior to 1971. [1993 c 518 § 10.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.050 Department may delegate to counties, cities, towns—Other laws not affected. The department shall have the exclusive authority to regulate surface mine reclamation except that, by contractual agreement, the department may delegate some or all of its enforcement authority to a county, city, or town. All counties, cities, or towns shall have the authority to zone surface mines and adopt ordinances regulating operations pursuant to *section 16 of this act, except that county, city, or town operations ordinances may be preempted by the department during the emergencies outlined in RCW 78.44.200 and related rules.

This chapter shall not alter or preempt any provisions of the state fisheries laws (Title 75 RCW), the state water allocation and use laws (chapters 90.03 and 90.44 RCW), the state water pollution control laws (chapter 90.48 RCW), the state wildlife laws (Title 77 RCW), state noise laws or air quality laws (Title 70 RCW), shoreline management (chapter 90.58 RCW), the state environmental policy act (chapter 43.21C RCW), state growth management (chapter 36.70A RCW), state drinking water laws (chapters 43.20 and
70.119A RCW), or any other state statutes. [1993 c 518 § 7; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 6.]

*Reviser’s note: 1993 c 518 § 16 was vetoed by the governor.

Model ordinance advisory committee—1993 c 518: “A surface mining model ordinance advisory committee is hereby created. The committee shall be composed of representatives of local government, state agencies, surface mining interests, and the environmental community. The department of natural resources shall appoint the members of the committee and the department shall staff the committee. This temporary advisory committee shall draft model ordinances for different surface-mining settings and shall assist counties, cities, and towns in developing ordinances. The committee shall complete its work and shall expire by December 31, 1994. Participants on the committee shall pay their own expenses, and the department of natural resources shall fund the department’s involvement.” [1993 c 518 § 17.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

**78.44.055 Surface mining of coal—Preemption of chapter by federal laws, programs.** In the event state law is preempted under federal surface mining laws relating to surface mining of coal or the department of natural resources determines that a federal program and its rules and regulations relating to the surface mining of coal are as stringent and effective as the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to such surface mining for which federal permits are issued until such preemption ceases or the department determines such chapter should apply. [1984 c 215 § 8. Formerly RCW 78.44.175.]

78.44.060 Investigations, research, etc.—Dissemination of information. The department shall have the authority to conduct, authorize, and/or participate in investigations, research, experiments, and demonstrations, and to collect and disseminate information relating to surface mining and reclamation of surface mined lands. [1993 c 518 § 8; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 7.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.070 Cooperation with other agencies—Receipt and expenditure of funds. The department may cooperate with other governmental and private agencies and agencies of the federal government, and may reasonably reimburse them for any services the department requests that they provide. The department may also receive any federal funds, state funds and any other funds and expend them for reclamation of land affected by surface mining and for purposes enumerated in RCW 78.44.060. [1993 c 518 § 9; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 8.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.080 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.081 Reclamation permits required—Applications. After July 1, 1993, no miner or permit holder may engage in surface mining without having first obtained a reclamation permit from the department. Operating permits issued by the department between January 1, 1971, and June 30, 1993, shall be considered reclamation permits provided such permits substantially meet the protections, mitigations, and reclamation goals of RCW 78.44.091 and 78.44.131 within five years after July 1, 1993. State agencies and local government shall be exempt from this time limit for inactive sites. Prior to the use of an inactive site, the reclamation plan must be brought up to current standards. A separate permit shall be required for each noncontiguous surface mine. The reclamation permit shall consist of the permit forms and any exhibits attached thereto. The permit holder shall comply with the provisions of the reclamation permit unless waived and explained in writing by the department.

Prior to receiving a reclamation permit, an applicant must submit an application on forms provided by the department that shall contain the following information and shall be considered part of the reclamation permit:

1. Name and address of the legal landowner, or purchaser of the land under a real estate contract;
2. The name of the applicant and, if the applicants are corporations or other business entities, the names and addresses of their principal officers and resident agent for service of process;
3. A reasonably accurate description of the minerals to be surface mined;
4. Type of surface mining to be performed;
5. Estimated starting date, date of completion, and date of completed reclamation of surface mining;
6. Size and legal description of the permit area and maximum lateral and vertical extent of the disturbed area;
7. Expected area to be disturbed by surface mining during (a) the next twelve months, and (b) the following twenty-four months;
8. Any applicable SEPA documents; and
9. Other pertinent data as required by the department.

The reclamation permit shall be granted for the period required to deplete essentially all minerals identified in the reclamation permit on the land covered by the reclamation plan. The reclamation permit shall be valid until the reclamation is complete unless the permit is canceled by the department. [1993 c 518 § 11.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.083 Reclamation permit—Refusal to issue. The department shall refuse to issue a reclamation permit if it is determined during the SEPA process that the impacts of a proposed surface mine cannot be adequately mitigated.

The department or county, city, or town may refuse to issue any other permit at any other location to any miner or permit holder who fails to rectify deficiencies set forth in an order of the department within the requisite time schedule. However, the department or county, city, or town shall issue all appropriate permits when all deficiencies are corrected at each surface mining site. [1993 c 518 § 33.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.085 Application fee—Annual permit fee—Modification—Appeals. (1) An applicant for a public or private reclamation permit shall pay an application fee to the department before being granted a surface mining permit.
The amount of the application fee shall be six hundred fifty dollars.

(2) After June 30, 1993, each public or private permit holder shall pay an annual permit fee of six hundred fifty dollars. The annual permit fee shall be payable to the department on the first anniversary of the permit date and each year thereafter. Annual fees paid by a county for small mines used exclusively for public works projects shall be paid on those small mines from which the county elects to extract minerals in the next calendar year and shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

(3) After July 1, 1995, the department may modify annual permit fees by rule if:

(a) The total annual permit fees are reasonably related to the approximate costs of administering the department’s surface mining regulatory program;

(b) The annual fee does not exceed five thousand dollars; and

(c) The mines are small mines in remote areas that are used primarily for public service, then lower annual permit fees may be established.

(4) Appeals from any determination of the department shall not stay the requirement to pay any annual permit fee. Failure to pay the annual fee may constitute grounds for an order to suspend surface mining or cancellation of the reclamation permit as provided in this chapter.

(5) All fees collected by the department shall be deposited into the surface mining reclamation account.

(6) If the department delegates enforcement responsibilities to a county, city, or town, the department may allocate funds collected under this section to such county, city, or town. [1993 c 518 § 14.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.087 Performance security required—Department authority. The department shall not issue a reclamation permit until the applicant has deposited with the department an acceptable performance security on forms prescribed and furnished by the department. A public or governmental agency shall not be required to post performance security nor shall a permit holder be required to post surface mining performance security with more than one state, local, or federal agency.

This performance security may be:

(1) Bank letters of credit acceptable to the department;

(2) A cash deposit;

(3) Negotiable securities acceptable to the department;

(4) An assignment of a savings account;

(5) A savings certificate in a Washington bank on an assignment form prescribed by the department;

(6) Assignments of interests in real property within the state of Washington; or

(7) A corporate surety bond executed in favor of the department by a corporation authorized to do business in the state of Washington under Title 48 RCW and authorized by the department.

The performance security shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance of the requirements set forth in this chapter and of the rules adopted under it.

The department shall have the authority to determine the amount of the performance security using a standardized performance security formula developed by the department. The amount of the security shall be determined by the department and based on the estimated costs of completing reclamation according to the approved reclamation plan or minimum standards and related administrative overhead for the area to be surface mined during (a) the next twelve-month period, (b) the following twenty-four months, and (c) any previously disturbed areas on which the reclamation has not been satisfactorily completed and approved.

The department may increase or decrease the amount of the performance security at any time to compensate for a change in the disturbed area, the depth of excavation, a modification of the reclamation plan, or any other alteration in the conditions of the mine that affects the cost of reclamation. The department may, for any reason, refuse any performance security not deemed adequate.

Liability under the performance security shall be maintained until reclamation is completed according to the approved reclamation plan to the satisfaction of the department unless released as hereinafter provided. Liability under the performance security may be released only upon written notification by the department. Notification shall be given upon completion of compliance or acceptance by the department of a substitute performance security. The liability of the surety shall not exceed the amount of security required by this section and the department’s reasonable legal fees to recover the security.

Any interest or appreciation on the performance security shall be held by the department until reclamation is completed to its satisfaction. At such time, the interest shall be remitted to the permit holder; except that such interest or appreciation may be used by the department to effect reclamation in the event that the permit holder fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter and the costs of reclamation exceed the face value of the performance security.

No other state agency or local government shall require performance security for the purposes of surface mine reclamation and only one agency of government shall require and hold the performance security. The department may enter into written agreements with federal agencies in order to avoid redundant bonding of surface mines straddling boundaries between federally controlled and other lands within Washington state.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, nothing shall preclude the department of ecology from requiring a separate performance security for metallic minerals or uranium surface mines under any authority if any that may be presently vested in the department of ecology relating to such mines. [1993 c 518 § 15.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.090 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.091 Reclamation plans—Approval process. An applicant shall provide a reclamation plan and copies acceptable to the department prior to obtaining a reclamation

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1055]
The department shall have the sole authority to approve reclamation plans. Reclamation plans or modified reclamation plans submitted to the department after June 30, 1993, shall meet or exceed the minimum reclamation standards set forth in this chapter and by the department in rule. Each applicant shall also supply copies of the proposed plans and final reclamation plan approved by the department to the county, city, or town in which the mine will be located. The department shall solicit comment from local government prior to approving a reclamation plan. The reclamation plan shall include:

1. A written narrative describing the proposed mining and reclamation scheme with:
   a. A statement of a proposed subsequent use of the land after reclamation that is consistent with the local land use designation. Approval of the reclamation plan shall not vest the proposed subsequent use of the land;
   b. If the permit holder is not the sole landowner, a copy of the conveyance or a written statement that expressly grants or reserves the right to extract minerals by surface mining methods;
   c. A simple and accurate legal description of the permit area and disturbed areas;
   d. The maximum depth of mining;
   e. A reasonably accurate description of the minerals to be mined;
   f. A description of the method of mining;
   g. A description of the sequence of mining that will provide, within limits of normal procedures of the industry, for completion of surface mining and associated disturbance on each portion of the permit area so that reclamation can be initiated at the earliest possible time on each segment of the mine;
   h. A schedule for progressive reclamation of each segment of the mine;
   i. Where mining on flood plains or in river or stream channels is contemplated, a thoroughly documented hydrogeologic evaluation that will outline measures that would protect against or would mitigate avulsion and erosion as determined by the department;
   j. Where mining is contemplated within critical aquifer recharge areas, special protection areas as defined by chapter 90.48 RCW and implementing rules, public water supply watersheds, sole source aquifers, wellhead protection areas, and designated aquifer protection areas as set forth in chapter 36.36 RCW, a thoroughly documented hydrogeologic analysis of the reclamation plan may be required; and
   k. Additional information as required by the department including but not limited to: The positions of reclamation setbacks and screening, conservation of topsoil, interim reclamation, revegetation, postmining erosion control, drainage control, slope stability, disposal of mine wastes, control of fill material, development of wetlands, ponds, lakes, and impoundments, and rehabilitation of topography.

2. Maps of the surface mine showing:
   a. All applicable data required in the narrative portion of the reclamation plan;
   b. Existing topographic contours;
   c. Contours depicting specifications for surface gradient restoration appropriate to the proposed subsequent use of the land and meeting the minimum reclamation standards;
   d. Locations and names of all roads, railroads, and utility lines on or adjacent to the area;
   e. Locations and types of proposed access roads to be built in conjunction with the surface mining;
   f. Detailed and accurate boundaries of the permit area, screening, reclamation setbacks, and maximum extent of the disturbed area; and
   g. Estimated depth to ground water and the locations of surface water bodies and wetlands both prior to and after mining.

3. At least two cross sections of the mine including all applicable data required in the narrative and map portions of the reclamation plan.

4. Evidence that the proposed surface mine has been approved under local zoning and land use regulations.

5. Written approval of the reclamation plan by the landowner for mines permitted after June 30, 1993.

6. Other supporting data and documents regarding the surface mine as reasonably required by the department.

If the department refuses to approve a reclamation plan in the form submitted by an applicant or permit holder, it shall notify the applicant or permit holder stating the reasons for its determination and describe such additional requirements to the applicant or permit holder's reclamation plan as are necessary for the approval of the plan by the department. If the department refuses to approve a complete reclamation plan within one hundred twenty days, the miner or permit holder may appeal this determination under the provisions of this chapter.

Only insignificant deviations may occur from the approved reclamation plan without prior written approval by the department for the proposed change.

The department retains the authority to require that the reclamation plan be updated to the satisfaction of the department at least every ten years. [1993 c 518 § 12.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

§ 13.

78.44.100 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.101 Joint reclamation plans may be required. Where two or more surface mines join along a common boundary, the department may require submission of a joint reclamation plan in order to provide for optimum reclamation or to avoid waste of mineral resources. Such joint reclamation plans may be in the form of a single collaborative plan submitted by all affected permit holders or as individual reclamation plans in which the schedule of reclamation, finished contours, and revegetation match reclamation plans of adjacent permit holders. [1993 c 518 § 13.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

§ 14.

78.44.110 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.111 Segmental reclamation—Primary objective. The permit holder shall reclaim each segment of the mine within two years of completion of surface mining on
that segment except as provided in a segmental reclamation agreement approved in writing by the department. The primary objective of a segmental reclamation agreement should be to enhance final reclamation. [1993 c 518 § 5.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.120 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.121 Reclamation setbacks—Exemption. Reclamation setbacks shall be as follows unless waived by the department:

(1) The reclamation setback for unconsolidated deposits within mines permitted after June 30, 1993, shall be equal to the maximum anticipated height of the adjacent working face or as determined by the department. Setbacks and buffers may be determined as part of final reclamation of each segment if approved by the department.

(2) The minimum reclamation setback for consolidated materials within mines permitted after June 30, 1993, shall be thirty feet or as determined by the department.

(3) An exemption from this section may be granted by the department following a written request. The department may consider submission of a plan for backfilling acceptable to the department, a geotechnical slope-stability study, proof of a dedicated source of fill materials, written approval of contiguous landowners, and other information before granting an exemption. [1993 c 518 § 18.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.130 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.131 Reclamation specifics—Basic objective—Timeline. The need for, and the practicability of, reclamation shall control the type and degree of reclamation in any specific instance. However, the basic objective of reclamation is to reestablish on a continuing basis the vegetative cover, slope stability, water conditions, and safety conditions suitable to the proposed subsequent use consistent with local land use plans for the surface mine site.

Each permit holder shall comply with the minimum reclamation standards in effect on the date the permit was issued and any additional reclamation standards set forth in the approved reclamation plan.

Reclamation activities, particularly those relating to control of erosion and mitigation of impacts of mining to adjacent areas, shall, to the extent feasible, be conducted simultaneously with surface mining, and in any case shall be initiated at the earliest possible time after completion of surface mining on any segment of the permit area.

All reclamation activities shall be completed not more than two years after completion or abandonment of surface mining on each segment of the area for which a reclamation permit is in force.

The department may by contract delegate enforcement of provisions of reclamation plans to counties, cities, and towns. A county, city, or town performing enforcement functions may not impose any additional fees on permit holders. [1993 c 518 § 20.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.140 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.141 Reclamation—Minimum standards—Waiver. Reclamation of surface mines permitted after June 30, 1993, and reclamation of surface mine segments addressed by reclamation plans modified after June 30, 1994, shall meet the following minimum standards except as waived in writing by the department.

(1) Prior to surface mining, permit holders shall carefully stockpile all topsoil on the site for use in reclamation, or immediately move topsoil to reclaim adjacent segments, except when the approved subsequent use does not require replacing the topsoil. Topsoil needed for reclamation shall not be sold as a mineral nor mixed with sterile soils. Stockpiled materials used as screening shall not be used for reclamation until such time as the appropriate county or municipal government has given its approval.

(2) The department may require that clearly visible, permanent monuments delineating the permit boundaries and maximum extent of the disturbed area be set at appropriate places around the mine site. The permit holder shall maintain the monuments until termination of the reclamation permit.

(3) All minimum reclamation standards may be waived in writing by the department in order to accommodate unique and beneficial reclamation schemes such as parks, swimming facilities, buildings, and wildlife reserves. Such waivers shall be granted only after written approval by the department of a reclamation plan describing the variances to the minimum reclamation standards, receipt of documentation of SEPA compliance, and written approvals from the landowner and by the local land use authority.

(4) All surface-mined slopes shall be reclaimed to the following minimum standards:

(a) In surface mines in soil, sand, gravel, and other unconsolidated materials, all reclaimed slopes shall:

(i) Have varied steepness;

(ii) Have a sinuous appearance in both profile and plan view;

(iii) Have no large rectilinear topographic elements;

(iv) Generally have slopes of between 2.0 and 3.0 feet horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical or flatter except in limited areas where steeper slopes are necessary in order to create sinuous topography and to control drainage;

(v) Not exceed 1.5 feet horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical except as necessary to blend with adjacent natural slopes;

(vi) Be compacted if significant backfilling is required to produce the final reclaimed slopes and if the department determines that compaction is necessary.

(b) Slopes in consolidated materials shall have no prescribed slope angle or height, but where a severely hazardous condition is created by mining and that is not indigenous to the immediate area, the slopes shall not exceed 2.0 feet horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical. Steeper slopes shall be acceptable in areas where evidence is submitted that
demonstrates that the geologic or topographic characteristics of the site preclude reclamation of slopes to such angle or height or that such slopes constitute an acceptable subsequent use under local land use regulations.

(c) Surface mines in which the seasonal or permanent water tables have been penetrated, thereby creating swamps, ponds, or lakes useful for recreational, wildlife habitat, water quality control, or other beneficial wetland purposes shall be reclaimed in the following manner:

(i) For slopes that are below the permanent water table in soil, sand, gravel, and other unconsolidated materials, the slope angle shall be no steeper than 1.5 feet horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical;

(ii) Generally, solid rock banks shall be shaped so that a person can escape from the water, however steeper slopes and lack of water egress shall be acceptable in rural, forest, or mountainous areas or where evidence is provided that such slopes would constitute an acceptable subsequent use under local land use regulations;

(iii) Both standpipes and armored spillways or other measures to prevent undesirable overflow or seepage shall be provided to stabilize all such water bodies within the disturbed area; and

(iv) Where lakes, ponds, or swamps are created, the permit holder shall provide measures to establish a beneficial wetland by developing natural wildlife habitat and incorporating such measures as irregular shoreline configurations, sinuous bathymetry and shorelines, varied water depths, peninsulas, islands, and subaqueous areas less than 1.5 foot deep during summer low-water levels. Clay-bearing material placed below water level may be required to avoid creating sterile wetlands.

(d) Final topography shall generally comprise sinuous contours, chutes and buttresses, spurs, and rolling mounds and hills, all of which shall blend with adjacent topography to a reasonable extent. Straight planar slopes and right angles should be avoided.

(e) The floors of mines shall generally grade gently into postmining drains to preclude sheet-wash erosion during intense precipitation, except where backgrading is appropriate for drainage control, to establish wetlands, or to trap sediment.

(f) Topsoil shall be restored as necessary to promote effective revegetation and to stabilize slopes and mine floors. Where limited topsoil is available, topsoil shall be placed and revegetated in such a way as to ensure that little topsoil is lost to erosion.

(g) Where surface mining has exposed natural materials that may create polluting conditions, including but not limited to acid-forming coals and metalliferous rock or soil, such conditions shall be addressed according to a method approved by the department. The final ground surface shall be graded so that surface water drains away from these materials.

(h) All grading and backfilling shall be made with nonnoxious, noncombustible, and relatively incompactible solids unless the permit holder provides:

(i) Written approval from all appropriate solid waste regulatory agencies; and

(ii) Any and all revisions to such written approval during the entire time the reclamation permit is in force.

(i) Final reclaimed slopes should be left roughly graded, preserving equipment tracks, depressions, and small mounds to trap clay-bearing soil and promote natural revegetation. Where reasonable, final equipment tracks should be oriented in order to trap soil and seeds and to inhibit erosion.

(j) Pit floors should be bulldozed or ripped to foster revegetation.

(5) Drainages shall be graded and contain adequate energy dissipation devices so that essentially natural conditions of water velocity, volume, and turbidity are reestablished within six months of reclamation of each segment of the mine. Ditches and other artificial drainages shall be constructed on each reclaimed segment to control surface water, erosion, and siltation and to direct runoff to a safe outlet. Diversion ditches including but not limited to channels, flumes, tightlines and retention ponds shall be capable of carrying the peak flow at the mine site that has the probable recurrence frequency of once in twenty-five years as determined from data for the twenty-five year, twenty-four hour precipitation event published by the national oceanic and atmospheric administration. The grade of such ditches and channels shall be constructed to limit erosion and siltation. Natural and other drainage channels shall be kept free of equipment, wastes, stockpiles, and overburden.

(6) Impoundment of water shall be an acceptable reclamation technique provided that approvals of other agencies with jurisdiction are obtained and:

(a) Proper measures are taken to prevent undesirable seepage that could cause flooding outside the permitted area or adversely affect the stability of impoundment dikes or adjacent slopes;

(b) Both standpipes and armored spillways or other measures necessary to control overflow are provided.

(7) Revegetation shall be required as appropriate to stabilize slopes, generate new topsoil, reduce erosion and turbidity, mask rectilinear contours, and restore the scenic value of the land to the extent feasible as appropriate to the approved subsequent use. Although the scope of and necessity for revegetation will vary according to the geography, precipitation, and approved subsequent use of the site, the objective of segmental revegetation is to reestablish self-sustaining vegetation and conditions of slope stability, surface water quality, and appearance before release of the reclamation permit. Revegetation shall normally meet the following standards:

(a) Revegetation shall commence during the first proper growing season following restoration of slopes on each segment unless the department has granted the permit holder a written time extension.

(b) In eastern Washington, the permit holder may not be able to achieve continuous ground cover owing to arid conditions or sparse topsoil. However, revegetation shall be as continuous as reasonably possible as determined by the department.

(c) Revegetation generally shall include but not be limited to diverse evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs, grasses, and deep-rooted ground cover.

(i) For western Washington, nitrogen-fixing species including but not limited to alder, white clover, and lupine should be included in dry areas. In wet areas, tubers,
sedges, wetland grasses, willow, cottonwood, cedar, and alder are appropriate.

(ii) In eastern Washington, lupine, white clover, Russian olive, black locust, junipers, and pines are among appropriate plants. In wet areas, cottonwood, tubers, and sedges are appropriate.

(d) The requirements for revegetation may be reduced or waived by the department where erosion will not be a problem in rural areas where precipitation exceeds thirty inches per annum, or where revegetation is inappropriate for the approved subsequent use of the surface mine.

(e) In areas where revegetation is critical and conditions are harsh, the department may require irrigation, fertilization, and importation of clay or humus-bearing soils to establish effective vegetation.

(f) The department may refuse to release a reclamation permit or performance security until it deems that effective revegetation has commenced. [1993 c 518 § 21.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.150 Recodified as RCW 78.44.260. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.151 Reclamation plans—Modification—SEPA. The department and the permit holder may modify the reclamation plan at any time during the term of the permit for any of the following reasons:

(1) To modify the requirements so that they do not conflict with existing or new laws;

(2) If the department determines that the previously adopted reclamation plan is impossible or impracticable to implement and maintain; or

(3) The previously approved reclamation plan is not accomplishing the intent of this chapter as determined by the department.

Modified reclamation plans shall be reviewed by the department as lead agency under SEPA. Such SEPA analyses shall consider only those impacts relating directly to the proposed modifications. Copies of proposed and approved modifications shall be sent to the appropriate county, city, or town. [1993 c 518 § 23.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.160 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.161 Reclamation compliance—Inspection of disturbed area. The department may order at any time an inspection of the disturbed area to determine if the miner or permit holder is conducting surface mining in any manner not authorized by:

(1) This chapter;

(2) The rules adopted by the department;

(3) The authorized reclamation plan; or

(4) The reclamation permit.

The order shall describe the deficiencies and shall require that the miner or permit holder correct all deficiencies no later than sixty days from issuance of the order. The department may extend the period for correction for delays clearly beyond the miner or permit holder's control, but only when the miner or permit holder is, in the opinion of the department, making every reasonable effort to comply. [1993 c 518 § 26.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.170 Recodified as RCW 78.44.270. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.171 Reclamation—Transfer of permits. Reclamation permits shall be transferred to a subsequent permit holder and the department shall release the former permit holder from the duties imposed by this chapter if:

(1) Both permit holders comply with all rules of the department addressing requirements for transferring a permit; and

(2) Unless waived by the department, the mine and all others operated by both the former and subsequent permit holders and their principal officers or owners are in compliance with this chapter and rules. [1993 c 518 § 22.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.175 Recodified as RCW 78.44.055. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.180 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

78.44.181 Reclamation—Report by permit holder on anniversary date. On the anniversary date of the reclamation permit and each year thereafter until reclamation is completed and approved, the permit holder shall file a report of activities completed during the preceding year. The report shall be on a form prescribed by the department. [1993 c 518 § 24.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.190 Deficiencies—Order to rectify—Time extension. The department may issue an order to rectify deficiencies when a miner or permit holder is conducting surface mining in any manner not authorized by:

(1) This chapter;

(2) The rules adopted by the department;

(3) The authorized reclamation plan; or

(4) The reclamation permit.

The order shall describe the deficiencies and shall require that the miner or permit holder correct all deficiencies no later than sixty days from issuance of the order. The department may extend the period for correction for delays clearly beyond the miner or permit holder's control, but only when the miner or permit holder is, in the opinion of the department, making every reasonable effort to comply. [1993 c 518 § 26.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.200 Immediate danger—Emergency notice and order to rectify deficiencies—Emergency order to suspend surface mining. When the department finds that a permit holder is conducting surface mining in any manner not authorized by:

(1) This chapter;

(2) The rules adopted by the department;

(3) The approved reclamation plan; or

(4) The reclamation permit;

and that activity has created a situation involving an immediate danger to the public health, safety, welfare, or environ-
ment requiring immediate action, the department may issue an emergency notice and order to rectify deficiencies, and/or an emergency order to suspend surface mining. These orders shall be effective when entered. The department may take such action as is necessary to prevent or avoid the danger to the public health, safety, welfare, or environment that justifies use of emergency adjudication. The department shall give such notice as is practicable to the permit holder or miner who is required to comply with the order. The order shall comply with the requirements of the administrative procedure act.

Regulations of surface mining operations administered by other state and local agencies shall be preempted by this section to the extent that the time schedule and procedures necessary to rectify the emergency situation, as determined by the department, conflict with such local regulation. [1993 c 518 § 27.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.210 Order to suspend surface mining—Injunction. Upon the failure of a miner or permit holder to comply with a department order to rectify deficiencies, the department may issue an order to suspend surface mining when a miner or permit holder is conducting surface mining in any manner not authorized by:

(1) This chapter;
(2) The rules adopted by the department;
(3) The approved reclamation plan;
(4) The reclamation permit; or
(5) If the miner or permit holder fails to comply with any final order of the department.

The order to suspend surface mining shall require the miner or permit holder to suspend part or all of the miner’s or permit holder’s mining operations until the conditions resulting in the issuance of the order have been mitigated to the satisfaction of the department.

The attorney general may take the necessary legal action to enjoin, or otherwise cause to be stopped, surface mining in violation of an order to suspend surface mining. [1993 c 518 § 28.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.220 Declaration of abandonment. When the department determines that a surface mine has been abandoned, it may cancel the reclamation permit. The permit holder shall be informed of such actions by a department notification of illegal abandonment and cancellation of the reclamation permit. [1993 c 518 § 30.]

Captions—Severability—Effective date—1993 c 518: See notes following RCW 78.44.010.

78.44.240 Reclamation by the department—Order to submit performance security—Cost recovery. The department may, with the staff, equipment, and material under its control, or by contract with others, reclaim the disturbed areas when it finds that reclamation has not occurred in any segment of a surface mine within two years of completion of mining or of declaration of abandonment and the permit holder is not actively pursuing reclamation.

If the department intends to undertake the reclamation, the department shall issue an order to submit performance security requiring the permit holder or surety to submit to the department the amount of moneys posted pursuant to RCW 78.44.087. If the amount specified in the order to submit performance security is not paid within twenty days after issuance of the notice, the attorney general upon request of the department shall bring an action on behalf of the state in a superior court to recover the amount specified and associated legal fees.

The department may proceed at any time after issuing the order to submit performance security with reclamation of the site according to the approved reclamation plan or according to a plan developed by the department that meets the minimum reclamation standards.

The department shall keep a record of all expenses incurred in carrying out any reclamation project or activity authorized under this section, including:

(1) Reclamation;
(2) A reasonable charge for the services performed by the state’s personnel and the state’s equipment and materials utilized; and
(3) Administrative and legal expenses related to reclamation of the surface mine.

The department shall refund to the surety or permit holder all amounts received in excess of the amount of expenses incurred. If the amount received is less than the expenses incurred, the attorney general, upon request of the
78.44.250 Fines—Civil penalties—Damage recovery. Each order of the department may impose a fine or fines in the event that a miner or permit holder fails to obey the order of the department. When a miner or permit holder fails to comply with an order of the department, the miner or permit holder shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation plus interest based upon a schedule of fines set forth by the department in rule. Procedures for imposing a penalty and setting the amount of the penalty shall be as provided in RCW 90.48.144. Each day on which a miner or permit holder continues to disobey any order of the department shall constitute a separate violation. If the penalty and interest is not paid to the department after it becomes due and payable, the attorney general, upon the request of the department, may bring an action in the name of the state of Washington to recover the penalty plus interest based upon a schedule of fines set forth by the pollution control hearings board.

All fines, interest, penalties, and other damage recovery costs from mines regulated by the department shall be credited to the surface mining reclamation account. [1993 c 518 § 32.]

78.44.260 Operating without permit—Penalty. Any miner or permit holder conducting surface mining within the state of Washington without a valid reclamation permit shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Surface mining outside of the permitted area shall constitute illegal mining without a valid reclamation permit. Each day of mining without a valid reclamation permit shall constitute a separate offense. [1993 c 518 § 34; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 16. Formerly RCW 78.44.150.]

78.44.270 Appeals—Standing. Appeals from department determinations under this chapter shall be made as follows:

Appeals from department determinations made under this chapter shall be made under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.05 RCW), and shall be considered an adjudicative proceeding within the meaning of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW. Only a person aggrieved within the meaning of RCW 34.05.530 has standing and can file an appeal. [1993 c 518 § 35; 1989 c 175 § 166; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 18. Formerly RCW 78.44.170.]

78.44.300 Reclamation awards—Recognition of excellence. The department shall create reclamation awards in recognition of excellence in reclamation or reclamation research. Such awards shall be presented to individuals, miners, operators, companies, or government agencies performing exemplary surface mining reclamation in the state of Washington. The department shall designate a percent of the state annual fees as funding of the awards. [1993 c 518 § 37.]

78.44.310 Reclamation consulting—No cost service. The department may establish a no-cost consulting service within the department to assist miners, permit holders, local government, and the public in technical matters related to mine regulation, mine operations, and reclamation. The department may prepare concise, printed information for the public explaining surface mining activities, timelines for permits and reviews, laws, and the role of governmental agencies involved in surface mining, including how to contact all regulators. The department shall not be held liable for any negligent advice. [1993 c 518 § 38.]

78.44.910 Previously mined land. Miners and permit holders shall not be required to reclaim any segment where all surface mining was completed prior to January 1, 1971. However, the department shall make an effort to reclaim previously abandoned or completed surface mining segments. [1993 c 518 § 36; 1970 ex.s. c 64 § 22.]

Title 79

PUBLIC LANDS

Chapters

79.01 Public lands act.
79.24 Capitol building lands.
79.64 Funds for managing and administering lands.
79.66 Land bank.
79.96 Aquatic lands—Oysters, geoducks, shellfish, and other aquacultural uses.

Chapter 79.01

PUBLIC LANDS ACT

Sections

79.01.295 Grazing lands—Fish and wildlife goals—Technical advisory committee—Implementation.
79.01.612 Management of acquired lands—Land acquired by escheat suitable for park purposes—Rental—Repairs.
79.01.760 Trespass, waste, damages—Prosecutions.
79.01.800 Seaweed—Marine aquatic plants defined.
79.01.805 Seaweed—Personal use limit.
79.01.810 Seaweed—Harvest violations.
79.01.815 Seaweed—Enforcement.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1061]
Chapter 79.01

Title 79 RCW: Public Lands

79.01.295 Grazing lands—Fish and wildlife goals—Technical advisory committee—Implementation. (1) By December 31, 1993, the department of wildlife and the department of fisheries shall each develop goals for the wildlife and fish that these agencies respectively manage, to preserve, protect, and perpetuate wildlife and fish on shrub steppe habitat or on lands that are presently agricultural lands, rangelands, or grazable woodlands. These goals shall be consistent with the maintenance of a healthy ecosystem.

(2) By July 31, 1993, the conservation commission shall appoint a technical advisory committee to develop standards that achieve the goals developed in subsection (1) of this section. The committee members shall include but not be limited to technical experts representing the following interests: Agriculture, academia, range management, utilities, environmental groups, commercial and recreational fishing interests, the Washington rangelands committee, Indian tribes, the department of wildlife, the department of fisheries, the department of natural resources, the department of ecology, conservation districts, and the department of agriculture. A member of the conservation commission shall chair the committee.

(3) By December 31, 1994, the committee shall develop standards to meet the goals developed under subsection (1) of this section. These standards shall not conflict with the recovery of wildlife or fish species that are listed or proposed for listing under the federal endangered species act. These standards shall be utilized to the extent possible in development of coordinated resource management plans to provide a level of management that sustains and perpetuates renewable resources, including fish and wildlife, riparian areas, soil, water, timber, and forage for livestock and wildlife. Furthermore, the standards are recommended for application to model watersheds designated by the Northwest power planning council in conjunction with the conservation commission. The maintenance and restoration of sufficient habitat to preserve, protect, and perpetuate wildlife and fish shall be a major component included in the standards and coordinated resource management plans. Application of standards to privately owned lands is voluntary and may be dependent on funds to provide technical assistance through conservation districts.

(4) The conservation commission shall approve the standards and shall provide them to the departments of natural resources and wildlife, each of the conservation districts, Washington State University cooperative extension service, and the appropriate committees of the legislature. The conservation districts shall make these standards available to the public and for coordinated resource management planning. Application to private lands is voluntary.

(5) The department of natural resources shall implement practices necessary to meet the standards developed pursuant to this section on department managed agricultural and grazing lands, consistent with the trust mandate of the Washington state Constitution and Title 79 RCW. The standards may be modified on a site-specific basis as needed to achieve the fish and wildlife goals, and as determined by the department of fisheries or wildlife, and the department of natural resources. Existing lessees shall be provided an opportunity to participate in any site-specific field review.

Department agricultural and grazing leases issued after December 31, 1994, shall be subject to practices to achieve the standards that meet those developed pursuant to this section. [1993 1st sp.s. c 4 § 5.]

Findings—razing lands—1993 1st sp.s. c 4: See note following RCW 75.28.760.

79.01.612 Management of acquired lands—Land acquired by escheat suitable for park purposes—Rental—Repairs. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the department of natural resources shall manage and control all lands acquired by the state by escheat or under chapter 79.66 RCW and all lands acquired by the state by deed of sale or gift or by devise, except such lands which are conveyed or devised to the state to be used for a particular purpose. The department shall lease the lands in the same manner as school lands. When the department determines to sell the lands, they shall be initially offered for sale either at public auction or direct sale to public agencies as provided in this chapter. If the lands are not sold at public auction, the department may, with approval of the board of natural resources, market the lands through persons licensed under chapter 18.85 RCW or through other commercially feasible means at a price not lower than the land’s appraised value and pay necessary marketing costs from the sale proceeds. Necessary marketing costs includes reasonable costs associated with advertising the property and paying commissions. The proceeds of the lease or sale of all such lands shall be deposited into the appropriate fund in the state treasury in the manner prescribed by law, except if the grantor in any such deed or the testator in case of a devise specifies that the proceeds of the sale or lease of such lands be devoted to a particular purpose such proceeds shall be so applied. The department may employ agents to rent any escheated, deeded, or devised lands, or lands acquired under chapter 79.66 RCW, for such rental and time and in such manner as the department directs, but the property shall not be rented by such agent for a longer period than one year and no tenant is entitled to compensation for any improvement which he makes on such property. The agent shall cause repairs to be made to the property as the department directs, and shall deduct the cost thereof, together with such compensation and commission as the department authorizes, from the rentals of such property and the remainder which is collected shall be transmitted monthly to the department of natural resources.

(2) When land is acquired by the state by escheat which because of its location or features may be suitable for park purposes, the department shall notify the state parks and recreation commission. The department and the commission shall jointly evaluate the land for its suitability for park purposes, based upon the features of the land and the need for park facilities in the vicinity. Where the department and commission determine that such land is suitable for park purposes, it shall be offered for transfer to the commission, or, in the event that the commission declines to accept the land, to the local jurisdiction providing park facilities in that area. When so offered, the payment required by the recipient agency shall not exceed the costs incurred by the department in managing and protecting the land since receipt by the state.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1062]
(3) The department may review lands acquired by escheat since January 1, 1983, for their suitability for park purposes, and apply the evaluation and transfer procedures authorized by subsection (2) of this section. [1993 c 49 § 1; 1984 c 222 § 13; 1927 c 255 § 154; RRS § 7797-154. Formerly RCW 43.12.100.]  

Severability—Effective date—1984 c 222: See RCW 79.66.900 and 79.66.901.  
Real property distributed to state by probate court decree, jurisdiction of commissioner of public lands over: RCW 11.08.220.

79.01.760 Trespass, waste, damages—Prosecutions.  
(1) Every person who, without authorization, uses or occupies public lands, removes anything of value from public lands, or causes waste or damage to public lands, is liable to the state for treble the amount of the damages. However, liability shall be for single damages if the department of natural resources determines, or the person proves upon trial, that the person, at time of the unauthorized act or acts, did not know, or have reason to know, that he or she lacked authorization. Damages recoverable under this section include, but are not limited to, the market value of the use, occupancy, or things removed, had the use, occupancy, or removal been authorized; and any damages caused by injury to the land, including the costs of restoration. In addition, the person is liable for reimbursing the state for its reasonable costs, including but not limited to, its administrative costs, survey costs to the extent they are not included in damages awarded for restoration costs, and its reasonable attorneys’ fees and other legal costs.  

(2) This section does not apply in any case where liability for damages is provided under RCW 64.12.030, 79.01.756, or 79.40.070.  

(3) The department of natural resources is authorized and directed to investigate all trespasses and wastes upon, and damages to, public lands of the state, and to cause prosecutions for, and/or actions for the recovery of, the same, to be commenced as is provided by law. [1993 c 266 § 1; 1927 c 255 § 200; RRS § 7797-200. Prior: 1897 c 89 § 64; 1895 c 178 § 99. Formerly RCW 79.40.040.]

Waste and trespass: Chapter 64.12 RCW.

79.01.800 Seaweed—marine aquatic plants defined.  
Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definition in this section applies throughout this chapter.

"Marine aquatic plants" means saltwater marine plant species that are dependent upon the marine aquatic or tidal environment, and exist in either an attached or free-floating state. Marine aquatic plants include but are not limited to seaweed of the classes Chlorophyta, Phaeophyta, and Rhodophyta. [1993 c 283 § 2.]

Findings—1993 c 283: "The legislature finds that the plant resources of marine aquatic ecosystems have inherent value and provide essential habitat. These resources are also becoming increasingly valuable as economic commodities and may be declining. The legislature further finds that the regulation of harvest of these resources is currently inadequate to afford necessary protection." [1993 c 283 § 1.]

License: RCW 75.25.005.
Seaweed aquaculture program: RCW 79.96.907.

79.01.805 Seaweed—Personal use limit. The maximum daily wet weight harvest or possession of seaweed for personal use from all private and public tidelands and state bedlands is ten pounds per person. The department of natural resources in cooperation with the department of fisheries may establish seaweed harvest limits of less than ten pounds for conservation purposes. This section shall in no way affect the ability of any state agency to prevent harvest of any species of marine aquatic plant from lands under its control, ownership, or management. [1993 c 283 § 3.]

Findings—1993 c 283: See note following RCW 79.01.800.

79.01.810 Seaweed—Harvest violations. A violation of RCW 79.01.805 is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW, punishable by a penalty of one hundred dollars. [1993 c 283 § 4.]

Findings—1993 c 283: See note following RCW 79.01.800.

79.01.815 Seaweed—Enforcement. The department of fisheries may enforce the provisions of RCW 79.01.805 and 79.01.810. [1993 c 283 § 5.]

Findings—1993 c 283: See note following RCW 79.01.800.

79.01.820 Seaweed—Commercial harvest. RCW 79.01.805 does not apply to commercial harvest of marine aquatic plants. [1993 c 283 § 6.]

Findings—1993 c 283: See note following RCW 79.01.800.

Chapter 79.24  
CAPITOL BUILDING LANDS

Sections
79.24.580 Deposit, use of proceeds from sale or lease of aquatic lands or valuable materials therefrom—Aquatic lands enhancement account.

79.24.580 Deposit, use of proceeds from sale or lease of aquatic lands or valuable materials therefrom—Aquatic lands enhancement account. After deduction for management costs as provided in RCW 79.64.040 and payments to towns under RCW 79.92.110(2), all moneys received by the state from the sale or lease of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of valuable material from state-owned aquatic lands shall be distributed as follows: (1) To the state building bond redemption fund such amounts necessary to retire bonds issued pursuant to RCW 79.24.630 through 79.24.647 prior to January 1, 1987, and for which tide and harbor area revenues have been pledged, and (2) all moneys not deposited for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section shall be deposited in the aquatic lands enhancement account which is hereby created in the state treasury. After appropriation, these funds shall be used solely for aquatic lands enhancement projects; for the purchase, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes; for providing and improving access to such lands; and for volunteer cooperative fish and game projects. During the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 1995, the funds may be appropriated for shellfish management, enforcement, and enhancement and for developing and implementing plans for population monitoring and restoration of native wild salmon stock. [1993 1st sp.s. c 24 § 927; 1987 c 350 § 1;
Title 79 RCW: Public Lands

Chapter 79.64
Funds for Managing and Administering Lands

Sections
79.64.020 Resource management cost account—Use. (Effective July 1, 1994.)
79.64.030 Expenditures of certain funds in account to be for trust lands—Use for other lands—Repayment—Accounting. (Effective July 1, 1994.)

79.64.020 Resource management cost account—Use. (Effective July 1, 1994.) A resource management cost account in the state treasury is hereby created to be used solely for the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses necessarily incurred by the department in managing and administering public lands and the making and administering of leases, sales, contracts, licenses, permits, easements, and rights of way as authorized under the provisions of this title. Appropriations from the account to the department shall be expended for no other purposes. Funds in the account may be appropriated or transferred by the legislature for the benefit of all of the trusts from which the funds were derived. [1993 c 460 § 1; 1985 c 57 § 80; 1981 c 4 § 2; 1961 c 178 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 460: "This act shall take effect July 1, 1994."
[1993 c 460 § 3.]

Effective date—1985 c 57: See note following RCW 18.04.105.

Severability—Effective date—1984 c 221: See RCW 79.90.901 and 79.90.902.

Chapter 79.66
Land Bank

Sections
79.66.090 Exchange of urban land for land bank land—Notification of affected public agencies.

79.66.090 Exchange of urban land for land bank land—Notification of affected public agencies. If the department of natural resources determines to exchange urban land for land bank land, public agencies defined in RCW 79.01.009 that may benefit from owning the property shall be notified in writing of the determination. The public agencies have sixty days from the date of notice by the department to submit an application to purchase the land and shall be afforded an opportunity of up to one year, as determined by the board of natural resources, to purchase the land from the land bank at fair market value directly without public auction as authorized under RCW 79.01.009. The board of natural resources, if it deems it in the best interest of the state, may extend the period under terms and conditions as the board determines. If competing applications are received from governmental entities, the board shall select the application which results in the highest monetary value. [1993 c 265 § 1; 1984 c 222 § 9.]

Chapter 79.96
Aquatic Lands—Oysters, Geoducks, Shellfish, and Other Aquacultural Uses

Sections
79.96.010 Leasing beds of tidal waters for shellfish cultivation or other aquacultural use.
79.96.050 Leasing lands for shellfish cultivation or other aquacultural use—Renewal lease.

79.96.010 Leasing beds of tidal waters for shellfish cultivation or other aquacultural use. The beds of all navigable tidal waters in the state lying below extreme low tide, except as prohibited by section 1, Article XV, of the Washington state Constitution shall be subject to lease for the purposes of planting and cultivating oyster beds, or for the purpose of cultivating clams or other edible shellfish, or for other aquacultural use, for periods not to exceed thirty years.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1064]
Nothing in this section shall prevent any person from leasing more than one parcel, as offered by the department. [1993 c 295 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 21 § 134.]

79.96.050 Leasing lands for shellfish cultivation or other aquaculture use—Renewal lease. The department of natural resources may, upon the filing of an application for a renewal lease, cause the tidelands or beds of navigable waters to be inspected, and if he deem[s] it in the best interests of the state to re-lease said lands, he shall issue to the applicant a renewal lease for such further period not exceeding thirty years and under such terms and conditions as may be determined by the department: PROVIDED, That in the case of an application for a renewal lease it shall not be necessary for the lands to be inspected and reported upon by the director of fisheries. [1993 c 295 § 2; 1982 1st ex.s. c 21 § 138.]

Title 80
PUBLIC UTILITIES

Chapters
80.04 Regulations—General.
80.28 Gas, electrical, and water companies.
80.36 Telecommunications.

Chapter 80.04
REGULATIONS—GENERAL

Sections
80.04.130 Suspension of tariff change—Mandatory measured telecommunications service—Washington telephone assistance program service.

80.04.130 Suspension of tariff change—Mandatory measured telecommunications service—Washington telephone assistance program service. (1) Whenever any public service company shall file with the commission any schedule, classification, rule or regulation, the effect of which is to change any rate, charge, rental or toll theretofore charged, the commission shall have power, either upon its own motion or upon complaint, upon notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning such proposed change and the reasonableness and justness thereof, and pending such hearing and the decision thereon the commission may suspend the operation of such rate, charge, rental or toll for a period not exceeding ten months from the time the same would otherwise go into effect, and after a full hearing the commission may make such order in reference thereto as would be provided in a hearing initiated after the same had become effective. The commission shall not suspend a tariff that makes a decrease in a rate, charge, rental, or toll filed by a telecommunications company pending investigation of the fairness, justness, and reasonableness of the decrease when the filing does not contain any offsetting increase to another rate, charge, rental, or toll and the filing company agrees to not file for an increase to any rate, charge, rental, or toll to recover the revenue deficit that results from the decrease for a period of one year. The filing company shall file with any decrease sufficient information as the commission by rule may require to demonstrate the decreased rate, charge, rental, or toll is above the long run incremental cost of the service. A tariff decrease that results in a rate that is below long run incremental cost, or is contrary to commission rule or order, or the requirements of this chapter, shall be rejected for filing and returned to the company. The commission may prescribe a different rate to be effective on the prospective date stated in its final order after its investigation, if it concludes based on the record that the originally filed and effective rate is unjust, unfair, or unreasonable.

For the purposes of this section, tariffs for the following telecommunications services, that temporarily waive or reduce charges for existing or new subscribers for a period not to exceed sixty days in order to promote the use of the services shall be considered tariffs that decrease rates, charges, rentals, or tolls:
(a) Custom calling service;
(b) Second access lines; or
(c) Other services the commission specifies by rule.
The commission may suspend any promotional tariff other than those listed in (a) through (c) of this subsection.

The commission may suspend the initial tariff filing of any water company removed from and later subject to commission jurisdiction because of the number of customers or the average annual gross revenue per customer provisions of RCW 80.04.010. The commission may allow temporary rates during the suspension period. These rates shall not exceed the rates charged when the company was last regulated. Upon a showing of good cause by the company, the commission may establish a different level of temporary rates.

(2) At any hearing involving any change in any schedule, classification, rule or regulation the effect of which is to increase any rate, charge, rental or toll theretofore charged, the burden of proof to show that such increase is just and reasonable shall be upon the public service company.

(3) The implementation of mandatory local measured telecommunications services is a major policy change in available telecommunications service. The commission shall not accept for filing or approve, prior to June 1, 1998, a tariff filed by a telecommunications company which imposes mandatory local measured service on any customer or class of customers, except that, upon finding that it is in the public interest, the commission may accept for filing and approve a tariff that imposes mandatory measured service for a telecommunications company’s extended area service or foreign exchange service. This subsection does not apply to land, air, or marine mobile service, or to pay telephone service, or to any service which has been traditionally offered on a measured service basis.

(4) The implementation of Washington telephone assistance program service is a major policy change in available telecommunications service. The implementation of Washington telephone assistance program service will aid in achieving the stated goal of universal telephone service. [1993 c 311 § 1; 1992 c 68 § 1; 1990 c 170 § 1; 1989 c 101 § 13. Prior: 1987 c 333 § 1; 1987 c 229 § 2; prior: 1985 c 450 § 12; 1985 c 206 § 1; 1985 c 161 § 2; 1984 c 3 § 2; 1961 c 14 § 80.04.130; prior: 1941 c 162 § 1; 1937 c 169]
80.04.130  Title 80 RCW: Public Utilities

§ 2; 1933 c 165 § 3; 1915 c 133 § 1; 1911 c 117 § 82; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 10424.]

Effective date—1993 c 311: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 12, 1993]." [1993 c 311 § 2]

Effective date—1987 c 333: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 1, 1987." [1987 c 333 § 2]

Severability—Legislative review—1985 c 450: See RCW 80.36.900 and 80.36.901.

Chapter 80.28

GAS, ELECTRICAL, AND WATER COMPANIES

Sections
80.28.024 Legislative finding.
80.28.065 Tariff schedule—Energy conservation—Payment by successive property owners—Notice—Rules.
80.28.300 Gas, electrical companies authorized to provide customers with landscaping information and to request voluntary donations for urban forestry.

80.28.024 Legislative finding. The legislature finds and declares that the potential for meeting future energy needs through conservation measures, including energy conservation loans, energy audits, the use of appropriate tree plantings for energy conservation, and the use of renewable resources, such as solar energy, wind energy, wood, wood waste, municipal waste, agricultural products and wastes, hydroelectric energy, geothermal energy, and end-use waste heat, may not be realized without incentives to public and private energy utilities. The legislature therefore finds and declares that actions and incentives by state government to promote conservation and the use of renewable resources would be of great benefit to the citizens of this state by encouraging efficient energy use and a reliable supply of energy based upon renewable energy resources. [1993 c 204 § 8; 1980 c 149 § 1.]

Findings—1993 c 204: See note following RCW 35.92.390.

80.28.065 Tariff schedule—Energy conservation—Payment by successive property owners—Notice—Rules.
(1) Upon request by an electrical or gas company, the commission may approve a tariff schedule that contains rates or charges for energy conservation measures, services, or payments provided to individual property owners or customers. The tariff schedule shall require the electrical or gas company to enter into an agreement with the property owner or customer receiving services at the time the conservation measures, services, or payments are initially provided. The tariff schedule may allow for the payment of the rates or charges over a period of time and for the application of the payment obligation to successive property owners or customers at the premises where the conservation measures or services were installed or performed or with respect to which the conservation payments were made.
(2) The electrical or gas company shall record a notice of a payment obligation, containing a legal description, resulting from an agreement under this section with the county auditor or recording officer as provided in RCW 65.04.030.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1066]

80.28.300 Gas, electrical companies authorized to provide customers with landscaping information and to request voluntary donations for urban forestry. (1) Gas companies and electrical companies under this chapter may provide information to their customers regarding landscaping that includes tree planting for energy conservation.
(2) Gas companies and electrical companies under this chapter may request voluntary donations from their customers for the purposes of urban forestry. The request may be in the form of a check-off on the billing statement or other form of a request for a voluntary donation. [1993 c 204 § 4.]

Findings—1993 c 204: See note following RCW 35.92.390.

Chapter 80.36

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Sections
80.36.005 Definition of "department." As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, "department" means the department of social and health services. [1993 c 249 § 1.]

Effective date—1993 c 249: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 7, 1993]." [1993 c 249 § 4.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1066]
80.36.410 Lifeline service—Legislative finding.  
(Effective until June 30, 1998.)

Expiration date—1993 c 249; 1990 c 170; 1987 c 229 §§ 3-10: 
“RCW 80.36.410 through 80.36.470 shall expire June 30, 1998, unless 
extended by the legislature.” [1993 c 249 § 3; 1990 c 170 § 8; 1987 c 229 § 12.]

80.36.450 Washington telephone assistance pro­
gram—Limitation.  (Effective until June 30, 1998.)  The 
Washington telephone assistance program shall be limited to 
one residential access line per eligible household.  [1993 c 
249 § 2; 1987 c 229 § 7.]

Effective date—1993 c 249:  See note following RCW 80.36.005. 
Expiration date—1993 c 249; 1990 c 170; 1987 c 229 §§ 3-10:  See 
ote note following RCW 80.36.410.

Title 81
TRANSPORTATION

Chapters
81.04 Regulations—General.
81.24 Regulatory fees.
81.28 Common carriers in general.
81.80 Motor freight carriers.
81.84 Steamboat companies.
81.104 High capacity transportation systems.
81.112 Regional transportation authorities.

Chapter 81.04
REGULATIONS—GENERAL

Sections
81.04.010 Definitions.
81.04.130 Suspension of tariff change.

81.04.010 Definitions.  As used in this title, unless 
specially defined otherwise or unless the context indicates 
otherwise:

"Commission" means the utilities and transportation 
commission.

"Commissioner" means one of the members of such 
commission.

"Corporation" includes a corporation, company, associa­
tion, or joint stock association.

"Low-level radioactive waste site operating company" 
includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock 
association, partnership, and person, their lessees, trustees, or 
receivers appointed by any court whatsoever, owning, 
operating, controlling, or managing a low-level radioactive 
sewerage disposal site or sites located within the state of 
Washington.

"Low-level radioactive waste" means low-level waste as 
defined by RCW 43.145.010.

"Person" includes an individual, a firm, or copartnership.

"Street railroad" includes every railroad by whatsoever 
power operated, or any extension or extensions, branch or 
branches thereof, for public use in the conveyance of persons 
or property for hire, being mainly upon, along, above, or 
below any street, avenue, road, highway, bridge, or public 
place within any one city or town, and includes all equip­
ment, switches, spurs, tracks, bridges, right of trackage, 
subways, tunnels, stations, terminals, and terminal facilities 
of every kind used, operated, controlled, or owned by or in 
connection with any such street railroad, within this state.

"Street railroad company" includes every corporation, 
company, association, joint stock association, partnership, 
and person, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by 
any court whatsoever, and every city or town, owning, 
controlling, operating, and managing any street railroad or any 
cars or other equipment used thereon or in connection 
therewith within this state.

"Railroad" includes every railroad, other than street 
railroad, by whatsoever power operated for public use in the 
conveyance of persons or property for hire, with all bridges, 
ferries, tunnels, equipment, switches, spurs, tracks, stations, 
and terminal facilities of every kind used, operated, con­
trolled, or owned by or in connection with any such railroad.

"Railroad company" includes every corporation, compa­
y, association, joint stock association, partnership, or 
person, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any 
court whatsoever, owning, operating, controlling, or manag­
ing any railroad or any cars or other equipment used thereon 
or in connection therewith within this state.

"Express company" includes every corporation, compa­
y, association, joint stock association, partnership, and 
person, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any 
court whatsoever, who shall engage in or transact the 
business of carrying any freight, merchandise, or property for 
hire on the line of any common carrier operated in this state.

"Commercial ferry" includes every corporation, compa­
y, association, joint stock association, partnership, and 
person, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any 
court whatsoever, and every city or town, owning, operating, managing, or control­
ing any such agency for public use in the conveyance of 
persons or property for hire within this state.

"Vessel" includes every species of watercraft, by 
whatever power operated, for public use in the conveyance 
of persons or property for hire over and upon the waters 
within this state, excepting all towboats, tugs, scows, barges, 
and lighters, and excepting rowboats and sailing boats under 
twenty gross tons burden, open steam launches of five tons 
gross and under, and vessels under five tons gross propelled 
by gas, fluid, naphtha, or electric motors.

"Commercial ferry" includes every corporation, compa­
y, association, joint stock association, partnership, and 
person, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by any 
court whatsoever, owning, controlling, leasing, operating, or 
managing any vessel over and upon the waters of this state.

"Transportation of property" includes any service in 
connection with the receiving, delivery, elevation, transfer in 
transit, ventilation, refrigeration, icing, storage, and handling 
of the property transported, and the transmission of credit.

"Transportation of persons" includes any service in 
connection with the receiving, carriage, and delivery of the 
person transported and his baggage and all facilities used, or
necessary to be used in connection with the safety, comfort, and convenience of the person transported.

"Public service company" includes every common carrier.

The term "service" is used in this title in its broadest and most inclusive sense. [1993 c 427 § 9; 1991 c 272 § 3; 1981 c 13 § 2; 1961 c 14 § 81.04.010. Prior: 1955 c 316 § 3; prior: 1929 c 223 § 1, part; 1923 c 116 § 1, part; 1911 c 117 § 8, part; RRS § 10344, part.]

Effective dates—1991 c 272: See RCW 81.108.901.

81.04.130 Suspension of tariff change. Whenever any public service company, other than a railroad company, files with the commission any schedule, classification, rule, or regulation, the effect of which is to change any rate, fare, charge, rental, or toll previously charged, the commission has power, either upon its own motion or upon complaint, upon notice, to hold a hearing concerning the proposed change and the reasonableness and justness of it. Pending the hearing and the decision the commission may suspend the operation of the rate, fare, charge, rental, or toll, if the change is proposed by a common carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the commission, other than a solid waste collection company, for a period not exceeding seven months, and, if proposed by a solid waste collection company, for a period not exceeding ten months from the time the change would otherwise go into effect. After a full hearing the commission may make such order in reference to the change as would be provided in a hearing initiated after the change had become effective.

At any hearing involving any change in any schedule, classification, rule, or regulation the effect of which is to increase any rate, fare, charge, rental, or toll theretofore charged, the burden of proof to show that such increase is just and reasonable is upon the public service company. When any common carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the commission files any tariff, classification, rule, or regulation the effect of which is to decrease any rate, fare, or charge, the burden of proof to show that such decrease is just and reasonable is upon the common carrier. [1993 c 300 § 1; 1984 c 143 § 1; 1961 c 14 § 81.04.130. Prior: 1941 c 162 § 1; 1937 c 169 § 2; 1933 c 165 § 3; 1915 c 133 § 1; 1911 c 117 § 82; Rem. Supp. 1941 § 10424.]

Chapter 81.24

REGULATORY FEES

Sections
81.24.030 Fees of every commercial ferry—Statement filing.

81.24.030 Fees of every commercial ferry—Statement filing. Every commercial ferry shall, on or before the first day of April of each year, file with the commission a statement on oath showing its gross operating revenue from intrastate operations for the preceding calendar year, or portion thereof, and pay to the commission a fee of two-fifths of one percent of the amount of gross operating revenue: PROVIDED, That the fee so paid shall in no case be less than five dollars. The percentage rate of gross operating revenue to be paid in any year may be decreased by the commission by general order entered before March 1st of such year. [1993 c 427 § 10; 1981 c 13 § 5; 1961 c 14 § 81.24.030. Prior: 1955 c 125 § 6; prior: 1939 c 123 § 3, part; 1937 c 158 § 4, part; RRS § 10417-3, part.]

Chapter 81.28

COMMON CARRIERS IN GENERAL

Sections
81.28.050 Tariff changes—Statutory notice—Exception.

81.28.050 Tariff changes—Statutory notice—Exception. Unless the commission otherwise orders, no change may be made in any classification, rate, fare, charge, rule, or regulation filed and published by a common carrier other than a rail carrier, except after thirty days' notice to the commission and to the public. In the case of a solid waste collection company, no such change may be made except after forty-five days' notice to the commission and to the public. The notice shall be published as provided in RCW 81.28.040 and shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force and the time when the changed rate, classification, fare, or charge will go into effect. All proposed changes shall be shown by printing, filing, and publishing new schedules or shall be plainly indicated upon the schedules in force at the time and kept open to public inspection. In the case of a change proposed by a rail carrier, except for changes to rail contracts between a rail carrier and a shipper authorized under *RCW 81.34.070, which changes become effective in accordance with that section, a proposal resulting in a rate increase or a new rate shall not become effective for twenty days after the notice is published, and a proposal resulting in a rate decrease shall not become effective for ten days after the notice is published. The commission, for good cause shown, may by order allow changes in rates without requiring the notice and the publication time periods specified in this section. When any change is made in any rate, fare, charge, classification, rule, or regulation, attention shall be directed to the change by some character on the schedule. The character and its placement shall be designated by the commission. The commission may, by order, for good cause shown, allow changes in any rate, fare, charge, classification, rule, or regulation without requiring any character to indicate each and every change to be made. [1993 c 300 § 2; 1984 c 143 § 5; 1981 c 116 § 1; 1961 c 14 § 81.28.050. Prior: 1957 c 205 § 3; 1911 c 117 § 15; RRS § 10351.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 81.34.070 was repealed by 1991 c 49 § 1.

Chapter 81.80

MOTOR FREIGHT CARRIERS

Sections
81.80.040 Exempt vehicles.
81.80.090 Form of application—Filing fees.
81.80.115 Fees imposed under this chapter—Procedure for contesting—Rules.
81.80.132 Common carriers—Estimate of charges for household goods—Penalty.
81.80.040 Exempt vehicles. The provisions of this chapter, except where specifically otherwise provided, and except the provisions providing for licenses, shall not apply to:

(1) Motor vehicles when operated in transportation exclusively within the corporate limits of any city or town of less than ten thousand population unless contiguous to a city or town of ten thousand population or over, nor between contiguous cities or towns both or all of which are less than ten thousand population;

(2) Motor vehicles when operated in transportation wholly within the corporate limits of cities or towns of ten thousand or more but less than thirty thousand population, or between such cities or towns when contiguous, as to which the commission, after investigation and the issuance of an order thereon, has determined that no substantial public interest exists which requires that such transportation be subject to regulation under this chapter;

(3) Motor vehicles when transporting exclusively the United States mail or in the transportation of newspapers or periodicals;

(4) Motor vehicles owned and operated by the United States, the state of Washington, or any county, city, town, or municipality therein, or by any department of them, or either of them;

(5) Motor vehicles specially constructed for towing not more than two disabled, unauthorized, or repossessed motor vehicles, wrecking, or exchanging an operable vehicle for a disabled vehicle and not otherwise used in transporting goods for compensation. For the purposes of this subsection, a vehicle is considered to be repossessed only from the time of its actual repossession through the end of its initial tow;

(6) Motor vehicles normally owned and operated by farmers in the transportation of their own farm, orchard, or dairy products, including livestock and plant or animal wastes, from point of production to market, or in the infrequent or seasonal transportation by one farmer for another farmer, if their farms are located within twenty miles of each other, of products of the farm, orchard, or dairy, including livestock and plant or animal wastes, or of supplies or commodities to be used on the farm, orchard, or dairy;

(7) Motor vehicles when transporting exclusively water in connection with construction projects only;

(8) Motor vehicles of less than 8,000 pounds gross vehicle weight when transporting exclusively legal documents, pleadings, process, correspondence, depositions, briefs, medical records, photographs, books or papers, cash or checks, when moving shipments of the documents described at the direction of an attorney as part of providing legal services. [1993 c 121 § 4; 1984 c 171 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 6 § 1; 1963 c 59 § 7; 1961 c 14 § 81.80.040. Prior: 1957 c 205 § 4; 1949 c 133 § 1; 1947 c 263 § 1; 1937 c 166 § 4; 1935 c 184 § 3; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6382-3.]

81.80.090 Form of application—Filing fees. The commission shall prescribe forms of application for permits and for extensions thereof for the use of prospective applicants, and for transfer of permits and for acquisition of control of carriers holding permits, and shall make regulations for the filing thereof. Any such application shall be accompanied by such filing fee as the commission may prescribe by rule: PROVIDED, That such fee shall not exceed five hundred fifty dollars. [1993 c 97 § 5; 1973 c 115 § 10; 1961 c 14 § 81.80.090. Prior: 1941 c 163 § 2; 1937 c 166 § 7; 1935 c 184 § 7; RRS § 6382-7.]

81.80.115 Fees imposed under this chapter—Procedure for contesting—Rules. If a person seeks to contest the imposition of a fee imposed under this chapter, the person shall pay the fee and request a refund within six months of the due date for the payment by filing a petition for a refund with the commission. The commission shall establish by rule procedures for handling refund petitions and may delegate the decisions on refund petitions to the secretary of the commission. [1993 c 97 § 6.]

81.80.132 Common carriers—Estimate of charges for household goods—Penalty. When a common carrier gives an estimate of charges for services in carrying household goods, the carrier will endeavor to accurately reflect the actual charges. The carrier is subject to a monetary penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars per violation when the actual charges exceed the percentages allowed by the commission. [1993 c 392 § 1.]

81.80.145 Private carriers—Terminal safety audits—Exemptions—Registration—Rules—Fees. (1)(a) The commission has the authority to conduct terminal safety audits of private carriers as defined in RCW 81.80.010(6). Only those private carriers operating vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds, or those vehicles used in the transportation of hazardous materials in a quantity requiring placarding are subject to the commission's terminal audits.

(b) For purposes of this section, only those private carriers that have terminal operations in the state of Washington are subject to commission jurisdiction.

(2)(a) Those motor vehicles normally owned and operated by farmers in the transportation of their own farm, orchard, or dairy products, including livestock and plant or animal wastes from point of production to market, or in transporting farm machinery or farm supplies to or from a farm owned by the farmer are exempt from this section, but only if the vehicle is not used to transport hazardous materials of a type or quantity that require the vehicle to be placarded or operated within one hundred fifty air miles of the farmer's farm.

(b) Those motor vehicles that are owned and operated by the United States government, Washington state, or any county, city, or municipality are exempt from this section.

(3) Private carriers operating terminals in the state of Washington and having motor vehicles with a gross weight rating or gross combination weight rating of 26,001 pounds shall register with the commission. The commission shall establish, by rule, a fee not to exceed fifty dollars for an
application filed by a private motor carrier who has not filed a currently effective application for registration. The commission shall establish, by rule, an annual regulatory fee not to exceed ten dollars per vehicle. [1993 c 359 § 1.]

81.80.150 Tariffs to be compiled and sold by commission. The commission shall make, fix, construct, compile, promulgate, publish, and distribute tariffs containing compilations of rates, charges, classifications, rules, and regulations to be used by all common carriers. In compiling such tariffs it shall include within any given tariff compilation such carriers, groups of carriers, commodities, or geographical areas as it determines shall be in the public interest. Such compilations and publications may be made by the commission by compiling the rates, charges, classifications, rules, and regulations now in effect, and as they may be amended and altered from time to time after notice and hearing, by issuing and distributing revised pages or supplements to such tariffs or reissues thereof in accordance with the orders of the commission: PROVIDED, That the commission, upon good cause shown, may establish temporary rates, charges, or classification changes which may be made permanent only after publication in an applicable tariff for not less than sixty days, and determination by the commission thereafter that the rates, charges or classifications are just, fair, and reasonable: PROVIDED FURTHER, That temporary rates shall not be made permanent except upon notice and hearing if within sixty days from date of publication, a shipper or common carrier, or representative of either, shall file with the commission a protest alleging such temporary rates to be unjust, unfair, or unreasonable. For purposes of this proviso, the publication of temporary rates in the tariff shall be deemed adequate public notice. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the commission from proceeding on its own motion, upon notice and hearing, to fix and determine just, fair, and reasonable rates, charges, and classifications. Each common carrier shall purchase from the commission and post tariffs applicable to its authority. The commission shall set fees for sale of the tariffs, and supplements and corrections of them, at rates to cover all costs of making, fixing, constructing, compiling, promulgating, publishing, and distributing the tariffs. The proper tariff, or tariffs, applicable to a carrier's operations shall be available to the public at each agency and office of all common carriers operating within this state. Such compilations and publications shall be sold by the commission for the established fee. However, copies may be furnished free to other regulatory bodies and departments of government and to colleges, schools, and libraries. All copies of the compilations, whether sold or given free, shall be issued and distributed under rules and regulations to be fixed by the commission: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the commission may by order authorize common carriers to publish and file tariffs with the commission and be governed thereby in respect to certain designated commodities and services when, in the opinion of the commission, it is impractical for the commission to make, fix, construct, compile, publish, and distribute tariffs covering such commodities and services. [1993 c 97 § 4; 1981 c 116 § 2; 1973 c 115 § 11; 1961 c 14 § 81.80.150. Prior: 1959 c 248 § 5; 1957 c 205 § 6; 1947 c 264 § 4; 1941 c 163 § 3; 1937 c 166 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 6382-11a.]

81.80.300 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

81.80.301 Registration of motor carriers doing business in state—Identification number—Receipt carried in cab—Fees. The commission may implement a system to register motor carriers doing business in this state, including, but not limited to:

(1) The prescription of an identification number and the issuance of a receipt that must be carried within the cab of each motive power vehicle operated within this state;

(2) The adoption of requirements for the carriers to carry other identifying information along with the identification number provided for in subsection (1) of this section;

(3) Participation in a single state registration program as authorized by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, 49 U.S.C. Sec. 11506, as in effect on July 25, 1993; and

(4) The collection of any fee authorized by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, 49 U.S.C. Sec. 11506, as in effect on July 25, 1993, in addition to any other fees authorized by law. [1993 c 97 § 1.]

81.80.318 Single trip transit permit. (Effective January 1, 1994.) Any motor carrier engaged in this state in the casual or occasional carriage of property in interstate or foreign commerce, who would otherwise be subject to all of the requirements of this chapter, shall be authorized to engage in such casual or occasional carriage, upon securing from the commission a single trip transit permit, valid for a period not exceeding ten days, which shall authorize one way trip in transporting property for compensation between points in the state of Washington and points in other states, territories, or foreign countries.

No identification numbers and no regulatory fees other than as provided in this section shall be required for such permit. The permit must be carried in the cab of the motive power vehicle.

The permit shall be issued upon application to the commission or any of its duly authorized agents upon payment of a fee of not more than twenty dollars and the furnishing of proof of possession of public liability and property damage insurance at levels set by commission rule. Such proof may consist of an insurance policy or a certificate of insurance.

The commission shall not be required to collect the excise tax prescribed by RCW 82.44.020 on any vehicle subject only to the payment of this fee. [1993 c 97 § 2; 1985 c 7 § 153; 1967 c 170 § 3; 1963 c 59 § 8; 1961 c 14 § 81.80.318. Prior: 1955 c 79 § 10.] Effective date—1993 c 97 §§ 2, 3, and 7: "Sections 2, 3, and 7 of this act take effect January 1, 1994." [1993 c 97 § 8.]

81.80.320 Repealed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.
Chapter 81.84
STEAMBOAT COMPANIES

81.84.010 Certificate of convenience and necessity required—Progress reports. (1) No commercial ferry may hereafter operate any vessel or ferry for the public use for hire between fixed termini or over a regular route upon the waters within this state, including the rivers and lakes and Puget Sound, without first applying for and obtaining from the commission a certificate declaring that public convenience and necessity require such operation. Service authorized by certificates issued before or after July 25, 1993, to a commercial ferry operator shall be exercised by the operator in a manner consistent with the conditions established in the certificate or tariffs: PROVIDED, That no certificate shall be required for a vessel primarily engaged in transporting freight other than vehicles, whose gross earnings from the transportation of passengers and/or vehicles, are not more than ten percent of the total gross annual earnings of such vessel: PROVIDED, That nothing herein shall be construed to affect the right of any county public transportation benefit area or other public agency within this state to construct, condemn, purchase, operate, or maintain, itself or by contract, agreement, or lease, with any person, firm, or corporation, ferries or boats across or wharfs at or upon the waters within this state, including rivers and lakes and Puget Sound, provided such operation is not over the same route or between the same districts, being served by a certificate holder without first acquiring the rights granted to the certificate holder under the certificate, nor shall this chapter be construed to affect, amend, or invalidate any contract entered into prior to January 15, 1927, for the operation of ferries or boats upon the waters within this state, which was entered into in good faith by any county with any person, firm, or corporation, except that in case of the operation or maintenance by any county, city, town, port district, or other political subdivision by contract, agreement, or lease with any person, firm, or corporation, of ferries or boats across or wharfs at or upon the waters within this state, including rivers and lakes and Puget Sound, the commission shall have power and authority to regulate rates and services of such operation or maintenance of ferries, boats, or wharfs, to make, fix, alter, or amend said rates, and to regulate service and safety of operations thereof, in the manner and to the same extent as it is empowered to regulate a commercial ferry, notwithstanding the provisions of any act or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

(2) The holder of a certificate of public convenience and necessity granted under this chapter must initiate service within five years of obtaining the certificate. The certificate holder shall report to the commission every six months after the certificate is granted on the progress of the certificated route. The reports shall include, but not be limited to, the progress of environmental impact, parking, local government land use, docking, and financing considerations. However, if service has not been initiated within five years of obtaining the certificate, the commission may extend the certificate on a twelve-month basis for up to three years if the six-month progress reports indicate there is significant advancement toward initiating service.

(3) The commission shall review certificates in existence as of July 25, 1993, where service is not being provided on all or any portion of the route or routes certificated. Based on progress reports required under subsection (2) of this section, the commission may grant an extension beyond that provided in subsection (2) of this section. Such additional extension may not exceed a total of two years. [1993 c 427 § 2; 1961 c 14 § 81.84.010. Prior: 1950 ex.s.c 6 § 1, part; 1927 c 248 § 1, part; RRS § 10361-1, part.]

81.84.020 Application—Hearing—Issuance of certificate—Determining factors. (1) Upon the filing of an application the commission shall give reasonable notice to the department, affected cities and counties, and any common carrier which might be adversely affected, of the time and place for hearing on such application. The commission shall have power after hearing, to issue the certificate as requested or to refuse to issue it, or to issue it for the partial exercise only of the privilege sought, and may attach additional conditions toward initiating service.

81.84.025 Certificate—Insurance or bond required—Amounts.
81.84.030 Certificate—Transfer.
81.84.050 Penalties—Remission, mitigation.
81.84.060 Certificate—Grounds for cancellation, revocation, suspension, alteration, or amendment.
81.84.070 Temporary certificate—Immediate and urgent need.

by contract, agreement, or lease, with any person, firm, or corporation, ferries or boats across or wharfs at or upon the waters within this state, including rivers and lakes and Puget Sound, provided such operation is not over the same route or between the same districts, being served by a certificate holder without first acquiring the rights granted to the certificate holder under the certificate, nor shall this chapter be construed to affect, amend, or invalidate any contract entered into prior to January 15, 1927, for the operation of ferries or boats upon the waters within this state, which was entered into in good faith by any county with any person, firm, or corporation, except that in case of the operation or maintenance by any county, city, town, port district, or other political subdivision by contract, agreement, or lease with any person, firm, or corporation, of ferries or boats across or wharfs at or upon the waters within this state, including rivers and lakes and Puget Sound, the commission shall have power and authority to regulate rates and services of such operation or maintenance of ferries, boats, or wharfs, to make, fix, alter, or amend said rates, and to regulate service and safety of operations thereof, in the manner and to the same extent as it is empowered to regulate a commercial ferry, notwithstanding the provisions of any act or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1071]
81.84.020 Title 81 RCW: Transportation

47.60.120 or already served by an existing certificate holder, unless such existing certificate holder has failed or refused to furnish reasonable and adequate service or has failed to provide the service described in its certificate or tariffs after the time period allowed to initiate service has elapsed: PROVIDED, A certificate shall be granted when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the commission that the commercial ferry was actually operating in good faith over the route for which such certificate shall be sought, on January 15, 1927: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That in case two or more commercial ferries shall upon said date have been operating vessels upon the same route, or between the same districts the commission shall determine after public hearing whether one or more certificates shall issue, and in determining to whom a certificate or certificates shall be issued, the commission shall consider all material facts and circumstances including the prior operation, schedules, and services rendered by either of the ferries, and in case more than one certificate shall issue, the commission shall fix and determine the schedules and services of the ferries to which the certificates are issued to the end that duplication of service be eliminated and public convenience be furthered.

(2) Before issuing a certificate, the commission shall determine that the applicant has the financial resources to operate the proposed service for at least twelve months, based upon the submission by the applicant of a pro forma financial statement of operations. Issuance of a certificate shall be determined upon, but not limited to, the following factors: Ridership and revenue forecasts; the cost of service for the proposed operation; an estimate of the cost of the assets to be used in providing the service; a statement of the total assets on hand of the applicant that will be expended on the proposed operation; and a statement of prior experience, if any, in such field by the applicant. The documentation required of the applicant under this section shall comply with the provisions of RCW 9A.72.085.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section does not apply to an application for a certificate that is pending as of July 25, 1993. [1993 c 427 § 3; 1961 c 14 § 81.84.020. Prior: 1950 ex.s. c 6 § 1, part; 1927 c 248 § 1, part; RRS § 10361-1, part.]

81.84.025 Certificate—Insurance or bond required—Amounts. The commission, in granting a certificate to operate as a commercial ferry, shall require the operator to first obtain liability and property damage insurance from a company licensed to write liability insurance in the state or a surety bond of a company licensed to write surety bonds in the state, on each vessel or ferry to be used, in the amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars for any recovery for personal injury by one person, and not less than one million dollars and in such additional amount as the commission shall determine, for all persons receiving personal injury and property damage by reason of one act of negligence, and not less than fifty thousand dollars for damage to property of any person other than the insured; or combined bodily injury and property damage liability insurance of not less than one million dollars, and to maintain such liability and property damage insurance or surety bond in force on each vessel or ferry while so used. Each policy for liability or property damage insurance or surety bond required by this section must be filed with the commission and kept in full force and effect, and failure to do so is cause for revocation of the operator’s certificate. [1993 c 427 § 4.]

81.84.030 Certificate—Transfer. No certificate or any right or privilege thereunder held, owned, or obtained under the provisions of this chapter shall be sold, assigned, leased, mortgaged, or in any manner transferred, either by the act of the parties or by operation of law, except upon authorization by the commission first obtained. [1993 c 427 § 5; 1961 c 14 § 81.84.030. Prior: 1950 ex.s. c 6 § 1, part; 1927 c 248 § 1, part; RRS § 10361-1, part.]

81.84.050 Penalties—Remission, mitigation. Every commercial ferry and every officer, agent, or employee of any commercial ferry who violates or who procures, aids, or abets in the violation of any provision of this title, or any order, rule, regulation, or decision of the commission shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation every day’s continuance shall be and be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation. Every act of commission or omission which procures, aids, or abets in the violation shall be considered a violation under the provisions of this section and subject to the penalty herein provided for.

The penalty herein provided for shall become due and payable when the person incurring the same receives a notice in writing from the commission describing such violation with reasonable particularity and advising such person that the penalty is due.

The commission may, upon written application therefor, received within fifteen days, remit or mitigate any penalty provided for in this section or discontinue any prosecution to recover the same upon such terms as it deems proper, and shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all such applications in such manner and under such regulations as it deems proper.

If the amount of such penalty is not paid to the commission within fifteen days after receipt of notice imposing the same or, if application for remission or mitigation has not been made, within fifteen days after the violator has received notice of the disposition of such application, the attorney general shall bring an action to recover the penalty in the name of the state of Washington in the superior court of Thurston county or of some other county in which such violator may do business. In all such actions the procedure and rules of evidence shall be the same as in ordinary civil actions except as otherwise herein provided. All penalties recovered by the state under this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the public service revolving fund. [1993 c 427 § 6; 1961 c 14 § 81.84.050. Prior: 1937 c 169 § 6; RRS § 10361-2.]

81.84.060 Certificate—Grounds for cancellation, revocation, suspension, alteration, or amendment. The commission, upon complaint by an interested party, or upon its own motion after notice and opportunity for hearing, may cancel, revoke, suspend, alter, or amend a certificate issued under this chapter on any of the following grounds:

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1072]
(1) Failure of the certificate holder to initiate service by the conclusion of the fifth year after the certificate has been granted or by the conclusion of an extension granted under RCW 81.84.010 (2) or (3), if the commission has considered the progress report information required under RCW 81.84.010 (2) or (3);

(2) Failure of the certificate holder to file an annual report;

(3) The filing by a certificate holder of an annual report that shows no revenue in the previous twelve-month period after service has been initiated;

(4) The violation of any provision of this chapter;

(5) The violation of or failure to observe the provisions or conditions of the certificate or tariffs;

(6) The violation of an order, decision, rule, regulation, or requirement established by the commission under this chapter;

(7) Failure of a certificate holder to maintain the required insurance coverage in full force and effect; or

(8) Failure or refusal to furnish reasonable and adequate service after initiating service.

The commission shall take appropriate action within thirty days upon a complaint by an interested party or of its own finding that a provision of this section has been violated. [1993 c 427 § 7.]

81.84.070 Temporary certificate—Immediate and urgent need. The commission may, with or without a hearing, issue temporary certificates to operate under this chapter, but only after it finds that the issuance of the temporary certificate is necessary due to an immediate and urgent need and is otherwise consistent with the public interest. The certificate may be issued for a period of up to one hundred eighty days. The commission may prescribe special rules and impose special terms and conditions on the granting of the certificate as in its judgment are reasonable and necessary in carrying out this chapter. The commission shall collect a filing fee, not to exceed two hundred dollars, for each application for a temporary certificate. The commission shall not issue a temporary certificate to operate on a route for which a certificate has been issued or for which an application by another commercial ferry operator is pending. [1993 c 427 § 8.]

Chapter 81.104
HIGH CAPACITY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Sections
81.104.030 Policy development outside central Puget Sound—Voter approval.
81.104.090 Department of transportation responsibilities—Funding of planning projects.
81.104.120 Commuter rail service—Voter approval.

81.104.030 Policy development outside central Puget Sound—Voter approval. (1) In any county with a population of from two hundred ten thousand to less than one million that is not bordered by a county with a population of one million or more, and in each county with a population of less than two hundred ten thousand, transit agencies may elect to establish high capacity transportation service. Such agencies shall form a regional policy committee with proportional representation based upon population distribution within the designated service area and a representative of the department of transportation, or such agencies may use the designated metropolitan planning organization as the regional policy committee.

Transit agencies participating in joint regional policy committees shall seek voter approval within their own service boundaries of a high capacity transportation system plan and financing plan. For transit agencies in counties adjoining state or international boundaries where the high capacity transportation system plan and financing plan propose a bi-state or international high capacity transportation system, such voter approval shall be required from only those voters residing within the service area in the state of Washington.

(2) Transit agencies in counties adjoining state or international boundaries are authorized to participate in the regional high capacity transportation programs of an adjoining state or Canadian province. [1993 c 428 § 1; 1992 c 101 § 20; 1991 c 318 § 3; 1991 c 309 § 2; (1991 c 363 § 155 repealed by 1991 c 309 § 6); 1990 c 43 § 24.]

81.104.090 Department of transportation responsibilities—Funding of planning projects. The department of transportation shall be responsible for distributing amounts appropriated from the high capacity transportation account, which shall be allocated by the multimodal transportation programs and projects selection committee based on criteria in subsection (2) of this section.

(1) State high capacity transportation account funds may provide up to eighty percent matching assistance for high capacity transportation planning efforts.

(2) Authorizations for state funding for high capacity transportation planning projects shall be subject to the following criteria:

(a) Conformance with the designated regional transportation planning organization’s regional transportation plan;

(b) Local matching funds;

(c) Demonstration of projected improvement in regional mobility;

(d) Conformance with planning requirements prescribed in RCW 81.104.100, and if five hundred thousand dollars or more in state funding is requested, conformance with the requirements of RCW 81.104.110; and

(e) Establishment, through interlocal agreements, of a joint regional policy committee as defined in RCW 81.104.030 or 81.104.040.

(3) The department of transportation shall provide general review and monitoring of the system and project planning process prescribed in RCW 81.104.100. [1993 c 393 § 2; 1991 c 318 § 8; 1990 c 43 § 30.]

Effective date—1993 c 393: See RCW 47.66.900.

81.104.120 Commuter rail service—Voter approval. (1) Transit agencies and regional transit authorities may operate or contract for commuter rail service where it is deemed to be a reasonable alternative transit mode. A reasonable alternative is one whose passenger costs per mile, including costs of trackage, equipment, maintenance, operations, and administration are equal to or less than

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1073]
comparable bus, entrained bus, trolley, or personal rapid transit systems.

(2) A county may use funds collected under RCW 81.100.030 or 81.100.060 to contract with one or more transit agencies or regional transit authorities for planning, operation, and maintenance of commuter rail projects which: (a) Are consistent with the regional transportation plan; (b) have met the project planning and oversight requirements of RCW 81.104.100 and 81.104.110; and (c) have been approved by the voters within the service area of each transit agency or regional transit authority participating in the project. For transit agencies in counties adjoining state or international boundaries where the high capacity transportation system plan and financing plan propose a bi-state or international high capacity transportation system, such voter approval shall be required from only those voters residing within the service area in the state of Washington. The phrase "approved by the voters" includes specific funding authorization for the commuter rail project.

(3) The utilities and transportation commission shall maintain safety responsibility for passenger rail service operating on freight rail lines. Agencies providing passenger rail service on lines other than freight rail lines shall maintain safety responsibility for that service. [1993 c 428 § 2; 1992 c 101 § 24; 1990 c 43 § 33.]

Chapter 81.112
REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITIES

Sections

81.112.030 Regional transit authority. Two or more contiguous counties each having a population of four hundred thousand persons or more may establish a regional transit authority to develop and operate a high capacity transportation system as defined in chapter 81.104 RCW.

The authority shall be formed in the following manner:

(1) The joint regional policy committee created pursuant to RCW 81.104.040 shall adopt a system and financing plan, including the definition of the service area. This action shall be completed by September 1, 1992, contingent upon satisfactory completion of the planning process defined in RCW 81.104.100. The final system plan shall be adopted no later than June 30, 1993. In addition to the requirements of RCW 81.104.100, the plan for the proposed system shall provide explicitly for a minimum portion of new tax revenues to be allocated to local transit agencies for interim express services. Upon adoption the joint regional policy committee shall immediately transmit the plan to the county legislative authorities within the adopted service area.

(2) The legislative authorities of the counties within the service area shall decide by resolution whether to continue to participate. This action shall be completed within forty-five days following receipt of the adopted plan or by August 13, 1993, whichever comes first.

(3) Each county that chooses to participate in the authority shall appoint its board members as set forth in RCW 81.112.040 and shall submit its list of members to the secretary of the Washington state department of transportation. These actions must be completed within thirty days following each county’s decision to participate in the authority.

(4) The secretary shall call the first meeting of the authority, to be held within thirty days following receipt of the appointments. At its first meeting, the authority shall elect officers and provide for the adoption of rules and other operating procedures.

(5) The authority is formally constituted at its first meeting and the board shall begin taking steps toward implementation of the system and financing plan adopted by the joint regional policy committee. If the joint regional policy committee fails to adopt a plan by June 30, 1993, the authority shall proceed to do so based on the work completed by that date by the joint regional policy committee. Upon formation of the authority, the joint regional policy committee shall cease to exist. The authority may make minor modifications to the plan as deemed necessary and shall at a minimum review local transit agencies’ plans to ensure feeder service/high capacity transit service integration, ensure fare integration, and ensure avoidance of parallel competitive services. The authority shall also conduct a minimum thirty-day public comment period.

(6) If the authority determines that major modifications to the plan are necessary before being submitted to the voters, the authority may make those modifications with a favorable vote of two-thirds of the entire membership. Any such modification shall be subject to the review process set forth in RCW 81.104.110. The modified plan shall be transmitted to the legislative authorities of the participating counties. The legislative authorities shall have forty-five days following receipt to confirm or rescind their continued participation in the authority.

(7) If any county opts to not participate in the authority, but two or more contiguous counties do choose to continue to participate, the authority’s board shall be revised accordingly. The authority shall, within forty-five days, redefine the system and financing plan to reflect elimination of one or more counties, and submit the redefined plan to the legislative authorities of the remaining counties for their decision as to whether to continue to participate. This action shall be completed within forty-five days following receipt of the redefined plan.

(8) The authority shall place on the ballot within two years of the authority’s formation, a single ballot proposition to approve the system and finance plan and authorize the imposition of the taxes to support the plan within its service area. In addition to the system plan requirements contained in RCW 81.104.100(2)(d), the system plan submitted to voters shall contain an equity element which:

(a) Identifies revenues anticipated to be generated by corridor and by county within the authority’s boundaries;

(b) Identifies the phasing of construction and operation of high capacity system facilities, services, and benefits in each corridor. Phasing decisions should give priority to jurisdictions which have adopted transit-supportive land use plans; and

(c) Identifies the degree to which revenues generated within each county will benefit the residents of that county, and identifies when such benefits will accrue.

A simple majority of those voting within the boundaries of the authority is required for approval. If the vote is affirmative, the authority shall begin implementation of the
plan. However, the authority may not submit any authorizing proposition for voter-approved taxes prior to July 1, 1993; nor may the authority issue bonds or form any local improvement district prior to July 1, 1993.

(9) If the vote fails, the board may redefine the system and financing plan, make changes to the authority boundaries, and make corresponding changes to the composition of the board. If the composition of the board is changed, the participating counties shall revise the membership of the board accordingly. The board may then submit the revised plan to voters. No single system and financing plan may be submitted to the voters more than twice.

If the authority is unable to achieve a positive vote within two years from the date of the first election on a system plan, the board may, by resolution, reconstitute the authority as a single-county body. With a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the voting members, the board may also dissolve the authority. [1993 1st sp.s. c 23 § 62; 1992 c 101 § 3.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 23: See note following RCW 47.86.030.

Title 82
EXCISE TAXES

Chapters
82.02 General provisions.
82.04 Business and occupation tax.
82.08 Retail sales tax.
82.12 Use tax.
82.14 Counties, cities and metropolitan municipal corporations—Retail sales and use taxes.
82.18 Refuse collection tax.
82.24 Tax on cigarettes.
82.26 Tax on tobacco products.
82.27 Tax on enhanced food fish.
82.32 General administrative provisions.
82.36 Motor vehicle fuel tax.
82.37 Motor vehicle fuel importer tax act.
82.38 Special fuel tax act.
82.44 Motor vehicle excise tax.
82.45 Excise tax on real estate sales.
82.45A Excise tax on ownership transfer of a corporation.
82.46 Counties and cities—Excise tax on real estate sales.
82.48 Aircraft excise tax.
82.49 Watercraft excise tax.
82.50 Mobile homes, travel trailers, and campers excise tax.
82.60 Tax deferrals for investment projects in distressed areas.
82.61 Tax deferrals for manufacturing, research, and development projects.
82.62 Tax credits for eligible business projects.
82.65A Intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.
82.80 Local option transportation taxes.

Chapter 82.02
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections
82.02.030 Additional tax rates.
82.02.050 Impact fees—Intent—Limitations.

82.02.030 Additional tax rates. The rate of the additional taxes under RCW 54.28.020(2), 54.28.025(2), 66.24.210(2), 82.16.020(2), 82.27.020(5), and 82.29A.030(2) shall be seven percent. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 107; 1993 c 492 § 312; 1990 c 42 § 319. Prior: 1987 1st ex.s. c 9 § 6; 1987 c 472 § 15; 1987 c 80 § 4; 1986 c 296 § 5; 1985 c 471 § 9; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 6; 1983 c 7 § 8; 1982 2nd ex.s. c 14 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 § 31.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Purpose—Headings—Severability—Effective dates—Application—Implementation—1990 c 42: See notes following RCW 82.36.025.

Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 46.29.050.

Severability—1987 c 472: See RCW 79.71.900.


Severability—Effective date—1985 c 471: See notes following RCW 82.04.260.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 c 7: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Effective date—Applicability—1982 2nd ex.s. c 14: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately.

The tax rates imposed under this act are effective on the dates designated in this act notwithstanding the date this act becomes law under Article III, section 12 of the state Constitution." [1982 2nd ex.s. c 14 § 3.]

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

82.02.050 Impact fees—Intent—Limitations. (1) It is the intent of the legislature:
(a) To ensure that adequate facilities are available to serve new growth and development;
(b) To promote orderly growth and development by establishing standards by which counties, cities, and towns may require, by ordinance, that new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities needed to serve new growth and development; and
(c) To ensure that impact fees are imposed through established procedures and criteria so that specific developments do not pay arbitrary fees or duplicative fees for the same impact.

(2) Counties, cities, and towns that are required or choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 are authorized to impose impact fees on development activity as part of the financing for public facilities, provided that the financing for system improvements to serve new development must provide for a balance of impact fees and other sources of public funds and cannot rely solely on impact fees.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1075]
(3) The impact fees:
(a) Shall only be imposed for system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development;
(b) Shall not exceed a proportionate share of the costs of system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development; and
(c) Shall be used for system improvements that will reasonably benefit the new development.

(4) Impact fees may be collected and spent only for the public facilities defined in RCW 36.02.090 which are addressed by a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive land use plan adopted pursuant to the provisions of RCW 36.70A.070 or the provisions for comprehensive plan adoption contained in chapter 36.70, 35.63, or 35A.63 RCW. After the date a county, city, or town is required to adopt its comprehensive plan and development regulations under chapter 36.70A RCW, continued authorization to collect and expend impact fees shall be contingent on the county, city, or town adopting or revising a comprehensive plan in compliance with RCW 36.70A.070, and on the capital facilities plan identifying:
(a) Deficiencies in public facilities serving existing development and the means by which existing deficiencies will be eliminated within a reasonable period of time;
(b) Additional demands placed on existing public facilities by new development; and
(c) Additional public facility improvements required to serve new development.

If the capital facilities plan of the county, city, or town is complete other than for the inclusion of those elements which are the responsibility of a special district, the county, city, or town may impose impact fees to address those public facility needs for which the county, city, or town is responsible. [1993 1st sp.s. c 6 § 6; 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 § 43.]

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 6: See note following RCW 36.70A.040.

Severability—Part, section headings not law—1990 1st ex.s. c 17: See RCW 36.70A.900 and 36.70A.901.

SEPA: RCW 43.21C.065.

Chapter 82.04
BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX

Sections
82.04.050 "Sale at retail," "retail sale." 82.04.055 "Selected business services.
82.04.170 "Tuition fee."
82.04.213 "Agricultural product"—"Farmer."
82.04.214 "Newspaper."
82.04.230 Tax upon extractors.
82.04.240 Tax on manufacturers.
82.04.250 Tax on retailers.
82.04.255 Tax on real estate brokers.
82.04.260 Tax on buyer and wholesaler of wheat, oats, dry peas, dry beans, lentils, triticale, corn, rye, and barley—Flour, pearl barley, and oil manufacturers—Seafood products manufacturers—Fruit and vegetable processors—Research and development organizations—Perishable meat products processors and wholesalers—Nuclear fuel assemblies—Travel agents—Certain international activities—Stevedoring and associated activities—Low-level waste disposers—Insurance agents, brokers, and solicitors—Hospitals.

82.04.270 Tax on wholesalers, distributors.
82.04.280 Tax on printers, publishers, highway contractors, extracting or processing for hire, cold storage warehouse or storage warehouse operation, insurance general agents, radio and television broadcasting, consumer as defined in RCW 82.04.190(6) —Cold storage warehouse defined—Storage warehouse defined.
82.04.290 Tax on selected business services, financial businesses, or other business or service activities.
82.04.2901 Repealed.
82.04.2904 Repealed.
82.04.300 Exemptions—Based on monthly gross or yearly gross.
82.04.322 Exemptions—Health maintenance organization, health care service contractor, certified health plan. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
82.04.330 Exemptions—Farmers—Agriculture.
82.04.368 Exemptions—Nonprofit organizations—Credit and debt services.
82.04.417 Repealed.
82.04.4288 Repealed.
82.04.4289 Exemption—Compensation for services to patients and attendant sales of prescription drugs by nonprofit kidney dialysis facilities, nursing homes, and homes for unwed mothers operated by religious or charitable organizations.
82.04.4332 Deductions—Tuition fees of foreign degree-granting institutions.
82.04.470 Resale certificate—Burden of proof—Tax liability—Rules—Resale certificate defined.

Health care reform, employer tax: RCW 43.72.870.

82.04.050 "Sale at retail," "retail sale." (1) "Sale at retail" or "retail sale" means every sale of tangible personal property (including articles produced, fabricated, or imprinted) to all persons irrespective of the nature of their business and including, among others, without limiting the scope hereof, persons who install, repair, clean, alter, improve, construct, or decorate real or personal property of or for consumers other than a sale to a person who presents a resale certificate under RCW 82.04.470 and who:
(a) Purchases for the purpose of resale as tangible personal property in the regular course of business without intervening use by such person; or
(b) Installs, repairs, cleans, alters, imprints, improves, constructs, or decorates real or personal property of or for consumers, if such tangible personal property becomes an ingredient or component of such real or personal property without intervening use by such person; or
(c) Purchases for the purpose of consuming the property purchased in producing for sale a new article of tangible personal property or substance, of which such property becomes an ingredient or component or is a chemical used in processing, when the primary purpose of such chemical is to create a chemical reaction directly through contact with an ingredient of a new article being produced for sale; or
(d) Purchases for the purpose of consuming the property purchased in producing ferrosilicon which is subsequently used in producing magnesium for sale, if the primary purpose of such property is to create a chemical reaction directly through contact with an ingredient of ferrosilicon; or
(e) Purchases for the purpose of providing the property to consumers as part of competitive telephone service, as defined in RCW 82.04.065. The term shall include every sale of tangible personal property which is used or consumed or to be used or consumed in the performance of any activity classified as a "sale at retail" or "retail sale" even though such property is resold or utilized as provided in (a), (b), (c),

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1076]
(d), or (e) of this subsection following such use. The term also means every sale of tangible personal property to persons engaged in any business which is taxable under RCW 82.04.280 (2) and (7) and 82.04.290.

(2) The term "sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall include the sale of or charge made for tangible personal property consumed and/or for labor and services rendered in respect to the following:

(a) The installing, repairing, cleaning, altering, imprinting, or improving of tangible personal property of or for consumers, including charges made for the mere use of facilities in respect thereto, but excluding sales of laundry service to members by nonprofit associations composed exclusively of nonprofit hospitals, and excluding services rendered in respect to live animals, birds and insects;

(b) The constructing, repairing, decorating, or improving of new or existing buildings or other structures under, upon, or above real property of or for consumers, including the installing or attaching of any article of tangible personal property therein or thereto, whether or not such personal property becomes a part of the reality by virtue of installation, and shall also include the sale of services or charges made for the clearing of land and the moving of earth excepting the mere leveling of land used in commercial farming or agriculture;

(c) The charge for labor and services rendered in respect to constructing, repairing, or improving any structure upon, above, or under any real property owned by an owner who conveys the property by title, possession, or any other means to the person performing such construction, repair, or improvement for the purpose of performing such construction, repair, or improvement and the property is then reconveyed by title, possession, or any other means to the original owner;

(d) The sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered in respect to the cleaning, fumigating, razing or moving of existing buildings or structures, but shall not include the charge made for janitorial services; and for purposes of this section the term "janitorial services" shall mean those cleaning and caretaking services ordinarily performed by commercial janitor service businesses including, but not limited to, wall and window washing, floor cleaning and waxing, and the cleaning in place of rugs, drapes and upholstery. The term "janitorial services" does not include painting, papering, repairing, furnace or septic tank cleaning, snow removal or sandblasting;

(e) The sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered in respect to automobile towing and similar automotive transportation services, but not in respect to those required to report and pay taxes under chapter 82.16 RCW;

(f) The sale of and charge made for the furnishing of lodging and all other services by a hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel, trailer camp, and the granting of any similar license to use real property, as distinguished from the renting or leasing of real property, and it shall be presumed that the occupancy of real property for a continuous period of one month or more constitutes a rental or lease of real property and not a mere license to use or enjoy the same;

(g) The sale of or charge made for tangible personal property, labor and services to persons taxable under (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this subsection when such sales or charges are for property, labor and services which are used or consumed in whole or in part by such persons in the performance of any activity defined as a "sale at retail" or "retail sale" even though such property, labor and services may be resold after such use or consumption. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to modify subsection (1) of this section and nothing contained in subsection (1) of this section shall be construed to modify this subsection.

(3) The term "sale at retail" or "retail sale" shall include the sale of or charge made for personal, business, or professional services including amounts designated as interest, rents, fees, admission, and other service emoluments however designated, received by persons engaging in the following business activities:

(a) Amusement and recreation services including but not limited to golf, pool, billiards, skating, bowling, ski lifts and tows, and others;

(b) Abstract, title insurance, and escrow services;

(c) Credit bureau services;

(d) Automobile parking and storage garage services;

(e) Landscape maintenance and horticultural services but excluding horticultural services provided to farmers;

(f) Service charges associated with tickets to professional sporting events;

(g) Guided tours and guided charters; and

(h) The following personal services: Physical fitness services, tanning salon services, tattoo parlor services, massage services, steam bath services, turkish bath services, escort services, and dating services.

(4) The term shall also include the renting or leasing of tangible personal property to consumers and the rental of equipment with an operator.

(5) The term shall also include the providing of telephone service, as defined in RCW 82.04.065, to consumers.

(6) The term shall not include the sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered in respect to the building, repairing, or improving of any street, place, road, highway, easement, right of way, mass public transportation terminal or parking facility, bridge, tunnel, or trestle which is owned by a municipal corporation or political subdivision of the state or by the United States and which is used or to be used primarily for foot or vehicular traffic including mass transportation vehicles of any kind.

(7) The term shall also not include sales of feed, seed, seedlings, fertilizer, agents for enhanced pollination including insects such as bees, and spray materials to persons who participate in the federal conservation reserve program or its successor administered by the United States department of agriculture, or to farmers for the purpose of producing for sale any agricultural product, nor shall it include sales of chemical sprays or washes to persons for the purpose of post-harvest treatment of fruit for the prevention of scald, fungus, mold, or decay.

(8) The term shall not include the sale of or charge made for labor and services rendered in respect to the constructing, repairing, decorating, or improving of new or existing buildings or other structures under, upon, or above real property of or for the United States, any instrumentality thereof, or a county or city housing authority created pursuant to chapter 35.82 RCW, including the installing, or
attaching of any article of tangible personal property therein or thereto, whether or not such personal property becomes a part of the realty by virtue of installation. Nor shall the term include the sale of services or charges made for the clearing of land and the moving of earth of or for the United States, any instrumentality thereof, or a county or city housing authority. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 301; 1988 c 253 § 1. ]

Prior: 1987 c 285 § 1; 1987 c 23 § 2; 1986 c 231 § 1; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 25; 1981 c 144 § 3; 1975 1st ex.s. c 291 § 5; 1975 1st ex.s. c 90 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 145 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 299 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 281 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 8 § 1; prior: 1969 ex.s. c 262 § 30; 1969 ex.s. c 255 § 3; 1967 ex.s. c 149 § 4; 1965 ex.s. c 173 § 1; 1963 c 7 § 1; prior: 1961 ex.s. c 24 § 1; 1961 c 293 § 1; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.050; prior: 1959 ex.s. c 5 § 2; 1957 c 279 § 1; 1955 c 389 § 6; 1953 c 91 § 3; 1951 2nd ex.s. c 28 § 3; 1949 c 228 § 2, part; 1945 c 249 § 1, part; 1943 c 156 § 2, part; 1941 c 178 § 2, part; 1939 c 225 § 2, part; 1937 c 227 § 2, part; 1935 c 180 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8370-5, part.

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—
1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Intent—Severability—Effective date—1981 c 144: See notes following RCW 82.16.010.

Application to preexisting contracts—1975 1st ex.s. c 291; 1975 1st ex.s. c 90: See note following RCW 82.12.010.

Effective dates—1975 1st ex.s. c 291: "This 1975 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing institutions, and shall take effect immediately: PROVIDED, That sections 8 and 26 through 30 and 31 of this amendatory act shall be effective on and after January 1, 1976: PROVIDED FURTHER, That sections 2, 3, and 4, and subsections (1) and (2) of section 24 shall be effective on and after January 1, 1977: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That subsections (3) through (15) of section 24 shall be effective on and after January 1, 1978." [1975 1st ex.s. c 291 § 46.] Sections not specified took effect July 2, 1975.

Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 291: "If any provision of this 1975 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1975 1st ex.s. c 291 § 45.]

Effective date—1975 1st ex.s. c 90: "This 1975 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1975." [1975 1st ex.s. c 90 § 5.]

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 145: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1973." [1973 1st ex.s. c 145 § 2.]

Effective dates—1971 ex.s. c 299: "This 1971 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect as follows:

(1) Sections 1 through 12, 15 through 34 and 53 shall take effect July 1, 1971;
(2) Sections 13, 14, and 77 and 78 shall take effect June 1, 1971; and
(3) Sections 35 through 52 and 54 through 76 shall take effect as provided in section 53." [1971 ex.s. c 299 § 79.]

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 299: "If any phrase, clause, subsection or section of this 1971 amendatory act shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be conclusively presumed that the legislature would have enacted this 1971 amendatory act without the phrase, clause, subsection or section so held unconstitutional or invalid and the remainder of the act shall not be affected as a result of said part being held unconstitutional or invalid." [1971 ex.s. c 299 § 78.]

Construction—Severability—1969 ex.s. c 255: See notes following RCW 35.58.272.

Effective date—1967 ex.s. c 149: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1967." [1967 ex.s. c 149 § 65.]

Effective date—1965 ex.s. c 173: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 1, 1965." [1965 ex.s. c 173 § 33.]

82.04.055 "Selected business services." (1) "Selected business services" means:

(a) Stenographic, secretarial, and clerical services.
(b) Computer services, including but not limited to computer programming, custom software modification, custom software installation, custom software maintenance, custom software repair, training in the use of custom software, computer systems design, and custom software update services.
(c) Data processing services, including but not limited to word processing, data entry, data retrieval, data search, information compilation, payroll processing, business accounts processing, data production, and other computerized data and information storage or manipulation. Data processing services also includes the use of a computer or computer time for data processing whether the processing is performed by the provider of the computer or by the purchaser or other beneficiary of the service.
(d) Information services, including but not limited to electronic data retrieval or research that entails furnishing financial or legal information, data or research, general or specialized news, or current information unless such news or current information is furnished to a newspaper publisher or to a radio or television station licensed by the federal communications commission.
(e) Legal, arbitration, and mediation services, including but not limited to paralegal services, legal research services, and court reporting services.
(f) Accounting, auditing, actuarial, bookkeeping, tax preparation, and similar services.
(g) Design services whether or not performed by persons licensed or certified, including but not limited to the following:

(i) Engineering services, including civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum, marine, nuclear, and design engineering, machine designing, machine tool designing, and sewage disposal system designing;
(ii) Architectural services, including but not limited to: Structural or landscape design or architecture, interior design, building design, building program management, and space planning.
(h) Business consulting services. Business consulting services are those primarily providing operating counsel, advice, or assistance to the management or owner of any business, private, nonprofit, or public organization, including but not limited to those in the following areas: Administrative management consulting, general management consulting, human resource consulting or training, management engineering consulting, management information systems consulting, manufacturing management consulting, marketing consulting, operations research consulting, personnel management consulting, physical distribution consulting, site location consulting, economic consulting, motel, hotel, and
resort consulting, restaurant consulting, government affairs consulting, and lobbying.

(i) Business management services, including but not limited to administrative management, business management, and office management, but not including property management or property leasing, motel, hotel, and resort management, or automobile parking management.

(j) Protective services, including but not limited to detective agency services and private investigating services, armored car services, guard or protective services, lie detection or polygraph services, and security system, burglar, or fire alarm monitoring and maintenance services.

(k) Public relations or advertising services, including but not limited to layout, art direction, graphic design, copy writing, mechanical preparation, opinion research, marketing research, marketing, or production supervision, but excluding services provided as part of broadcast or print advertising.

(l) Aerial and land surveying, geological consulting, and real estate appraising.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section notwithstanding, the term "selected business services" does not include:

(a) The provision of either permanent or temporary employees.

(b) Services provided by a public benefit nonprofit organization, as defined in RCW 82.04.366, to the state of Washington, its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, or quasi-municipal corporations.

(c) Services related to the identification, investigation, or cleanup arising out of the release or threatened release of hazardous substances when the services are remedial or response actions performed under federal or state law, or when the services are performed to determine if a release of hazardous substances has occurred or is likely to occur.

(d) Services provided to or performed for, on behalf of, or for the benefit of a collective investment fund such as: (i) A mutual fund or other regulated investment company as defined in section 51(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; (ii) an "investment company" as that term is used in section 3(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 as well as an entity that would be an investment company under section 3(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 except for the section 3(c)(1) or (11) exemptions, or except that it is a foreign investment company organized under laws of a foreign country; (iii) an "employee benefit plan," which includes any plan, trust, commingled employee benefit trusts, or custodial arrangement that is subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 et seq., or that is described in sections 125, 401, 403, 408, 457, and 501(c)(9) and (17) through (23) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or similar plan maintained by state or local governments, or plans, trusts, or custodial arrangements established to self-insure benefits required by federal, state, or local law; (iv) a fund maintained by a tax exempt organization as defined in section 501(c)(3) or 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for operating, quasi-endowment, or endowment purposes; or (v) funds that are established for the benefit of such tax exempt organization such as charitable remainder trusts, charitable lead trusts, charitable annuity trusts, or other similar trusts.

(e) Research or experimental services eligible for expense treatment under section 174 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

(f) Financial services provided by a financial institution. The term "financial institution" means a corporation, partnership, or other business organization chartered under Title 30, 31, 32, or 33 RCW, or under the National Bank Act, as amended, the Homeowners Loan Act, as amended, or the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, or a holding company of any such business organization that is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act, as amended, or the Homeowners Loan Act, as amended, or a subsidiary or affiliate wholly owned or controlled by one or more financial institutions, as well as a lender approved by the United States secretary of housing and urban development for participation in any mortgage insurance program under the National Housing Act, as amended. The term "financial services" means those activities authorized by the laws cited in this subsection (2)(f) and includes services such as mortgage servicing, contract collection servicing, finance leasing, and services provided in a fiduciary capacity to a trust or estate. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 201.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—
1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

82.04.170 "Tuition fee." "Tuition fee" includes library, laboratory, health service and other special fees, and amounts charged for room and board by an educational institution when the property or service for which such charges are made is furnished exclusively to the students or faculty of such institution. "Educational institution," as used in this section, means only those institutions created or generally accredited as such by the state and includes educational programs that such educational institution cosponsors with a nonprofit organization, as defined by the internal revenue code Sec. 501(c)(3), if such educational institution grants college credit for coursework successfully completed through the educational program, or an approved branch campus of a foreign degree-granting institution in compliance with chapter 28B.90 RCW, and in accordance with RCW 82.04.4332 or defined as a degree-granting institution under RCW 28B.85.010(3) and accredited by an accrediting association recognized by the United States secretary of education, and offering to students an educational program of a general academic nature or those institutions which are not operated for profit and which are privately endowed under a deed of trust to offer instruction in trade, industry, and agriculture, but not including specialty schools, business colleges, other trade schools, or similar institutions. [1993 1st sp.s. c 18 § 37; 1993 c 181 § 13; 1992 c 206 § 1; 1985 c 135 § 1; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.170. Prior: 1955 c 389 § 18; prior: 1949 c 228 § 2, part; 1945 c 249 § 1, part; 1943 c 156 § 2, part; 1941 c 178 § 2, part; 1939 c 225 § 2, part; 1937 c 227 § 2, part; 1935 c 180 § 5, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8370-5, part.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 181 § 13 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 18 § 37, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective date—1993 1st sp.s. c 18: See note following RCW 28B.10.265.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1079]
Effective dates—1992 c 206: "This act shall take effect July 1, 1992, except sections 7 and 8 of this act which shall take effect January 1, 1993, and sections 9 through 12 of this act which are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 1, 1992." [1992 c 206 § 16.]

82.04.213 "Agricultural product"—"Farmer." (1) "Agricultural product" means any product of plant cultivation or animal husbandry including, but not limited to: A product of horticulture, grain cultivation, vermiculture, viticulture, or aquaculture as defined in RCW 15.85.020; plantation Christmas trees; turf; or any animal including but not limited to an animal that is a private sector cultured aquatic product as defined in RCW 15.85.020, or a bird, or insect, or the substances obtained from such an animal. "Agricultural product" does not include animals intended to be pets.

(2) "Farmer" means any person engaged in the business of growing or producing, upon the person's own lands or upon the lands in which the person has a present right of possession, any agricultural product whatsoever for sale. "Farmer" does not include a person using such products as ingredients in a manufacturing process, or a person growing or producing such products for the person's own consumption. "Farmer" does not include a person selling any animal or substance obtained therefrom in connection with the person's business of operating a stockyard or a slaughter or packing house. "Farmer" does not include any person in respect to the business of taking, cultivating, or raising timber. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 302.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

82.04.214 "Newspaper." "Newspaper" means a publication issued regularly at stated intervals at least once a week and printed on newsprint in tabloid or broadsheet format folded loosely together without stapling, glue, or any other binding of any kind. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 304.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

82.04.2201 Temporary business and occupation surtaxes—July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1997. There is levied and shall be collected for the period July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1997, from every person for the act or privilege of engaging in business activities, as a part of the tax imposed under RCW 82.04.220 through 82.04.280 and 82.04.290(3), except RCW 82.04.250(1) and 82.04.260(15), an additional tax equal to 6.5 percent multiplied by the tax payable under those sections.

To facilitate collection of these additional taxes, the department of revenue is authorized to adjust the basic rates of persons to which this section applies in such manner as to reflect the amount to the nearest one-thousandth of one percent of the additional tax hereby imposed, adjusting ten-thousandths equal to or greater than five ten-thousandths to the greater thousandth. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 204.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

82.04.230 Tax upon extractors. Upon every person engaging within this state in business as an extractor; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products, including byproducts, extracted for sale or for commercial or industrial use, multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.

The measure of the tax is the value of the products, including byproducts, so extracted, regardless of the place of sale or the fact that deliveries may be made to points outside the state. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 101; 1971 ex.s.s. c 281 § 2; 1969 ex.s.s. c 262 § 33; 1967 ex.s.s. c 149 § 7; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.230. Prior: 1955 c 389 § 43; prior: 1950 ex.s.s. c 5 § 1, part; 1949 c 228 § 1, part; 1943 c 156 § 1, part; 1941 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 225 § 1, part; 1937 c 227 § 1, part; 1935 c 180 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8370-4, part.]

Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 1002.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993, except:

(1) Sections 901 and 902 of this act take effect immediately [May 28, 1993].

(2) Sections 601 through 603 of this act take effect January 1, 1994." [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 1003.]

Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: "Part headings and captions as used in this act constitute no part of the law." [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 1004.]

82.04.240 Tax on manufacturers. Upon every person except persons taxable under RCW 82.04.260 (2), (3), (4), (5), (7), (8), or (9) engaging within this state in business as a manufacturer; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products, including byproducts, manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.

The measure of the tax is the value of the products, including byproducts, so manufactured regardless of the place of sale or the fact that deliveries may be made to points outside the state. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 102; 1981 c 172 § 1; 1979 ex.s.s. c 196 § 1; 1971 ex.s.s. c 281 § 3; 1969 ex.s.s. c 262 § 34; 1967 ex.s.s. c 149 § 8; 1965 ex.s.s. c 173 § 5; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.240. Prior: 1959 c 211 § 1; 1955 c 389 § 44; prior: 1950 ex.s.s. c 5 § 1, part; 1949 c 228 § 1, part; 1943 c 156 § 1, part; 1941 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 225 § 1, part; 1937 c 227 § 1, part; 1935 c 180 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8370-4, part.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Effective dates—1981 c 172: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1981, except section 9 of this act shall take effect September 1, 1981, sections 7 and 8 of this act shall take effect October 1, 1981, and section 10 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1983." [1981 c 172 § 12.] This applies to the 1981 c 172 amendments to RCW 82.04.240, 82.04.250, 82.04.260, 82.04.270, 82.04.440, 82.24.020, 82.32.045, and 82.32.090; the 1981 c 172 amendment to 1981 c 7 § 5; the repeal of RCW 82.04.275; and to the enactment of RCW 82.04.265. "Section 9 of this act" is a footnote to RCW 82.32.045; "sections 7 and 8 of this act" are the 1981 c 172 amendments to RCW 82.32.045 and 82.32.090, respectively; and "section 10 of this act" is the enactment of RCW 82.04.265.

Effective date—1979 ex.s.s. c 196: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on July 1, 1979." [1979 ex.s.s. c 196 § 15.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1080]
82.04.250 Tax on retailers. (1) Upon every person except persons taxable under RCW 82.04.260(8) or subsection (2) of this section engaging within this state in the business of making sales at retail, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.471 percent.

(2) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of making sales at retail that are exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 82.08 RCW by reason of RCW 82.08.0261, 82.08.0262, or 82.08.0263, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the business, multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 103; 1981 c 172 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 281 § 4; 1971 ex.s. c 186 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 262 § 35; 1967 ex.s. c 149 § 9; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.250. Prior: 1955 c 389 § 45; prior: 1950 ex.s. c 5 § 1, part; 1949 c 228 § 1, part; 1943 c 156 § 1, part; 1941 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 225 § 1, part; 1937 c 227 § 1, part; 1935 c 180 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 c 8370-4, part.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Effective dates—1981 c 172: See note following RCW 82.04.240.

Effective date—1971 ex.s. c 186: See note following RCW 82.04.110.

82.04.255 Tax on real estate brokers. Upon every person engaging within the state as a real estate broker; as to such persons, the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the business, multiplied by the rate of 2.0 percent.

The measure of the tax on real estate commissions earned by the real estate broker shall be the gross commission earned by the particular real estate brokerage office including that portion of the commission paid to salesmen or associate brokers in the same office on a particular transaction: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That where a real estate commission is divided between an originating brokerage office and a cooperating brokerage office on a particular transaction, each brokerage office shall pay the tax only upon their respective shares of said commission: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That where the brokerage office has paid the tax as provided herein, salesmen or associate brokers within the same brokerage office shall not be required to pay a similar tax upon the same transaction. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 202; 1985 c 32 § 2; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 1; 1983 c 9 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 65 § 3.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Construction—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: “This act shall not be construed as affecting any existing right acquired or liability or obligation incurred under the sections amended or repealed in this act or under any rule, regulation, or order adopted under those sections, nor as affecting any proceeding instituted under those sections.” [1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 65.]

Severability—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 66.]

Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: “(1) This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect July 1, 1983, except that:

(a) Sections 42 through 50, and 52, 53, 65, and 66 of this act shall take effect June 30, 1983;

(b) Sections 1 through 4 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1983, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section;

(c) Sections 21, 22, and 51 of this act shall take effect January 1, 1984. Section 51 of this act shall be effective for property taxes levied in 1983 and due in 1984, and thereafter; and

(d) Section 63 of this act shall take effect April 1, 1985, and shall be effective in respect to taxable activities occurring on and after April 1, 1985; and

(e) The extension under this act of the retail sales tax to certain sales of telephone service shall apply to telephone service billed on or after July 1, 1983, whether or not such service was rendered before that date.

(f) Sections 61 and 62 of this act shall take effect on the day either of the following events occurs, whichever is earlier:

(i) A temporary or permanent injunction or order becomes effective which prohibits in whole or in part the collection of taxes at the rates specified in section 6, chapter 7, Laws of 1983; or

(ii) A decision of a court in this state invalidating in whole or in part section 6, chapter 7, Laws of 1983, becomes final.

(2) The legislature finds that the amendments contained in sections 1 through 4 of this act constitute an integrated and inseparable entity and if any one or more of those sections does not become law, the remaining sections shall not take effect. If sections 1 through 4 of this act do not become law, the governor shall in that event reduce approved allotments under RCW 43.88.110 for the 1983-85 biennium by four percent.” [1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 67.]

Revisor's note: (1) "Sections 42 through 50 and 52" consist of the 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 amendments to RCW 82.49.010, 88.02.020, 88.02.030, 88.02.050, and 88.02.110 and the enactment of RCW 43.51.400, 82.49.020, 82.49.030, 88.02.070, and 88.08.080. "Section 53" consists of the enactment of a new section which appears as a footnote to RCW 88.02.020, and "sections 65 and 66" consist of the enactment of new sections which appear as footnotes to RCW 82.04.255 above.

(2) "Sections 1 through 4" consist of the 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 §§ 1-4 amendments to RCW 82.04.255, 82.04.290, 82.04.2904, and 82.04.2901, respectively.

(3) "Sections 21, 22, and 51" consist of the 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 amendments to RCW 82.48.010, 82.48.030, and 84.36.080, respectively.

(4) "Section 63" consists of the 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 amendment to RCW 82.32.045.

(5) "Sections 61 and 62" consist of the 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 §§ 61 and 62 amendments to RCW 82.04.2901 and 82.08.020, respectively. For the effective date of sections 61 and 62, see Bond v. Burrows, 103 Wn.2d 153 (1984).

Construction—1983 c 9: “This act shall not be construed as affecting any existing right acquired or liability or obligation incurred under the sections amended in this act, nor any rule, regulation, or order adopted or any proceeding instituted under those sections.” [1983 c 9 § 6.]

Severability—1983 c 9: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1983 c 9 § 7.]

Effective date—1983 c 9: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions and shall take effect March 1, 1983. The additional taxes and tax rate changes imposed under this act shall take effect on the dates designated in this act notwithstanding the date this act becomes law under Article III, section 12 of the state Constitution.” [1983 c 9 § 8.]

Effective date—Severability—1970 ex.s. c 65: See notes following RCW 82.03.050.

82.04.260 Tax on buyer and wholesaler of wheat, oats, dry peas, dry beans, lentils, triticale, corn, rye, and barley—Flour, pearl barley, and oil manufacturers—Seafood products manufacturers—Fruit and vegetable processors—Research and development organizations—Perishable meat products processors and wholesalers—Nuclear fuel assemblies—Travel agents—Certain international activities—Stevedoring and associated activities—Low-level waste disposers—Insurance agents, brokers, and solicitors—Hospitals. (1) Upon every person engaging...
within this state in the business of buying wheat, oats, dry peas, dry beans, lentils, triticale, corn, rye and barley, but not including any manufactured or processed products thereof, and selling the same at wholesale; the tax imposed shall be equal to the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.011 percent.

(2) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing wheat into flour, barley into pearl barley, soybeans into soybean oil, or sunflower seeds into sunflower oil; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the flour, pearl barley, or oil manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

(3) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of splitting or processing dried peas; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the peas split or processed, multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.

(4) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing seafood products which remain in a raw, raw frozen, or raw salted state at the completion of the manufacturing by that person; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products manufactured, multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

(5) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing by canning, preserving, freezing or dehydrating fresh fruits and vegetables; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products canned, preserved, frozen or dehydrated multiplied by the rate of 0.33 percent.

(6) Upon every nonprofit corporation and nonprofit association engaging within this state in research and development, as to such corporations and associations, the amount of tax with respect to such activities shall be equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.

(7) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of slaughtering, breaking and/or processing perishable meat products and/or selling the same at wholesale only and not at retail; as to such persons the tax imposed shall be equal to the gross proceeds derived from such sales multiplied by the rate of 0.138 percent.

(8) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of making sales, at retail or wholesale, of nuclear fuel assemblies manufactured by that person, as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds of sales of the assemblies multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.

(9) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of manufacturing nuclear fuel assemblies, as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the value of the products manufactured multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.

(10) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of acting as a travel agent; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such activities shall be equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.275 percent.

(11) Upon every person engaging within this state in business as an international steamship agent, international customs house broker, international freight forwarder, vessel and/or cargo charter broker in foreign commerce, and/or international air cargo agent; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to only international activities shall be equal to the gross income derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.363 percent.

(12) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of stevedoring and associated activities pertinent to the movement of goods and commodities in waterborne interstate or foreign commerce; as to such persons the amount of tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross proceeds derived from such activities multiplied by the rate of 0.363 percent. Persons subject to taxation under this subsection shall be exempt from payment of taxes imposed by chapter 82.16 RCW for that portion of their business subject to taxation under this subsection. Stevedoring and associated activities pertinent to the conduct of goods and commodities in waterborne interstate or foreign commerce are defined as all activities of a labor, service or transportation nature whereby cargo may be loaded or unloaded to or from vessels or barges, passing over, onto or under a wharf, pier, or similar structure; cargo may be moved to a warehouse or similar holding or storage yard or area to await further movement in import or export or may move to a consolidation freight station and be stuffed, unstuffed, containerized, separated or otherwise segregated or aggregated for delivery or loaded on any mode of transportation for delivery to its consignee. Specific activities included in this definition are: Wharfage, handling, loading, unloading, moving of cargo to a convenient place of delivery to the consignee or a convenient place for further movement to export mode; documentation services in connection with the receipt, delivery, checking, care, custody and control of cargo required in the transfer of cargo; imported automobile handling prior to delivery to consignee; terminal stevedoring and incidental vessel services, including but not limited to plugging and unplugging refrigerator service to containers, trailers, and other refrigerated cargo receptacles, and securing ship hatch covers.

(13) Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of disposing of low-level waste, as defined in RCW 43.145.010; as to such persons the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross income of the business, excluding any fees imposed under chapter 43.200 RCW, multiplied by the rate of 3.3 percent.

If the gross income of the taxpayer is attributable to activities both within and without this state, the gross income attributable to this state shall be determined in accordance with the methods of apportionment required under RCW 82.04.460.

(14) Upon every person engaging within this state as an insurance agent, insurance broker, or insurance solicitor licensed under chapter 48.17 RCW; as to such persons, the amount of the tax with respect to such licensed activities shall be equal to the gross income of such business multiplied by the rate of 1.1 percent.

(15) Upon every person engaging within this state in business as a hospital, as defined in chapter 70.41 RCW, that is operated as a nonprofit corporation or by the state or any of its political subdivisions, as to such persons, the amount of tax with respect to such activities shall be equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.75 percent through June 30, 1995, and 1.5 percent thereafter.
The moneys collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the health services account created under RCW 43.72.900. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 104; 1993 c 492 § 304; 1991 c 272 § 15; 1990 c 21 § 2; 1987 c 139 § 1. Prior: 1985 c 471 § 1; 1985 c 135 § 2; 1983 2nd ex.s.c. 3 § 5; prior: 1983 1st ex.s.c. 66 § 4; 1983 1st ex.s.c. 55 § 4; 1982 2nd ex.s.c. 13 § 1; 1982 c 10 § 16; prior: 1981 c 178 § 1; 1981 c 172 § 3; 1979 ex.s.c. 196 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s.c. 291 § 7; 1971 ex.s.c. 281 § 5; 1971 ex.s.c. 186 § 3; 1969 ex.s.c. 262 § 36; 1967 ex.s.c. 149 § 10; 1965 ex.s.c. 173 § 6; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.260; prior: 1959 c 211 § 2; 1955 c 389 § 46; prior: 1953 c 91 § 4; 1951 2nd ex.s.c. 28 § 4; 1950 ex.s.c. § 5 § 1, part; 1949 c 228 § 1, part; 1943 c 156 § 1, part; 1941 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 225 § 1, part; 1937 c 227 § 1, part; 1935 c 180 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8370-4, part.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

Effective dates—1991 c 272: See RCW 81.108.901.

Severability—1985 c 471: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1985 c 471 § 17.]

Effective date—1985 c 471: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1985." [1985 c 471 § 18.]

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s.c. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Effective dates—1983 1st ex.s.c. c 55: See note following RCW 82.04.010.

Severability—1982 2nd ex.s.c. c 13: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1982 2nd ex.s.c. c 13 § 2.]

Effective date—1982 2nd ex.s.c. c 13: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect August 1, 1982." [1982 2nd ex.s.c. c 13 § 3.]


Effective dates—1981 c 172: See note following RCW 82.04.240.

Effective date—1979 ex.s.c. c 196: See note following RCW 82.04.240.

Effective dates—Severability—1975 1st ex.s.c. c 291: See notes following RCW 82.04.050.

Effective date—1971 ex.s.c. c 186: See note following RCW 82.04.110.

Low-level waste disposal rate regulation study: RCW 81.04.520.
or processing for hire; (4) operating a cold storage warehouse or storage warehouse, but not including the rental of cold storage lockers; (5) representing and performing services for fire or casualty insurance companies as an independent resident managing general agent licensed under the provisions of RCW 48.05.310; (6) radio and television advertising computed as a standard deduction based on the national average thereof as annually reported by the Federal Communications Commission, or in lieu thereof by itemization by the individual broadcasting station, and excluding that portion of revenue represented by the out-of-state audience computed as a ratio to the station's total audience as measured by the 100 micro-volt signal strength and delivery by wire, if any; (7) engaging in activities which bring a person within the definition of consumer contained in RCW 82.04.190(6); as to such persons, the amount of tax on such business shall be equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 0.484 percent.

As used in this section, "cold storage warehouse" means a storage warehouse used to store fresh and/or frozen perishable fruits or vegetables, meat, seafood, dairy products, or fowl, or any combination thereof, at a desired temperature to maintain the quality of the product for orderly marketing. As used in this section, "storage warehouse" means a building or structure, or any part thereof, in which goods, wares, or merchandise are received for storage for compensation, except field warehouses, fruit warehouses, fruit packing plants, warehouses licensed under chapter 22.09 RCW, public garages storing automobiles, railroad freight sheds, docks and wharves, and "self-storage" or "mini storage" facilities whereby customers have direct access to individual storage areas by separate entrance. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 303; 1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 106; 1986 c 226 § 2; 1983 c 132 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 90 § 3; 1971 ex.s. c 299 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 281 § 7; 1970 ex.s. c 8 § 2. Prior: 1969 ex.s. c 262 § 38; 1969 ex.s. c 255 § 5; 1967 ex.s. c 149 § 13; 1963 c 168 § 1; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.280; prior: 1959 ex.s. c 5 § 4; 1959 ex.s. c 3 § 4; 1955 c 389 § 48; prior: 1950 ex.s. c 5 § 1; part; 1949 c 228 § 1, part; 1943 c 156 § 1, part; 1941 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 228 § 1, part; 1937 c 227 § 1, part; 1935 c 180 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8370-4, part.] Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sps. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Effective date—1986 c 226: See note following RCW 82.16.010. Application to preexisting contracts—1975 1st exs. c 90: See note following RCW 82.12.010.

Effective date—1975 1st exs. c 90: See note following RCW 82.04.050.

Effective dates—Severability—1971 exs. c 299: See notes following RCW 82.04.050.

### Tax on selected business services, financial businesses, or other business or service activities

**82.04.290**

Upon every person engaging within this state in the business of providing selected business services other than or in addition to those enumerated in RCW 82.04.250 or 82.04.270; as to such persons the amount of tax on account of such activities shall be equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 2.5 percent. (2) Upon every person engaging within this state in banking, loan, security, investment management, investment advisory, or other financial businesses; as to such persons, the amount of the tax with respect to such business shall be equal to the gross income of the business, multiplied by the rate of 1.70 percent.

(3) Upon every person engaging within this state in any business activity other than or in addition to those enumerated in RCW 82.04.230, 82.04.240, 82.04.250, 82.04.255, 82.04.260, 82.04.270, and 82.04.280, and subsections (1) and (2) of this section; as to such persons the amount of tax on account of such activities shall be equal to the gross income of the business multiplied by the rate of 2.0 percent. This section includes, among others, and without limiting the scope hereof (whether or not title to materials used in the performance of such business passes to another by accession, confusion or other than by outright sale), persons engaged in the business of rendering any type of service which does not constitute a "sale at retail" or a "sale at wholesale." The value of advertising, demonstration, and promotional supplies and materials furnished to an agent by his principal or supplier to be used for informational, educational and promotional purposes shall not be considered a part of the agent's remuneration or commission and shall not be subject to taxation under this section. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 203; 1985 c 32 § 3; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 2; 1983 c 3 § 212; 1971 ex.s. c 281 § 8; 1970 ex.s. c 65 § 4; 1969 ex.s. c 262 § 39; 1967 ex.s. c 149 § 14; 1963 ex.s. c 28 § 2; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.290. Prior: 1959 ex.s. c 5 § 5; 1955 c 389 § 49; prior: 1953 c 195 § 2; 1950 ex.s. c 5 § 1, part; 1949 c 228 § 1, part; 1943 c 156 § 1, part; 1941 c 178 § 1, part; 1939 c 225 § 1, part; 1937 c 227 § 1, part; 1935 c 180 § 4, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8370-4, part.] Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sps. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd exs. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Construction—Severability—Effective date—1983 c 9: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

### 82.04.2901 Repealed

See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

### 82.04.2904 Repealed

See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

### 82.04.300 Exemptions—Based on monthly gross or yearly gross

This chapter shall apply to any person engaging in any business activity taxable under RCW 82.04.230, 82.04.240, 82.04.250, 82.04.255, 82.04.260, 82.04.270, 82.04.280, and 82.04.290 other than those whose value of products, gross proceeds of sales, or gross income of the business is less than one thousand dollars per month: PROVIDED, That where one person engages in more than one business activity and the combined measures of the tax applicable to such businesses equal or exceed one thousand dollars per month, no exemption or deduction from the amount of tax is allowed by this section.

Any person claiming exemption under the provisions of this section may be required, according to rules adopted by the department, to file returns even though no tax may be due. The department of revenue may allow exemptions, by general rule or regulation, in those instances in which
quarterly, semiannual, or annual returns are permitted. Exemptions for such periods shall be equivalent in amount to the total of exemptions for each month of a reporting period. [1993 1st sps. c 25 § 205; 1992 c 206 § 7; 1983 c 3 § 213; 1979 ex.s. c 196 § 4; 1975 1st ex.s. c 278 § 41; 1961 c 293 § 3; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.300. Prior: 1959 ex.s. c 5 § 7; 1959 c 197 § 14; prior: 1945 c 249 § 2, part; 1943 c 156 § 4, part; 1941 c 178 § 6, part; 1939 c 225 § 5, part; 1937 c 227 § 4, part; 1935 c 180 § 11, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8370-11, part.]}

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sps. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.
Effective date—1992 c 206: See note following RCW 82.04.170.
Effective date—1979 ex.s. c 196: See note following RCW 82.04.240.
Construction—Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 278: See notes following RCW 11.08.160.

82.04.322 Exemptions—Health maintenance organization, health care service contractor, certified health plan. (Effective January 1, 1994.) This chapter does not apply to any health maintenance organization, health care service contractor, or certified health plan in respect to premiums or prepayments that are taxable under RCW 48.14.0201. [1993 c 492 § 303.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.

82.04.330 Exemptions—Farmers—Agriculture. This chapter shall not apply to any farmer that sells any agricultural product at wholesale. This exemption shall not apply to any person selling such products at retail.

This chapter shall also not apply to any persons who participate in the federal conservation reserve program or its successor administered by the United States department of agriculture with respect to land enrolled in that program. [1993 1st sps. c 25 § 305; 1988 c 253 § 2; 1987 c 23 § 4. Prior: 1985 c 414 § 10; 1985 c 148 § 1; 1965 ex.s. c 173 § 7; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.330; prior: 959 c 197 § 17; prior: 1945 c 249 § 2, part; 1943 c 156 § 4, part; 1941 c 178 § 6, part; 1939 c 225 § 5, part; 1937 c 227 § 4, part; 1935 c 180 § 11, part; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 8370-11, part.]}

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sps. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.
Effective date—1965 ex.s. c 173: See note following RCW 82.04.050.
Deductions—Compensation for receiving, washing, etc., horticultural products for person exempt under RCW 82.04.330—Materials and supplies used: RCW 82.04.4287.

82.04.368 Exemptions—Nonprofit organizations—Credit and debt services. This chapter does not apply to nonprofit organizations in respect to amounts derived from provision of the following services:

(1) Presenting individual and community credit education programs including credit and debt counseling;
(2) Obtaining creditor cooperation allowing a debtor to repay debt in an orderly manner;
(3) Establishing and administering negotiated repayment programs for debtors; or
(4) Providing advice or assistance to a debtor with regard to subsection (1), (2), or (3) of this section. [1993 c 390 § 1.]

82.04.417 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

82.04.4288 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

82.04.4289 Exemption—Compensation for services to patients and attendant sales of prescription drugs by nonprofit kidney dialysis facilities, nursing homes, and homes for unwed mothers operated by religious or charitable organizations. This chapter does not apply to amounts derived as compensation for services rendered to patients or from sales of prescription drugs as defined in RCW 82.08.0281 furnished as an integral part of services rendered to patients by a kidney dialysis facility operated as a nonprofit corporation, nursing homes, and homes for unwed mothers operated as religious or charitable organizations, but only if no part of the net earnings received by such an institution inures directly or indirectly, to any person other than the institution entitled to deduction hereunder. [1993 c 492 § 305; 1981 c 178 § 2; 1980 c 37 § 10. Formerly RCW 82.04.430(9).]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.
Intent—1980 c 37: See note following RCW 82.04.4281.

82.04.4332 Deductions—Tuition fees of foreign degree-granting institutions. An approved branch campus of a foreign degree-granting institution in compliance with chapter 28B.90 RCW is considered an educational institution for the purpose of the deduction of tuition fees provided by RCW 82.08.170 in those instances where it is recognized as an organization exempt from income taxes pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c). [1993 c 181 § 10.]

82.04.470 Resale certificate—Burden of proof—Tax liability—Rules—Resale certificate defined. (1) Unless a seller has taken from the buyer a resale certificate, the burden of proving that a sale of tangible personal property, or of services, was not a sale at retail shall be upon the person who made it.
(2) If a seller does not receive a resale certificate at the time of the sale, have a resale certificate on file at the time of the sale, or obtain a resale certificate from the buyer within a reasonable time after the sale, the seller shall remain liable for the tax as provided in RCW 82.08.050, unless the seller can demonstrate facts and circumstances according to rules adopted by the department of revenue that show the sale was properly made without payment of sales tax.
(3) Resale certificates shall be valid for a period of four years from the date the certificate is provided to the seller.
(4) The department may provide by rule for suggested forms for resale certificates or equivalent documents containing the information that will be accepted as resale certifi-
cates. The department shall provide by rule the categories of items or services that must be specified on resale certificates and the business classifications that may use a blanket resale certificate.

(5) As used in this section, "resale certificate" means documentation provided by a buyer to a seller stating that the purchase is for resale in the regular course of business, or that the buyer is exempt from retail sales tax, and containing the following information:

(a) The name and address of the buyer;
(b) The uniform business identifier or revenue registration number of the buyer, if the buyer is required to [be] registered;
(c) The type of business engaged in;
(d) The categories of items or services to be purchased for resale or that are exempt, unless the buyer is in a business classification that may present a blanket resale certificate as provided by the department by rule;
(e) The date on which the certificate was provided;
(f) A statement that the items or services purchased either: (i) Are purchased for resale in the regular course of business; or (ii) are exempt from tax pursuant to statute;
(g) A statement that the buyer acknowledges that the buyer is solely responsible for purchasing within the categories specified on the certificate and that misuse of the resale or exemption privilege claimed on the certificate subjects the buyer to a penalty of fifty percent of the tax due, in addition to the tax, interest, and any other penalties imposed by law;
(h) The name of the individual authorized to sign the certificate, printed in a legible fashion;
(i) The signature of the authorized individual; and
(j) The name of the seller. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 701; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 29; 1975 1st ex.s. c 278 § 43; 1961 c 15 § 82.04.470. Prior: 1935 c 180 § 9; RRS § 8370-9.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Construction—Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 278: See notes following RCW 11.08.160.

Chapter 82.08
RETAIL SALES TAX

Sections
82.08.02665 Exemptions—Sales of watercraft, vessels to residents of foreign countries.
82.08.0273 Exemptions—Sales to nonresidents of tangible personal property for use outside the state—Proof of nonresident status—Penalties.
82.08.02795 Exemptions—Sales to free hospitals.
82.08.0281 Exemptions—Sales of prescription drugs.
82.08.0287 Exemptions—Sales of passenger motor vehicles as ride-sharing vehicles.
82.08.050 Buyer to pay, seller to collect tax—Statement of tax—Exception—Penalties.
82.08.130 Resale certificate—Purchase and resale—Rules.
82.08.150 Tax on certain sales of intoxicating liquors—Additional taxes for general fund, drug enforcement, health services—Collection.

82.08.02665 Exemptions—Sales of watercraft, vessels to residents of foreign countries. The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales of vessels to residents of foreign countries for use outside of this state, even though delivery is made within this state, but only if (1) the vessel will not be used within this state for more than forty-five days and (2) an appropriate exemption certificate supported by identification as provided by and filed with the department of revenue and signed by the purchaser or the purchaser's agent establishes the fact that the purchaser is a resident of a foreign country and that the vessel is for use outside of this state. One copy of the exemption certificate is to be filed with the department of revenue and a duplicate is to be retained by the dealer.

As used in this section, "vessel" means every watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water, other than a seaplane. [1993 c 119 § 1.]

82.08.0273 Exemptions—Sales to nonresidents of tangible personal property for use outside the state—Proof of nonresident status—Penalties. (1) The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 shall not apply to sales to nonresidents of this state of tangible personal property for use outside this state when the purchaser (a) is a bona fide resident of a state or possession or Province of Canada other than the state of Washington and such state, possession, or Province of Canada does not impose a retail sales tax or use tax of three percent or more or, if imposing such a tax, permits Washington residents exemption from otherwise taxable sales by reason of their residence, and (b) agrees, when requested, to grant the department of revenue access to such records and other forms of verification at his or her place of residence to assure that such purchases are not first used substantially in the state of Washington.

(2)(a) Any person claiming exemption from retail sales tax under the provisions of this section must display proof of his or her current nonresident status as herein provided.

(b) Acceptable proof of a nonresident person's status shall include one piece of identification such as a valid driver's license from the jurisdiction in which the out-of-state residency is claimed or a valid identification card which has a photograph of the holder and is issued by the out-of-state jurisdiction. Identification under this subsection (2)(b) must show the holder's residential address and have as one of its legal purposes the establishment of residency in that out-of-state jurisdiction.

(3) Nothing in this section requires the vendor to make tax exempt retail sales to nonresidents. A vendor may choose to make sales to nonresidents, collect the sales tax, and remit the amount of sales tax collected to the state as otherwise provided by law. If the vendor chooses to make a sale to a nonresident without collecting the sales tax, the vendor shall, in good faith, examine the proof of nonresidence, determine whether the proof is acceptable under subsection (2)(b) of this section, and maintain records for each nontaxable sale which shall show the type of proof accepted, including any identification numbers where appropriate, and the expiration date, if any.

(4)(a) Any person making fraudulent statements, which includes the offer of fraudulent identification or fraudulently procured identification to a vendor, in order to purchase goods without paying retail sales tax shall be guilty of perjury. Any person making tax exempt purchases under this section by displaying proof of identification not his or
her own, or counterfeit identification, with intent to violate the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition, shall be liable for the tax and subject to a penalty equal to the greater of one hundred dollars or the tax due on such purchases.

(b) Any vendor who makes sales without collecting the tax to a person who does not hold valid identification establishing out-of-state residency, and any vendor who fails to maintain records of sales to nonresidents as provided in this section, shall be personally liable for the amount of tax due. Any vendor who makes sales without collecting the retail sales tax under this section and who has actual knowledge that the purchaser’s proof of identification establishing out-of-state residency is fraudulent shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition, shall be liable for the tax and subject to a penalty equal to the greater of one thousand dollars or the tax due on such sales. In addition, both the purchaser and the vendor shall be liable for any penalties and interest assessable under chapter 82.32 RCW. [1993 c 444 § 1; 1988 c 96 § 1; 1982 1st ex.s. c 5 § 1; 1980 c 37 § 39. Formerly RCW 82.08.030(21).]

**Effective date—1988 c 96:** “This act shall take effect July 1, 1989.” [1988 c 96 § 2.]

**Intent—1980 c 37:** See note following RCW 82.04.4281.

### 82.08.02795 Exemptions—Sales to free hospitals.

1. The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 shall not apply to sales to free hospitals of items reasonably necessary for the operation of, and provision of health care by, free hospitals.

2. As used in this section, “free hospital” means a hospital that does not charge patients for health care provided by the hospital. [1993 c 205 § 1.]

**Effective date—1993 c 205:** “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 6, 1993].” [1993 c 205 § 3.]

### 82.08.0281 Exemptions—Sales of prescription drugs.

The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 shall not apply to sales of prescription drugs, including sales to the state or a political subdivision or municipal corporation thereof of drugs to be dispensed to patients by prescription without charge. The term “prescription drugs” shall include any medicine, drug, prescription lens, or other substance other than food for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or other ailment in humans, or for use for family planning purposes, including the prevention of conception, supplied:

1. By a family planning clinic that is under contract with the department of health to provide family planning services; or
2. Under the written prescription to a pharmacist by a practitioner authorized by law of this state or laws of another jurisdiction to issue prescriptions; or
3. Upon an oral prescription of such practitioner which is reduced promptly to writing and filed by a duly licensed pharmacist; or
4. By refilling any such written or oral prescription if such refilling is authorized by the prescriber either in the original prescription or by oral order which is reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist; or
5. By physicians or optometrists by way of written directions and specifications for the preparation, grinding, and fabrication of lenses intended to aid or correct visual defects or anomalies of humans. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 308; 1980 c 37 § 46. Formerly RCW 82.08.030(28).]

**Finding—1993 1st sp.s. c 25:** “The legislature finds that prevention is a significant element in the reduction of health care costs. The legislature further finds that taxing some physician prescriptions and not others is unfair to patients. It is, therefore, the intent of the legislature to remove the taxes from prescriptions issued for family planning purposes.” [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 307.]

**Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25:** See notes following RCW 82.04.4230.

**Intent—1980 c 37:** See note following RCW 82.04.4281.

### 82.08.0287 Exemptions—Sales of passenger motor vehicles as ride-sharing vehicles.

The tax imposed by this chapter shall not apply to sales of passenger motor vehicles which are to be used as ride-sharing vehicles, as defined in RCW 46.74.010(3), by not less than five persons, including the driver, with a gross vehicle weight not to exceed 10,000 pounds where the primary usage is for commuter ride-sharing, as defined in RCW 46.74.010(1), or passenger motor vehicles where the primary usage is for ride-sharing for the elderly and the handicapped, as defined in RCW 46.74.010(2), if the ride-sharing vehicles are exempt under RCW 82.44.015 for thirty-six consecutive months beginning within thirty days of application for exemption under this section. If used as a ride-sharing vehicle for less than thirty-six consecutive months, the registered owner of one of these vehicles shall notify the department of revenue upon termination of primary use of the vehicle as a ride-sharing vehicle and is liable for the tax imposed by this chapter.

To qualify for the tax exemption, those passenger motor vehicles with five or six passengers, including the driver, used for commuter ride-sharing, must be operated either within the state’s eight largest counties that are required to develop commute trip reduction plans as directed by chapter 70.94 RCW or in other counties, or cities and towns within those counties, that elect to adopt and implement a commute trip reduction plan. Additionally at least one of the following conditions must apply: (1) The vehicle must be operated by a public transportation agency for the general public; or (2) the vehicle must be used by a major employer, as defined in RCW 70.94.524 as an element of its commute trip reduction program for their employees; or (3) the vehicle must be owned and operated by individual employees and must be registered either with the employer as part of its commute trip reduction program or with a public transportation agency serving the area where the employees live or work. Individual employee owned and operated motor vehicles will require certification that the vehicle is registered with a major employer or a public transportation agency. Major employers who own and operate motor vehicles for their employees must certify that the commuter ride-sharing arrangement conforms to a carpool/vanpool element contained within their commute trip reduction program. [1993 c 488 § 2; 1980 c 166 § 1.]

**Finding—1993 c 488:** “The legislature finds that ride sharing and vanpools are the fastest growing transportation choice because of their flexibility and cost-effectiveness. Ride sharing and vanpools represent an effective means for local jurisdictions, transit agencies, and the private sector to assist in addressing the requirements of the Commute Trip
Title 82 RCW: Excise Taxes

82.08.0287

Reduction Act, the Growth Management Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Clean Air Act." [1993 c 488 § 1.]

Annual recertification rule—Report—1993 c 488: "The department shall adopt by rule a process requiring annual recertification upon renewal for vehicles registered under RCW 46.16.023 to discourage abuse of tax exemptions under RCW 82.08.0287, 82.12.0282, and 82.44.015. The department of licensing in consultation with the department of transportation shall submit a report to the legislative transportation committee and the house and senate standing committees on transportation by July 1, 1996, assessing the effectiveness of the department of licensing at limiting tax exemptions to bona fide ride-sharing vehicles." [1993 c 488 § 6.]

Severability—1980 c 166: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1980 c 166 § 4.]

Ride-sharing vehicles—Special plates: RCW 46.16.023.

82.08.050

Buyer to pay, seller to collect tax—Statement of tax—Exception—Penalties. The tax hereby imposed shall be paid by the buyer to the seller, and each seller shall collect from the buyer the full amount of the tax payable in respect to each taxable sale in accordance with the schedule of collections adopted by the department pursuant to the provisions of RCW 82.08.060. The tax required by this chapter, to be collected by the seller, shall be deemed to be held in trust by the seller until paid to the department, and any seller who appropriates or converts the tax collected to his or her own use or to any use other than the payment of the tax to the extent that the money required to be collected is not available for payment on the due date as prescribed in this chapter shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

In case any seller fails to collect the tax herein imposed or having collected the tax, fails to pay it to the department in the manner prescribed by this chapter, whether such failure is the result of his or her own acts or the result of acts or conditions beyond his or her control, he or she shall, nevertheless, be personally liable to the state for the amount of the tax, unless the seller has taken from the buyer in good faith a properly executed resale certificate under RCW 82.04.470.

The amount of tax, until paid by the buyer to the seller or to the department, shall constitute a debt from the buyer to the seller and any seller who fails or refuses to collect the tax as required with intent to violate the provisions of this chapter or to gain some advantage or benefit, either direct or indirect, and any buyer who refuses to pay any tax due under this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The tax required by this chapter to be collected by the seller shall be stated separately from the selling price in any sales invoice or other instrument of sale. On all retail sales through vending machines, the tax need not be stated separately from the selling price or collected separately from the buyer. For purposes of determining the tax due from the buyer to the seller and from the seller to the department it shall be conclusively presumed that the selling price quoted in any price list, sales document, contract or other agreement between the parties does not include the tax imposed by this chapter, but if the seller advertises the price as including the tax or that the seller is paying the tax, the advertised price shall not be considered the selling price.

Where a buyer has failed to pay to the seller the tax imposed by this chapter and the seller has not paid the amount of the tax to the department, the department may, in its discretion, proceed directly against the buyer for collection of the tax, in which case a penalty of ten percent may be added to the amount of the tax for failure of the buyer to pay the same to the seller, regardless of when the tax may be collected by the department; and all of the provisions of chapter 82.32 RCW, including those relative to interest and penalties, shall apply in addition; and, for the sole purpose of applying the various provisions of chapter 82.32 RCW, the twenty-fifth day of the month following the tax period in which the purchase was made shall be considered as the due date of the tax. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 704; 1992 c 206 § 2; 1986 c 36 § 1; 1985 c 38 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 299 § 7; 1965 ex.s. c 173 § 15; 1961 c 15 § 82.08.050. Prior: 1951 c 44 § 1; 1949 c 228 § 6; 1941 c 71 § 3; 1939 c 225 § 11; 1937 c 227 § 7; 1935 c 180 § 21; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8370-21.1] Severeability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230. Effective date—1992 c 206: See note following RCW 82.04.170. Effective dates—Severability—1971 ex.s. c 299: See notes following RCW 82.04.050.

82.08.130

Resale certificate—Purchase and resale—Rules. If a buyer normally is engaged in both consuming and reselling certain types of articles of tangible personal property and is not able to determine at the time of purchase whether the particular property acquired will be consumed or resold, the buyer may use a resale certificate for the entire purchase if the buyer principally resells the articles according to the general nature of the buyer's business. The buyer shall account for the value of any articles purchased with a resale certificate that are used by the buyer and remit the sales tax on the articles to the department.

A buyer who pays a tax on all purchases and subsequently resells an article at retail, without intervening use by the buyer, shall collect the tax from the purchaser as otherwise provided by law and is entitled to a deduction on the buyer's tax return equal to the cost to the buyer of the property resold upon which retail sales tax has been paid. The deduction is allowed only if the taxpayer keeps and preserves records that show the names of the persons from whom the articles were purchased, the date of the purchase, the type of articles, the amount of the purchase, and the tax that was paid. The department shall provide by rule for the refund or credit of retail sales tax paid by a buyer for purchases that are later sold at wholesale without intervening use by the buyer. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 702.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

82.08.150

Tax on certain sales of intoxicating liquors—Additional taxes for general fund, drug enforcement, health services—Collection. (1) There is levied and shall be collected a tax upon each retail sale of spirits, or strong beer in the original package at the rate of fifteen percent of the selling price. The tax imposed in this subsection shall apply to all such sales including sales by the Washington state liquor stores and agencies, but excluding sales to class H licensees.

(2) There is levied and shall be collected a tax upon each sale of spirits, or strong beer in the original package at the rate of ten percent of the selling price on sales by
Washington state liquor stores and agencies to class H licensees.

(3) There is levied and shall be collected an additional tax upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of one dollar and seventy-two cents per liter. The additional tax imposed in this subsection shall apply to all such sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, and including sales to class H licensees.

(4) An additional tax is imposed equal to fourteen percent multiplied by the taxes payable under subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(5) Until July 1, 1995, an additional tax is imposed upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of seven cents per liter. The additional tax imposed in this subsection shall apply to all such sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, and including sales to class H licensees. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be deposited in the drug enforcement and education account under RCW 69.50.520 by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(6)(a) An additional tax is imposed upon retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of one and seven-tenths percent of the selling price through June 30, 1995, two and six-tenths percent of the selling price for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997, and three and four-tenths of the selling price thereafter. This additional tax applies to all such sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, but excluding sales to class H licensees.

(b) An additional tax is imposed upon retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of one and one-tenth percent of the selling price through June 30, 1995, one and seven-tenths percent of the selling price for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997, and two and three-tenths of the selling price thereafter. This additional tax applies to all such sales to class H licensees.

(c) An additional tax is imposed upon each retail sale of spirits in the original package at the rate of twenty cents per liter through June 30, 1995, thirty cents per liter for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1997, and forty-one cents per liter thereafter. This additional tax applies to all such sales including sales by Washington state liquor stores and agencies, and including sales to class H licensees.

(d) All revenues collected during any month from additional taxes under this subsection shall be deposited in the health services account created under RCW 43.72.900 by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(7) The tax imposed in RCW 82.08.020 shall not apply to sales of spirits or strong beer in the original package.

(8) The taxes imposed in this section shall be paid by the buyer to the seller, and each seller shall collect from the buyer the full amount of the tax payable in respect to each taxable sale under this section. The taxes required by this section to be collected by the seller shall be stated separately from the selling price and for purposes of determining the tax due from the buyer to the seller, it shall be conclusively presumed that the selling price quoted in any price list does not include the taxes imposed by this section.

(9) As used in this section, the terms "spirits," "strong beer," and "package" shall have the meaning ascribed to them in chapter 66.04 RCW. [1993 c 492 § 310; 1989 c 271 § 503; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 12; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 § 3; 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 § 25; 1973 1st ex.s. c 204 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 299 § 9; 1969 ex.s. c 21 § 11; 1965 ex.s. c 173 § 16; 1965 c 42 § 1; 1961 ex.s. c 24 § 2; 1961 c 15 § 82.08.150. Prior: 1959 ex.s. c 5 § 9; 1957 c 279 § 4; 1955 c 396 § 1; 1953 c 91 § 5; 1951 2nd ex.s. c 28 § 5.]

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Title—Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.


Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Severability—Effective date—1981 1st ex.s. c 5: See RCW 66.98.090 and 66.98.100.

Effective date—1973 1st ex.s. c 204: "This 1973 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect the first day of July, 1973." [1973 1st ex.s. c 204 § 4.]

Effective dates—Severability—1971 ex.s. c 299: See notes following RCW 82.04.050.

Effective date—1969 ex.s. c 21: See note following RCW 64.04.010.

Chapter 82.12

USE TAX

Sections
82.12.02745 Exemptions—Use by free hospitals of certain items. 82.12.0275 Exemptions—Use of prescription drugs. 82.12.0282 Exemptions—Use of vans as ride-sharing vehicles.

82.12.02745 Exemptions—Use by free hospitals of certain items. (1) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply in respect to the use by free hospitals of items reasonably necessary for the operation of, and provision of health care by, free hospitals.

(2) As used in this section, "free hospital" means a hospital that does not charge patients for health care provided by the hospital. [1993 c 205 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 205: See note following RCW 82.08.02795.

82.12.0275 Exemptions—Use of prescription drugs. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply in respect to the use of prescription drugs, including the use by the state or a political subdivision or municipal corporation thereof of drugs to be dispensed to patients by prescription without charge. The term "prescription drugs" shall include any medicine, drug, prescription lens, or other substance other than food for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or other ailment in humans, or for use for family planning purposes, including the prevention of conception, supplied:

(1) By a family planning clinic that is under contract with the department of health to provide family planning services; or

(2) Under the written prescription to a pharmacist by a practitioner authorized by law of this state or laws of another jurisdiction to issue prescriptions; or
(3) Upon an oral prescription of such practitioner which is reduced promptly to writing and filed by a duly licensed pharmacist; or

(4) By refilling any such written or oral prescription if such refilling is authorized by the prescriber either in the original prescription or by oral order which is reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist; or

(5) By physicians or optometrists by way of written directions and specifications for the preparation, grinding, and fabrication of lenses intended to aid or correct visual defects or anomalies of humans. [1993 1st sp.s c 25 § 309; 1980 c 37 § 73. Formerly RCW 82.12.030(23).]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Finding—1993 1st sp.s c 25: See note following RCW 82.08.0281.

Intent—1980 c 37: See note following RCW 82.04.4281.

82.12.0282 Exemptions—Use of vans as ride-sharing vehicles. The tax imposed by this chapter shall not apply with respect to the use of passenger motor vehicles used as ride-sharing vehicles, as defined in RCW 46.74.010(3), by not less than five persons, including the driver, with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 10,000 pounds where the primary usage is for commuter ride-sharing, as defined in RCW 46.74.010(1), or passenger motor vehicles where the primary usage is for ride-sharing for the elderly and the handicapped, as defined in RCW 46.74.010(2), if the vehicles are exempt under RCW 82.44.015 for thirty-six consecutive months beginning within thirty days of application for exemption under this section. If used as a ride-sharing vehicle for less than thirty-six consecutive months, the registered owner of one of these vehicles shall notify the department of revenue upon termination of primary use of the vehicle as a ride-sharing vehicle and is liable for the tax imposed by this chapter.

To qualify for the tax exemption, those passenger motor vehicles with five or six passengers, including the driver, used for commuter ride-sharing, must be operated either within the state’s eight largest counties that are required to develop commute trip reduction plans as directed by chapter 70.94 RCW or in other counties, or cities and towns within those counties, that elect to adopt and implement a commute trip reduction plan. Additionally at least one of the following conditions must apply: (1) The vehicle must be operated by a public transportation agency for the general public; or (2) the vehicle must be used by a major employer, as defined in RCW 70.94.524 as an element of its commute trip reduction program for their employees; or (3) the vehicle must be owned and operated by individual employees and must be registered either with the employer as part of its commute trip reduction program or with a public transportation agency serving the area where the employees live or work. Individual employee owned and operated motor vehicles will require certification that the vehicle is registered with a major employer or a public transportation agency. Major employers who own and operate motor vehicles for their employees must certify that the commuter ride-sharing arrangement conforms to a carpool/vanpool element contained within their commute trip reduction program. [1993 c 488 § 4; 1980 c 166 § 2.]

Finding—Annual recertification rule—Report—1993 c 488: See notes following RCW 82.08.0287.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1090]
nal justice purposes are defined as activities that substantially assist the criminal justice system, which may include circumstances where ancillary benefit to the civil justice system occurs, and which includes domestic violence services such as those provided by domestic violence programs, community advocates, and legal advocates, as defined in RCW 70.123.020. Existing funding for purposes of this subsection is defined as calendar year 1989 actual operating expenditures for criminal justice purposes. Calendar year 1989 actual operating expenditures for criminal justice purposes exclude the following: Expenditures for extraordinary events not likely to reoccur, changes in contract provisions for criminal justice services, beyond the control of the local jurisdiction receiving the services, and major nonrecurring capital expenditures. [1993 1st sp.s. c 21 § 1; 1991 c 311 § 1; 1990 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 102.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 21: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993, except for section 4 of this act, which shall take effect immediately [May 28, 1993], and sections 1 through 3, 5, and 7 of this act, which shall take effect January 1, 1994." [1993 1st sp.s. c 21 § 10.]

Severability—1991 c 311: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1991 c 311 § 8.]

Effective dates—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 84.52.010.

Severability—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 82.14.300.

82.14.320 Municipal criminal justice assistance account—Distributions criteria and formula. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) The municipal criminal justice assistance account is created in the state treasury.

(a) The city has a crime rate in excess of one hundred twenty-five percent of the state-wide average as calculated in the most recent annual report on crime in Washington state as published by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs;

(b) The city has levied the tax authorized in RCW 82.14.030(2) at the maximum rate or the tax authorized in RCW 82.46.010(3) at the maximum rate; and

(c) The city has a per capita yield from the tax imposed under RCW 82.14.030(1) at the maximum rate of less than one hundred fifty percent of the state-wide average per capita yield for all cities from such local sales and use tax.

(3) The moneys deposited in the municipal criminal justice assistance account for distribution under this section shall be distributed at such times as distributions are made under RCW 82.44.150. The distributions shall be made as follows:

(a) Unless reduced by this subsection, thirty percent of the moneys shall be distributed ratably based on population as last determined by the office of financial management to those cities eligible under subsection (2) of this section that have a crime rate determined under subsection (2)(a) of this section which is greater than one hundred seventy-five percent of the state-wide average crime rate. No city may receive more than fifty percent of any moneys distributed under this subsection (a) but, if a city distribution is reduced as a result of exceeding the fifty percent limitation, the amount not distributed shall be distributed under (b) of this subsection.

(b) The remainder of the moneys, including any moneys not distributed in subsection (2)(a) of this section, shall be distributed to all cities eligible under subsection (2) of this section ratably based on population as last determined by the office of financial management.

(4) No city may receive more than thirty percent of all moneys distributed under subsection (3) of this section.

(5) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the distributions to any city that substantially decriminalizes or repeals its criminal code after July 1, 1990, and that does not reimburse the county for costs associated with criminal cases under RCW 3.50.800 or 3.50.805(2), shall be made to the county in which the city is located.

(6) Moneys distributed under this section shall be expended exclusively for criminal justice purposes and shall not be used to replace or supplant existing funding. Criminal justice purposes are defined as activities that substantially assist the criminal justice system, which may include circumstances where ancillary benefit to the civil justice system occurs, and which includes domestic violence services such as those provided by domestic violence programs, community advocates, and legal advocates, as defined in RCW 70.123.020. Existing funding for purposes of this subsection is defined as calendar year 1989 actual operating expenditures for criminal justice purposes. Calendar year 1989 actual operating expenditures for criminal justice purposes exclude the following: Expenditures for extraordinary events not likely to reoccur, changes in contract provisions for criminal justice services, beyond the control of the local jurisdiction receiving the services, and major nonrecurring capital expenditures. [1993 1st sp.s. c 21 § 2; 1992 c 55 § 1. Prior: 1991 sp.s. c 26 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 30; 1990 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 104.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 82.14.310.

Severability—1992 c 55: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1992 c 55 § 2.]

Retroactive application—1991 sp.s. c 26: "The changes contained in section 1, chapter 26, Laws of 1991 sp. sess. are remedial, curative, and clarify ambiguities in prior existing law. These changes shall apply retroactively to July 1, 1990." [1991 sp.s. c 26 § 3.]

Severability—1991 sp.s. c 26: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1991 sp.s. c 26 § 4.]

Effective dates—Severability—1991 sp.s. c 13: See notes following RCW 18.08.240.

Effective dates—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 84.52.010.

Severability—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 82.14.300.

82.14.330 Municipal criminal justice assistance account—Distributions based on crime rate, population, and innovation. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) The moneys deposited in the municipal criminal justice assistance

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1091]
account for distribution under this section shall be distributed to the cities of the state as follows:

(a) Twenty percent appropriated for distribution shall be distributed to cities with a three-year average violent crime rate for each one thousand in population in excess of one hundred fifty percent of the state-wide three-year average violent crime rate for each one thousand in population. The three-year average violent crime rate shall be calculated using the violent crime rates for each of the preceding three years from the annual reports on crime in Washington state as published by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs. Moneys shall be distributed under this subsection (1)(a) ratably based on population as last determined by the office of financial management, but no city may receive more than one dollar per capita.

(b) Sixteen percent shall be distributed to cities ratably based on population as last determined by the office of financial management, but no city may receive less than one thousand dollars.

The moneys deposited in the municipal criminal justice assistance account for distribution under this subsection shall be distributed at such times as distributions are made under RCW 82.44.150.

Moneys distributed under this subsection shall be expended exclusively for criminal justice purposes and shall not be used to replace or supplant existing funding. Criminal justice purposes are defined as activities that substantially assist the criminal justice system, which may include circumstances where ancillary benefit to the civil justice system occurs, and which includes domestic violence services such as those provided by domestic violence programs, community advocates, and legal advocates, as defined in RCW 70.123.020. Existing funding for purposes of this subsection is defined as calendar year 1989 actual operating expenditures for criminal justice purposes. Calendar year 1989 actual operating expenditures for criminal justice purposes exclude the following: Expenditures for extraordinary events not likely to reoccur, changes in contract provisions for criminal justice services, beyond the control of the local jurisdiction receiving the services, and major nonrecurring capital expenditures.

(2) In addition to the distributions under subsection (1) of this section:

(a) Fourteen percent shall be distributed to cities that have initiated innovative law enforcement strategies, including alternative sentencing and crime prevention programs. No city may receive more than one dollar per capita under this subsection (2)(a).

(b) Twenty percent shall be distributed to cities that have initiated programs to help at-risk children or child abuse victim response programs. No city may receive more than fifty cents per capita under this subsection (2)(b).

(c) Twenty percent shall be distributed to cities that have initiated programs designed to reduce the level of domestic violence within their jurisdictions or to provide counseling for domestic violence victims. No city may receive more than fifty cents per capita under this subsection (2)(c).

(d) Ten percent shall be distributed to cities that contract with another governmental agency for a majority of the city’s law enforcement services.

Moneys distributed under this subsection shall be distributed to those cities that submit funding requests under this subsection to the department of community development based on criteria developed under RCW 82.14.335. Allocation of funds shall be in proportion to the population of qualified jurisdictions, but the distribution to a city shall not exceed the amount of funds requested. Cities shall submit requests for program funding to the department of community development by November 1 of each year for funding the following year. The department shall certify to the state treasurer the cities eligible for funding under this subsection and the amount of each allocation.

One-half of the moneys distributed under (a) through (d) of this subsection shall be distributed on March 1st and the remaining one-half of the moneys shall be distributed on September 1st. Moneys remaining undistributed under this subsection at the end of each calendar year shall be distributed to the criminal justice training commission to reimburse participating city law enforcement agencies with ten or fewer full-time commissioned patrol officers the cost of temporary replacement of each officer who is enrolled in basic law enforcement training, as provided in RCW 43.101.200.

If a city is found by the state auditor to have expended funds received under this subsection in a manner that does not comply with the criteria under which the moneys were received, the city shall be ineligible to receive future distributions under this subsection until the use of the moneys are justified to the satisfaction of the director or are repaid to the state general fund. The director may allow noncomplying use of moneys received under this subsection upon a showing of hardship or other emergent need.

(3) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the distributions to any city that substantially decentralized or repeals its criminal code after July 1, 1990, and that does not reimburse the county for costs associated with criminal cases under RCW 3.50.800 or 3.50.805(2), shall be made to the county in which the city is located. [1993 1st sp.s. c 21 § 3; 1991 c 311 § 4; 1990 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 105.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 82.14.310.

Retroactive application—1991 c 311: “The changes contained in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act are remedial, curative, and clarify ambiguities in prior existing law. These changes shall apply retroactively to July 1, 1990.” [1991 c 311 § 6.]


Effective dates—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 84.52.010.

Severability—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 82.14.300.

82.14.335 Grant criteria for distributions under RCW 82.14.330(2). The department of community development shall adopt criteria to be used in making grants to cities under RCW 82.14.330(2). In developing the criteria, the department shall create a temporary advisory committee consisting of the director of community development, two representatives nominated by the association of Washington cities, and two representatives nominated by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs. [1993 1st sp.s. c 21 § 4.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 82.14.310.
Chapter 82.18

REFUSE COLLECTION TAX

Sections
82.18.100 Solid waste collection tax—Revenue to solid waste management account—Expiration of section.

82.18.100 Solid waste collection tax—Revenue to solid waste management account—Expiration of section.

1993 c 431 § 80.

(1) There is imposed on each person using the services of a
solid waste collection business a solid waste collection tax of
one percent of the consideration charged for the services.
This tax shall be applied only to a service charge for actual
solid waste collection services that are provided. For
residential collection service only, the tax shall apply to the
lesser of the consideration charged for the services or:
(a) For customers with less than two-can service, the
first eight dollars of the monthly charge for the services.
(b) For customers with two-can service or more, the
first twelve dollars of the monthly charge for the services.

(2) Money collected under this section shall be held in
trust until paid to the state. Money received by the state
shall be deposited in the solid waste management account
created by RCW 70.95.800.

(3) This section expires July 1, 1995. [1993 c 130 § 1;
1989 c 431 § 80.]

Effective date—1993 c 130: "This act is necessary for the immediate
preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state
government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1,
1993." [1993 c 130 § 3.]

Effective date—1989 c 431 § 80: "Section 80 of this act is necessary
for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or
support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall
take effect July 1, 1989." [1989 c 431 § 82.]

Report—1989 c 431: "The joint select committee on preferred solid
waste management pursuant to **section 91 of this act shall report to
the legislature by January 1, 1993, as to whether the tax imposed under
section 80 of this act should be continued or modified to achieve the
purposes of ***this act." [1989 c 431 § 83.]

Reviser’s note: *(1) Section 80 of this act [1989 c 431] refers to the
enactment of RCW 82.18.100.

***(2) Section 91 of this act [1989 c 431] is an uncodified section.

***For codification of "this act" [1989 c 431] see Codification
Tables, Volume 0.

Section captions not law—1989 c 431: See RCW 70.95.902.

Chapter 82.24

TAX ON CIGARETTES

Sections
82.24.020 Tax imposed—Additional taxes for drug enforcement, health
services—Absorption of tax—Possession defined.

82.24.020 Tax imposed—Additional taxes for drug enforcement, health services—Absorption of tax—Possession defined. (1) There is levied and there shall be
collected as provided in this chapter, a tax upon the sale,
use, consumption, handling, possession or distribution of all

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1093]
cigarettes, in an amount equal to the rate of eleven and one-half mills per cigarette.

(2) Until July 1, 1995, an additional tax is imposed upon the sale, use, consumption, handling, possession, or distribution of all cigarettes, in an amount equal to the rate of one and one-half mills per cigarette. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be deposited in the drug enforcement and education account under RCW 69.50.520 by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(3) An additional tax is imposed upon the sale, use, consumption, handling, possession, or distribution of all cigarettes, in an amount equal to the rate of ten mills per cigarette through June 30, 1994, and one-fourth mills per cigarette for the period July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1995, twenty mills per cigarette for the period July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996, and twenty and one-half mills per cigarette thereafter. All revenues collected during any month from this additional tax shall be deposited in the health services account created under RCW 43.72.900 by the twenty-fifth day of the following month.

(4) Wholesalers and retailers subject to the payment of this tax may, if they wish, absorb one-half mill per cigarette of the tax and not pass it on to purchasers without being in violation of this section or any other act relating to the sale or taxation of cigarettes.

(5) For purposes of this chapter, "possession" shall mean both (a) physical possession by the purchaser and, (b) when cigarettes are being transported to or held for the purchaser or his or her designee by a person other than the purchaser, constructive possession by the purchaser or his designee, which constructive possession shall be deemed to occur at the location of the cigarettes being so transported or held.

This state and to collect the tax from the person who first sells, uses, consumes, handles, possesses (either physically or constructively, in accordance with RCW 82.24.020) or distributes them in the state. It is further the intent and purpose of this chapter that whenever any of the articles taxed under this chapter is given away for advertising or any other purpose, it shall be taxed in the same manner as if it were sold, used, consumed, handled, possessed, or distributed in this state.

It is also the intent and purpose of this chapter that the tax shall be imposed at the time and place of the first taxable event occurring within this state. Failure to pay the tax with respect to a taxable event shall not prevent tax liability from arising by reason of a subsequent taxable event.

In the event of an increase in the rate of the tax imposed under this chapter, it is the intent of the legislature that the first person who sells, uses, consumes, handles, possesses, or distributes previously taxed articles after the effective date of the rate increase shall be liable for the additional tax represented by the rate increase, but the failure to pay the additional tax with respect to the first taxable event after the effective date of a rate increase shall not prevent tax liability for the additional tax from arising from a subsequent taxable event.

82.24.530 Retailer’s license—Vending machines. A fee of ninety-three dollars shall accompany each retailer’s license application or license renewal application. A separate license is required for each separate location at which the retailer operates. A fee of thirty additional dollars for each vending machine shall accompany each application or renewal for a license issued to a retail dealer operating a cigarette vending machine.[1993 c 507 § 15; 1986 c 321 § 7.]
by the department of revenue. The department of revenue, upon a finding by same, that the licensee has failed to comply with any provision of this chapter or any rule promulgated thereunder, shall, in the case of the first offender, suspend the license or licenses of the licensee for a period of not less than thirty consecutive business days, and, in the case of a second or plural offender, shall suspend the license or licenses for a period of not less than ninety consecutive business days nor more than twelve months, and, in the event the department of revenue finds the offender has been guilty of willful and persistent violations, it may revoke the license or licenses.

(3) Any person whose license or licenses have been so revoked may apply to the department of revenue at the expiration of one year for a reinstatement of the license or licenses. The license or licenses may be reinstated by the department of revenue if it appears to the satisfaction of the department of revenue that the licensee will comply with the provisions of this chapter and the rules promulgated thereunder.

(4) A person whose license has been suspended or revoked shall not sell cigarettes or permit cigarettes to be sold during the period of such suspension or revocation on the premises occupied by the person or upon other premises controlled by the person or others or in any other manner or form whatever.

(5) Any determination and order by the department of revenue, and any order of suspension or revocation by the department of revenue of the license or licenses, or refusal to reinstate a license or licenses after revocation shall be reviewable by an appeal to the superior court of Thurston county. The superior court shall review the order or ruling of the department of revenue and may hear the matter de novo, having due regard to the provisions of this chapter and the duties imposed upon the department of revenue. [1993 c 507 § 17; 1986 c 321 § 9.]

Finding—Severability—1993 c 507: See RCW 70.155.005 and 70.155.900.


82.24.560 Fees and penalties credited to general fund. Except as specified in RCW 70.155.120, all fees and penalties received or collected by the department of revenue pursuant to this chapter shall be paid to the state treasurer, to be credited to the general fund. [1993 c 507 § 18; 1986 c 321 § 10.]

Finding—Severability—1993 c 507: See RCW 70.155.005 and 70.155.900.


Chapter 82.26
TAX ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Sections
82.26.020 Tax imposed—Additional taxes for general fund, health services account.

82.26.020 Tax imposed—Additional taxes for general fund, health services account. (1) There is levied and there shall be collected a tax upon the sale, use, consumption, handling, or distribution of all tobacco products in this state at the rate of forty-five percent of the wholesale sales price of such tobacco products.

(2) Taxes under this section shall be imposed at the time the distributor (a) brings, or causes to be brought, into this state from without the state tobacco products for sale, (b) makes, manufactures, or fabricates tobacco products in this state for sale in this state, or (c) ships or transports tobacco products to retailers in this state, to be sold by those retailers.

(3) An additional tax is imposed equal to seven percent multiplied by the tax payable under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) An additional tax is imposed equal to ten percent of the wholesale sales price of tobacco products. The moneys collected under this subsection shall be deposited in the health services account created under RCW 43.72.900.

82.27 TAX ON ENHANCED FOOD FISH

Sections
82.27.020 Excise tax imposed—Deduction—Measure of tax—Rates—Additional tax imposed. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

82.27.020 Excise tax imposed—Deduction—Measure of tax—Rates—Additional tax imposed. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) In addition to all other taxes, licenses, or fees provided by law there is established an excise tax on the commercial possession of enhanced food fish as provided in this chapter. The tax is levied upon and shall be collected from the owner of the enhanced food fish whose possession constitutes the taxable event. The taxable event is the first possession in Washington by an owner. Processing and handling of enhanced food fish by a person who is not the owner is not a taxable event to the processor or handler.

(2) A person in possession of enhanced food fish and liable to this tax may deduct from the price paid to the person from which the enhanced food fish (except oysters) are purchased an amount equal to a tax at one-half the rate levied in this section upon these products.

(3) The measure of the tax is the value of the enhanced food fish at the point of landing.
The tax shall be equal to the measure of the tax multiplied by the rates for enhanced food fish as follows:

(a) Chinook, coho, and chum salmon and anadromous game fish: Five and twenty-five one-hundredths percent.

(b) Pink and sockeye salmon: Three and fifteen one-hundredths percent.

(c) Other food fish and shellfish, except oysters: Two and one-tenth percent.

(d) Oysters: Eight one-hundredths of one percent.

(5) An additional tax is imposed equal to the rate specified in RCW 82.02.030 multiplied by the tax payable under subsection (4) of this section. [1993 1st sp.s. c 17 § 12; 1985 c 413 § 2; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 17; 1983 c 284 § 6; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 § 10; 1980 c 98 § 2.]

Finding—Contingent effective date—Severability—1993 1st sp.s. c 17: See notes following RCW 75.25.091.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

Findings—Intent—1983 c 284: “The legislature finds that there are commercial fish buyers benefiting financially from the propagation of game fish in the state. The legislature recognizes that license fees obtained from sports fishermen support the majority of the production of these game fish. The legislature finds that commercial operations which benefit from the commercial harvest of these fish should pay a tax to assist in the funding of these facilities. However, the intent of the legislature is not to support the commercial harvest of steelhead and other game fish.” [1983 c 284 § 8.]

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Chapter 82.32
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

 Sections 82.32.291 Resale certificate, unlawful use—Penalty—Rules.

82.32.291 Resale certificate, unlawful use—Penalty—Rules. Any person who uses a resale certificate to purchase items or services without payment of sales tax and who is not entitled to use the certificate for the purchase shall be assessed a penalty of fifty percent of the tax due, in addition to all other taxes, penalties, and interest due, on the improperly purchased item or service. The department may waive the penalty imposed under this section if it finds that the use of the certificate was due to circumstances beyond the taxpayer’s control or if the certificate was properly used for purchases for dual purposes. The department shall define by rule what circumstances are considered to be beyond the taxpayer’s control. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 703.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Chapter 82.36
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX

Sections 82.36.010 Definitions.
82.36.030 Monthly gallonage return—Default assessment—Penalty.
82.36.110 Delinquency—Lien of tax—Notice.
82.36.225 Repealed.
82.36.2251 Exemptions—Alcohol for use as fuel—Gallonage threshold—Tax credit, blended fuel—Expiration of section.
82.36.230 Exemptions—Imports, exports, federal sales.

82.36.020 Refunds for nonhighway use of fuel.

82.36.010 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle that is in itself a self-propelled unit, equipped with solid rubber, hollow-cushion rubber, or pneumatic rubber tires and capable of being moved or operated upon a public highway, except motor vehicles used as motive power for or in conjunction with farm implements and machines or implements of husbandry;

(2) "Motor vehicle fuel" means gasoline or any other inflammable gas or liquid, by whatsoever name such gasoline, gas, or liquid may be known or sold, the chief use of which is as fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles or motorboats;

(3) "Distributor" means every person who refines, manufactures, produces, or compounds motor vehicle fuel and sells, distributes, or in any manner uses it in this state; also every person engaged in business as a bona fide wholesale merchant dealing in motor vehicle fuel who either acquires it within the state from any person refining it within or importing it into the state, on which the tax has not been paid, or imports it into this state and sells, distributes, or in any manner uses it in this state; also every person who acquires motor vehicle fuel, on which the tax has not been paid, and exports it by commercial motor vehicle as defined in RCW 82.37.020 to a location outside the state. For the purposes of liability for a county fuel tax, "distributor" has that meaning defined in the county ordinance imposing the tax;

(4) "Service station" means a place operated for the purpose of delivering motor vehicle fuel into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles;

(5) "Department" means the department of licensing;

(6) "Director" means the director of licensing;

(7) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the retail sale of liquid motor vehicle fuels;

(8) "Person" means every natural person, firm, partnership, association, or private or public corporation;

(9) "Highway" means every way or place open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular travel;

(10) "Broker" means every person, other than a distributor, engaged in business as a broker, jobber, or wholesale merchant dealing in motor vehicle fuel or other petroleum products used or usable in propelling motor vehicles, or in other petroleum products which may be used in blending, compounding, or manufacturing of motor vehicle fuel;

(11) "Producer" means every person, other than a distributor, engaged in the business of producing motor vehicle fuel or other petroleum products used in, or which may be used in, the blending, compounding, or manufacturing of motor vehicle fuel;

(12) "Distribution" means all withdrawals of motor vehicle fuel for delivery to others, to retail service stations, or to unlicensed bulk storage plants;

(13) "Bulk storage plant" means, pursuant to the licensing provisions of RCW 82.36.070, any plant, under the control of the distributor, used for the storage of motor vehicle fuel to which no retail outlets are directly connected by pipe lines;
(14) "Marine fuel dealer" means any person engaged in the retail sale of liquid motor vehicle fuel whose place of business and or sale outlet is located upon a navigable waterway;

(15) "Alcohol" means alcohol that is produced from renewable resources;

(16) "Electronic funds transfer" means any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, draft, or similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, or computer or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account.

"Deed" means a similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, or computer or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account.
82.36.225 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

82.36.2251 Exemptions—Alcohol for use as fuel—Gallonage threshold—Tax credit, blended fuel—Expiration of section. (1) Alcohol of any proof that is sold in this state for use as fuel in motor vehicles, farm implements and machines, or implements of husbandry is exempt from the motor vehicle fuel tax under this chapter if such alcohol was manufactured by a company that has been verified by the department as having sold less than eight million gallons of alcohol for use as motor fuel in the prior calendar year.

(2) In addition, a tax credit of sixty percent of the tax rate imposed by RCW 82.36.025 shall be given for every gallon of alcohol receiving the exemption under subsection (1) of this section and used in an alcohol-gasoline blend which contains at least nine and one-half percent or more by volume of alcohol: PROVIDED, That in no case may the tax credit claimed be greater than the tax due on the gasoline portion of the blended fuel.

(3) This section shall expire on December 31, 1999. [1993 c 268 § 2.]

82.36.230 Exemptions—Imports, exports, federal sales. The provisions of this chapter requiring the payment of taxes do not apply to motor vehicle fuel imported into the state in interstate or foreign commerce and intended to be sold while in interstate or foreign commerce, nor to motor vehicle fuel exported from this state by a qualified distributor nor to any motor vehicle fuel sold by a qualified distributor to the armed forces of the United States or to the national guard for use exclusively in ships or for export from this state. The distributor shall report such imports, exports and sales to the department at such times, on such forms, and in such detail as the department may require, otherwise the exemption granted in this section is null and void, and all fuel shall be considered distributed in this state fully subject to the provisions of this chapter. Each invoice covering exempt sales shall have the statement "Ex Washington Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax" clearly marked thereon.

To claim any exemption from taxes under this section on account of sales by a licensed distributor of motor vehicle fuel for export, the purchaser shall obtain from the selling distributor, and such selling distributor must furnish the purchaser, an invoice giving such details of the sale for export as the department may require, copies of which shall be furnished the department and the entity of the state or foreign jurisdiction of destination which is charged by the laws of that state or foreign jurisdiction with the control or monitoring, or both, of the sales or movement of motor vehicle fuel in that state or foreign jurisdiction.

To claim any exemption from taxes under this section on account of sales of motor vehicle fuel to the armed forces of the United States or to the national guard, the distributor shall be required to execute an exemption certificate in such form as shall be furnished by the department, containing a certified statement by an authorized officer of the armed forces having actual knowledge of the purpose for which the exemption is claimed. Any claim for exemption based on such sales shall be made by the distributor within six months of the date of sale. The provisions of this section exempting motor vehicle fuel sold to the armed forces of the United States or to the national guard from the tax imposed hereunder do not apply to any motor vehicle fuel sold to contractors purchasing such fuel either for their own account or as the agents of the United States or the national guard for use in the performance of contracts with the armed forces of the United States or the national guard.

The department may at any time require of any distributor any information the department deems necessary to determine the validity of the claimed exemption, and failure to supply such data will constitute a waiver of all right to the exemption claimed. The department is hereby empowered with full authority to promulgate rules and regulations and to prescribe forms to be used by distributors in reporting to the department so as to prevent evasion of the tax imposed by this chapter.

Upon request from the officials to whom are entrusted the enforcement of the motor fuel tax law of any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States, its territories and possessions, or the Dominion of Canada, the department may forward to such officials any information which the department may have relative to the import or export of any motor vehicle fuel by any distributor: PROVIDED, That such governmental unit furnish like information to this state. [1993 c 54 § 4; 1989 c 193 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 156 § 2; 1967 c 153 § 3; 1965 ex.s. c 79 § 9; 1961 c 15 § 82.36.230. Prior: 1957 c 247 § 10; prior: 1953 c 150 § 1; 1949 c 220 § 13, part; 1943 c 84 § 4, part; 1939 c 177 § 4, part; 1933 c 58 § 17, part; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 8327-17, part.]

82.36.280 Refunds for nonhighway use of fuel. Any person who uses any motor vehicle fuel for the purpose of operating any internal combustion engine not used on or in conjunction with any motor vehicle licensed to be operated over and along any of the public highways, and as the motive power thereof, upon which motor vehicle fuel excise tax has been paid, shall be entitled to and shall receive a refund of the amount of the motor vehicle fuel excise tax paid on each gallon of motor vehicle fuel so used, whether such motor vehicle excise tax has been paid either directly to the vendor from whom the motor vehicle fuel was purchased or indirectly by adding the amount of such excise tax to the price of such fuel. No refund shall be made for motor vehicle fuel consumed by any motor vehicle as herein defined that is required to be registered and licensed as provided in chapter 46.16 RCW; and is operated over and along any public highway except that a refund shall be allowed for motor vehicle fuel consumed:

(1) In a motor vehicle owned by the United States that is operated off the public highways for official use;

(2) By auxiliary equipment not used for motive power, provided such consumption is accurately measured by a metering device that has been specifically approved by the department or is established by either of the following formulae:

(a) For fuel used in pumping fuel or heating oils by a power take-off unit on a delivery truck, refund shall be allowed claimant for tax paid on fuel purchased at the rate of three-fourths of one gallon for each one thousand gallons...
of fuel delivered: PROVIDED, That claimant when presenting his claim to the department in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall provide to said claim, invoices of fuel oil delivered, or such other appropriate information as may be required by the department to substantiate his claim; or

(b) For fuel used in operating a power take-off unit on a cement mixer truck or load compactor on a garbage truck, claimant shall be allowed a refund of twenty-five percent of the tax paid on all fuel used in such a truck; and

(c) The department is authorized to establish by rule additional formulae for determining fuel usage when operating other types of equipment by means of power take-off units when direct measurement of the fuel used is not feasible. The department is also authorized to adopt rules regarding the usage of on board computers for the production of records required by this chapter; and

(3) Before December 31, 1992, in a commercial vehicle as defined in RCW 46.04.140 or a farm vehicle as defined in RCW 46.04.181, if the motor vehicle fuel consumed contains nine and one-half percent or more by volume of alcohol and the commercial vehicle or farm vehicle is operated off the public highways of this state. [1993 c 141 § 1; 1985 c 371 § 5; 1980 c 131 § 5; 1972 ex.s.c. 138 § 1; 1971 ex.s.c. 36 § 1; 1969 ex.s.c. 281 § 23; 1961 c 15 § 82.36.280. Prior: 1957 c 218 § 4; prior: 1951 c 263 § 1; 1945 c 38 § 1, part; 1943 c 84 § 5, part; 1937 c 219 § 2, part; 1935 c 109 § 2, part; 1933 c 58 § 18, part; Rem. Supp. 1945, § 8327-18, part; prior: 1923 c 81 § 4, part.]

Effective date—1972 ex.s.c. 138: "The effective date of this act shall be July 1, 1972." [1972 ex.s.c. 138 § 6.]

Chapter 82.37
MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL IMPORTER TAX ACT

Sections
82.37.020 Definitions.

82.37.020 Definitions. The following words, terms, and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this section except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) "Commercial motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle used, designed, or maintained for transportation of persons or property and (a) having two axles and a gross vehicle weight or registered gross vehicle weight exceeding twenty-six thousand pounds; or (b) having three or more axles regardless of weight; or (c) is used in combination, when the weight of such combination exceeds twenty-six thousand pounds gross vehicle weight. "Commercial motor vehicle" does not include recreational vehicles.

(2) "Motor carrier" means and includes a natural person, individual, partnership, firm, association, or private or public corporation, which is engaged in interstate commerce and which operates or causes to be operated on any highway in this state any commercial motor vehicle.

(3) "Operations", when applied to a motor carrier, means operations of all commercial motor vehicles, whether loaded or empty, whether for compensation or not for compensation, and whether owned by or leased to the motor carrier who operates them or causes them to be operated into or out of or through this state.

(4) "Motor vehicle fuel" means gasoline or any other inflammable liquids, by whatsoever name such liquid may be known or sold, the use of which is as fuel for the propulsion of commercial motor vehicles except fuel as defined in chapter 82.38 RCW.

(5) "Use" means and includes the consumption of motor vehicle fuel by any motor carrier in a commercial motor vehicle for the propulsion thereof upon the public highways of this state.

(6) "Motor vehicle fuel importer for use" means and includes any motor carrier importing motor vehicle fuel into this state in the fuel supply tank or tanks of any commercial motor vehicle for use in propelling said vehicle upon the highways of this state.

(7) "Public highways" means and includes every way, lane, road, street, boulevard, and every way or place open as a matter of right to public vehicular travel both inside and outside the limits of cities and towns.

(8) "Director" means the director of licensing. [1993 c 54 § 5; 1983 c 3 § 223; 1979 c 158 § 225; 1965 c 67 § 1; 1963 ex.s.c. 22 § 2.]

Chapter 82.38
SPECIAL FUEL TAX ACT

Sections
82.38.080 Exemptions.
82.38.090 Special fuel dealers', special fuel suppliers', and special fuel users' licenses—Collection of tax.

82.38.080 Exemptions. There is exempted from the tax imposed by this chapter, the use of fuel for: (1) Street and highway construction and maintenance purposes in motor vehicles owned and operated by the state of Washington, or any county or municipality; (2) publicly owned fire fighting equipment; (3) special mobile equipment as defined in RCW 46.04.552; (4) power pumping units or other power take-off equipment of any motor vehicle which is accurately measured by metering devices that have been specifically approved by the department or which is established by either of the following formulae: (a) Pumping propane, or fuel or heating oils or milk picked up from a farm or dairy farm storage tank by a power take-off unit on a delivery truck, at the rate of three-fourths of one gallon for each one thousand gallons of fuel delivered or milk picked up: PROVIDED, That claimant when presenting his claim to the department in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall provide to said claim, invoices of propane, or fuel or heating oil delivered, or such other appropriate information as may be required by the department to substantiate his claim; or (b) operating a power take-off unit on a cement mixer truck or a load compactor on a garbage truck at the rate of twenty-five percent of the total gallons of fuel used in such a truck; and (c) the department is authorized to establish by rule additional formulae for determining fuel usage when operating other types of equipment by means of power take-off units when direct measurement of the fuel used is not feasible. The department is also authorized to adopt rules regarding the usage of on board computers for the produc-
tion of records required by this chapter; (5) motor vehicles owned and operated by the United States government; (6) heating purposes; (7) moving a motor vehicle on a public highway between two pieces of private property when said moving is incidental to the primary use of the motor vehicle; (8) transit services for only elderly or handicapped persons, or both, by a private, nonprofit transportation provider certified under chapter 81.66 RCW; and (9) notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, every urban passenger transportation system and carriers as defined by chapters 81.68 and 81.70 RCW shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter requiring the payment of special fuel taxes. For the purposes of this section "urban passenger transportation system" means every transportation system, publicly or privately owned, having as its principal source of revenue the income from transporting persons for compensation by means of motor vehicles and/or trackless trolleys, each having a seating capacity for over fifteen persons over prescribed routes in such a manner that the routes of such motor vehicles and/or trackless trolleys, either alone or in conjunction with routes of other such motor vehicles and/or trackless trolleys subject to routing by the same transportation system, shall not extend for a distance exceeding twenty-five road miles beyond the corporate limits of the county in which the original starting points of such motor vehicles are located: PROVIDED, That no refunds or credits shall be granted on fuel used by any urban transportation vehicle or vehicle operated pursuant to chapters 81.68 and 81.70 RCW on any trip where any portion of said trip is more than twenty-five road miles beyond the corporate limits of the county in which said trip originated. [1993 c 141 § 2; 1990 c 185 § 1; 1983 c 108 § 4; 1979 c 40 § 4; 1973 c 42 § 1. Prior: 1972 ex.s. c 138 § 2; 1972 ex.s. c 49 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 175 § 9.]

Effective date—1972 ex.s. c 138: See note following RCW 82.36.280.

82.38.090 Special fuel dealers’, special fuel suppliers’, and special fuel users’ licenses—Collection of tax. It shall be unlawful for any person to act as a special fuel dealer, a special fuel supplier or a special fuel user in this state unless such person is the holder of an uncanceled special fuel dealer’s, a special fuel supplier’s or a special fuel user’s license issued to him by the department. A special fuel supplier’s license authorizes a person to sell special fuel without collecting the special fuel tax to other suppliers and dealers holding valid special fuel licenses.

A special fuel dealer’s license authorizes a person to deliver previously untaxed special fuel into the fuel supply tanks of motor vehicles, collect the special fuel tax on behalf of the state at the time of delivery, and remit the taxes collected to the state as provided herein. A licensed special fuel dealer may also deliver untaxed special fuel into bulk storage facilities of a licensed special fuel user without collecting the special fuel tax. Special fuel dealers and suppliers, when making deliveries of special fuel into bulk storage to any person not holding a valid special fuel license must collect the special fuel tax at time of delivery, unless the person to whom the delivery is made is specifically exempted from the tax as provided herein.

A special fuel user’s license authorizes a person to purchase special fuel into bulk storage for use in motor vehicles either on or off the public highways of this state without payment of the special fuel tax at time of purchase. Holders of special fuel licenses are all subject to the bonding, reporting, tax payment, and record-keeping provisions of this chapter. All purchases of special fuel by a licensed special fuel user directly into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle are subject to the special fuel tax at time of purchase. Special authorization may be given to farmers, logging companies, and construction companies to purchase special fuel directly into the supply tanks of nonhighway equipment or into portable slip tanks for nonhighway use without payment of the special fuel tax. Persons utilizing special fuel for heating purposes only are not required to be licensed.

Special fuel users operating motor vehicles in interstate commerce having two axles and a gross vehicle weight or registered gross vehicle weight not exceeding twenty-six thousand pounds are not required to be licensed. Special fuel users operating motor vehicles in interstate commerce having two axles and a gross vehicle weight or registered gross vehicle weight exceeding twenty-six thousand pounds, or having three or more axles regardless of weight, or a combination of vehicles, when the combination exceeds twenty-six thousand pounds gross vehicle weight, must comply with the licensing and reporting requirements of this chapter. A copy of the license must be carried in each motor vehicle entering this state from another state or province. [1993 c 54 § 6; 1991 c 339 § 6; 1990 c 250 § 84; 1986 c 29 § 2; 1979 c 40 § 5; 1971 ex.s. c 175 § 10.]

Severability—1990 c 250: See note following RCW 46.16.301.

Chapter 82.44

MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX

Sections
82.44.015 Ride-sharing passenger motor vehicles excluded—Notice—Liability for tax.
82.44.020 Basic, additional, and clean air excise tax imposed—Exceptions—Liability of residents for out-of-state licensing. (Effective January 1, 1994.)
82.44.110 Disposition of revenue. (Effective until January 1, 1994.)
82.44.110 Disposition of revenue. (Effective until July 1, 1995.)
82.44.120 Refunds, collections of erroneous amounts—Claims—False statement, penalty.
82.44.150 Apportionment and distribution of motor vehicle excise taxes generally.
82.44.155 Distribution to cities and towns. (Effective July 1, 1995.)
82.44.180 Transportation fund—Deposits and distributions.

82.44.015 Ride-sharing passenger motor vehicles excluded—Notice—Liability for tax. For the purposes of this chapter, in addition to the exclusions under RCW 82.44.010, "motor vehicle" shall not include: (1) Passenger motor vehicles used primarily as ride-sharing vehicles, as defined in RCW 46.74.010(3), by not fewer than five persons, including the driver, or not fewer than four persons including the driver, when at least two of those persons are confined to wheelchairs when riding; or (2) vehicles with a seating capacity greater than fifteen persons which otherwise qualify as ride-sharing vehicles under RCW 46.74.010(3) used exclusively for ride sharing for the elderly or the
handicapped by not fewer than seven persons, including the driver. This exemption is restricted to passenger motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight not to exceed 10,000 pounds where the primary usage is for commuter ride-sharing as defined in RCW 46.74.010(1). The registered owner of one of these vehicles shall notify the department of licensing upon termination of primary use of the vehicle as a ride-sharing vehicle and shall be liable for the tax imposed by this chapter, prorated on the remaining months for which the vehicle is licensed.

To qualify for the tax exemption, those passenger motor vehicles with five or six passengers, including the driver, used for commuter ride-sharing, must be operated either within the state’s eight largest counties that are required to develop commute trip reduction plans as directed by chapter 70.94 RCW or in other counties, or cities and towns within those counties, that elect to adopt and implement a commute trip reduction plan. Additionally at least one of the following conditions must apply: (1) The vehicle must be operated by a public transportation agency for the general public; or (2) the vehicle must be used by a major employer, as defined in RCW 70.94.524 as an element of its commute trip reduction program for their employees; or (3) the vehicle must be owned and operated by individual employees and must be registered either with the employer as part of its commute trip reduction program or with a public transportation agency serving the area where the employees live or work. Individual employee owned and operated motor vehicles will require certification that the vehicle is registered with a major employer or a public transportation agency. Major employers who own and operate motor vehicles for their employees must certify that the commuter ride-sharing arrangement conforms to a carpool/vanpool element contained within their commute trip reduction program. [1993 c 488 § 3; 1982 c 142 § 1; 1980 c 166 § 3.]

Finding—Annual recertification rule—Report—1993 c 488: See notes following RCW 82.08.0287.
Severability—1980 c 166: See note following RCW 82.08.0287.

Ride-sharing vehicles—Special plates: RCW 46.16.023.

82.44.020 Basic, additional, and clean air excise tax imposed—Exceptions—Liability of residents for out-of-state licensing. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) An excise tax is imposed for the privilege of using in the state any motor vehicle, except those operated under reciprocal agreements, the provisions of RCW 46.16.160 as now or hereafter amended, or dealer’s licenses. The annual amount of such excise tax shall be two percent of the value of such vehicle.

(2) An additional excise tax is imposed, in addition to any other tax imposed by this section, for the privilege of using in the state any such motor vehicle, and the annual amount of such additional excise shall be two-tenths of one percent of the value of such vehicle.

(3) Effective with October 1992 motor vehicle registration expirations, a clean air excise tax is imposed in addition to any other tax imposed by this section for the privilege of using in the state any motor vehicle as defined in RCW 82.44.010, except that farm vehicles as defined in RCW 46.04.181 shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this subsection. The annual amount of the additional excise tax shall be two dollars and twenty-five cents. Effective with July 1994 motor vehicle registration expirations, the annual amount of additional excise tax shall be two dollars.

(4) An additional excise tax is imposed on truck-type power units that are used in combination with a trailer to transport loads in excess of forty thousand pounds combined gross weight. The annual amount of such additional excise tax shall be fifty-eight one-hundredths of one percent of the value of the vehicle.

The department shall distribute the additional tax collected under this subsection as follows:

(a) For each trailing unit subject to subsection (5) of this section, an amount equal to the clean air excise tax prescribed in subsection (3) of this section shall be distributed in the manner prescribed in RCW 82.44.110(3);

(b) Of the remainder of the additional excise tax collected under this subsection, ten percent shall be distributed in the manner prescribed in RCW 82.44.110(2) and ninety percent shall be distributed in the manner prescribed in RCW 82.44.110(1). This tax shall not apply to power units used exclusively for hauling logs.

(5) The excise taxes imposed by subsections (1) through (3) of this section shall not apply to trailing units which are used in combination with a power unit subject to the additional excise tax imposed by subsection (4) of this section. This subsection shall not apply to trailing units used for hauling logs.

(6) In no case shall the total tax be less than two dollars except for proportionally registered vehicles.

(7) Washington residents, as defined in RCW 46.16.028, who license motor vehicles in another state or foreign country and avoid Washington motor vehicle excise taxes are liable for such unpaid excise taxes. The department of revenue may assess and collect the unpaid excise taxes. The department of revenue may assess and collect the unpaid excise taxes under chapter 82.32 RCW, including the penalties and interest provided therein. [1993 1st sp.s. c 23 § 61; 1993 c 123 § 2; 1991 c 199 § 220; 1990 c 42 § 302; 1988 c 191 § 1. Prior: 1987 1st ex.s. c 9 § 5; 1987 c 260 § 1; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 19; 1982 2nd ex.s. c 14 § 2; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 § 26; 1981 c 222 § 10; 1979 c 158 § 230; 1977 ex.s. c 332 § 1; 1963 c 199 § 2; 1961 c 15 § 82.44.020; prior: 1959 c 3 § 19; 1957 c 261 § 10; 1943 c 144 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1943 c 6312-116; prior: 1937 c 228 § 2, part.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 23: See note following RCW 47.86.030.

Effective date of 1993 c 102 and 123—1993 1st sp.s. c 23: See note following RCW 46.16.070.
Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.
Effective dates—Severability—Captions not law—1991 c 199: See RCW 70.94.904 through 70.94.906.
Purpose—Headings—Severability—Effective dates—Application—Implementation—1990 c 42: See notes following RCW 82.36.025.
Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 46.29.050.
Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.
Effective date—Applicability—1982 2nd ex.s. c 14: See note following RCW 82.02.030.
Severability—Effective dates—1981 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.
Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 332: "This 1977 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1101]
82.44.110 Disposition of revenue. (Effective January 1, 1994.) The county auditor shall regularly, when remitting license fee receipts, pay over and account to the director of licensing for the excise taxes collected under the provisions of this chapter. The director shall forthwith transmit the excise taxes to the state treasurer.

(1) The state treasurer shall deposit the excise taxes collected under RCW 82.44.020(1) as follows:
   (a) 1.60 percent into the motor vehicle fund to defray administrative and other expenses incurred by the department in the collection of the excise tax.
   (b) 8.15 percent into the Puget Sound ferry operations account in the motor vehicle fund.
   (c) 4.07 percent into the Puget Sound ferry operations account in the motor vehicle fund.
   (d) 8.83 percent into the general fund to be distributed under RCW 82.44.155.
   (e) 4.75 percent into the municipal sales and use tax equalization account in the general fund created in RCW 82.14.210.
   (f) 1.60 percent into the county sales and use tax equalization account in the general fund created in RCW 82.14.200.
   (g) 62.6440 percent into the general fund through December 31, 1993, 71 percent into the general fund beginning January 1, 1994, and 66 percent into the general fund beginning July 1, 1995.
   (h) 5 percent into the transportation fund created in RCW 82.44.180 beginning July 1, 1995.
   (i) 5.9686 percent into the county criminal justice assistance account created in RCW 82.14.310 through December 31, 1993.
   (j) 1.1937 percent into the municipal criminal justice assistance account for distribution under RCW 82.14.320 through December 31, 1993.
   (k) 1.1937 percent into the municipal criminal justice assistance account for distribution under RCW 82.14.330 through December 31, 1993.

(2) The state treasurer shall deposit the excise taxes collected under RCW 82.44.020(2) into the transportation fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall deposit the excise tax imposed by RCW 82.44.020(3) into the air pollution control account created by RCW 70.94.015. [1993 c 491 p 1; 1991 c 199 § 221; 1990 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 801; 1990 c 42 § 306; 1987 1st ex.s. c 9 § 7; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 § 12; 1979 c 158 § 235; 1977 ex.s. c 332 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 54 § 3; 1967 c 121 § 1; 1961 c 15 § 82.44.110. Prior: 1957 c 128 § 1; 1955 c 259 § 6; 1943 c 144 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-124; prior: 1937 c 228 § 9.]

Effective date—1993 c 491: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 30, 1993." [1993 c 491 p 3.]

Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.
for the previous fiscal year. Any revenues in excess of this amount shall be deposited into the general fund.

(2) The state treasurer shall deposit the excise taxes collected under RCW 82.44.020(2) into the transportation fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall deposit the excise tax imposed by RCW 82.44.020(3) into the air pollution control account created by RCW 70.94.015. [1993 1st sp.s. c 21 § 7; 1993 c 491 § 1; 1991 c 199 § 221; 1990 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 801; 1990 c 42 § 306; 1987 1st ex.s. c 9 § 7; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 § 12; 1979 c 158 § 235; 1977 ex.s. c 332 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 54 § 3; 1967 c 121 § 1; 1961 c 15 § 82.44.110. Prior: 1957 c 128 § 1; 1955 c 259 § 6; 1943 c 144 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-124; prior: 1937 c 228 § 9.]

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 82.14.310.

Effective date—1993 c 491: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 30, 1993."

Finding—1993 c 491: See note following RCW 70.94.011.

Effective dates—Severability—Captions not law—1991 c 199: See RCW 70.94.904 through 70.94.906.

Effective dates—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 84.52.010.

Severability—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 82.14.300.


Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 46.29.050.

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Effective date—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 332: See notes following RCW 82.44.020.

Effective dates—1974 ex.s. c 54: "Section 6 of this 1974 amendatory act shall not take effect until June 30, 1981, and the remainder of this 1974 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately." [1974 ex.s. c 54 § 13.

Severability—1974 ex.s. c 54: "If any provision of this 1974 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1974 ex.s. c 54 § 14.]

82.44.110 Disposition of revenue. (Effective July 1, 1995.) The county auditor shall regularly, when remitting license fee receipts, pay over and account to the director of licensing for the excise taxes collected under the provisions of this chapter. The director shall forthwith transmit the excise taxes to the state treasurer.

(1) The state treasurer shall deposit the excise taxes collected under RCW 82.44.020(1) as follows:

(a) 1.60 percent into the motor vehicle fund to defray administrative and other expenses incurred by the department in the collection of the excise tax.

(b) 8.15 percent into the Puget Sound capital construction account in the motor vehicle fund.

(c) 4.07 percent into the Puget Sound ferry operations account in the motor vehicle fund.

(d) 5.88 percent into the general fund to be distributed under RCW 82.44.155.

(e) 4.75 percent into the municipal sales and use tax equalization account in the general fund created in RCW 82.14.210.

(f) 1.60 percent into the county sales and use tax equalization account in the general fund created in RCW 82.14.200.

(g) 62.6440 percent into the general fund through June 30, 1995, and 57.6440 percent into the general fund beginning July 1, 1995.

(h) 5 percent into the transportation fund created in RCW 82.44.180 beginning July 1, 1995.

(i) 5.9686 percent into the county criminal justice assistance account created in RCW 82.14.310.

(j) 1.1937 percent into the municipal criminal justice assistance account for distribution under RCW 82.14.320.

(k) 1.1937 percent into the municipal criminal justice assistance account for distribution under RCW 82.14.330.

(l) 2.95 percent into the general fund to be distributed by the state treasurer to county health departments to be used exclusively for public health. The state treasurer shall distribute these funds proportionally among the counties based on population as determined by the most recent United States census.

Notwithstanding (i) through (k) of this subsection, no more than sixty million dollars shall be deposited into the accounts specified in (i) through (k) of this subsection for the period January 1, 1994, through June 30, 1995. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1998, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the amounts deposited into the accounts specified in (i) through (k) of this subsection shall not increase by more than the amounts deposited into those accounts in the previous fiscal year increased by the implicit price deflator for the previous fiscal year. Any revenues in excess of this amount shall be deposited into the general fund.

(2) The state treasurer shall deposit the excise taxes collected under RCW 82.44.020(2) into the transportation fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall deposit the excise tax imposed by RCW 82.44.020(3) into the air pollution control account created by RCW 70.94.015. [1993 1st sp.s. c 21 § 7; 1993 c 492 § 253; 1993 c 491 § 1; 1991 c 199 § 221; 1990 2nd ex.s. c 1 § 801; 1990 c 42 § 306; 1987 1st ex.s. c 9 § 7; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 § 12; 1979 c 158 § 235; 1977 ex.s. c 332 § 2; 1974 ex.s. c 54 § 3; 1967 c 121 § 1; 1961 c 15 § 82.44.110. Prior: 1957 c 128 § 1; 1955 c 259 § 6; 1943 c 144 § 10; Rem. Supp. 1943 § 6312-124; prior: 1937 c 228 § 9.]

Reviser's note: This section was amended by 1993 c 492 § 253 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 21 § 7, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).

Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 21: See note following RCW 82.14.310.

Findings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.

Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.
82.44.110  Title 82 RCW: Excise Taxes

Effective date—1993 c 491: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect June 30, 1993.” [1993 c 491 § 3.]

Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.

Effective dates—Severability—Captions not law—1991 c 199: See RCW 70.94.040 through 70.94.060.

Effective dates—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 84.52.010.

Severability—1990 2nd ex.s. c 1: See note following RCW 82.44.100.

Purpose—Headings—Severability—Effective dates—Application—Implementation—1990 c 42: See notes following RCW 82.36.025.

Severability—Effective dates—1987 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 46.29.050.

Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Effective date—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 332: See notes following RCW 82.44.020.

Effective dates—1974 ex.s. c 54: “Section 6 of this 1974 amendatory act shall not take effect until June 30, 1981, and the remainder of this 1974 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately.” [1974 ex.s. c 54 § 13.]

Severability—1974 ex.s. c 54: “If any provision of this 1974 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1974 ex.s. c 54 § 14.]

82.44.120 Refunds, collections of erroneous amounts—Claims—False statement, penalty. Whenever any person has paid a motor vehicle license fee, and together therewith has paid an excise tax imposed under the provisions of this chapter, and the director determines that the payor is entitled to a refund of the entire amount of the license fee as provided by law, then the payor shall also be entitled to a refund of the entire excise tax collected under the provisions of this chapter. In case the director determines that any person is entitled to a refund of only a part of the license fee so paid, the payor shall be entitled to a refund of the difference, if any, between the excise tax collected and that which should have been collected.

In case no claim is to be made for the refund of the license fee or any part thereof, but claim is made by any person that he or she has paid an erroneously excessive amount of excise tax, the department shall determine in the manner generally provided in this chapter the amount of such excess, if any, that has been paid and shall certify to the state treasurer that such person is entitled to a refund in such amount.

In any case where due to error, a person has been required to pay an excise tax pursuant to this chapter and a vehicle license fee pursuant to Title 46 RCW which amounts to an overpayment of ten dollars or more, such person shall be entitled to a refund of the entire amount of such overpayment, regardless of whether or not a refund of the overpayment has been requested. Conversely, if due to error, the department or its agents has failed to collect the full amount of the license fee and excise tax due, which underpayment is in the amount of ten dollars or more, the department shall charge and collect such additional amount as will constitute full payment of the tax.

Any claim for refund of an erroneously excessive amount of excise tax or overpayment of excise tax with a motor vehicle license fee must be filed with the director within three years after the claimed erroneous payment was made.

If the department approves the claim it shall notify the state treasurer to that effect, and the treasurer shall make such approved refunds from the general fund and shall mail or deliver the same to the person entitled thereto.

Any person making any false statement under which he or she obtains any amount of refund to which he or she is not entitled under the provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1993 c 307 § 3; 1990 c 42 § 307; 1989 c 68 § 2; 1983 c 26 § 3; 1979 c 120 § 2; 1975 1st ex.s. c 278 § 95; 1974 ex.s. c 54 § 4; 1967 c 121 § 2; 1963 c 199 § 5; 1961 c 15 § 82.44.120. Prior: 1949 c 196 § 18; 1945 c 152 § 3; 1943 c 144 § 11; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 6312-125.]

Purpose—Headings—Severability—Effective dates—Application—Implementation—1990 c 42: See notes following RCW 82.36.025.

Construction—Severability—1975 1st ex.s. c 278: See notes following RCW 11.08.160.

Severability—Effective dates—1974 ex.s. c 54: See notes following RCW 82.44.110.

82.44.150 Apportionment and distribution of motor vehicle excise taxes generally. (1) The director of licensing shall, on the twenty-fifth day of February, May, August, and November of each year, advise the state treasurer of the total amount of motor vehicle excise taxes imposed by RCW 82.44.020 (1) and (2) remitted to the department during the preceding calendar quarter ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December, respectively, except for those payable under RCW 82.44.030, from motor vehicle owners residing within each municipality which has levied a tax under RCW 35.58.273, which amount of excise taxes shall be determined by the director as follows:

The total amount of motor vehicle excise taxes remitted to the department, except those payable under RCW 82.44.020(3) and 82.44.030, from each county shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the population of the municipality residing in such county, and the denominator of which is the total population of the county in which such municipality or portion thereof is located. The product of this computation shall be the amount of excise taxes from motor vehicle owners residing within such municipality or portion thereof. Where the municipality levying a tax under RCW 35.58.273 is located in more than one county, the above computation shall be made by county, and the combined products shall provide the total amount of motor vehicle excise taxes from motor vehicle owners residing in the municipality as a whole. Population figures required for these computations shall be supplied to the director by the office of financial management, who shall adjust the fraction annually.

(2) On the first day of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, the state treasurer based upon information provided by the department shall, from motor vehicle excise taxes deposited in the general fund, under RCW 82.44.110(1)(g), make the following deposits:

(a) To the high capacity transportation account created in RCW 47.78.010, a sum equal to four and five-tenths
percent of the special excise tax levied under RCW 35.58.273 by those municipalities authorized to levy a special excise tax within (i) each county with a population of two hundred ten thousand or more and (ii) each county with a population of from one hundred twenty-five thousand to less than two hundred ten thousand except for those counties that do not border a county with a population as described in subsection (i) of this subsection;

(b) To the central Puget sound public transportation account created in RCW 82.44.180, for revenues distributed after December 31, 1992, within a county with a population of one million or more and a county with a population of from two hundred thousand to less than one million bordering a county with a population of one million or more, a sum equal to the difference between (i) the special excise tax levied and collected under RCW 35.58.273 by those municipalities authorized to levy and collect a special excise tax subject to the requirements of subsections (3) and (4) of this section and (ii) the special excise tax that the municipality would otherwise have been eligible to levy and collect at a tax rate of .815 percent and been able to match with locally generated tax revenues, other than the excise tax imposed under RCW 35.58.273, budgeted for any public transportation purpose. Before this deposit, the sum shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount distributed under (a) of this subsection for each of the municipalities within the counties to which this subsection (2)(a) applies; however, any transfer under this subsection (2)(b) must be greater than zero;

(c) To the public transportation systems account created in RCW 82.44.180, for revenues distributed after December 31, 1992, within counties not described in (b) of this subsection, a sum equal to the difference between (i) the special excise tax levied and collected under RCW 35.58.273 by those municipalities authorized to levy and collect a special excise tax subject to the requirements of subsections (3) and (4) of this section and (ii) the special excise tax that the municipality would otherwise have been eligible to levy and collect at a tax rate of .815 percent and been able to match with locally generated tax revenues, other than the excise tax imposed under RCW 35.58.273, budgeted for any public transportation purpose. Before this deposit, the sum shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount distributed under (a) of this subsection for each of the municipalities within the counties to which this subsection (2)(a) applies; however, any transfer under this subsection (2)(b) must be greater than zero; and

(d) To the general fund, for revenues distributed after June 30, 1993, and to the transportation fund, for revenues distributed after June 30, 1995, a sum equal to the difference between (i) the special excise tax levied and collected under RCW 35.58.273 by those municipalities authorized to levy and collect a special excise tax subject to the requirements of subsections (3) and (4) of this section and (ii) the special excise tax that the municipality would otherwise have been eligible to levy and collect at a tax rate of .815 percent notwithstanding the requirements set forth in subsections (3) through (6) of this section, reduced by an amount equal to distributions made under (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection.

(3) On the first day of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, the state treasurer, based upon information provided by the department, shall remit motor vehicle excise tax revenues imposed and collected under RCW 35.58.273 as follows:

(a) The amount required to be remitted by the state treasurer to the treasurer of any municipality levying the tax shall not exceed in any calendar year the amount of locally-generated tax revenues, excluding the excise tax imposed under RCW 35.58.273 for the purposes of this section, which shall have been budgeted by the municipality to be collected in such calendar year for any public transportation purposes including but not limited to operating costs, capital costs, and debt service on general obligation or revenue bonds issued for these purposes; and

(b) In no event may the amount remitted in a single calendar quarter exceed the amount collected on behalf of the municipality under RCW 35.58.273 during the calendar quarter next preceding the immediately preceding quarter.

(4) At the close of each calendar year accounting period, but not later than April 1, each municipality that has received motor vehicle excise taxes under subsection (3) of this section shall transmit to the director of licensing and the state auditor a written report showing by source the previous year’s budgeted tax revenues for public transportation purposes as compared to actual collections. Any municipality that has not submitted the report by April 1 shall cease to be eligible to receive motor vehicle excise taxes under subsection (3) of this section until the report is received by the director of licensing. If a municipality has received more or less money under subsection (3) of this section for the period covered by the report than it is entitled to receive by reason of its locally-generated collected tax revenues, the director of licensing shall, during the next ensuing quarter that the municipality is eligible to receive motor vehicle excise tax funds, increase or decrease the amount to be remitted in an amount equal to the difference between the locally-generated budgeted tax revenues and the locally-generated collected tax revenues. In no event may the amount remitted for a calendar year exceed the amount collected on behalf of the municipality under RCW 35.58.273 during that same calendar year. At the time of the next fiscal audit of each municipality, the state auditor shall verify the accuracy of the report submitted and notify the director of licensing of any discrepancies.

(5) The motor vehicle excise taxes imposed under RCW 35.58.273 and required to be remitted under this section shall be remitted without legislative appropriation.

(6) Any municipality levying and collecting a tax under RCW 35.58.273 which does not have an operating, public transit system or a contract for public transportation services in effect within one year from the initial effective date of the tax shall return to the state treasurer all motor vehicle excise taxes received under subsection (3) of this section. [1993 c 491 § 2. Prior: 1991 c 309 § 5; 1991 c 199 § 222; (1991 c 363 § 159 repealed by 1991 c 309 § 6); 1990 c 42 § 308; 1988 c 18 § 1; prior: 1987 1st ex.s. c 9 § 8; 1987 c 428 § 3; prior: 1982 1st ex.s. c 49 § 20; 1982 1st ex.s. c 35 § 13; 1979 ex.s. c 175 § 4; 1979 c 158 § 238; 1974 ex.s. c 54 § 5; 1972 ex.s. c 87 § 1; prior: 1971 ex.s. c 199 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 80 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 255 § 15; 1961 c 15 § 82.44.150; prior: 1957 c 175 § 12; 1945 c 152 § 5; 1943 c 144 § 14; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 6312-128.]
82.44.150  Title 82 RCW:  Excise Taxes

Effective date—1993 c 491: See note following RCW 82.44.110.
Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.
Effective dates—Severability—Captions not law—1991 c 199: See RCW 70.94.904 through 70.94.906.

Transitional distributions—1990 c 42: "Distributions under RCW 82.44.150 for excise taxes collected under RCW 35.58.273, before September 1, 1990, shall be under the provisions of RCW 82.44.150 as it existed before September 1, 1990." [1990 c 42 § 327.]

Purpose—Headings—Severability—Effective dates—Application—Implementation—1990 c 42: See notes following RCW 82.36.025.
Severability—Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 9: See notes following RCW 46.29.050.
Effective date—1987 c 428: See note following RCW 47.78.010.

Intent—Construction—Effective date—Fire district funding—1982 1st ex.s. c 49: See notes following RCW 35.21.710.
Severability—Effective dates—1982 1st ex.s. c 35: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.
Effective date—1979 ex.s. c 175: "Section 4 of this act shall take effect on January 1, 1980." [1979 ex.s. c 175 § 6.]
Severability—Effective dates—1974 ex.s. c 54: See notes following RCW 82.44.110.

82.44.155  Distribution to cities and towns. (Effective July 1, 1995.) When distributions are made under RCW 82.44.150, the state treasurer shall apportion and distribute the motor vehicle excise taxes deposited into the general fund under RCW 82.44.110(1)(d) to the cities and towns ratably on the basis of population as last determined by the office of financial management. When so apportioned, the amount payable to each such city and town shall be transmitted to the city treasurer thereof, and shall be used by the city or town for the purposes of police and fire protection in the city or town, and not otherwise. If it is adjudged that revenue derived from the excise taxes imposed by RCW 82.44.020 (1) and (2) cannot lawfully be apportioned or distributed to cities or towns, all moneys directed by this section to be apportioned and distributed to cities and towns shall be credited and transferred to the state general fund. [1993 c 492 § 254; 1991 c 199 § 223; 1990 c 42 § 309.]

F indings—Intent—1993 c 492: See notes following RCW 43.72.005.
Short title—Severability—Savings—Captions not law—Reservation of legislative power—Effective dates—1993 c 492: See RCW 43.72.910 through 43.72.915.
Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.
Effective dates—Severability—Captions not law—1991 c 199: See RCW 70.94.904 through 70.94.906.
Purpose—Headings—Severability—Effective dates—Application—Implementation—1990 c 42: See notes following RCW 82.36.025.

82.44.180 Transportation fund—Deposits and distributions. (1) The transportation fund is created in the state treasury. Revenues under RCW 82.44.020 (1) and (2), 82.44.110, 82.44.150, and the surcharge under RCW 82.50.510 shall be deposited into the fund as provided in those sections.

Moneys in the fund may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the fund may be used only for transportation purposes and activities and operations of the Washington state patrol not directly related to the policing of public highways and that are not authorized under Article II, section 40 of the state Constitution.

(2) There is hereby created the central Puget Sound public transportation account within the transportation fund. Moneys deposited into the account under RCW 82.44.150(2)(b) shall be appropriated to the department of transportation and allocated by the multimodal transportation programs and projects selection committee created in RCW 47.66.020 to public transportation projects within the region from which the funds are derived, solely for:
(a) Planning;
(b) Development of capital projects;
(c) Development of high capacity transportation systems as defined in RCW 81.104.015;
(d) Development of high occupancy vehicle lanes and related facilities as defined in RCW 81.100.020; and
(e) Public transportation system contributions required to fund projects under federal programs and those approved by the transportation improvement board.

(3) There is hereby created the public transportation systems account within the transportation fund. Moneys deposited into the account under RCW 82.44.150(2)(c) shall be appropriated to the department of transportation and allocated by the multimodal transportation programs and projects selection committee to public transportation projects submitted by the public transportation systems from which the funds are derived, solely for:
(a) Planning;
(b) Development of capital projects;
(c) Development of high capacity transportation systems as defined in RCW 81.104.015;
(d) Development of high occupancy vehicle lanes and related facilities as defined in RCW 81.100.020;
(e) Other public transportation system-related roadway projects on state highways, county roads, or city streets; and
(f) Public transportation system contributions required to fund projects under federal programs and those approved by the transportation improvement board. [1993 1st sp.s. c 23 § 64; 1993 c 393 § 1; 1991 c 199 § 224; 1990 c 42 § 312.]

Reviser’s note: This section was amended by 1993 c 393 § 1 and by 1993 1st sp.s. c 23 § 64, each without reference to the other. Both amendments are incorporated in the publication of this section pursuant to RCW 1.12.025(2). For rule of construction, see RCW 1.12.025(1).
Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 23: See note following RCW 47.66.030.
Effective date—1993 c 393: See RCW 47.66.900.
Finding—1991 c 199: See note following RCW 70.94.011.
Effective dates—Severability—Captions not law—1991 c 199: See RCW 70.94.904 through 70.94.906.
Purpose—Headings—Severability—Effective dates—Application—Implementation—1990 c 42: See notes following RCW 82.36.025.

Chapter 82.45

EXCISE TAX ON REAL ESTATE SALES

Sections
82.45.010 "Sale" defined.
82.45.030 "Selling price," "total consideration paid or contracted to be paid," defined.
82.45.032 "Real estate," "real property," "used mobile home," "mobile home," "used floating home," and "floating home" defined.
82.45.033 "Controlling interest" defined.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1106]
82.45.100 Payment of tax and fee—Evidence of payment—Recording—Sale of beneficial interest.

82.45.110 Tax payable at time of sale—Interest, penalties, on unpaid or delinquent taxes—Prohibition on certain assessments or refunds—Deposit of penalties.

82.45.120 Repealed.

82.45.130 Applicability of general administrative provisions—Departmental rules, scope—Real estate excise tax affidavit form—Departmental audit.

82.45.140 Disposition of proceeds—Support of common schools—Local real estate excise tax account.

82.45.900 Chapter 82.46 RCW ordinances in effect on July 1, 1993—Application under chapter 82.45 RCW.

82.45.010 "Sale" defined. (1) As used in this chapter, the term "sale" shall have its ordinary meaning and shall include any conveyance, grant, assignment, quitclaim, or transfer of the ownership of or title to real property, including standing timber, or any estate or interest therein for a valuable consideration, and any contract for such conveyance, grant, assignment, quitclaim, or transfer; and any lease with an option to purchase real property, including standing timber, or any estate or interest therein or other contract under which possession of the property is given to the purchaser, or any other person at the purchaser's direction, and title to the property is retained by the vendor as security for the payment of the purchase price. The term also includes the grant, assignment, quitclaim, sale, or transfer of improvements constructed upon leased land.

(2) The term "sale" also includes the transfer or acquisition within any twelve-month period of a controlling interest in any entity with an interest in real property located in this state for a valuable consideration. For purposes of this subsection, all acquisitions of persons acting in concert shall be aggregated for purposes of determining whether a transfer or acquisition of a controlling interest has taken place. The department of revenue shall adopt standards by rule to determine when persons are acting in concert. In adopting a rule for this purpose, the department shall consider the following:

(a) Persons shall be treated as acting in concert when they have a relationship with each other such that one person influences or controls the actions of another through common ownership; and

(b) When persons are not commonly owned or controlled, they shall be treated as acting in concert only when the unity with which the purchasers have negotiated and will consummate the transfer of ownership interests supports a finding that they are acting as a single entity. If the acquisitions are completely independent, with each purchaser buying without regard to the identity of the other purchasers, then the acquisitions shall be considered separate acquisitions.

(3) The term "sale" shall not include:

(a) A transfer by gift, devise, or inheritance.

(b) A transfer of any leasehold interest other than of the type mentioned above.

(c) A cancellation or forfeiture of a vendee's interest in a contract for the sale of real property, whether or not such contract contains a forfeiture clause, or deed in lieu of foreclosure of a mortgage.

(d) The partition of property by tenants in common by agreement or as the result of a court decree.

(e) The assignment of property or interest in property from one spouse to the other in accordance with the terms of a decree of divorce or in fulfillment of a property settlement agreement.

(f) The assignment or other transfer of a vendor's interest in a contract for the sale of real property, even though accompanied by a conveyance of the vendor's interest in the real property involved.

(g) Transfers by appropriation or decree in condemnation proceedings brought by the United States, the state or any political subdivision thereof, or a municipal corporation.

(h) A mortgage or other transfer of an interest in real property merely to secure a debt, or the assignment thereof.

(i) Any transfer or conveyance made pursuant to a deed of trust or an order of sale by the court in any mortgage, deed of trust, or lien foreclosure proceeding or upon execution of a judgment, or deed in lieu of foreclosure to satisfy a mortgage or deed of trust.

(j) A conveyance to the federal housing administration or veterans administration by an authorized mortgagee made pursuant to a contract of insurance or guaranty with the federal housing administration or veterans administration.

(k) A transfer in compliance with the terms of any lease or contract upon which the tax as imposed by this chapter has been paid or where the lease or contract was entered into prior to the date this tax was first imposed.

(l) The sale of any grave or lot in an established cemetery.

(m) A sale by the United States, this state or any political subdivision thereof, or a municipal corporation of this state.

(n) A transfer of real property, however effected, if it consists of a mere change in identity or form of ownership of an entity where there is no change in the beneficial ownership. These include transfers to a corporation or partnership which is wholly owned by the transferor and/or the transferor's spouse or children: PROVIDED, That if thereafter such transferee corporation or partnership voluntarily transfers such real property, or such transferor, spouse, or children voluntarily transfer stock in the transferee corporation or interest in the transferee partnership capital, as the case may be, to other than (1) the transferor and/or the transferor's spouse or children, (2) a trust having the transferor and/or transferor's spouse or children as the only beneficiaries at the time of the transfer to the trust, or (3) a corporation or partnership wholly owned by the original transferor and/or the transferor's spouse or children, within three years of the original transfer to which this exemption applies, and the tax on the subsequent transfer has not been paid within sixty days of becoming due, excise taxes shall become due and payable on the original transfer as otherwise provided by law.

(o) A transfer that for federal income tax purposes does not involve the recognition of gain or loss for entity formation, liquidation or dissolution, and reorganization, including but not limited to nonrecognition of gain or loss because of application of section 332, 337, 351, 368(a)(1), 721, or 731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 502; 1981 c 93 § 1; 1970 ex.s. c 65 § 1; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.45.010. Prior: 1955 c 132 § 1; [1993 RCW Supp—page 1107]
Ownership is comparable to the sale of real property. The legislature intends to equate the excise tax burdens on all sales of real property and transfers of possession or use of real property should be subject to the same excise tax burdens.

(2) The legislature intends to apply the real estate excise tax of chapter 82.45 RCW to transfers of entity ownership when the transfer of entity ownership is comparable to the sale of real property. The legislature intends to equalize the excise tax burdens on all sales of real property and transfers of ownership essentially equivalent to a sale of real property under chapter 82.45 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 501.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Recodification directed—1981 c 148; 1981 c 93: "Chapter 28A.45 RCW, as amended, repealed, and added to by chapter 134, Laws of 1980 and chapter 154, Laws of 1980 and as amended, repealed, and added to by any other enactment during a regular or extraordinary session of this forty-seventh legislature, is hereby added to and shall be recodified as chapter 82.45 RCW.

References to chapter 28A.45 RCW and its sections shall be considered references to chapter 82.45 RCW and its sections, and the code reviser shall change references to chapter 28A.45 RCW and its sections to refer to chapter 82.45 RCW and its sections." [1981 c 148 § 13; 1981 c 93 § 2; 1980 c 154 § 14] RCW 82.45.010, appeared in 1981 c 93 § 1 as an amendment to RCW 28A.45.010 which is recodified in accordance with this session law section.


Effective date—Severability—1970 ex.s. c 65: See notes following RCW 82.03.050.

82.45.030 "Selling price," "total consideration paid or contracted to be paid," defined. (1) As used in this chapter, the term "selling price" means the true and fair value of the property conveyed. If property has been conveyed in an arm's length transaction between unrelated persons for a valuable consideration, a rebuttable presumption exists that the selling price is equal to the total consideration paid or contracted to be paid to the transferor, or to another for the transferor's benefit.

(2) If the sale is a transfer of a controlling interest in an entity with an interest in real property located in this state, the selling price shall be the true and fair value of the real property owned by the entity and located in this state. If the true and fair value of the real property located in this state cannot reasonably be determined, the selling price shall be determined according to subsection (4) of this section.

(3) As used in this section, "total consideration paid or contracted to be paid" includes money or anything of value, paid or delivered or contracted to be paid or delivered in return for the sale, and shall include the amount of any lien, mortgage, contract indebtedness, or other incumbrance, either given to secure the purchase price, or any part thereof, or remaining unpaid on such property at the time of sale.

Total consideration shall not include the amount of any outstanding lien or incumbrance in favor of the United States, the state, or a municipal corporation for taxes, special benefits, or improvements.

(4) If the total consideration for the sale cannot be ascertained or the true and fair value of the property to be valued at the time of the sale cannot reasonably be determined, the market value assessment for the property maintained on the county property tax rolls at the time of the sale shall be used as the selling price. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 503; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.45.030. Prior: 1951 2nd ex.s. c 19 § 2; 1951 1st ex.s. c 11 § 8. Formerly RCW 28A.45.030, 28.45.030.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

82.45.032 "Real estate," "real property," "used mobile home," "mobile home," "used floating home," and "floating home" defined. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Real estate" or "real property" means any interest, estate, or beneficial interest in land or anything affixed to land, including the ownership interest or beneficial interest in any entity which itself owns land or anything affixed to land. The term includes used mobile homes, used floating homes, and improvements constructed upon leased land.

(2) "Used mobile home" means a mobile home which has been previously sold at retail and has been subjected to tax under chapter 82.08 RCW, or which has been previously used and has been subjected to tax under chapter 82.12 RCW, and which has substantially lost its identity as a mobile unit at the time of sale by virtue of its being fixed in location upon land owner or leased by the owner of the mobile home and placed on a foundation (posts or blocks) with fixed pipe connections with sewer, water, and other utilities.

(3) "Mobile home" means a mobile home as defined by RCW 46.04.302, as now or hereafter amended.

(4) "Used floating home" means a floating home in respect to which tax has been paid under chapter 82.08 or 82.12 RCW.

(5) "Floating home" means a building on a float used in whole or in part for human habitation as a single-family dwelling, which is not designed for self propulsion by mechanical means or for propulsion by means of wind, and which is on the property tax rolls of the county in which it is located. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 504; 1986 c 211 § 1; 1984 c 192 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 266 § 1. Formerly RCW 28A.45.032.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See note following RCW 82.04.230.

82.45.033 "Controlling interest" defined. As used in this chapter, the term "controlling interest" has the following meaning:

(1) In the case of a corporation, either fifty percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the corporation entitled to vote, or fifty percent of the capital, profits, or beneficial interest in the voting stock of the corporation; and

(2) In the case of a partnership, association, trust, or other entity, fifty percent or more of the capital, profits, or beneficial interest in such partnership, association, trust, or other entity. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 505.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.
Excise Tax On Real Estate Sales

82.45.090 Payment of tax and fee—Evidence of payment—Recording—Sale of beneficial interest. (1) Except for a sale of a beneficial interest in real property where no instrument evidencing the sale is recorded in the official real property records of the county in which the property is located, the tax imposed by this chapter shall be paid to and collected by the treasurer of the county within which is located the real property which was sold. In collecting the tax the treasurer shall act as agent for the state. The county treasurer shall cause a stamp evidencing satisfaction of the lien to be affixed to the instrument of sale or conveyance prior to its recording or to the real estate excise tax affidavit in the case of used mobile home sales and used floating home sales. A receipt issued by the county treasurer for the payment of the tax imposed under this chapter shall be evidence of the satisfaction of the lien imposed hereunder and may be recorded in the manner prescribed for recording satisfactions of mortgages. No instrument of sale or conveyance evidencing a sale subject to the tax shall be accepted by the county auditor for filing or recording until the tax shall have been paid and the stamp affixed thereto; in case the tax is not due on the transfer, the instrument shall not be so accepted until suitable notation of such fact has been made on the instrument by the treasurer.

(2) For a sale of a beneficial interest in real property where a tax is due under this chapter and where no instrument is recorded in the official real property records of the county in which the property is located, the sale shall be reported to the department of revenue within five days from the date of the sale on such returns or forms and according to such procedures as the department may prescribe. Such forms or returns shall be signed by both the transferor and the transferee and shall be accompanied by payment of the tax due. Any person who intentionally makes a false statement on any return or form required to be filed with the department under this chapter shall be guilty of perjury.

[1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 506; 1991 c 327 § 6; 1990 c 171 § 7; 1984 c 192 § 2; 1980 c 154 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 266 § 2; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 28A.45.090. Prior: 1951 2nd ex.s. c 19 § 4; 1951 1st ex.s. c 11 § 11. Formerly RCW 28A.45.090, 28A.45.090.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See note following RCW 82.04.230.

Findings—Intent—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See note following RCW 82.45.010.


Effective date—1990 c 171 §§ 6, 7, 8: "Sections 6, 7, and 8 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1990." [1990 c 171 § 11.]

Purpose—Effective dates—Savings—Disposition of certain funds—Severability—1980 c 154: See notes following chapter digest.

82.45.100 Tax payable at time of sale—Interest, penalties, on unpaid or delinquent taxes—Prohibition on certain assessments or refunds—Deposit of penalties. (1) The tax imposed under this chapter is due and payable immediately at the time of sale, and if not paid within thirty days thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of one percent per month from the time of sale until the date of payment.

(2) In addition to the interest described in subsection (1) of this section, if the payment of any tax is not received by the county treasurer or the department of revenue, as the case may be, within thirty days of the date due, there shall be assessed a penalty of five percent of the amount of the tax; if the tax is not received within sixty days of the date due, there shall be assessed a total penalty of ten percent of the amount of the tax; and if the tax is not received within ninety days of the date due, there shall be assessed a total penalty of twenty percent of the amount of the tax. The payment of the penalty described in this subsection shall be collectible from the seller only, and RCW 82.45.070 does not apply to the penalties described in this subsection.

(3) If the tax imposed under this chapter is not received by the due date, the transferee shall be personally liable for the tax, along with any interest as provided in subsection (1) of this section, unless:

(a) An instrument evidencing the sale is recorded in the official real property records of the county in which the property conveyed is located; or

(b) Either the transferor or transferee notifies the department of revenue in writing of the occurrence of the sale within thirty days following the date of the sale.

(4) If upon examination of any affidavits or from other information obtained by the department or its agents it appears that all or a portion of the tax is unpaid, the department shall assess against the taxpayer the additional amount found to be due plus interest and penalties as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. If the department finds that all or any part of the deficiency resulted from an intent to evade the tax payable under this chapter, an additional penalty of fifty percent of the additional tax found to be due shall be added.

(5) No assessment or refund may be made by the department more than four years after the date of sale except upon a showing of:

(a) Fraud or misrepresentation of a material fact by the taxpayer;

(b) A failure by the taxpayer to record documentation of a sale or otherwise report the sale to the county treasurer; or

(c) A failure of the transferor or transferee to report the sale under RCW 82.45.090(2).

(6) Penalties collected pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be deposited in the housing trust fund as described in chapter 43.185 RCW. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 507; 1988 c 286 § 5; 1982 c 176 § 1; 1981 c 167 § 2.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Findings—Intent—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See note following RCW 82.45.010.

Audits, assessments, and refunds—1982 c 176: See note following chapter digest.

Effective date—1981 c 167: See note following RCW 82.45.150.

82.45.120 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

82.45.150 Applicability of general administrative provisions—Departmental rules, scope—Real estate excise tax affidavit form—Departmental audit. All of chapter 82.32 RCW, except RCW 82.32.030, *82.32.040, 82.32.050,
82.45.180 Disposition of proceeds—Support of common schools—Local real estate excise tax account. 

(1) For taxes collected by the county under this chapter, the county treasurer shall collect a two-dollar fee on all transactions required by this chapter where the transaction does not require the payment of tax. The county treasurer shall place one percent of the proceeds of the tax imposed by this chapter and the treasurer's fee in the county current expense fund to defray costs of collection and shall pay over to the state treasurer remits funds to the state under RCW 84.56.280. The state treasurer shall deposit the proceeds in the general fund for the support of the common schools.

(2) For taxes collected by the department of revenue under this chapter, the department shall remit the tax to the state treasurer who shall deposit the proceeds of any state tax in the general fund for the support of the common schools. The state treasurer shall deposit the proceeds of any local taxes imposed under chapter 82.46 RCW in the local real estate excise tax account hereby created in the state treasury. Moneys in the local real estate excise tax account may be spent only for distribution to counties, cities, and towns imposing a tax under chapter 82.46 RCW. Except as provided in RCW 43.08.190, all earnings of investments of balances in the local real estate excise tax account shall be credited to the local real estate excise tax account and distributed to the counties, cities, and towns monthly. Monthly the state treasurer shall make distribution from the local real estate excise tax account to the counties, cities, and towns the amount of tax collected on behalf of each taxing authority. The state treasurer shall make the distribution under this subsection without appropriation. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 508.] 

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following chapter digest.

Findings—Intent: 1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See following RCW 82.45.010.

Audits, assessments, and refunds: 1982 c 176: See following chapter digest.

Effective date: 1981 c 167: See note following RCW 82.45.150.

Purpose: Effective dates—Savings—Disposition of certain funds—Severability: 1980 c 154: See notes following chapter digest.

82.45.900 Chapter 82.46 RCW ordinances in effect on July 1, 1993—Application under chapter 82.45 RCW. See RCW 82.46.900.

Chapter 82.45A EXCISE TAX ON OWNERSHIP TRANSFER OF A CORPORATION

Sections
82.45A.010 through 82.45A.030 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 82.46 COUNTIES AND CITIES—EXCISE TAX ON REAL ESTATE SALES

Sections
82.46.900 Chapter 82.46 RCW ordinances in effect on July 1, 1993—Application under chapter 82.45 RCW.

82.46.900 Chapter 82.46 RCW ordinances in effect on July 1, 1993—Application under chapter 82.45 RCW.

Any ordinance imposing a tax under chapter 82.46 RCW which is in effect on July 1, 1993, shall apply to all sales taxable under chapter 82.45 RCW on July 1, 1993, at the rate specified in the ordinance, until such time as the ordinance is otherwise amended or repealed. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 508.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Findings—Intent: 1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See note following RCW 82.45.010.

Chapter 82.48 AIRCRAFT EXCISE TAX

Sections
82.48.020 Excise tax imposed on aircraft—Out-of-state registration to avoid tax, liability—Penalties.

82.48.020 Excise tax imposed on aircraft—Out-of-state registration to avoid tax, liability—Penalties. (1) An annual excise tax is hereby imposed for the privilege of using any aircraft in the state. A current certificate of air worthiness with a current inspection date from the appropriate federal agency and/or the purchase of aviation fuel shall constitute the necessary evidence of aircraft use or intended use. The tax shall be collected annually or under a staggered collection schedule as required by the secretary by

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1110]
Aircraft Excise Tax

82.48.020

rule. No additional tax shall be imposed under this chapter upon any aircraft upon the transfer of ownership thereof, if the tax imposed by this chapter with respect to such aircraft has already been paid for the year in which transfer of ownership occurs. A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable as provided under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(2) Persons who are required to register aircraft under chapter 47.68 RCW and who register aircraft in another state or foreign country and avoid the Washington aircraft excise tax are liable for such unpaid excise tax. A violation of this subsection is a gross misdemeanor. The department of revenue may assess and collect the unpaid excise tax under chapter 82.32 RCW, including the penalties and interest provided in chapter 82.32 RCW.

(3) Except as provided under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a violation of this chapter is a misdemeanor punishable as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW. [1993 c 238 § 5; 1992 c 154 § 1; 1987 c 220 § 6; 1983 c 7 § 27; 1979 c 158 § 240; 1967 ex.s. c 149 § 27; 1967 ex.s. c 9 § 2; 1961 c 15 § 82.48.020. Prior: 1949 c 49 § 2; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 11219-34.]

Effective date—1992 c 154: "This act shall take effect July 1, 1992." [1992 c 154 § 7.]
Severability—1987 c 220: See note following RCW 47.68.230.
Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 c 7: See notes following RCW 82.08.020.

Chapter 82.49

WATERCRAFT EXCISE TAX

Sections

82.49.010  Excise tax imposed—Out-of-state registration to avoid tax, liability—Penalties.
82.49.060  Disputes as to appraised value or status as taxable—Petition for conference or reduction of tax—Appeal to board of tax appeals—Independent appraisal. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Any vessel owner disputing an appraised value under RCW 82.49.050 or disputing whether the vessel is taxable, may petition for a conference with the department as provided under RCW 82.32.160, or for reduction of the tax due as provided under RCW 82.32.170.

(2) Any vessel owner having received a notice of denial of a petition or a notice of determination made for the owner’s vessel under RCW 82.32.160 or 82.32.170 may appeal to the board of tax appeals as provided under RCW 82.04.255.

Chapter 82.49

82.49.010  Excise tax imposed—Out-of-state registration to avoid tax, liability—Penalties. (1) An excise tax is imposed for the privilege of using a vessel upon the waters of this state, except vessels exempt under RCW 82.49.020. The annual amount of the excise tax is one-half of one percent of fair market value, as determined under this chapter, or five dollars, whichever is greater. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.

(2) Persons who are required under chapter 88.02 RCW to register a vessel in this state and who register the vessel in another state or foreign country and avoid the Washington watercraft excise tax are guilty of a gross misdemeanor and are liable for such unpaid excise tax. The department of revenue may assess and collect the unpaid excise tax under chapter 82.32 RCW, including the penalties and interest provided in chapter 82.32 RCW.

(3) The excise tax upon a vessel registered for the first time in this state shall be imposed for a twelve-month period, including the month in which the vessel is registered, unless the director of licensing extends or diminishes vessel registration periods for the purpose of staggered renewal periods under RCW 88.02.050. A vessel is registered for the first time in this state when the vessel was not registered in this state for the immediately preceding registration year, or when the vessel was registered in another jurisdiction for the immediately preceding year. The excise tax on vessels required to be registered in this state on June 30, 1983, shall be paid by June 30, 1983. [1993 c 238 § 6; 1992 c 154 § 3; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 42; 1983 c 7 § 9.]

Effective date—1992 c 154: See note following RCW 82.48.020.
Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.
Credit for 1983 property taxes paid for vessels—1983 c 7: "Property taxes paid for a vessel for 1983 shall be allowed as a credit against tax due under section 9 of this act for the same vessel." [1983 c 7 § 25] "Section 9 of this act" consists of the enactment of RCW 82.49.010.

82.49.060  Disputes as to appraised value or status as taxable—Petition for conference or reduction of tax—Appeal to board of tax appeals—Independent appraisal. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Any vessel owner disputing an appraised value under RCW 82.49.050 or disputing whether the vessel is taxable, may petition for a conference with the department as provided under RCW 82.32.160, or for reduction of the tax due as provided under RCW 82.32.170.

(2) Any vessel owner having received a notice of denial of a petition or a notice of determination made for the owner’s vessel under RCW 82.32.160 or 82.32.170 may appeal to the board of tax appeals as provided under RCW 82.04.255. In deciding a case appealed under this section, the board of tax appeals may require an independent appraisal of the vessel. The cost of the independent appraisal shall be apportioned between the department and the vessel owner as provided by the board. [1993 c 33 § 1; 1983 c 7 § 13.]

Effective date—1993 c 33: “This act shall take effect January 1, 1994.” [1993 c 33 § 8.]

82.49.070  Repealed. (Effective June 30, 1994.) See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 82.50

MOBILE HOMES, TRAVEL TRAILERS, AND CAMPERS EXCISE TAX

Sections

82.50.400  Tax imposed—Collection—Transfer of ownership—Out-of-state registration to avoid tax, liability—Penalties.
82.50.530  Ad valorem taxes prohibited as to mobile homes, travel trailers or campers—Loss of identity, subject to property tax.

82.50.400  Tax imposed—Collection—Transfer of ownership—Out-of-state registration to avoid tax, liability—Penalties. (1) An annual excise tax is imposed on the owner of any travel trailer or camper for the privilege of using such travel trailer or camper in this state. The excise tax hereby imposed shall be due and payable to the department of licensing or its agents for a license for a travel trailer or camper there shall be collected, in addition to the amount of the license fee or renewal license fee, the
amount of the excise tax imposed by this chapter, and no dealer's license or license plate, and no license or license plates for a travel trailer or camper may be issued unless such tax is paid in full. No additional tax shall be imposed under this chapter upon any travel trailer or camper upon the transfer of ownership thereof, if the tax imposed by this chapter with respect to such travel trailer or camper has already been paid for the registration year or fractional part thereof in which such transfer occurs. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.

(2) Persons who are required to license travel trailers or campers under chapter 46.16 RCW and who license travel trailers or campers in another state or foreign country to avoid the Washington travel trailer or camper tax are guilty of a gross misdemeanor and are liable for such unpaid excise tax. The department of revenue may assess and collect the unpaid excise tax under chapter 82.32 RCW, including the penalties and interest provided in chapter 82.32 RCW.

82.50.400  Implementation-1990 c 42: See note following RCW 82.48.020.

82.60.020 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Applicant" means a person applying for a tax deferral under this chapter.

(2) "Department" means the department of revenue.

(3) "Eligible area" means: (a) A county in which the average level of unemployment for the three years before the year in which an application is filed under this chapter exceeds the average state unemployment for those years by twenty percent; (b) a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the office of federal statistical policy and standards, United States department of commerce, in which the average level of unemployment for the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which an application is filed under this chapter exceeds the average state unemployment for such calendar year by twenty percent; or (c) a designated neighborhood reinvestment area approved under RCW 43.63A.700.

(4)(a) "Eligible investment project" means that portion of an investment project which:

(i) Is directly utilized to create at least one new full-time qualified employment position for each three hundred thousand dollars of investment on which a deferral is requested; and

(ii) Either initiates a new operation, or expands or diversifies a current operation by expanding or renovating an existing building with costs in excess of twenty-five percent of the true and fair value of the plant complex prior to improvement; or

(iii) Acquires machinery and equipment to be used for either manufacturing or research and development if the machinery and equipment is housed in a new leased structure. The lessor/owner of the structure is not eligible for a deferral unless the underlying ownership of the buildings, machinery, and equipment vests exclusively in the same person.

(b) "Eligible investment project" does not include any portion of an investment project undertaken by a light and power business as defined in RCW 82.16.010 (5) or investment projects which have already received deferrals under this chapter.

(5) "Investment project" means an investment in qualified buildings and qualified machinery and equipment, including labor and services rendered in the planning, installation, and construction of the project.

(6) "Manufacturing" means all activities of a commercial or industrial nature wherein labor or skill is applied, by hand or machinery, to materials so that as a result thereof a new, different, or useful substance or article of tangible personal property is produced for sale or commercial or industrial use and shall include the production or fabrication of specially made or custom made articles. "Manufacturing" also includes computer programming, the production of computer software, and other computer-related services, and the activities performed by research and development laboratories and commercial testing laboratories.

(7) "Person" has the meaning given in RCW 82.04.030.

(8) "Qualified buildings" means new structures used for manufacturing and research and development activities,
including plant offices and warehouses or other facilities for the storage of raw material or finished goods if such facilities are an essential or an integral part of a factory, mill, plant, or laboratory used for manufacturing or research and development. If a building is used partly for manufacturing or research and development and partly for other purposes, the applicable tax deferral shall be determined by apportionment of the costs of construction under rules adopted by the department.

(9) "Qualified employment position" means a permanent full-time employee employed in the eligible investment project during the entire tax year.

(10) "Qualified machinery and equipment" means all new industrial and research fixtures, equipment, and support facilities that are an integral and necessary part of a manufacturing or research and development operation. "Qualified machinery and equipment" includes: Computers; software; data processing equipment; laboratory equipment; manufacturing components such as belts, pulleys, shafts, and moving parts; molds, tools, and dies; operating structures; and all equipment used to control or operate the machinery.

(11) "Recipient" means a person receiving a tax deferral under this chapter.

(12) "Research and development" means the development, refinement, testing, marketing, and commercialization of a product, service, or process before commercial sales have begun. As used in this subsection, "commercial sales" excludes sales of prototypes or sales for market testing if the total gross receipts from such sales of the product, service, or process do not exceed one million dollars. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 403; 1988 c 42 § 16; 1986 c 116 § 12; 1985 c 232 § 2.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.


82.60.050 Expiration of RCW 82.60.030 and 82.60.040. RCW 82.60.030 and 82.60.040 shall expire July 1, 1998. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 404; 1988 c 41 § 5; 1985 c 232 § 10.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Severability—1988 c 41: See RCW 82.62.901.

Chapter 82.61

TAX DEFERRALS FOR MANUFACTURING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Sections
82.61.040 Expiration of RCW 82.61.020 and 82.61.030.
82.61.070 Reports.

82.61.040 Expiration of RCW 82.61.020 and 82.61.030. RCW 82.61.020 and 82.61.030 shall expire July 1, 1998. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 408; 1988 c 41 § 2; 1986 c 116 § 10; 1985 e.s. c 2 § 8.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.


82.61.070 Reports. The department and the department of trade and economic development shall jointly report to the legislature about the effects of this chapter on new manufacturing and research and development activities in this state. The report shall contain information concerning the number of deferral certificates granted, the amount of sales tax deferred, the number of jobs created and other information useful in measuring such effects. Reports shall be submitted by January 1, 1986, and by January 1 of each year through 1999. [1993 1st sp.s. c 25 § 409; 1988 c 41 § 3; 1986 c 116 § 11; 1985 e.s. c 2 § 6.]

Severability—Effective dates—Part headings, captions not law—1993 1st sp.s. c 25: See notes following RCW 82.04.230.

Chapter 82.62

TAX CREDITS FOR ELIGIBLE BUSINESS PROJECTS

Sections
82.62.010 Definitions.
82.62.040 Expiration of RCW 82.62.020.

82.62.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Applicant" means a person applying for a tax credit under this chapter.

(2) "Department" means the department of revenue.

(3) "Eligible area" means: (a) A county in which the average level of unemployment for the three years before the year in which an application is filed under this chapter exceeds the average state unemployment for those years by twenty percent; (b) a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the office of federal statistical policy and standards, United States department of commerce, in which the average level of unemployment for the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which an application is filed under this chapter exceeds the average state unemployment for such calendar year by twenty percent; (c) a designated neighborhood reinvestment area approved under RCW 43.63A.700; or (d) subcounty areas in those counties that are not covered under (a) of this subsection that are timber impact areas as defined in RCW 43.31.601.

(4)(a) "Eligible business project" means manufacturing or research and development activities which are conducted by an applicant in an eligible area at a specific facility, provided the applicant's average full-time qualified employment positions at the specific facility will be at least fifteen percent greater in the year for which the credit is being sought than the applicant's average full-time qualified employment positions at the same facility in the immediately preceding year.

(b) "Eligible business project" does not include any portion of a business project undertaken by a light and power business as defined in RCW 82.16.010(5) or that portion of a business project creating qualified full-time employment positions outside an eligible area or those recipients of a sales tax deferral under chapter 82.61 RCW.

(5) "Manufacturing" means all activities of a commercial or industrial nature wherein labor or skill is applied, by
Chapter 82.65A
INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Sections
82.65A.030 Tax imposed. (Contingent effective date.)

82.65A.030 Tax imposed. (Contingent effective date.) In addition to any other tax, a tax is imposed on every intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded for the act of privilege of engaging in business within this state. The tax is equal to the gross income attributable to services for the mentally retarded, multiplied by the rate of six percent. [1993 c 276 § 1; 1992 c 80 § 3.]

Contingent effective date—1993 c 276: "This act is necessary for the intermediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on such date as shall be certified by the secretary of social and health services by which states must modify health care related taxes to prevent the loss of federal medicaid participation in the cost of the tax." [1993 c 276 § 2.]
section 2011 of the Internal Revenue Code; and (b) for a
generation-skipping transfer, the maximum amount of the
credit for state taxes allowed by section 2604 of the Internal
Revenue Code;

(4) "Federal return" means any tax return required by
chapter 11 or 13 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(5) "Federal tax" means (a) for a transfer, a tax under
chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code; and (b) for a
generation-skipping transfer, the tax under chapter 13 of the
Internal Revenue Code;

(6) "Generation-skipping transfer" means a
"generation-skipping transfer" as defined and used in section
2611 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(7) "Gross estate" means "gross estate" as defined and
used in section 2031 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(8) "Nonresident" means a decedent who was domiciled
outside Washington at his death;

(9) "Person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver,
cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm,
partnership, joint venture, syndicate, or other entity and, to
the extent permitted by law, any federal, state, or other
governmental unit or subdivision or agency, department, or
instrumentality thereof;

(10) "Person required to file the federal return" means
any person required to file a return required by chapter 11 or
13 of the Internal Revenue Code, such as the personal
representative of an estate; or a transferor, trustee, or
beneficiary of a generation-skipping transfer; or a qualified
heir with respect to qualified real property, as defined and
used in section 2032A(c) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(11) "Property" means (a) for a transfer, property
included in the gross estate; and (b) for a generation-skipping
transfer, all real and personal property subject to the
federal tax;

(12) "Resident" means a decedent who was domiciled
in Washington at time of death;

(13) "Transfer" means "transfer" as used in section 2001
of the Internal Revenue Code, or a disposition or cessation
of qualified use as defined and used in section 2032A(c) of
the Internal Revenue Code;

(14) "Trust" means "trust" under Washington law and
any arrangement described in section 2652 of the Internal
Revenue Code; and

(15) "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States
Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or renumbered
on July 25, 1993. [1993 c 73 § 9; 1990 c 224 § 1; 1988 c
64 § 2; 1981 2nd ex.s. c 7 § 83.100.020 (Initiative Measure
No. 402, approved November 3, 1981).]

83.100.160 Clerk to give notice of filings. Upon
filing findings under RCW 83.100.150, the clerk of the
superior court shall give notice of the filing by causing
notice thereof to be posted at the courthouse in the county in
which the court is located. In addition, the department of
revenue shall give notice of the filing to all persons interest­
ed in the proceeding by mailing a copy of the notice to all
persons having an interest in property subject to the tax.
The department of revenue is not required to conduct a
search for persons interested in the proceedings or property.
The department of revenue must mail a copy of the notice
only to persons of whom the department has received actual
notice as having an interest in the proceeding or property,
and, if a probate or administrative proceeding has been
commenced in this state, to persons who are listed in the
court file as having an interest in the proceedings or proper­
ty. [1993 c 413 § 1; 1988 c 64 § 15.]

Chapter 83.110
UNIFORM ESTATE TAX APPORTIONMENT ACT

Sections
83.110.010 Definitions.
83.110.050 Allowance for exemptions, deductions, and credits.

83.110.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, the
following terms have the meanings indicated unless the
context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Estate" means the gross estate of a decedent as
determined for the purpose of federal estate tax and the
estate tax payable to this state;

(2) "Excise tax" means the federal excise tax imposed
by section 4980A(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, and
interest and penalties imposed in addition to the excise tax;

(3) "Fiduciary" means executor, administrator of any
description, and trustee;

(4) "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States
Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or renumbered
on July 25, 1993;

(5) "Person" means any individual, partnership, associa­
tion, joint stock company, corporation, government, political
subdivision, governmental agency, or local governmental
agency;

(6) "Persons interested in retirement distributions" means
any person determined as of the date the excise tax is
due, including a personal representative, guardian, trustee,
or beneficiary, entitled to receive, or who has received, by
reason of or following the death of a decedent, any property
or interest therein which constitutes a retirement distribution
as defined in section 4980A(e) of the Internal Revenue Code,
but this definition excludes any alternate payee under a
qualified domestic relations order as such terms are defined in
section 414(p) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(7) "Person interested in the estate" means any person,
including a personal representative, guardian, or trustee,
entitled to receive, or who has received, from a decedent
while alive or by reason of the death of a decedent any
property or interest therein included in the decedent's taxable
estate;

(8) "Qualified heir" means a person interested in the
estate who is entitled to receive, or who has received, an
interest in qualified real property;

(9) "Qualified real property" means real property for
which the election described in section 2032A of the Internal
Revenue Code has been made;

(10) "State" means any state, territory, or possession of
the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Common­
wealth of Puerto Rico; and

(11) "Tax" means the federal estate tax, the excise tax
defined in subsection (2) of this section, and the estate tax
payable to this state and interest and penalties imposed in
addition to the tax. [1993 c 73 § 10; 1989 c 40 § 1; 1986 c
63 § 1.]
Construction—1989 c 40: "(1) The amendments made in this act with respect to the excise tax imposed under section 4980A(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, are to be effective as to excise tax imposed by reason of a decedent’s death occurring after April 18, 1989.

(2) The amendments made in this act regarding apportionment of the tax with respect to qualified real property, and regarding extensions to pay tax, shall be effective with respect to the tax attributable to deaths occurring after April 18, 1989.

(3) The amendment to RCW 11.98.070(13) shall be effective with respect to loans described in RCW 83.110.020(2) made or committed to be made after April 18, 1989." [1989 c 40

Severability—1989 c 40: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1989 c 40 § 8.]

83.110.050 Allowance for exemptions, deductions, and credits. (1) In making an apportionment, allowances shall be made for any exemptions granted, any classification made of persons interested in the estate, and any deductions and credits allowed by the law imposing the tax.

(2) Any exemption or deduction allowed by reason of the relationship of any person to the decedent or by reason of the purposes of the gift inures to the benefit of the person bearing that relationship or receiving the gift. When an interest is subject to a prior present interest which is not allowable as a deduction, the tax apportionable against the present interest shall be paid from principal.

(3) Any deduction for property previously taxed and any credit for gift taxes or death taxes of a foreign country paid by the decedent or the decedent’s estate inures to the proportionate benefit of all persons liable to apportionment.

(4) Any credit for inheritance, succession, or estate taxes or taxes in the nature thereof in respect to property or interests includable in the estate inures to the benefit of the persons or interests chargeable with the payment thereof to the extent that or in proportion that the credit reduces the tax.

(5) To the extent that property passing to or in trust for a surviving spouse or any charitable, public, or similar gift or bequest does not constitute an allowable deduction for purposes of the tax solely by reason of an inheritance tax or other death tax imposed upon and deductible from the property, the property shall not be included in the computation provided for in this chapter, and to that extent no apportionment shall be made against the property. This does not apply in any instance where the result under section 2053(d) of the Internal Revenue Code relates to deduction for state death taxes on transfers for public, charitable, or religious uses.

(6) In the case of qualified real property, the apportionment of the tax shall be based on the values that would have been used to determine the tax without regard to section 2032A of the Internal Revenue Code. The reduction in the tax attributable to the application of section 2032A shall inure as follows:

(a) First to the benefit of the qualified heirs in proportion to their relative interests in the qualified real property, until the tax attributable to the qualified real property is reduced to zero;

(b) Then to the qualified heirs in proportion to their relative interests in other property of the estate, until the tax attributable to the property is reduced to zero; and

(c) Then to other persons interested in the estate in proportion to their relative interests in other property of the estate.

(7) Any extension in the payment of a part of the tax under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code shall inure to the benefit of, and the tax subject to the extension shall be equitably apportioned among, the persons receiving the property relating to the extension. Any tax benefit derived from the interest paid with respect to the tax shall be equitably apportioned among the persons receiving the property. [1993 c 73 § 11; 1989 c 40 § 4; 1986 c 63 § 5.]

Construction—Severability—1989 c 40: See note following RCW 83.110.010.

Title 84

PROPERTY TAXES

Chapters

84.34 Open space, agricultural, and timber lands—Current use assessment—Conservation futures.

84.36 Exemptions.

84.40 Listing of property.

84.44 Taxable situs.

84.52 Levy of taxes.

84.56 Collection of taxes.

84.64 Certificates of delinquency.

Chapter 84.34

OPEN SPACE, AGRICULTURAL, AND TIMBER LANDS—CURRENT USE ASSESSMENT—CONSERVATION FUTURES

Sections

84.34.210 Acquisition of open space, land, or rights to future development by certain entities—Authority to acquire—Conveyance or lease back.

84.34.220 Acquisition of open space, land, or rights to future development by certain entities—Developmental rights—"Conservation futures"—Acquisition—Restrictions.

84.34.210 Acquisition of open space, land, or rights to future development by certain entities—Authority to acquire—Conveyance or lease back. Any county, city, town, metropolitan park district, metropolitan municipal corporation, nonprofit historic preservation corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130, or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association, as such are defined in RCW 84.34.250, may acquire by purchase, gift, grant, bequest, devise, lease, or otherwise, except by eminent domain, the fee simple or any lesser interest, development right, easement, covenant, or other contractual right necessary to protect, preserve, maintain, improve, restore, limit the future use of, or otherwise conserve, selected open space land, farm and agricultural land, and timber land as such are defined in chapter 84.34 RCW for public use or enjoyment. Among interests that may be so acquired are mineral rights. Any county, city, town, metropolitan park district, metropolitan municipal corporation, nonprofit historic preservation
corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130, or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association, as such are defined in RCW 84.34.250, may acquire such property for the purpose of conveying or leasing the property back to its original owner or other person under such covenants or other contractual arrangements as will limit the future use of the property in accordance with the purposes of *this 1971 amendatory act. [1993 c 248 § 1; 1987 c 341 § 2; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 22 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 243 § 2.]

*Reviser's note: "This 1971 amendatory act" [1971 e.s. c 243] consists of the enactment of RCW 39.33.060, 57.08.140, 84.34.200 through 84.34.240, and 84.34.920 and the 1971 amendment to RCW 84.52.010.

Acquisition of interests in land for conservation, protection, preservation, or open space purposes by certain entities: RCW 64.04.130.

Property tax exemption for conservation futures on agricultural land: RCW 84.36.500.

**84.34.220** Acquisition of open space, land, or rights to future development by certain entities—Developmental rights—"Conservation futures"—Acquisition—Restrictions. In accordance with the authority granted in RCW 84.34.210, a county, city, town, metropolitan park district, metropolitan municipal corporation, nonprofit historic preservation corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130, or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association, as such are defined in RCW 84.34.250, may specifically purchase or otherwise acquire, except by eminent domain, rights in perpetuity to future development of any open space land, farm and agricultural land, and timber land which are so designated under the provisions of chapter 84.34 RCW and taxed at current use assessment as provided by that chapter. For the purposes of *this 1971 amendatory act, such developmental rights shall be termed "conservation futures"*. The private owner may retain the right to continue any existing open space use of the land, and to develop any other open space use, but, under the terms of purchase of conservation futures, the county, city, town, metropolitan park district, metropolitan municipal corporation, nonprofit historic preservation corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130, or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association, as such are defined in RCW 84.34.250, may forbid or restrict building thereon, or may require that improvements cannot be made without county, city, town, metropolitan park district, metropolitan municipal corporation, nonprofit historic preservation corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130, or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association, as such are defined in RCW 84.34.250, permission. The land may be alienated or sold and used as formerly by the new owner, subject to the terms of the agreement made by the county, city, town, metropolitan park district, metropolitan municipal corporation, nonprofit historic preservation corporation as defined in RCW 64.04.130, or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association, as such are defined in RCW 84.34.250, with the original owner. [1993 c 248 § 2; 1987 c 341 § 3; 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 22 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 243 § 3.]

*Reviser's note: For "this 1971 amendatory act," see note following RCW 84.34.210.

**Chapter 84.36**

**EXEMPTIONS**

Sections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84.36.030</td>
<td>Property used for character building, benevolent, protective or rehabilitative social services—Camp facilities—Veteran or relief organization owned property—Property of nonprofit organizations that issue debt for student loans or that are guarantee agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.36.037</td>
<td>Nonprofit organization property connected with operation of public assembly hall or meeting place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.36.041</td>
<td>Nonprofit homes for the aging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.36.381</td>
<td>Residences—Property tax exemptions—Qualifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.36.550</td>
<td>Nonprofit organizations—Property used for solicitation or collection of gifts, donations, or grants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.36.800</td>
<td>Definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.36.805</td>
<td>Conditions for obtaining exemptions by nonprofit organizations, associations or corporations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.36.810</td>
<td>Cessation of use under which exemption granted—Collection of taxes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**84.36.030** Property used for character building, benevolent, protective or rehabilitative social services—Camp facilities—Veteran or relief organization owned property—Property of nonprofit organizations that issue debt for student loans or that are guarantee agencies. The following real and personal property shall be exempt from taxation:

1. Property owned by nonprofit organizations or associations, organized and conducted for nonsectarian purposes, which shall be used for character-building, benevolent, protective or rehabilitative social services directed at persons of all ages. The sale of donated merchandise shall not be considered a commercial use of the property under this section if the proceeds are devoted to the furtherance of the purposes of the selling organization or association as specified in this paragraph.

2. Property owned by any nonprofit church, denomination, group of churches, or an organization or association, the membership of which is comprised solely of churches or their qualified representatives, which is utilized as a camp facility if used for organized and supervised recreational activities and church purposes as related to such camp facilities. The exemption provided by this paragraph shall apply to a maximum of two hundred acres of any such camp as selected by the church, including buildings and other improvements thereon.

3. Property, including buildings and improvements required for the maintenance and safeguarding of such property, owned by nonprofit organizations or associations engaged in character building of boys and girls under eighteen years of age, and used for such purposes and uses, provided such purposes and uses are for the general public good: PROVIDED, That if existing charters provide that organizations or associations, which would otherwise qualify under the provisions of this paragraph, serve boys and girls up to the age of twenty-one years, then such organizations or associations shall be deemed qualified pursuant to this section.

4. Property owned by all organizations and societies of veterans of any war of the United States, recognized as such by the department of defense, which shall have national charters, and which shall have for their general purposes and objects the preservation of the memories and associations...
incident to their war service and the consecration of the efforts of their members to mutual helpfulness and to patriotic and community service to state and nation. To be exempt such property must be used in such manner as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes and objects of such societies.

The use of the property for pecuniary gain or to promote business activities, except as provided in this subsection (4), nullifies the exemption otherwise available for the property for the assessment year. The exemption is not nullified by:

(a) The collection of rent or donations if the amount is reasonable and does not exceed maintenance and operation expenses.

(b) Fund-raising activities conducted by a nonprofit organization.

(c) The use of the property for pecuniary gain for periods of not more than three days in a year.

(d) An inadvertent use of the property in a manner inconsistent with the purpose for which exemption is granted, if the inadvertent use is not part of a pattern of use. A pattern of use is presumed when an inadvertent use is repeated in the same assessment year or in two or more successive assessment years.

(5) Property owned by all corporations, incorporated under any act of congress, whose principal purposes are to furnish volunteer aid to members of the armed forces of the United States and also to carry on a system of national and international relief and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other national calamities and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.

(6) Property owned by nonprofit organizations exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code of 1954, as amended, that are guarantee agencies under the federal guaranteed student loan program or that issue debt to provide or acquire student loans.

(7) To be exempt under this section, the property must be used exclusively for the purposes for which exemption is granted, except as provided in RCW 84.36.805. [1993 c 327 § 2; 1990 c 283 § 6; 1987 c 433 § 2; 1984 c 220 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 25 § 1; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 40 § 2. Prior: 1971 ex.s. c 225 § 70; 1971 ex.s. c 64 § 1; 1969 c 137 § 1; 1961 c 15 § 84.36.030; prior: 1955 c 196 § 5; prior: (i) 1939 c 206 § 8, part; 1933 ex.s. c 19 § 1, part; 1933 c 115 § 1, part; 1929 c 126 § 1, part; 1925 ex.s. c 130 § 7, part; 1915 c 131 § 1, part; 1903 c 178 § 1, part; 1901 c 176 § 1, part; 1899 c 141 § 2, part; 1897 c 71 §§ 1, 5, part; 1895 c 176 § 2, part; 1893 c 124 §§ 1, 5, part; 1891 c 140 §§ 1, 5, part; 1890 p 532 §§ 1, 5, part; 1886 p 47 § 1, part; Code 1881 § 2829, part; 1871 c 37 § 4, part; 1869 p 176 § 4, part; 1867 p 61 § 2, part; 1854 p 331 § 2, part; RRS § 11111, part. (ii) 1945 c 109 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 11111a.]

Construction—1990 c 283: "Sections 6 and 7 of this act shall not be construed as modifying or affecting any other existing or future exemptions." [1990 c 283 § 8.]

Applicability—1983 1st ex.s. c 25: "This act is effective for property taxes levied in calendar year 1983 and due and payable in calendar year 1984 and thereafter." [1983 1st ex.s. c 25 § 2.]

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 292: See note following RCW 26.28.010.

84.36.037 Nonprofit organization property connected with operation of public assembly hall or meeting place. (1) Real or personal property owned by a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation in connection with the operation of a public assembly hall or meeting place is exempt from taxation. The area exempt under this section includes the building or buildings, the land under the buildings, and an additional area necessary for parking, not exceeding a total of one acre: PROVIDED, That for property essentially unimproved except for restroom facilities and structures on such property which has been used primarily for annual community celebration events for at least ten years, such exempt property shall not exceed twenty-nine acres.

(2) To qualify for this exemption the property must be used exclusively for public gatherings and be available to all organizations or persons desiring to use the property, but the owner may impose conditions and restrictions which are necessary for the safekeeping of the property and promote the purposes of this exemption. Membership shall not be a prerequisite for the use of the property.

(3) The use of the property for pecuniary gain or to promote business activities, except as provided in this section, nullifies the exemption otherwise available for the property for the assessment year. The exemption is not nullified by:

(a) The collection of rent or donations if the amount is reasonable and does not exceed maintenance and operation expenses created by the user.

(b) Fund-raising activities conducted by a nonprofit organization.

(c) The use of the property for pecuniary gain for periods of not more than three days in a year.

(d) An inadvertent use of the property in a manner inconsistent with the purpose for which exemption is granted, if the inadvertent use is not part of a pattern of use. A pattern of use is presumed when an inadvertent use is repeated in the same assessment year or in two or more successive assessment years.

(4) The department of revenue shall narrowly construe this exemption. [1993 c 327 § 1; 1987 c 505 § 80; 1981 c 141 § 2.]

Applicability, construction—1981 c 141: See note following RCW 84.36.060.

84.36.041 Nonprofit homes for the aging. (1) All real and personal property used by a nonprofit home for the aging that is reasonably necessary for the purposes of the home is exempt from taxation if the benefit of the exemption inures to the home and:

(a) At least fifty percent of the occupied dwelling units in the home are occupied by eligible residents; or

(b) The home is subsidized under a federal department of housing and urban development program. The department of revenue shall provide by rule a definition of homes eligible for exemption under this subsection (b), consistent with the purposes of this section.

(2) All real and personal property used by a nonprofit home for the aging that is reasonably necessary for the purposes of the home is exempt from taxation if the benefit of the exemption inures to the home and the construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, or refinancing of the home is
financed under a program using bonds exempt from federal income tax if at least seventy-five percent of the total amount financed uses the tax exempt bonds and the financing program requires the home to reserve a percentage of all dwelling units so financed for low-income residents. The initial term of the exemption under this subsection shall equal the term of the tax exempt bond used in connection with the financing program, or the term of the requirement to reserve dwelling units for low-income residents, whichever is shorter. If the financing program involves less than the entire home, only those dwelling units included in the financing program are eligible for total exemption. The department of revenue shall provide by rule the requirements for monitoring compliance with the provisions of this subsection and the requirements for exemption including:

(a) The number or percentage of dwelling units required to be occupied by low-income residents, and a definition of low income;
(b) The type and character of the dwelling units, whether independent units or otherwise; and
(c) Any particular requirements for continuing care retirement communities.

(3) A home for the aging is eligible for a partial exemption on the real property and a total exemption for the home's personal property if the home does not meet the requirements of subsection (1) of this section because fewer than fifty percent of the occupied dwelling units are occupied by eligible residents, as follows:

(a) A partial exemption shall be allowed for each dwelling unit in a home occupied by a resident requiring assistance with activities of daily living.
(b) A partial exemption shall be allowed for each dwelling unit in a home occupied by an eligible resident.
(c) A partial exemption shall be allowed for an area jointly used by a home for the aging and by a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation currently exempt from property taxation under one of the other provisions of this chapter. The shared area must be reasonably necessary for the purposes of the nonprofit organization, association, or corporation exempt from property taxation under one of the other provisions of this chapter, such as kitchen, dining, and laundry areas.
(d) The amount of exemption shall be calculated by multiplying the assessed value of the property reasonably necessary for the purposes of the home, less the assessed value of any area exempt under (c) of this subsection, by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the number of dwelling units occupied by eligible residents and by residents requiring assistance with activities of daily living. The denominator of the fraction is the total number of occupied dwelling units as of January 1st of the year for which exemption is claimed.

(4) To be exempt under this section, the property must be used exclusively for the purposes for which the exemption is granted, except as provided in RCW 84.36.805.

(5) A home for the aging is exempt from taxation only if the organization operating the home is exempt from income tax under section 501(c) of the federal internal revenue code as existing on January 1, 1989, or such subsequent date as the director may provide by rule consistent with the purposes of this section.

(6) In order for the home to be eligible for exemption under subsections (1)(a) and (2)(b) of this section, each eligible resident of a home for the aging shall submit an income verification form to the county assessor by July 1st of the assessment year in which the application for exemption is made. The income verification form shall be prescribed and furnished by the department of revenue. An eligible resident who has filed a form for a previous year need not file a new form until there is a change in status affecting the person's eligibility.

(7) In determining the true and fair value of a home for the aging for purposes of the partial exemption provided by subsection (3) of this section, the assessor shall apply the computation method provided by RCW 84.34.060 and shall consider only the use to which such property is applied during the years for which such partial exemptions are available and shall not consider potential uses of such property.

(8) A home for the aging that was exempt or partially exempt for taxes levied in 1993 for collection in 1994 is partially exempt for taxes levied in 1994 for collection in 1995, has an increase in taxable value for taxes levied in 1994 for collection in 1995 due to the change prescribed by chapter 151, Laws of 1993 with respect to the numerator of the fraction used to determine the amount of a partial exemption, and is not fully exempt under this section is entitled to partial exemptions as follows:

(a) For taxes levied in 1994 for collection in 1995, the home shall pay taxes based upon the taxable value in 1993 plus one-third of the increase in the taxable value from 1993 to the nonexempt value calculated under subsection (3)(d) of this section for 1994.
(b) For taxes levied in 1995 for collection in 1996, the home shall pay taxes based upon the taxable value for 1994 as calculated in (a) of this subsection plus one-half of the increase in the taxable value from 1994 to the nonexempt value calculated under subsection (3)(d) of this section for 1995. For taxes levied in 1996 for collection in 1997 and for taxes levied thereafter, this subsection (8) does not apply, and the home shall pay taxes without reference to this subsection (8).

(c) For purposes of this subsection (8), "taxable value" means the value of the home upon which the tax rate is applied in order to determine the amount of taxes due.

(9) As used in this section:

(a) "Eligible resident" means a person who:
(i) Occupied the dwelling unit as a principal place of residence as of January 1st of the year for which the exemption is claimed. Confinement of the person to a hospital or nursing home does not disqualify the claim of exemption if the dwelling unit is temporarily unoccupied or if the dwelling unit is occupied by a spouse, a person financially dependent on the claimant for support, or both; and
(ii) Is sixty-one years of age or older on December 31st of the year in which the exemption claim is filed, or is, at the time of filing, retired from regular gainful employment by reason of physical disability. Any surviving spouse of a person who was receiving an exemption at the time of the person's death shall qualify if the surviving spouse is fifty-
seven years of age or older and otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection; and

(iii) Has a combined disposable income of no more than the greater of twenty-two thousand dollars or eighty percent of the median income adjusted for family size as most recently determined by the federal department of housing and urban development for the county in which the person resides. For the purposes of determining eligibility under this section, a "cotenant" means a person who resides with an eligible resident and who shares personal financial resources with the eligible resident.

(b) "Combined disposable income" means the disposable income of the person submitting the income verification form, plus the disposable income of his or her spouse, and the disposable income of each cotenant occupying the dwelling unit for the preceding calendar year, less amounts paid by the person submitting the income verification form or his or her spouse or cotenant during the previous year for the treatment or care of either person received in the dwelling unit or in a nursing home. If the person submitting the income verification form was retired for two months or more of the preceding year, the combined disposable income of such person shall be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of such person during the months such person was retired by twelve. If the income of the person submitting the income verification form is reduced for two or more months of the preceding year by reason of the death of the person's spouse, the combined disposable income of such person shall be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of such person after the death of the spouse by twelve.

(c) "Disposable income" means adjusted gross income as defined in the federal internal revenue code, as amended prior to January 1, 1989, or such subsequent date as the director may provide by rule consistent with the purpose of this section, plus all of the following items to the extent they are not included in or have been deducted from adjusted gross income:

(i) Capital gains, other than nonrecognized gain on the sale of a principal residence under section 1034 of the federal internal revenue code, or gain excluded from income under section 121 of the federal internal revenue code to the extent it is reinvested in a new principal residence;

(ii) Amounts deducted for loss;

(iii) Amounts deducted for depreciation;

(iv) Pension and annuity receipts;

(v) Military pay and benefits other than attendant-care and medical-aid payments;

(vi) Veterans benefits other than attendant-care and medical-aid payments;

(vii) Federal social security act and railroad retirement benefits;

(viii) Dividend receipts; and

(ix) Interest received on state and municipal bonds.

(d) "Resident requiring assistance with activities of daily living" means a person who requires significant assistance with the activities of daily living and who would be at risk of nursing home placement without this assistance.

(e) "Home for the aging" means a residential housing facility that (i) provides a housing arrangement chosen voluntarily by the resident, the resident’s guardian or conservator, or another responsible person; (ii) has only residents who are at least sixty-one years of age or who have needs for care generally compatible with persons who are at least sixty-one years of age; and (iii) provides varying levels of care and supervision, as agreed to at the time of admission or as determined necessary at subsequent times of reappraisal.

(10) A for-profit home for the aging that converts to nonprofit status after June 11, 1992, and would otherwise be eligible for tax exemption under this section may not receive the tax exemption until five years have elapsed since the conversion. The exemption shall then be ratably granted over the next five years. [1993 c 151 § 1; 1992 c 213 § 1; 1991 sp.s. c 24 § 1; 1991 c 203 § 2; 1989 c 379 § 2.]

Applicability—1993 c 151: "This act shall be effective for taxes levied in 1994 for collection in 1995 and for taxes levied thereafter." [1993 c 151 § 2]

Applicability—1992 c 213: "The combined disposable income threshold of twenty-two thousand dollars or less contained in section 1 of this act shall be effective for taxes levied for collection in 1993 and thereafter." [1992 c 213 § 3]

Severability—Effective date—1989 c 379: See notes following RCW 84.36.040.

84.36.381 Residences—Property tax exemptions—Qualifications. A person shall be exempt from any legal obligation to pay all or a portion of the amount of excess and regular real property taxes due and payable in the year following the year in which a claim is filed, and thereafter, in accordance with the following:

(1) The property taxes must have been imposed upon a residence which was occupied by the person claiming the exemption as a principal place of residence as of January 1st of the year for which the exemption is claimed: PROVIDED, That any person who sells, transfers, or is displaced from his or her residence may transfer his or her exemption status to a replacement residence, but no claimant shall receive an exemption on more than one residence in any year: PROVIDED FURTHER, That confinement of the person to a hospital or nursing home shall not disqualify the claim of exemption if:

(a) The residence is temporarily unoccupied;

(b) The residence is occupied by a spouse and/or a person financially dependent on the claimant for support; or

(c) The residence is rented for the purpose of paying nursing home or hospital costs;

(2) The person claiming the exemption must have owned, at the time of filing, in fee, as a life estate, or by contract purchase, the residence on which the property taxes have been imposed or if the person claiming the exemption lives in a cooperative housing association, corporation, or partnership, such person must own a share therein representing the unit or portion of the structure in which he or she resides. For purposes of this subsection, a residence owned by a marital community or owned by cotenants shall be deemed to be owned by each spouse or cotenant, and any lease for life shall be deemed a life estate;

(3) The person claiming the exemption must be sixty-one years of age or older on December 31st of the year in which the exemption claim is filed, or must have been, at the time of filing, retired from regular gainful employment by reason of physical disability: PROVIDED, That any
surviving spouse of a person who was receiving an exemption at the time of the person's death shall qualify if the surviving spouse is fifty-seven years of age or older and otherwise meets the requirements of this section;

(4) The amount that the person shall be exempt from an obligation to pay shall be calculated on the basis of combined disposable income, as defined in RCW 84.36.383. If the person claiming the exemption was retired for two months or more of the preceding year, the combined disposable income of such person shall be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of such person during the months such person was retired by twelve. If the income of the person claiming exemption is reduced for two or more months of the preceding year by reason of the death of the person's spouse, the combined disposable income of such person shall be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of such person after the death of the spouse by twelve.

(5)(a) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income of twenty-six thousand dollars or less shall be exempt from all excess property taxes; and

(b)(i) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income of eighteen thousand dollars or less but greater than fifteen thousand dollars shall be exempt from all regular property taxes on the greater of thirty thousand dollars or thirty percent of the valuation of his or her residence, but not to exceed fifty thousand dollars of the valuation of his or her residence; or

(ii) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income of fifteen thousand dollars or less shall be exempt from all regular property taxes on the greater of thirty-four thousand dollars or fifty percent of the valuation of his or her residence. [1993 c 178 § 1; 1992 c 187 § 1. Prior: 1991 c 213 § 3; 1991 c 203 § 1; 1987 c 301 § 1; 1983 1st ex.s. c 11 § 5; 1983 1st ex.s. c 11 § 2; 1980 c 185 § 4; 1979 ex.s. c 214 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 268 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 291 § 14; 1974 ex.s. c 182 § 1.]

Applicability—1993 c 178: "This act shall be effective for taxes levied for collection in 1993 and thereafter." [1993 c 178 § 2.]

Effective date—1993 c 178: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [April 30, 1993]." [1993 c 178 § 3.]


Applicability—1991 c 213: See note following RCW 84.36.020.

Applicability—1991 c 203: "Section 1 of this act shall be effective for taxes levied for collection in 1992 and thereafter." [1991 c 203 § 5.]

Applicability—1987 c 301: "This act shall be effective for taxes levied for collection in 1989 and thereafter." [1987 c 301 § 2.]

Intent—1983 1st ex.s. c 11: "The legislature finds that inflation has significant detrimental effects on the senior citizen property tax relief program. Inflation increases incomes without increasing real buying power. Inflation also raises the values of homes, and thus the taxes on those homes. This act addresses the problem of inflation in two ways. First, the assessed value exemption is tied to home value so it will increase as values rise. Secondly, though the income of most senior citizens does not keep pace with inflation, it is the legislature's intent that inflationary increases in incomes will not result in program disqualification. Therefore, the income levels are adjusted to reflect the forecasted increase in inflation. The legislature also recommends that similar adjustments be examined by future legislatures." [1983 1st ex.s. c 11 § 1.]

84.36.550 Nonprofit organizations—Property used for solicitation or collection of gifts, donations, or grants.

The real and personal property owned by nonprofit organizations and used for solicitation or collection of gifts, donations, or grants is exempt from taxation if the organization meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The organization is organized and conducted for nonsectarian purposes.

(2) The organization is affiliated with a state or national organization that authorizes, approves, or sanctions volunteer charitable fund-raising organizations.

(3) The organization is qualified for exemption under section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code.

(4) The organization is governed by a volunteer board of directors.

(5) The gifts, donations, and grants are used by the organization for character-building, benevolent, protective, or rehabilitative social services directed at persons of all ages, or for distribution under subsection (6) of this section.

(6) The organization distributes gifts, donations, or grants to at least five other nonprofit organizations or associations that are organized and conducted for nonsectarian purposes and provide character-building, benevolent, protective, or rehabilitative social services directed at persons of all ages. [1993 c 79 § 1.]

Applicability—1993 c 79: "This act shall be effective for taxes levied for collection in 1994 and thereafter." [1993 c 79 § 5.]

84.36.800 Definitions.

As used in RCW 84.36.020, 84.36.030, 84.36.550, 84.36.037, 84.36.040, 84.36.041, 84.36.050, 84.36.060, and 84.36.800 through 84.36.865:

(1) "Church purposes" means the use of real and personal property owned by a nonprofit religious organization for religious worship or related administrative, educational, eleemosynary, and social activities. This definition is to be broadly construed;

(2) "Convent" means a house or set of buildings occupied by a community of clergymen or nuns devoted to religious life under a superior;

(3) "Hospital" means any portion of a hospital building, or other buildings in connection therewith, used as a resi-
84.36.805 Conditions for obtaining exemptions by nonprofit organizations, associations or corporations. In order to be exempt pursuant to RCW 84.36.030, 84.36.550, 84.36.035, 84.36.037, 84.36.040, 84.36.041, 84.36.043, 84.36.045, 84.36.047, 84.36.050, 84.36.060, 84.36.350, and 84.36.480, the nonprofit organizations, associations or corporations shall satisfy the following conditions:

(1) The property is used exclusively for the actual operation of the activity for which exemption is granted, unless otherwise provided, and does not exceed an amount reasonably necessary for that purpose, except:

(a) The loan or rental of the property does not subject the property to tax if:

(i) The rents and donations received for the use of the portion of the property are reasonable and do not exceed the maintenance and operation expenses attributable to the portion of the property loaned or rented; and

(ii) Except for the exemptions under RCW 84.36.030(4) and 84.36.037, the property would be exempt from tax if owned by the organization to which it is loaned or rented;

(b) The use of the property for fund-raising activities does not subject the property to tax if the fund-raising activities are consistent with the purposes for which the exemption is granted;

(2) The property is irrevocably dedicated to the purpose for which exemption has been granted, and on the liquidation, dissolution, or abandonment by said organization, association, or corporation, said property will not inure directly or indirectly to the benefit of any shareholder or individual, except a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation which too would be entitled to property tax exemption: PROVIDED, That the property need not be irrevocably dedicated if it is leased or rented to those qualified for exemption pursuant to RCW 84.36.040, 84.36.041, or 84.36.043 or those qualified for exemption as an association engaged in the production or performance of musical, dance, artistic, dramatic, or literary works pursuant to RCW 84.36.060, but only if under the terms of the lease or rental agreement the nonprofit organization, association, or corporation receives the benefit of the exemption;

(3) The facilities and services are available to all regardless of race, color, national origin or ancestry;

(4) The organization, association, or corporation is duly licensed or certified where such licensing or certification is required by law or regulation;

(5) Property sold to organizations, associations, or corporations with an option to be repurchased by the seller shall not qualify for exempt status;

(6) The director of the department of revenue shall have access to its books in order to determine whether such organization, association, or corporation is exempt from taxes within the intent of RCW 84.36.030, 84.36.035, 84.36.037, 84.36.040, 84.36.041, 84.36.043, 84.36.045, 84.36.047, 84.36.048, 84.36.050, 84.36.060, 84.36.350, and 84.36.480. [1993 c 79 § 3. Prior: 1990 c 283 §§ 3 and 7; 1989 c 379 § 4; 1987 c 468 § 1; 1984 c 220 § 7; 1981 c 141 § 4; 1973 2nd ex.s. c 40 § 7.]

Applicability—1993 c 79: See note following RCW 84.36.550.
Severability—Effective date—1989 c 379: See notes following RCW 84.36.040.
Applicability, construction—1981 c 141: See note following RCW 84.36.060.

84.36.810 Cessation of use under which exemption granted—Collection of taxes. (1) Upon cessation of a use under which an exemption has been granted pursuant to RCW 84.36.030, 84.36.550, 84.36.037, 84.36.040, 84.36.041, 84.36.043, 84.36.045, 84.36.047, 84.36.050, and 84.36.060, the county treasurer shall collect all taxes which would have been paid had the property not been exempt during the three years preceding, or the life of such exemption, if such be less, together with the interest at the same rate and computed in the same way as that upon delinquent property taxes: PROVIDED, That where the property has been granted an exemption for more than ten years, taxes and interest shall not be assessed under this section.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section applies only when ownership of the property is transferred or when fifty-one percent or more of the area of the property has lost its exempt status. The additional tax under subsection (1) of this section shall not be imposed if the cessation of use resulted solely from:

(a) Transfer to a nonprofit organization, association, or corporation for a use which also qualifies and is granted exemption under the provisions of chapter 84.36 RCW;

(b) A taking through the exercise of the power of eminent domain, or sale or transfer to an entity having the power of eminent domain in anticipation of the exercise of such power;

(c) Official action by an agency of the state of Washington or by the county or city within which the property is located which disallows the present use of such property;

(d) A natural disaster such as a flood, windstorm, earthquake, or other such calamity rather than by virtue of the act of the organization, association, or corporation changing the use of such property;

(e) Relocation of the activity and use of another location or site except for undeveloped properties of camp facilities exempted under RCW 84.36.030;

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1122]
Listing of personalty on failure to obtain statement—Sick or absent persons—Statement of personalty to be paid. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section or of any other statute, when the value of any taxable personal property is determined for assessment years prior to the assessment year provided otherwise by law, the aging to a partial exemption or taxable status under RCW 84.36.041(2), as long as some portion of the home remains exempt;

(h) The conversion of a full exemption of a home for the aging under RCW 84.36.041(2), as long as some portion of the home remains exempt;

(1) Any sales of the property being appraised or similar properties with respect to sales made within the past five years. The appraisal shall be consistent with the comprehensive land use plan, development regulations under chapter 36.70A RCW, zoning, and any other governmental policies or practices in effect at the time of appraisal that affect the use of property, as well as physical and environmental influences. The appraisal shall also take into account, (a) in the use of sales by real estate contract as similar sales, the extent, if any, to which the stated selling price has been increased by reason of the down payment, interest rate, or other financing terms; and (b) the extent to which the sale of a similar property actually represents the general effective market demand for property of such type, in the geographical area in which such property is located. Sales involving deed releases or similar seller-developer financing arrangements shall not be used as sales of similar property.

(2) In addition to sales as defined in subsection (1), consideration may be given to cost, cost less depreciation, reconstruction cost less depreciation, or capitalization of income that would be derived from prudent use of the property. In the case of property of a complex nature, or being used under terms of a franchise from a public agency, or operating as a public utility, or property not having a record of sale within five years and not having a significant number of sales of similar property in the general area, the provisions of this subsection (2) shall be the dominant factors in valuation. When provisions of this subsection (2) are relied upon for establishing values the property owner shall be advised upon request of the factors used in arriving at such value.

(3) In valuing any tract or parcel of real property, the value of the land, exclusive of structures thereon shall be determined; also the value of structures thereon, but the valuation shall not exceed the value of the total property as it exists. In valuing agricultural land, growing crops shall be excluded. [1993 c 436 § 1; 1988 c 222 § 14; 1980 c 155 § 2. Prior: 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 96; 1973 1st ex.s. c 187 § 1; 1972 ex.s. c 125 § 2; 1971 ex.s. c 288 § 1.] The effective date of 1980 c 155 § 1 is April 1, 1980, 1973 1st ex.s. c 187 § 13. This applies to the enactment of chapter 82.29 RCW and RCW 84.36.040.

Effective date—Applicability—1980 c 155: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately and shall be effective for assessments made in 1980 and years thereafter." [1980 c 155 § 5.] The effective date of 1980 c 155 was April 1, 1980.

Severability—Effective dates and termination dates—Construction—1973 1st ex.s. c 195: See notes following RCW 84.52.043.

Severability—Construction—1973 1st ex.s. c 187: "If any provision of this 1973 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this 1973 amendatory act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected: PROVIDED, That the leasehold in lieu excise tax imposed by section 4 of this 1973 amendatory act is held invalid, the entirety of the act, except for section 3 and section 15, shall be null and void." [1973 1st ex.s. c 187 § 13.] This applies to the enactment of chapter 82.29 RCW and RCW 84.36.450, 84.36.455, and 84.36.460 and to the amendment to RCW 84.40.030 by 1973 1st ex.s. c 187. Sections 4, 3, and 15 consisted of the enactment of RCW 82.29.030, 82.29.020, and 84.36.460, respectively.

Severability—1972 ex.s. c 125: See note following RCW 84.40.045.
Savings—1971 ex.s. c 288: “The amendment or repeal of any statutes by this 1971 amendatory act shall not be construed as invalidating, abating or otherwise affecting any existing right acquired or any liability or obligation incurred under the provisions of the statutes amended or repealed. Such amendment or repeal shall not affect the right of any person to make a claim for exemption during the calendar year 1971 pursuant to RCW 84.36.128.” [1971 ex.s. c 288 § 12.]

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 288: “If any provision of this 1971 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1971 ex.s. c 288 § 28.]

Severability—1971 ex.s. c 43: “If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1971 ex.s. c 43 § 6.]

84.40.065 Listing of taxable ships and vessels with department—Assessment—Rights of review. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) Every individual, corporation, association, partnership, trust, and estate shall list with the department of revenue all ships and vessels which are subject to their ownership, possession, control and which are not entirely exempt from property taxation, and such listing shall be subject to the same requirements and penalties provided in this chapter for all other personal property in the same manner as provided in this chapter, except as may be specifically provided otherwise with respect to ships and vessels.

(2) The listing of ships and vessels shall be accomplished in the manner and upon forms prescribed by the department. Upon listing, the department shall assign a tax identification number for each vessel listed.

(3) The department shall assess all ships and vessels and shall, on or before January 31st of each year, mail to the owner of a ship or vessel, or to the person listing the ship or vessel if different from the owner, a tax statement showing the valuation for the previous year of the ship or vessel assessed and the amount of tax owed for the current year.

(4) Any ship or vessel owner, or person listing the ship or vessel if different from the owner, disputing the assessment or disputing whether the ship or vessel is subject to taxation under this section shall have the same rights of review as any other ship or vessel owner subject to the excise tax contained in chapter 82.49 RCW in accordance with RCW 82.49.060. [1993 c 33 § 2; 1986 c 229 § 3; 1984 c 250 § 5. Formerly RCW 84.08.200.]

Effective date—1993 c 33: See note following RCW 82.49.060.

Application—1986 c 229: See note following RCW 84.36.080.

Collection of ad valorem taxes: RCW 84.56.440.

Partial exemption for ships and vessels: RCW 84.36.080.

Valuation of vessels—Appportionment: RCW 84.40.036.

84.40.150 Sick or absent persons—May report to board of equalization. (Effective January 1, 1994.) If any person required to list property for taxation and provide the assessor with the list, is prevented by sickness or absence from giving to the assessor such statement, such person or his or her agent having charge of such property, may, at any time before the close of the session of the board of equalization, make out and deliver to said board a statement of the same as required by this title, and the board shall, in such case, make an entry thereof, and correct the corresponding item or items in the return made by the assessor, as the case may require; but no such statement shall be received by the said board from any person who refused or neglected to make oath to his or her statement when required by the assessor as provided herein; nor from any person unless he or she makes and files with the said board an affidavit that he or she was absent from his or her county, without design to avoid the listing of his or her property, or was prevented by sickness from giving the assessor the required statement when called on for that purpose. [1993 c 33 § 3; 1961 c 15 § 84.40.150. Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 130 § 66; 1897 c 71 § 55; 1893 c 124 § 56; 1891 c 141 § 56; 1890 p 553 § 62; RRS § 11149.]

Effective date—1993 c 33: See note following RCW 82.49.060.

84.40.190 Statement of personalty to be delivered to assessor—Signatures—Liability. (Effective January 1, 1994.) Every person required by this title to list property shall make out and deliver to the assessor, or to the department as required by RCW 84.40.065, either in person or by mail, a statement, verified under penalty of perjury, of all the personal property in his or her possession or under his or her control, and which, by the provisions of this title, he or she is required to list for taxation, either as owner or holder thereof. Each list, schedule or statement required by this chapter shall be signed by the individual if the person required to make the same is an individual; by the president, vice-president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer or any other officer duly authorized to so act if the person required to make the same is a corporation; by a responsible and duly authorized member or officer having knowledge of its affairs, if the person required to make the same is a partnership or other unincorporated organization; or by the fiduciary, if the person required to make the same is a trust or estate. The list, schedule, or statement may be made and signed for the person required to make the same by an agent who is duly authorized to do so by a power of attorney filed with and approved by the assessor. When any list, schedule, or statement is made and signed by such agent, the principal required to make out and deliver the same shall be responsible for the contents and the filing thereof and shall be liable for the penalties imposed pursuant to RCW 84.40.130. No person shall be required to list for taxation in his statement to the assessor any share or portion of the capital stock, or of any of the property of any company, association or corporation, which such person may hold in whole or in part, where such company, being required so to do, has listed for assessment and taxation its capital stock and property with the department of revenue, or as otherwise required by law. [1993 c 33 § 4; 1967 ex.s. c 149 § 39; 1961 c 15 § 84.40.190. Prior: 1945 c 56 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 130 § 22; 1897 c 71 § 15; 1893 c 124 § 15; 1891 c 140 § 15; 1890 p 553 § 15; Code 1881 § 2834; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 11126.]

Effective date—1993 c 33: See note following RCW 82.49.060.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1124]
84.40.200  Listing of personality on failure to obtain statement—Statement of valuation to person assessed or listing—Exemption. (Effective January 1, 1994.) (1) In all cases of failure to obtain a statement of personal property, from any cause, it shall be the duty of the assessor to ascertain the amount and value of such property and assess the same at such amount as he or she believes to be the true value thereof.

(2) The assessor, in all cases of the assessment of personal property, shall deliver or mail to the person assessed, or to the person listing the property, a copy of the statement of property hereinafter required, showing the valuation of the property so listed.

(3) This section does not apply to the listing required under RCW 84.40.065. [1993 c 33 § 5; 1987 c 319 § 3; 1961 c 15 § 84.40.200. Prior: 1939 c 206 § 18; 1925 ex.s. c 130 § 64; 1897 c 71 § 53; 1893 c 124 § 54; 1891 c 140 § 54; 1890 p 551 § 59; RRS § 11147.]

Effective date—1993 c 33: See note following RCW 82.49.060.

Chapter 84.44  TAXABLE SITU

Sections

84.44.050  Personality of automobile transportation companies—Vessels, boats and small craft. (Effective January 1, 1994.)

84.40.190  Listing of Property

Chapter 84.52  LEVY OF TAXES

Sections

84.52.010  How levied—Effect of constitutional and statutory limitations.
84.52.043  Limitations upon regular property tax levies.
84.52.052  Excess levies authorized—When—Procedure.
84.52.0531  Excess levies by school districts—Maximum dollar amount for maintenance and operation support—Restrictions—Maximum levy percentage—Levy reduction funds.
84.52.069  Six-year regular tax levies for emergency medical care and services.
84.52.105  Affordable housing levies authorized—Declaration of emergency and plan required.

84.52.010  How levied—Effect of constitutional and statutory limitations. Except as is permitted under RCW 84.55.050, all taxes shall be levied or voted in specific amounts.

The rate percent of all taxes for state and county purposes, and purposes of taxing districts coextensive with the county, shall be determined, calculated and fixed by the county assessors of the respective counties, within the limitations provided by law, upon the assessed valuation of the property of the county, as shown by the completed tax rolls of the county, and the rate percent of all taxes levied for purposes of taxing districts within any county shall be determined, calculated and fixed by the county assessors of the respective counties, within the limitations provided by law, upon the assessed valuation of the property of the taxing districts respectively.

When a county assessor finds that the aggregate rate of tax levy on any property, that is subject to the limitations set forth in RCW 84.52.043 or 84.52.050, as now or hereafter amended, exceeds the limitations provided in either of these sections, the assessor shall recomput e and establish a consolidated levy in the following manner:

(1) The full certified rates of tax levy for state, county, county road district, and city or town purposes shall be extended on the tax rolls in amounts not exceeding the limitations established by law, subject to subsection (2)(e) of this section; however any state levy shall take precedence over other levies and shall not be reduced for any purpose other than that required by RCW 84.55.010; however, if as a result of the levies imposed under RCW 84.52.069, 84.34.230, and 84.52.105, the combined rates of regular property tax levies exceed one percent of the true and fair value of any property, then the levies imposed under RCW 84.52.069, 84.34.230, and 84.52.105, the combined rates of regular property tax levies exceed one percent of the true and fair value of any property; and

(2) The certified rates of tax levy subject to these limitations by all junior taxing districts imposing taxes on such property shall be reduced or eliminated as follows to bring the consolidated levy of taxes on such property within the provisions of these limitations:

(a) First, the certified property tax levy rates of those junior taxing districts authorized under RCW 36.68.525,
36.69.145, and 67.38.130 shall be reduced on a pro rata basis or eliminated;
(b) Second, if the consolidated tax levy rate still exceeds these limitations, the certified property tax levy rates of flood control zone districts shall be reduced on a pro rata basis or eliminated;
(c) Third, if the consolidated tax levy rate still exceeds these limitations, the certified property tax levy rates of all other junior taxing districts, other than fire protection districts, library districts, the first fifty cent per thousand dollars of assessed valuation levies for metropolitan park districts, and the first fifty cent per thousand dollars of assessed valuation levies for public hospital districts, shall be reduced on a pro rata basis or eliminated;
(d) Fourth, if the consolidated tax levy rate still exceeds these limitations, the certified property tax levy rates authorized for fire protection districts under RCW 52.16.140 and 52.16.160 shall be reduced on a pro rata basis or eliminated; and
(e) Fifth, if the consolidated tax levy rate still exceeds these limitations, the certified property tax levy rates authorized for fire protection districts under RCW 52.16.130, library districts, metropolitan park districts under their first fifty cent per thousand dollars of assessed valuation levy, and public hospital districts under their first fifty cent per thousand dollars of assessed valuation levy, shall be reduced on a pro rata basis or eliminated. [1993 c 337 § 4; 1990 c 234 § 4; 1988 c 274 § 7; 1987 c 255 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 101; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 146; 1971 ex.s. c 243 § 6; 1970 ex.s. c 92 § 4; 1961 c 15 § 84.52.010. Prior: 1947 c 270 § 1; 1925 ex.s. c 130 § 74; Rem. Supp. 1947 § 11235; prior: 1920 ex.s. c 3 § 1; 1897 c 71 § 62; 1893 c 124 § 63.]

Finding—1993 c 337: See note following RCW 84.52.105.
Purpose—1988 c 274: “The legislature finds that, due to statutory and constitutional limitations, the interdependence of the regular property tax levies of the state, counties, county road districts, cities and towns, and junior taxing districts can cause significant reductions in the otherwise authorized levies of the taxing districts, resulting in serious disruptions to essential services provided by those taxing districts. The purpose of this act is to avoid unnecessary reductions in regular property tax revenue without exceeding existing statutory and constitutional tax limitations on cumulative regular property tax levy rates. The legislature declares that it is a purpose of the state, counties, county road districts, cities and towns, public hospital districts, library districts, fire protection districts, metropolitan park districts, and other taxing districts to participate in the methods provided by this act by which revenue levels supporting the services provided by all taxing districts might be maintained.” [1988 c 274 § 1.] 
Severability—1988 c 274: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1988 c 274 § 13.]
Severability—Effective dates and termination dates—Construction—1973 1st ex.s. c 195: See notes following RCW 84.52.043. Severability—1971 ex.s. c 243: See RCW 84.34.920.
Intent—1970 ex.s. c 92: “It is the intent of this 1970 amendatory act to prevent a potential doubling of property taxes that might otherwise result from the enforcement of the constitutionally required fifty percent assessment ratio as of January 1, 1970, and to adjust property tax millage rates for subsequent years to levels which will conform to the requirements of any constitutional amendment imposing a one percent limitation on property taxes. It is the further intent of this 1970 amendatory act that the statutory authority of any taxing district to impose excess levies shall not be impaired by reason of the reduction in millage rates for regular property tax levies. This 1970 amendatory act shall be construed to effectuate the legislative intent expressed in this section.” [1970 ex.s. c 92 § 1.]

Effective date—Application—1970 ex.s. c 92: “This act shall take effect July 1, 1970 but shall not affect property taxes levied in 1969 or prior years.” [1970 ex.s. c 92 § 11.]

84.52.043 Limitations upon regular property tax levies. Within and subject to the limitations imposed by RCW 84.52.050 as amended, the regular ad valorem tax levies upon real and personal property by the taxing districts hereafter named shall be as follows:
(1) Levies of the senior taxing districts shall be as follows: (a) The levy by the state shall not exceed three dollars and sixty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value adjusted to the state equalized value in accordance with the indicated ratio fixed by the state department of revenue to be used exclusively for the support of the common schools; (b) the levy by any county shall not exceed one dollar and eighty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value; (c) the levy by any road district shall not exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value; and (d) the levy by any city or town shall not exceed three dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value. However any county is hereby authorized to increase its levy from one dollar and eighty cents to a rate not to exceed two dollars and forty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for general county purposes if the total levies for both the county and any road district within the county do not exceed four dollars and five cents per thousand dollars of assessed value, and no other taxing district has its levy reduced as a result of the increased county levy.
(2) The aggregate levies of junior taxing districts and senior taxing districts, other than the state, shall not exceed five dollars and ninety cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation. The term “junior taxing districts” includes all taxing districts other than the state, counties, road districts, cities, towns, port districts, and public utility districts. The limitations provided in this subsection shall not apply to: (a) Levies at the rates provided by existing law by or for any port or public utility district; (b) excess property tax levies authorized under Article VII, section 2 of the state Constitution; (c) levies for acquiring conservation futures as authorized under RCW 84.34.230; (d) levies for emergency medical care or emergency medical services imposed under RCW 84.52.069; and (e) levies to finance affordable housing for very low-income housing imposed under RCW 84.52.105. [1993 c 337 § 3; 1990 c 234 § 1; 1989 c 378 § 36; 1988 c 274 § 5; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 134.]
Finding—1993 c 337: See note following RCW 84.52.105.
Purpose—Severability—1988 c 274: See notes following RCW 84.52.010.
Effective date—1973 2nd ex.s. c 4: “Sections 4 through 6 of this 1973 amendatory act shall be effective on and after January 1, 1974.” [1973 2nd ex.s. c 4 § 6.] Sections 4 and 5 consist of the 1973 2nd ex.s. c 4 amendments to RCW 70.12.010 and 73.08.080, and section 6 is the section quoted.
Emergency—1973 2nd ex.s. c 4: “Except as otherwise in this 1973 amendatory act provided, this 1973 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately.” [1973 2nd ex.s. c 4 § 7.]
Construction—1973 1st ex.s. c 195: “Sections 135 through 152 of this 1973 amendatory act shall apply to tax levies made in 1973 for collection in 1974, and sections 1 through 134 shall apply to tax levies
made in 1974 and each year thereafter for collection in 1975 and each year thereafter." [1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 155.]

Severability—1973 1st ex.s. c 195: "If any provision of this 1973 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 153.]

Effective dates and termination dates—1973 1st ex.s. c 195 (as amended by 1973 2nd ex.s. c 4): "This 1973 amendatory act, chapter 195, Laws of 1973, is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately: PROVIDED, That section 9 shall take effect January 1, 1975, and section 133(3) shall take effect on January 31, 1974: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That section 137 shall not be effective until July 1, 1973, at which time section 136 shall be void and of no effect: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That section 138 shall not be effective until January 1, 1974, at which time section 137 shall be void and of no effect: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That section 139 shall not be effective until July 1, 1974, at which time section 138 shall be void and of no effect, and section 139 shall be null and void and of no further effect on and after January 1, 1975: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That sections 1 through 8, sections 10 through 132, section 133(1), (2), (4), and (5), and section 134 shall not take effect until January 1, 1974, at which time sections 135, 136, and sections 140 through 151 shall be void and of no effect: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That section 152 shall be void and of no effect on and after January 1, 1975." [1973 2nd ex.s. c 4 § 3; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 154.]

### Levy of Taxes

#### 84.52.052 Excess levies authorized—When Procedure.

The limitations imposed by RCW 84.52.050 through 84.52.056, and RCW 84.52.043 shall not prevent the levy of additional taxes by any taxing district except school districts in which a larger levy is necessary in order to prevent the impairment of the obligation of contracts. As used in this section, the term “taxing district” means any county, metropolitan park district, park and recreation service district, solid waste disposal district, public facilities district, flood control zone district, county rail district, service district, public hospital district, road district, rural county library district, island library district, rural partial-county library district, intercounty rural library district, fire protection district, cemetery district, city, town, transportation benefit district, emergency medical service district with a population density of less than one thousand per square mile, or cultural arts, stadium, and convention district.

Any such taxing district may levy taxes at a rate in excess of the rate specified in RCW 84.52.050 through 84.52.056, and RCW 84.52.043, or 84.55.010 through 84.55.050, when authorized so to do by the voters of such taxing district in the manner set forth in Article VII, section 2(a) of the Constitution of this state, as amended by Amendment 64 and as thereafter amended, at a special or general election to be held in the year in which the levy is made.

A special election may be called and the time therefor fixed by the county legislative authority, or council, board of commissioners, or other governing body of any such taxing district, by giving notice thereof by publication in the manner provided by law for giving notices of general elections, at which special election the proposition authorizing such excess levy shall be submitted in such form as to enable the voters favoring the proposition to vote "yes" and those opposed thereto to vote "no." [1993 c 284 § 4; 1991 c 138 § 1; 1989 c 53 § 4; 1988 ex.s. c 1 § 18. Prior: 1983 c 315 § 10; 1983 c 303 § 16; 1983 c 130 § 11; 1983 c 2 § 19; prior: 1982 1st ex.s. c 22 § 17; 1982 c 175 § 7; 1982 c 123 § 19; 1981 c 210 § 20; 1977 ex.s. c 325 § 1; 1977 c 4 § 1; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 102; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 147; 1973 c 3 § 1; 1971 ex.s. c 288 § 26; 1965 ex.s. c 113 § 1; 1963 c 112 § 1; 1961 c 15 § 1 § 84.52.052; prior: 1959 c 304 § 8; 1959 c 290 § 1; 1957 c 58 § 15; 1957 c 32 § 1; 1955 c 93 § 1; 1953 c 189 § 1; 1951 2nd ex.s. c 23 § 3; prior: 1951 c 255 § 1, part; 1950 ex.s. c 11 § 1, part; 1945 c 253 § 1, part; 1941 c 176 § 1, part; 1939 c 83 § 1, part; 1939 c 2 (Init. Meas. No. 129); 1937 c 1 (Init. Meas. No. 114); 1935 c 2 (Init. Meas. No. 94); 1933 c 4 (Init. Meas. No. 64); Rem. Supp. 1945 § 1123-1e, part.]

Severability—1989 c 53: See note following RCW 36.73.020.

Severability—1988 ex.s. c 1: See RCW 36.100.900.

Severability—1983 c 315: See note following RCW 90.03.500.

Severability—1983 c 303: See RCW 36.60.905.


Severability—1982 c 175: See note following RCW 36.58.100.

Severability—1981 c 210: See note following RCW 36.68.400.

Severability—1977 ex.s. c 325: "If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 ex.s. c 325 § 5.]

Effective date—1977 ex.s. c 325: "This 1977 amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1977." [1977 ex.s. c 325 § 6.]

Severability—1977 c 4: "If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 c 4 § 4.]

Severability—Effective dates and termination dates—Construction—1973 1st ex.s. c 195: See notes following RCW 84.52.043.

Savings—Severability—1977 ex.s. c 288: See notes following RCW 84.40.030.

#### 84.52.0531 Excess levies by school districts—Maximum dollar amount for maintenance and operation support—Restrictions—Maximum levy percentage—Levy reduction funds.

The maximum dollar amount which may be levied by or for any school district for maintenance and operation support under the provisions of RCW 84.52.053 shall be determined as follows:

1. For excess levies for collection in calendar year 1992, the maximum dollar amount shall be calculated pursuant to the laws and rules in effect in November 1991.

2. For the purpose of this section, the basic education allocation shall be determined pursuant to RCW 28A.150.250, 28A.150.260, and 28A.150.350: PROVIDED, That when determining the basic education allocation under subsection (4) of this section, nonresident full time equivalent pupils who are participating in a program provided for in chapter 28A.154 RCW or in any other program pursuant to an interdistrict agreement shall be included in the enrollment of the resident district and excluded from the enrollment of the serving district.

3. For excess levies for collection in calendar year 1993 and thereafter, the maximum dollar amount shall be the sum of (a) and (b) of this subsection minus (c) of this subsection:

(a) The district’s levy base as defined in subsection (4) of this section multiplied by the district’s maximum levy percentage as defined in subsection (5) of this section; [1993 RCW Supp—page 1127]
(b) In the case of nonhigh school districts only, an amount equal to the total estimated amount due by the nonhigh school district to high school districts pursuant to chapter 28A.545 RCW for the school year during which the levy is to commence, less the increase in the nonhigh school district’s basic education allocation as computed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section due to the inclusion of pupils participating in a program provided for in chapter 28A.545 RCW in such computation;

(c) The maximum amount of state matching funds under RCW 28A.500.010 for which the district is eligible in that tax collection year.

(4) For excess levies for collection in calendar year 1993 and thereafter, a district’s levy base shall be the sum of allocations in (a) through (c) of this subsection received by the district for the prior school year, including allocations for compensation increases, plus the sum of such allocations multiplied by the percent increase per full time equivalent student as stated in the state basic education appropriation section of the biennial budget between the prior school year and the current school year and divided by fifty-five percent. A district’s levy base shall not include local school district property tax levies or other local revenues, or state and federal allocations not identified in (a) through (c) of this subsection.

(a) The district’s basic education allocation as determined pursuant to RCW 28A.150.250, 28A.150.260, and 28A.150.350;

(b) State and federal categorical allocations for the following programs:

(i) Pupil transportation;

(ii) Handicapped education;

(iii) Education of highly capable students;

(iv) Compensatory education, including but not limited to learning assistance, migrant education, Indian education, refugee programs, and bilingual education;

(v) Food services; and

(vi) State-wide block grant programs; and

(c) Any other federal allocations for elementary and secondary school programs, including direct grants, other than federal impact aid funds and allocations in lieu of taxes.

(5) For excess levies for collection in calendar year 1993 and thereafter, a district’s maximum levy percentage shall be determined as follows:

(a) Multiply the district’s maximum levy percentage for the prior year by the district’s levy base as determined in subsection (4) of this section;

(b) Reduce the amount in (a) of this subsection by the total estimated amount of any levy reduction funds as defined in subsection (6) of this section which are to be allocated to the district for the current school year;

(c) Divide the amount in (b) of this subsection by the district’s levy base to compute a new percentage;

(d) The percentage in (c) of this subsection or twenty percent, whichever is greater, shall be the district’s maximum levy percentage for levies collected in that calendar year; and

(e) For levies to be collected in calendar years 1994 and 1995 the maximum levy rate shall be the district’s maximum levy percentage for 1993 plus four percent reduced by any levy reduction funds. For levies collected in 1996, the prior year shall mean 1993.

(6) “Levy reduction funds” shall mean increases in state funds from the prior school year for programs included under subsection (4) of this section: (a) That are not attributable to enrollment changes, compensation increases, or inflationary adjustments; and (b) that are or were specifically identified as levy reduction funds in the appropriations act. If levy reduction funds are dependent on formula factors which would not be finalized until after the start of the current school year, the superintendent of public instruction shall estimate the total amount of levy reduction funds by using prior school year data in place of current school year data. Levy reduction funds shall not include moneys received by school districts from cities or counties.

(7) For the purposes of this section, “prior school year” shall mean the most recent school year completed prior to the year in which the levies are to be collected.

(8) For the purposes of this section, “current school year” shall mean the year immediately following the prior school year.

(9) The superintendent of public instruction shall develop rules and regulations and inform school districts of the pertinent data necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. [1993 c 465 § 1; 1992 c 49 § 1; 1990 c 33 § 601; 1989 c 141 § 1; 1988 c 252 § 1; 1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 101; 1987 c 185 § 40; 1985 c 374 § 1. Prior: 1981 c 264 § 10; 1981 c 168 § 1; 1979 ex.s. c 172 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 325 § 4.]


Effective date—1989 c 141: “This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1989.” [1989 c 141 § 2.]

Intent—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: “The legislature intends to establish the limitation on school district maintenance and operations levies at twenty percent, with ten percent to be equalized on a state-wide basis. The legislature further intends to establish a modern school financing system for compensation of school staff and provide a class size reduction in grades kindergarten through three. The legislature intends to give the highest funding priority to strengthening support for existing school programs. The legislature finds that providing for the adoption of a state-wide salary allocation schedule for certificated instructional staff will encourage recruitment and retention of able individuals to the teaching profession, and limit the administrative burden associated with implementing state teacher salary policies.” [1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 1.]

Severability—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 213.]

Effective date—1987 1st ex.s. c 2: “This act shall take effect September 1, 1987.” [1987 1st ex.s. c 2 § 214.]

Intent—Severability—1987 c 185: See notes following RCW 51.12.130.

Severability—1985 c 374: “If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.” [1985 c 374 § 3.]

Effective date—1981 c 264: “Section 10 of this amendatory act shall become effective for maintenance and operation excess tax levies now or hereafter authorized pursuant to RCW 84.52.053, as now or hereafter amended, for collection in 1982 and thereafter.” [1981 c 264 § 11.]


Effective date—1979 ex.s. c 172: “This amendatory act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect on September 1, 1979.” [1979 ex.s. c 172 § 3.]
Levy of Taxes 84.52.0531

84.52.069 Six-year regular tax levies for emergency medical care and services. (1) As used in this section, "taxing district" means a county, emergency medical service district, city or town, public hospital district, or fire protection district.

(2) A taxing district may impose additional regular property tax levies in an amount equal to fifty cents or less per thousand dollars of the assessed value of property in the taxing district in each year for six consecutive years when specifically authorized so to do by a majority of at least three-fifths of the registered voters thereof approving a proposition authorizing the levies submitted at a general or special election, at which election the number of persons voting "yes" on the proposition shall constitute three-fifths of a number equal to forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district at the last preceding general election when the number of registered voters voting on the proposition does not exceed forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district in the last preceding general election; or by a majority of at least three-fifths of the registered voters thereof voting on the proposition when the number of registered voters voting on the proposition exceeds forty per centum of the total votes cast in such taxing district in the last preceding general election. Ballot propositions shall conform with RCW 29.30.111.

(3) Any tax imposed under this section shall be used only for the provision of emergency medical care or emergency medical services, including related personnel costs, training for such personnel, and related equipment, supplies, vehicles and structures needed for the provision of emergency medical care or emergency medical services.

(4) If a county levies a tax under this section, no taxing district within the county may levy a tax under this section. No other taxing district may levy a tax under this section if another taxing district has levied a tax under this section within its boundaries: PROVIDED, That if a county levies less than fifty cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of property, then any other taxing district may levy a tax under this section equal to the difference between the rate of the levy by the county and fifty cents: PROVIDED FURTHER, That if a taxing district within a county levies this tax, and the voters of the county subsequently approve a levying of this tax, then the amount of the taxing district levy within the county shall be reduced, when the combined levies exceed fifty cents. Whenever a tax is levied county-wide, the service shall, insofar as is feasible, be provided throughout the county: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no county-wide levy proposal may be placed on the ballot without the approval of the legislative authority of each city exceeding fifty thousand population within the county: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That this section and RCW 36.32.480 shall not prohibit any city or town from levying an annual excess levy to fund emergency medical services: AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, That if a county proposes to impose tax levies under this section, no other ballot proposition authorizing tax levies under this section by another taxing district within the county may be placed before the voters at the same election at which the county ballot proposition is placed: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That any taxing district emergency medical service levy that is authorized subsequent to a county emergency medical service levy, shall expire concurrently with the county emergency medical service levy.

(5) The tax levy authorized in this section is in addition to the tax levy authorized in RCW 84.52.043.

(6) The limitation in RCW 84.55.010 shall not apply to the first levy imposed pursuant to this section following the approval of such levy by the voters pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. [1993 c 337 § 5; 1991 c 175 § 1; 1985 c 348 § 1; 1984 c 131 § 5; 1979 ex.s. c 200 § 1.]

Finding—1993 c 337: See note following RCW 84.52.105.

Purpose—1984 c 131 §§ 3-9: See note following RCW 29.30.111.

Severability—1979 ex.s. c 200: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1979 ex.s. c 200 § 3.]

84.52.105 Affordable housing levies authorized—Declaration of emergency and plan required. (1) A county, city, or town may impose additional regular property tax levies of up to fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value of property in each year for up to ten consecutive years to finance affordable housing for very low-income households when specifically authorized to do so by a majority of the voters of the taxing district voting on a ballot proposition authorizing the levies. If both a county, and a city or town within the county, impose levies authorized under this section, the levies of the last jurisdiction to receive voter approval for the levies shall be reduced or eliminated so that the combined rates of these levies may not exceed fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation in any area within the county. A ballot proposition authorizing a levy under this section must conform with RCW 84.52.054.

(2) The additional property tax levies may not be imposed until:

(a) The governing body of the county, city, or town declares the existence of an emergency with respect to the availability of housing that is affordable to very low-income households in the taxing district; and

(b) The governing body of the county, city, or town adopts an affordable housing financing plan to serve as the plan for expenditure of funds raised by a levy authorized under this section, and the governing body determines that the affordable housing financing plan is consistent with the Cranston-Gonzalez national affordable housing act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12701, et seq.), as amended.

(3) For purposes of this section, the term "very low-income household" means a single person, family, or
unrelated persons living together whose income is at or below fifty percent of the median income, as determined by the United States department of housing and urban development, with adjustments for household size, for the county where the taxing district is located. [1993 c 337 § 2.]

Finding—1993 c 337: "The legislature finds that:
(1) Many very low-income residents of the state of Washington are unable to afford housing that is decent, safe, and appropriate to their living needs;
(2) Recent federal housing legislation conditions funding for affordable housing on the availability of local matching funds;
(3) Current statutory debt limitations may impair the ability of counties, cities, and towns to meet federal matching requirements and, as a consequence, may impair the ability of such counties, cities, and towns to develop appropriate and effective strategies to increase the availability of safe, decent, and appropriate housing that is affordable to very low-income households; and
(4) It is in the public interest to encourage counties, cities, and towns to develop locally based affordable housing financing plans designed to expand the availability of housing that is decent, safe, affordable, and appropriate to the living needs of very low-income households of the county legislative authority. The order shall be subject to the penalty imposed by RCW 84.40.130(2), which shall be assessed and collected by the department.

(5) Delinquent taxes under this section, along with all penalties and interest thereon, shall be collected by the department according to the procedures set forth in chapter 82.32 RCW for the filing and execution of tax warrants, including the imposition of warrant interest. In the event a warrant is issued by the department for the collection of taxes under this section, the department shall add a penalty of five percent of the amount of the delinquent tax, but not less than ten dollars.

(6) The department shall also collect all delinquent taxes pertaining to ships and vessels appearing on the records of the county treasurers for each of the counties of this state as of December 31, 1993, including any applicable interest or penalties. The provisions of subsection (5) of this section shall apply to the collection of such delinquent taxes. [1993 c 33 § 6.]

Effective date—1993 c 33: See note following RCW 82.49.060.

Chapter 84.64
CERTIFICATES OF DELINQUENCY

Sections
84.64.270 Sales of tax-title property—Reservations—Notices—Installment contracts—Separate sale of reserved resources.
84.64.320 Tax-title property may be disposed of without bids in certain cases.

84.64.270 Sales of tax-title property—Reservations—Notices—Installment contracts—Separate sale of reserved resources. Real property acquired by any county of this state by foreclosure of delinquent taxes may be sold by order of the county legislative authority of the county when in the judgment of the county legislative authority it is deemed in the best interests of the county to sell the real property.

When the legislative authority desires to sell any such property it may, if deemed advantageous to the county, combine any or all of the several lots and tracts of such property in one or more units, and may reserve from sale coal, oil, gas, gravel, minerals, ores, fossils, timber, or other resources on or in the lands, and the right to mine for and remove the same, and it shall then enter an order on its records fixing the unit or units in which the property shall be sold and the minimum price for each of such units, and whether the sale will be for cash or whether a contract will be offered, and reserving from sale such of the resources as it may determine and from which units such reservations shall apply, and directing the county treasurer to sell such property in the unit or units and at not less than the price or prices and subject to such reservations so fixed by the county legislative authority. The order shall be subject to
the approval of the county treasurer if several lots or tracts of land are combined in one unit.

Except in cases where the sale is to be by direct negotiation as provided in this chapter, it shall be the duty of the county treasurer upon receipt of such order to publish once a week for three consecutive weeks a notice of the sale of such property in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the land is situated. The notice shall describe the property to be sold, the unit or units, the reservations, and the minimum price fixed in the order, together with the time and place and terms of sale, in the same manner as foreclosure sales as provided by RCW 84.64.080.

The person making the bid shall state whether he or she will pay cash for the amount of his or her bid or accept a real estate contract of purchase in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained. The person making the highest bid shall become the purchaser of the property. If the highest bidder is a contract bidder the purchaser shall be required to pay thirty percent of the total purchase price at the time of the sale and shall enter into a contract with the county as vendor and the purchaser as vendee which shall obligate and require the purchaser to pay the balance of the purchase price in ten equal annual installments commencing November 1st and each year following the date of the sale, and shall require the purchaser to pay twelve percent interest on all deferred payments, interest to be paid at the time the annual installment is due; and may contain a provision authorizing the purchaser to make payment in full at any time of any balance due on the total purchase price plus accrued interest on such balance. The contract shall contain a provision requiring the purchaser to pay before delinquency all subsequent taxes and assessments that may be levied or assessed against the property subsequent to the date of the contract, and shall contain a provision that time is of the essence of the contract and that in event of a failure of the vendee to make payments at the time and in the manner required and to keep and perform the covenants and conditions therein required of him or her that the contract may be forfeited and terminated at the election of the vendor, and that in event of the election all sums theretofore paid by the vendee shall be forfeited as liquidated damages for failure to comply with the provisions of the contract; and shall require the vendor to execute and deliver to the vendee a deed of conveyance covering the property upon the payment in full of the purchase price, plus accrued interest.

The county legislative authority may, by order entered in its records, direct the coal, oil, gas, gravel, minerals, ores, timber, or other resources sold apart from the land, such sale to be conducted in the manner hereinabove prescribed for the sale of the land. Any such reserved minerals or resources not exceeding two hundred dollars in value may be sold, when the county legislative authority deems it advisable, either with or without such publication of the notice of sale, and in such manner as the county legislative authority may determine will be most beneficial to the county. [1993 c 310 § 1; 1991 c 245 § 30; 1981 c 322 § 7; 1965 ex. s. c 23 § 5; 1961 c 15 § 84.64.270. Prior: 1945 c 172 § 1; 1937 c 68 § 1; 1927 c 263 § 1; 1925 ex. s. c 130 § 133; Rem. Supp. 1945 § 11294; prior: 1903 c 59 § 1; 1899 c 141 § 29; 1890 p 579 § 124; Code 1881 § 2934. Formerly RCW 84.64.270, 84.64.280, and 84.64.290.]

Title 85

DIKING AND DRAINAGE

Chapters
85.07 Miscellaneous diking and drainage provisions.
85.22 Reorganization of districts into improvement districts—1933 act.
85.38 Special district creation and operation.

Chapter 85.07

MISCELLANEOUS DIKING AND DRAINAGE PROVISIONS

Sections
85.07.080 Repealed.

85.07.080 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 85.22

REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS INTO IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS—1933 ACT

Sections
85.22.010 Reorganization authorized.

85.22.010 Reorganization authorized. Any diking district; drainage district; irrigation improvement district;
intercounty diking and drainage district; diking, drainage, and/or sewerage improvement district; consolidated diking district, drainage district, diking improvement district, and/or drainage improvement district; or flood control district may reorganize as a drainage and irrigation improvement district as a diking, drainage and irrigation improvement district in the manner provided in this chapter. [1993 c 464 § 1; 1993 c 182 § 1; RRS § 4477-1. Formerly RCW 85.20.010, part.]

Chapter 85.38

SPECIAL DISTRICT CREATION AND OPERATION

Sections
85.38.140 Special district financing—Alternative method.
85.38.145 Rates and charges.
85.38.213 Withdrawal of area within city or town.

85.38.140 Special district financing—Alternative method. The process by which budgets are adopted, special assessments are measured and imposed, rates and charges are fixed, and assessment zones are established, as provided in RCW 85.38.140 through 85.38.170, shall constitute an alternative optional method of financing special districts. A special district in existence prior to July 28, 1985, may conform with RCW 85.38.140 through 85.38.170 when its governing body adopts a resolution indicating its intention to conform with such laws. Whenever such a resolution is adopted, or a new special district is created on or after July 28, 1985, RCW 85.38.140 through 85.38.170 shall be the exclusive method by which the special district measures and imposes special assessments and adopts its budget. The governing body of a special district that was created before July 28, 1985, and which operates under RCW 85.38.140 through 85.38.170, may adopt a resolution removing the special district from operating under RCW 85.38.140 through 85.38.170, and operate under alternative procedures available to the special district. A county may charge a special district for costs the county incurs in establishing a system or systems of assessment for the special district pursuant to RCW 85.38.140 through 85.38.170. [1993 c 464 § 3; 1985 c 396 § 15.]

85.38.145 Rates and charges. Regardless of whether any special assessments have been or may be imposed on a particular parcel of real property pursuant to this chapter, in order to implement the authority granted under RCW 85.38.180(3), a special district may fix rates and charges payable by owners or occupiers of real estate within the special district. When fixing rates and charges, the district may consider the degree to which activities include on-site septic systems, contribute to the problems that the special district is authorized to address under RCW 85.38.180(3). [1993 c 464 § 4.]

85.38.213 Withdrawal of area within city or town. A special district may withdraw area from its boundaries that is located within the boundaries of a city or town, or area that includes area both within and adjacent to the boundaries of any city or town, under this section.

(1) The withdrawal of area is authorized upon the following conditions being met: (a) Adoption of a resolution by the special district requesting withdrawal of the area from the district; (b) adoption of a resolution by the city or town council approving the withdrawal of the special district from the area; (c) assumption by the city or town of full responsibility for the maintenance, improvements, and collection of payment for the operation of the system previously operated by the special district in the area; (d) transfer by the special district of all rights-of-way or easements in the area to the city or town by quit claim or deed; and (e) adoption of an interlocal agreement between the special district and the city or town that reimburses the special district for lost assessment revenue from the withdrawn area, that transfers any facilities or improvements owned by the special district to the city or town as agreed between the parties, and that requires the city or town to maintain existing water run-off and water quality levels in the area.

(2) Property in the territory withdrawn from the boundaries of a special district under this section shall remain liable for any special assessments of the special district from which it was withdrawn, if the special assessments are associated with bonds or notes used to finance facilities serving the property, to the same extent as if the withdrawal of property had not occurred. [1993 c 464 § 2.]

Title 86

FLOOD CONTROL

Chapters
86.26 State participation in flood control maintenance.

Chapter 86.26

STATE PARTICIPATION IN FLOOD CONTROL MAINTENANCE

Sections
86.26.007 Flood control assistance account—Use.

86.26.007 Flood control assistance account—Use. The flood control assistance account is hereby established in the state treasury. At the beginning of the 1995-97 fiscal biennium and each biennium thereafter the state treasurer shall transfer from the general fund to the flood control assistance account an amount of money which, when combined with money remaining in the account from the previous biennium, will equal four million dollars. Moneys in the flood control assistance account may be spent only after appropriation for purposes specified under this chapter. To the extent that moneys in the flood control assistance account are not appropriated during the 1993-95 fiscal biennium for flood control assistance, the legislature may direct their transfer to the state general fund. [1993 1st sp.s. c 24 § 928; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 24; 1986 c 46 § 1; 1985 c 57 § 88; 1984 c 212 § 1.]

Severability—Effective dates—1993 1st sp.s. c 24: See notes following RCW 28A.165.070.
Treasurer—County treasurer as ex officio district treasurer—Designated district treasurer, when—Duties and powers—Bond—Claims—Preliminary notice requirements when claim for crop damage. The treasurer of the county in which is located the office of the district shall be ex officio treasurer of the district, and any county treasurer handling district funds shall be liable upon his or her official bond and to criminal prosecution for malfeasance and misfeasance, or failure to perform any duty as county or district treasurer. The treasurer of each county in which lands of the district are located shall collect and receive for all assessments levied on lands within his or her county. There shall be deposited with the district treasurer all funds of the district. The district treasurer shall pay out such funds upon warrants issued by the county auditor against the proper funds of the district, except the sums to be paid out of the bond fund for interest and principal payments on bonds: PROVIDED, That in those districts which designate their own treasurer, the treasurer may issue the warrants or any checks when the district is authorized to issue checks. All warrants shall be paid in the order of their issuance. The designated district treasurer shall report, in writing, on the first Monday in each month to the directors, the amount in each fund, the receipts for the month preceding in each fund, and file the report with the secretary of the board. The secretary shall report to the board, in writing, at the regular meeting in each month, the amount of receipts and expenditures during the preceding month, and file the report in the office of the board.

The preceding paragraph of this section notwithstanding, the board of directors or board of control of an irrigation district which lies in more than one county and which had assessments in each of two of the preceding three years equal to at least five hundred thousand dollars may designate some other person having experience in financial or fiscal matters as treasurer of the district. In addition, the board of directors of an irrigation district which lies entirely within one county may designate some other person having experience in financial or fiscal matters as treasurer of the district if the board has the approval of the county treasurer to designate some other person. If the board designates a treasurer, it shall require a bond with a surety company authorized to do business in the state of Washington in an amount and under the terms and conditions which it finds from time to time will protect the district against loss. The premium on the bond shall be paid by the district. The designated treasurer shall collect and receipt for all irrigation district assessments on lands within the district and shall act with the same powers and duties and be under the same restrictions as provided by law for county treasurers acting in matters pertaining to irrigation districts, except the powers, duties, and restrictions in RCW 87.56.110 and 87.56.210 which shall continue to be those of county treasurers.

In those districts which have designated their own treasurers, the provisions of law pertaining to irrigation districts which require certain acts to be done and which refer to and involve a county treasurer or the office of a county treasurer or the county officers charged with the collection of irrigation district assessments, except RCW 87.56.110 and 87.56.210 shall be construed to refer to and involve the designated district treasurer or the office of the designated district treasurer.

Any claim against the district for which it is liable under existing laws shall be presented to the board as provided in RCW 4.96.020 and upon allowance it shall be attached to a voucher and approved by the chairman and signed by the secretary and directed to the proper official for payment: PROVIDED, That in the event claimant's claim is for crop damage, the claimant in addition to filing his or her claim within the applicable period of limitations within which an action must be commenced and in the manner specified in RCW 4.96.020 must file with the secretary of the district, or in the secretary’s absence one of the directors, not less than three days prior to the severance of the crop alleged to be damaged, a written preliminary notice pertaining to the crop alleged to be damaged. Such preliminary notice, so far as claimant is able, shall advise the district; that the claimant has filed a claim or intends to file a claim against the district for alleged crop damage; shall give the name and present residence of the claimant; shall state the cause of the damage to the crop alleged to be damaged and
the estimated amount of damage; and shall accurately locate and describe where the crop alleged to be damaged is located. Such preliminary notice may be given by claimant or by anyone acting in his or her behalf and need not be verified. No action may be commenced against an irrigation district for crop damages unless claimant has complied with the provisions of RCW 4.96.020 and also with the preliminary notice requirements of this section. [1993 c 449 § 12; 1983 c 167 § 218; 1979 c 83 § 1; 1977 ex.s. c 367 § 1; 1969 c 89 § 1; 1967 c 164 § 15; 1961 c 276 § 2. Prior: 1937 c 216 § 1, part; 1929 c 185 § 3, part; 1923 c 138 § 13, part; 1921 c 129 § 23, part; 1913 c 165 § 19, part; 1895 c 165 § 22, part; 1889-90 p 690 § 36, part; RRS § 7453, part. Formerly RCW 87.08.030.]

Purpose—Severability—1993 c 449: See notes following RCW 4.96.010.

Liberal construction—Severability—1983 c 167: See RCW 39.46.010 and note following.

Purpose—Severability—1967 c 164: See notes following RCW 4.96.010.

"County treasurer," "treasurer of the county," defined: RCW 87.03.438, 87.28.005.

Tortious conduct of political subdivisions, municipal corporations and quasi municipal corporations, liability for damages, procedure: Chapter 4.90 RCW.

87.03.530 Consolidation of irrigation districts—Authorization—Merger of smaller irrigation districts. (1) Two or more irrigation districts may be consolidated into one district as provided in RCW 87.03.535 through 87.03.551 and may include in such district other lands susceptible of irrigation in the manner provided in this act, and upon the organization of such consolidated district it shall be an organized irrigation district subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) A smaller irrigation district may be merged into a larger irrigation district as provided in RCW 87.03.845 through 87.03.855 if the assessed acreage in the smaller district constitutes not more than thirty percent of the combined assessed acreage of the two districts. In such a proceeding, the smaller district is referred to as the "minor" irrigation district and the larger district is referred to as the "major" irrigation district. The district resulting from such a merger shall be an organized district subject to the provisions of this chapter. [1993 c 235 § 1; 1919 c 180 § 18; RRS § 7468. Formerly RCW 87.40.010.]

87.03.845 Merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district—Proceedings to initiate—Notice—Hearing. This section and RCW 87.03.847 through 87.03.855 provide the procedures by which a minor irrigation district may be merged into a major irrigation district as authorized by RCW 87.03.530(2).

To institute proceedings for such a merger, the board of directors of the minor district shall adopt a resolution requesting the board of directors of the major district to consider the merger.

The board of directors of the major irrigation district shall consider the request at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board of directors of the major district following its receipt of the minor district's request or at a special meeting called for the purpose of considering the request. If the board of the major district denies the request of the minor district, no further action on the request shall be taken.

If the board of the major district does not deny the request, it shall conduct a public hearing on the request and shall give notice regarding the hearing. The notice shall describe the proposed merger and shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks preceding the date of the hearing and the last publication shall be not more than seven days before the date of the hearing. The notice shall contain a statement that unless the holders of title or evidence of title to at least twenty percent of the assessed lands within the major district file a protest opposing the merger with the board of the major district at or before the hearing, the board is free to approve the request for the merger without an election being conducted in the major district on the request. If the board of the major district is considering requests from more than one minor district, the hearing shall be conducted on all such requests. [1993 c 235 § 2.]

87.03.847 Merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district—Denial or adoption of request for merger—Notice—Elections—Notification of merger. (1) If, following the public hearing conducted under RCW 87.03.845, the board of directors of the major irrigation district denies the request for a merger, no further action shall be taken on the request. If, following the public hearing, the board adopts a resolution approving the merger, the merger is approved by the major irrigation district and no election shall be held in the major district to approve the merger. However, if the holders of title or evidence of title to at least twenty percent of the assessed lands within the major district file a protest opposing the merger with the board of the major district at or before the public hearing, the board shall call a special election and submit to the voters of the major district the question of whether the merger should or should not be approved. Votes shall be cast as "Merger - Yes" or "Merger - No." If such a special election must be conducted and a majority of all votes cast in the district approve the merger, the merger is approved by the major district. Such an approval is effective on the date the returns of the election are canvassed under RCW 87.03.105.

(2) The board of directors of the minor irrigation district shall, within thirty days of the date the merger is approved by the major district or of the date the board of the major district issues its call for a special election on the merger, call a special election within the minor district and submit to the voters of the minor district the question of whether the merger should or should not be approved. If special elections must be conducted in both districts, both elections shall be conducted on the date set by the board of the major district. If only the minor district must conduct such a special election, the election shall be held not later than sixty days after the date the merger has been approved by the board of the major district. Votes on the question shall be cast as "Merger - Yes" or "Merger - No." If a majority of all votes cast in the district are cast for "Merger - Yes," the merger is approved by the minor irrigation district. Such an approval is effective on the date the returns of the election are canvassed under RCW 87.03.105.
87.03.849 Merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district—Board of directors—Transfer of property and assets. The members of the board of directors of the major irrigation district shall hold office as directors of the district formed by the merger until the end of their terms of office. If the major district is divided into director divisions, the board of the major district shall propose a plan for redividing the district into divisions that reflect the boundaries of the district created by the merger and this requirement regarding the directors of the major district. If the major district is considering a merger with more than one minor district, the board shall submit plans for the various possible mergers. The proposal or proposals shall be filed with the county legislative authority before the merger is approved in the major district or the minor district or districts. Following the merger, the county legislative authority shall approve the plan submitted for the districts that actually merged.

On the effective date of the merger, the directors of the minor district shall transfer the property and other assets of the district as required in RCW 87.03.853. Following the transfer of the property and other assets, the minor irrigation district and the office of director of the minor district shall cease to exist.

The board of directors of the district formed by the merger shall have all the powers and obligations of the boards of the major and minor districts that were merged to form the district including, but not limited to, such boards' powers and obligations for any local improvement districts created in the minor or major district under this chapter. [1993 c 235 § 4.]

87.03.851 Merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district—Bonds or obligations not impaired—Enforcement of assessments and obligations—Establishment of local improvement district to carry out obligations. (1) The merger of irrigation districts shall not affect or impair any bonds or obligations of the merged districts and the holders of the bonds of any merged district shall be entitled to all remedies for their enforcement as if the district had not been merged. All obligations incurred by the district prior to its merger shall be a prior lien to any obligation that may be incurred against the district created by the merger. However, the board of directors of the merged district may, when authorized under RCW 87.03.200 and with the consent of the bondholders, exchange the bonds of the district created by the merger for the bonds of the districts that merged. If the major or minor district entered, prior to the merger, into a contract with the United States under this chapter and the board of directors of the district created by the merger proposes that the merged district enter into a contract with the United States, the board may do so when authorized under RCW 87.03.200 and may, with the consent of the United States, cancel any contract previously entered into between the major or minor district and the United States.

(2) The district created by the merger shall be entitled to all remedies for the enforcement of the irrigation district assessments and other obligations of lands to the districts that merged as if the districts had not merged. All obligations incurred for irrigation district or local improvement district purposes by the lands within the major or minor district prior to its merger shall be a prior lien to any obligation that may be incurred against those lands after the merger.

(3) Until premerger assessments have been collected and all of the premerger indebtedness of the major and minor districts that merged have been paid, separate funds shall be maintained for each district as were maintained in each prior to the merger. The board of directors of the irrigation district created by the merger may establish a local improvement district for each district included in the merger to carry out the obligations of each such district. This board shall have all the powers possessed by the boards of directors of the districts included in the merger to carry out all contracts of the included districts and to levy, assess, and cause to be collected any and all assessments or charges against the lands of each of the included districts. A petition shall not be required for the formation of a local improvement district created for this purpose. [1993 c 235 § 5.]

87.03.853 Merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district—Statement of property and assets of minor district. Prior to or on the effective date of a merger of a minor irrigation district and a major irrigation district, the board of directors of the minor district shall cause to be prepared a statement of all property and other assets of the minor district. The statement shall be filed with the board of directors of the district created by the merger and on the effective date of the merger. The statement shall also be filed with the county auditor of the county containing the majority of the territory of the district after the merger. Upon the filing with the board, the property and other assets of the minor district shall, subject to the rights of the holders of bonds or other obligations of the minor district, become the property and other assets of the district created by the merger. [1993 c 235 § 6.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1135]
87.03.855 Merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district—Merger of more than two districts. More than two irrigation districts may merge under RCW 87.03.530(2) and 87.03.845 through 87.03.853 in one merger process. However, only one of the districts may be a "major" irrigation district and the assessed acreage in all of the other districts merging in the process, when taken collectively, shall not constitute more than thirty percent of the combined assessed acreage of all of the merging districts. In such a case, each of these other, nonmajor districts is considered to be a "minor" irrigation district under RCW 87.03.530(2) and 87.03.845 through 87.03.853. [1993 c 235 § 7.]

87.03.857 Merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district—Existing water rights not impaired. Nothing in RCW 87.03.530(2) and 87.03.845 through 87.03.855 shall authorize the impairment or operate to impair any existing water rights. [1993 c 235 § 8.]

Chapter 87.04
DIRECTOR DIVISIONS

Sections
87.04.058 Application of RCW 87.04.030 through 87.04.055 following merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district.

87.04.058 Application of RCW 87.04.030 through 87.04.055 following merger of minor irrigation district into major irrigation district. RCW 87.04.030 through 87.04.055 do not apply to redividing a district immediately following a merger as provided in RCW 87.03.849. [1993 c 235 § 9.]

Title 88
NAVIGATION AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

Chapters
88.02 Watercraft registration.
88.12 Regulation of recreational vessels.
88.16 Pilotage act.
88.26 Private moorage facilities.
88.46 Vessel oil spill prevention and response.

Chapter 88.02
WATERCRAFT REGISTRATION

Sections
88.02.045 Allocation of funds under RCW 88.02.040 to counties—Deposit to account for boating safety programs. Jurisdictions receiving funds under RCW 88.02.040 shall deposit such funds into an account dedicated solely for supporting the jurisdiction's boating safety programs. These funds shall not supplant existing local funds used for boating safety programs. [1993 c 244 § 40.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.02.050 Application—Registration fee and excise tax—Registration number and decal—Renewals—Marine oil refuse dump and holding tank information—Transfer of registrations. Application for a vessel registration shall be made to the department or its authorized agent in the manner and upon forms prescribed by the department. The application shall state the name and address of each owner of the vessel and such other information as may be required by the department, shall be signed by at least one owner, and shall be accompanied by a vessel registration fee of ten dollars and fifty cents per year and the excise tax imposed under chapter 82.49 RCW. Any fees required for licensing agents under RCW 46.01.140 shall be in addition to the ten dollar and fifty cent annual registration fee.

Upon receipt of the application and the registration fee, the department shall assign a registration number and issue a decal for each vessel. The registration number and decal shall be issued and affixed to the vessel in a manner prescribed by the department consistent with the standard numbering system for vessels set forth in volume 33, part 174, of the code of federal regulations. A valid decal affixed as prescribed shall indicate compliance with the annual registration requirements of this chapter.

The vessel registrations and decals are valid for a period of one year, except that the director of licensing may extend or diminish vessel registration periods, and the decals therefor, for the purpose of staggered renewal periods. For registration periods of more or less than one year, the department may collect prorated annual registration fees and excise taxes based upon the number of months in the registration period. Vessel registrations are renewable every year in a manner prescribed by the department upon payment of the vessel registration fee and excise tax. Upon renewing a vessel registration, the department shall issue a new decal to be affixed as prescribed by the department.

When the department issues either a notice to renew a vessel registration or a decal for a new or renewed vessel registration, it shall also provide information on the location of marine oil recycling tanks and sewage holding tank pumping stations. This information will be provided to the department by the state parks and recreation commission in a form ready for distribution. The form will be developed and prepared by the state parks and recreation commission with the cooperation of the department of ecology. The department, the state parks and recreation commission, and the department of ecology shall enter into a memorandum of agreement to implement this process.

A person acquiring a vessel from a dealer or a vessel already validly registered under this chapter shall, within
fifteen days of the acquisition or purchase of the vessel, apply to the department or its authorized agent for transfer of the vessel registration, and the application shall be accompanied by a transfer fee of one dollar. [1993 c 244 § 38; 1989 c 17 § 1; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 45; 1983 c 7 § 18.]

Application—1993 c 244 § 38: “Section 38 of this act [the 1993 amendments to RCW 88.02.050] applies to registrations expiring June 30, 1995, and thereafter.” [1993 c 244 § 43.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

### 88.02.110 Penalties—Disposition of moneys collected—Enforcement authority. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a violation of this chapter and the rules adopted by the department pursuant to these statutes is a misdemeanor punishable only by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars per vessel for the first violation. Subsequent violations in the same year are subject to the following fines:

(a) For the second violation, a fine of two hundred dollars per vessel;

(b) For the third and successive violations, a fine of four hundred dollars per vessel.

(2) After subtraction of court costs and administrative collection fees, moneys collected under this section shall be credited to the current expense fund of the arresting jurisdiction.

(3) All law enforcement officers shall have the authority to enforce this chapter, and the rules adopted by the department pursuant to these statutes are subject to the arrest and prosecution in their respective jurisdictions: PROVIDED, That a city, town, or county may contract with a fire protection district for such enforcement and fire protection districts are authorized to enforce such activities. [1993 c 244 § 4; 1987 c 149 § 13; 1984 c 183 § 2; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 50; 1983 c 7 § 22.]

#### Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

#### Effective date—1987 c 149: See note following RCW 88.02.060.

#### Construction—Severability—Effective dates—1983 2nd ex.s. c 3: See notes following RCW 82.04.255.

### 88.02.118 Evasive registration—Penalty. It is a gross misdemeanor punishable as provided under chapter 9A.20 RCW for any person owning a vessel subject to taxation under chapter 82.49 RCW to register a vessel in another state to avoid Washington state vessel excise tax required under chapter 82.49 RCW or to obtain a vessel dealer’s registration for the purpose of evading excise tax on vessels under chapter 82.49 RCW. [1993 c 238 § 4; 1987 c 149 § 7.]

#### Effective date—1987 c 149: See note following RCW 88.02.060.

**Chapter 88.12**

#### REGULATION OF RECREATIONAL VESSELS

**Sections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88.12.010</td>
<td>Definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.015</td>
<td>Violations of chapter punishable as misdemeanor—Circumstances—Violations designated as civil infractions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.020</td>
<td>Operation of vessel in a negligent manner—Penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.025</td>
<td>Operation of vessel in a reckless manner—Penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.030</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.035</td>
<td>Failure to stop for law enforcement officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.040</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.045</td>
<td>Eluding a law enforcement vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.050</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.115.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.055</td>
<td>Enforcement—Chapter to supplement federal law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.075</td>
<td>Tampering with vessel lights or signals—Exhibiting false lights or signals—Penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.080</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.125.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.085</td>
<td>Muffler or underwater exhaust system required—Exemptions—Enforcement—Penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.090</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.095</td>
<td>Personal flotation devices—Inspection and approval—Rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.100</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.025.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.105</td>
<td>Failure of vessel to contain required equipment—Liability of operator or owner—Penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.110</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.035.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.115</td>
<td>Personal flotation devices required—Penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.120</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.045.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.125</td>
<td>Water skiing safety—Requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.130</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.155.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.135</td>
<td>Loading or powering vessel beyond safe operating ability—Penalties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.140</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.165.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.145</td>
<td>Operation of personal watercraft—Prohibited activities—Penalties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.150</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.175.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.155</td>
<td>Duty of operator involved in collision, accident, or other casualty—Immunity from liability of persons rendering assistance—Penalty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.160</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.185.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.165</td>
<td>Casualty and accident reports—Confidentiality—Use as evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.170</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.195.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.180</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.205.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.185</td>
<td>Vessels adrift—Owner to be notified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.190</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.215.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.200</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.218.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.205</td>
<td>Posting of notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.210</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.222.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.215</td>
<td>Compensation—Liability on failure to give notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.218</td>
<td>Disputed claims—Trial—Bond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.222</td>
<td>Liability for excessive or negligent use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.225</td>
<td>Unclaimed vessel—Procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.230</td>
<td>Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.235</td>
<td>Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Prohibited act constitutes misdemeanor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.240</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.245</td>
<td>Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Safety equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.250</td>
<td>Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Operation of vessel—Exemptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.255</td>
<td>Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Use of alcohol prohibited—Vessel to be accompanied by other vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.260</td>
<td>Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Rights of way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.265</td>
<td>Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Designation of whitewater river sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.270</td>
<td>Repealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.275</td>
<td>Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Registration of persons—List of registered persons—Notice of registrants’ insurance termination—State immune from civil actions arising from registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.280</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.245.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.285</td>
<td>Uniform waterway marking system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.290</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.295</td>
<td>Findings—Sewage disposal initiative established—Boater environmental education—Waterway access facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.12.300</td>
<td>Recodified as RCW 88.12.265.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 88.12  Title 88 RCW: Navigation and Harbor Improvements

88.12.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Boat wastes" includes, but is not limited to, sewage, garbage, marine debris, plastics, contaminated bilge water, cleaning solvents, paint scrapings, or discarded petroleum products associated with the use of vessels.

(2) "Boater" means any person on a vessel on waters of the state of Washington.

(3) "Carrying passengers for hire" means carrying passengers in a vessel on waters of the state for valuable consideration, whether given directly or indirectly or received by the owner, agent, operator, or other person having an interest in the vessel. This shall not include trips where expenses for food, transportation, or incidentals are shared or otherwise have physical control of a vessel that is underway.

(4) "Commission" means the state parks and recreation commission.

(5) "Darkness" means that period between sunset and sunrise.

(6) "Environmentally sensitive area" means a restricted body of water where discharge of untreated sewage from boats is especially detrimental because of limited flushing, shallow water, commercial or recreational shellfish, swimming areas, diversity of species, the absence of other pollution sources, or other characteristics.

(7) "Marina" means a facility providing boat moorage space, fuel, or commercial services. Commercial services include but are not limited to overnight or live-aboard boating accommodations.

(8) "Motor driven boats and vessels" means all boats and vessels which are self propelled.

(9) "Muffler" or "muffler system" means a sound suppression device or system, including an underwater exhaust system, designed and installed to abate the sound of exhaust gases emitted from an internal combustion engine and that prevents excessive or unusual noise.

(10) "Operate" means to steer, direct, or otherwise have physical control of a vessel that is underway.

(11) "Operator" means an individual who steers, directs, or otherwise has physical control of a vessel that is underway or exercises actual authority to control the person at the helm.

(12) "Observer" means the individual riding in a vessel who is responsible for observing a water skier at all times.

(13) "Owner" means a person who has a lawful right to possession of a vessel by purchase, exchange, gift, lease, inheritance, or legal action whether or not the vessel is subject to a security interest.

(14) "Personal flotation device" means a buoyancy device, life preserver, buoyant vest, ring buoy, or buoy cushion that is designed to float a person in the water and that is approved by the commission.

(15) "Personal watercraft" means a vessel of less than sixteen feet that uses a motor powering a water jet pump, as its primary source of motive power and that is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing, or kneeling on, or being towed behind the vessel, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside the vessel.

(16) "Polluted area" means a body of water used by boaters that is contaminated by boat wastes at unacceptable levels, based on applicable water quality and shellfish standards.

(17) "Public entities" means all elected or appointed bodies, including tribal governments, responsible for collecting and spending public funds.

(18) "Reckless" or "recklessly" means acting carelessly and heedlessly in a willful and wanton disregard of the rights, safety, or property of another.

(19) "Sewage pumpout or dump unit" means:

(a) A receiving chamber or tank designed to receive vessel sewage from a "porta-potty" or a portable container; and

(b) A stationary or portable mechanical device on land, a dock, pier, float, barge, vessel, or other location convenient to boaters, designed to remove sewage waste from holding tanks on vessels.

(20) "Underway" means that a vessel is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.

(21) "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft on the water, other than a seaplane, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. However, it does not include inner tubes, air mattresses, and small rafts or flotation devices or toys customarily used by swimmers.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1138]
(22) "Water skiing" means the physical act of being towed behind a vessel on, but not limited to, any skis, aquaplane, kneeboard, tube, or any other similar device.

(23) "Waters of the state" means any waters within the territorial limits of Washington state.

(24) "Whitewater rivers of the state" means those rivers and streams, or parts thereof, within the boundaries of the state as listed in RCW 88.12.265. [1993 c 244 § 5; 1933 c 72 § 1; RRS § 9851-1.]

Reviser's note: This section was directed to be recodified by 1993 c 244 as part of a general reorganization of this chapter. The code reviser determined that the existing RCW number was appropriate under the new scheme and that recodification was not necessary.

Intent—1993 c 244: It is the intent of the legislature that the boating safety laws administered by the state parks and recreation commission provide Washington's citizens with clear and reasonable boating safety regulations and penalties. Therefore, the legislature intends to recodify, clarify, and partially decriminalize the state-wide boating safety laws in order to help the boating community understand and comply with these laws.

It is also the intent of the legislature to increase boating registration fees in order to provide additional funds to local governments for boating safety enforcement and education programs. The funds are to be used for enforcement, education, training, and equipment, including vessel noise measurement equipment. The legislature encourages programs that provide boating safety education in the primary and secondary school system for boat users and potential future boat users. The legislature also encourages boating safety programs that use volunteer and private sector efforts to enhance boating safety and education.” [1993 c 244 § 1.]

88.12.015 Violations of chapter punishable as misdemeanor—Circumstances—Violations designated as civil infractions. (1) It is a misdemeanor, punishable under RCW 9.92.030, for any person to commit a violation designated as an infraction under this chapter, if during a period of three hundred sixty-five days the person has previously committed two infractions for violating the same provision under this chapter and if the violation is also committed during such period and is of the same provision as the previous violations.

(2) A violation designated in this chapter as a civil infraction shall constitute a misdemeanor until the violation is included in a civil infraction monetary schedule adopted by rule by the state supreme court pursuant to chapter 7.84 RCW. [1993 c 244 § 6.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.020 Operation of vessel in a negligent manner—Penalty. A person shall not operate a vessel in a negligent manner. For the purposes of this section, to "operate in a negligent manner" means operating a vessel in disregard of careful and prudent operation, or in disregard of careful and prudent rates of speed that are no greater than is reasonable and proper under the conditions existing at the point of operation, taking into account the amount and character of traffic, size of the lake or body of water, freedom from obstruction to view ahead, effects of vessel wake, and so as not to unduly or unreasonably endanger life, limb, property or other rights of any person entitled to the use of such waters. Except as provided in RCW 88.12.015, a violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW. [1993 c 244 § 7; 1933 c 72 § 2; RRS § 9851-2.]

Reviser's note: This section was directed to be recodified by 1993 c 244 as part of a general reorganization of this chapter. The code reviser determined that the existing RCW number was appropriate under the new scheme and that recodification was not necessary.

88.12.025 Operation of vessel in a reckless manner—Penalty. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a vessel in a reckless manner.

(2) It shall be a violation for a person to operate a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug. A person is considered to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if:

(a) The person has 0.10 grams or more of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath, as shown by analysis of the person's breath made under RCW 46.61.506; or

(b) The person has 0.10 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, as shown by analysis of the person's blood made under RCW 46.61.506; or

(c) The person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug; or

(d) The person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and any drug.

The fact that any person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use such drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section. A person cited under this subsection may upon request be given a breath test for breath alcohol or may request to have a blood sample taken for blood alcohol analysis. An arresting officer shall administer field sobriety tests when circumstances permit.

(3) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided under RCW 9.92.030. In addition, the court may order the defendant to pay restitution for any damages or injuries resulting from the offense. [1993 c 244 § 8. Prior: 1990 c 231 § 3; 1990 c 31 § 1; 1987 c 373 § 6; 1986 c 153 § 6; 1985 c 267 § 2. Formerly RCW 88.12.100, 88.02.095.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

Effective date—Severability—1990 c 231: See notes following RCW 88.12.125.

Legislative finding, purpose—Severability—1987 c 373: See notes following RCW 46.61.502.

88.12.030 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.035 Failure to stop for law enforcement officer. Any operator of a vessel who willfully fails to stop when requested or signaled to do so by a person reasonably identifiable as a law enforcement officer is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. [1990 c 235 § 1. Formerly RCW 88.12.110, 88.08.070.]

88.12.040 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.045 Eluding a law enforcement vessel. Any operator of a vessel who willfully fails or refuses to immediately bring the vessel to a stop and who operates the vessel in a manner indicating a wanton or willful disregard for the lives or property of others while attempting to elude a pursuing law enforcement vessel, after being given a visual
or audible signal to bring the vessel to a stop, shall be guilty of a class C felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW. The signal given by the law enforcement officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light, or siren. The officer giving such a signal shall be in uniform and his or her vessel shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official law enforcement vessel. [1990 c 235 § 2. Formerly RCW 88.12.120, 88.08.080.]

88.12.050 Recodified as RCW 88.12.115. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.055 Enforcement—Chapter to supplement federal law. (1) Every law enforcement officer of this state and its political subdivisions has the authority to enforce this chapter. Law enforcement officers may enforce recreational boating rules adopted by the commission. Such law enforcement officers include, but are not limited to, county sheriffs, officers of other local law enforcement entities, wildlife agents of the department of wildlife and fisheries patrol officers of the department of fisheries, through their directors, the state patrol, through its chief, and state park rangers. In the exercise of this responsibility, all such officers may stop and board any vessel and direct it to a suitable pier or anchorage to enforce this chapter.

(2) This chapter shall be construed to supplement federal laws and regulations. To the extent this chapter is inconsistent with federal laws and regulations, the federal laws and regulations shall control. [1993 c 244 § 9; 1988 c 36 § 73; 1986 c 217 § 10. Formerly RCW 88.12.330, 91.14.100.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.065 Equipment standards—Rules—Penalty. In addition to the equipment standards prescribed under this chapter, the commission shall adopt rules specifying equipment standards for vessels. Except where the violation is classified as a misdemeanor under this chapter, violation of any equipment standard adopted by the commission is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW. [1993 c 244 § 10.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.075 Tampering with vessel lights or signals—Exhibiting false lights or signals—Penalty. An operator or owner who endangers a vessel, or the persons on board the vessel, by showing, masking, extinguishing, altering, or removing any light or signal or by exhibiting any false light or signal, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in RCW 9.92.030. [1993 c 244 § 11.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.080 Recodified as RCW 88.12.125. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.085 Muffler or underwater exhaust system required—Exemptions—Enforcement—Penalty. (1) All motor-propelled vessels shall be equipped and maintained with an effective muffler that is in good working order and in constant use. For the purpose of this section, an effective muffler or underwater exhaust system does not produce sound levels in excess of ninety decibels when subjected to a stationary sound level test that shall be prescribed by rules adopted by the commission, as of July 25, 1993, and for engines manufactured on or after January 1, 1994, a noise level of eighty-eight decibels when subjected to a stationary sound level test that shall be prescribed by rules adopted by the commission.

(2) A vessel that does not meet the requirements of subsection (1) of this section shall not be operated on the waters of this state.

(3) No person may operate a vessel on waters of the state in such a manner as to exceed a noise level of seventy-five decibels measured from any point on the shoreline of the body of water on which the vessel is being operated that shall be specified by rules adopted by the commission, as of July 25, 1993. Such measurement shall not preclude a stationary sound level test that shall be prescribed by rules adopted by the commission.

(4) This section does not apply to: (a) A vessel tuning up, testing for, or participating in official trials for speed records or a sanctioned race conducted pursuant to a permit issued by an appropriate governmental agency; or (b) a vessel being operated by a vessel or marine engine manufacturer for the purpose of testing or development. Nothing in this subsection prevents local governments from adopting ordinances to control the frequency, duration, and location of vessel testing, tune-up, and racing.

(5) Any officer authorized to enforce this section who has reason to believe that a vessel is not in compliance with the noise levels established in this section may direct the operator of the vessel to submit the vessel to an on-site test to measure noise level, with the officer on board if the officer chooses, and the operator shall comply with such request. If the vessel exceeds the decibel levels established in this section, the officer may direct the operator to take immediate and reasonable measures to correct the violation.

(6) Any officer who conducts vessel sound level tests as provided in this section shall be qualified in vessel noise testing. Qualifications shall include but may not be limited to the ability to select the appropriate measurement site and the calibration and use of noise testing equipment.

(7) A person shall not remove, alter, or otherwise modify in any way a muffler or muffler system in a manner that will prevent it from being operated in accordance with this chapter.

(8) A person shall not manufacture, sell, or offer for sale any vessel that is not equipped with a muffler or muffler system that does not comply with this chapter. This subsection shall not apply to power vessels designed, manufactured, and sold for the sole purpose of competing in racing events and for no other purpose. Any such exemption or exception shall be documented in any and every sale agreement and shall be formally acknowledged by signature on the part of both the buyer and the seller. Copies of the agreement shall be maintained by both parties. A copy shall be kept on board whenever the vessel is operated.

(9) Except as provided in RCW 88.12.015, a violation of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

(10) Vessels that are equipped with an engine modified to increase performance beyond the engine manufacturer’s
stock configuration shall have an exhaust system that complies with the standards in this section after January 1, 1994. Until that date, operators or owners, or both, of such vessels with engines that are out of compliance shall be issued a warning and be given educational materials about types of muffling systems available to muffle noise from such high performance engines.

(1) Nothing in this section preempts a local government from exercising any power that it possesses under the laws or Constitution of the state of Washington to adopt more stringent regulations. [1993 c 244 § 39.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.090 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.095 Personal flotation devices—Inspection and approval—Rules. (1) The commission shall adopt rules providing for its inspection and approval of the personal flotation devices that may be used to satisfy the requirements of this chapter and governing the manner in which such devices shall be used. The commission shall prescribe the different types of devices that are appropriate for the different uses, such as water skiing or operation of a personal watercraft. In adopting its rules the commission shall consider the United States coast guard rules or regulations. The commission may approve devices inspected and approved by the coast guard without conducting any inspection of the devices itself.

(2) In situations where personal flotation devices are required under provisions of this chapter, the devices shall be in good and serviceable condition and of appropriate size. If they are not, then they shall not be considered as personal flotation devices under such provisions. [1993 c 244 § 12.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.100 Recodified as RCW 88.12.025. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.105 Failure of vessel to contain required equipment—Liability of operator or owner—Penalty. If an infraction is issued under this chapter because a vessel does not contain the required equipment and if the operator is not the owner of the vessel, but is operating the vessel with the express or implied permission of the owner, then either or both operator or owner may be cited for the infraction. [1993 c 244 § 13.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.110 Recodified as RCW 88.12.035. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.115 Personal flotation devices required—Penalty. (1) No person may operate or permit the operation of a vessel on the waters of the state without a personal flotation device on board for each person on the vessel. Each personal flotation device shall be in serviceable condition, of an appropriate size, and readily accessible.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 88.12.015, a violation of subsection (1) of this section is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW if the vessel is not carrying passengers for hire.

(3) A violation of subsection (1) of this section is a misdemeanor punishable under RCW 9.92.030, if the vessel is carrying passengers for hire. [1993 c 244 § 14; 1933 c 72 § 5; RRS § 9851-5. Formerly RCW 88.12.050.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.120 Recodified as RCW 88.12.045. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.125 Water skiing safety—Requirements. (1) The purpose of this section is to promote safety in water skiing on the waters of Washington state, provide a means of ensuring safe water skiing and promote the enjoyment of water skiing.

(2) No vessel operator may tow or attempt to tow a water skier on any waters of Washington state unless such craft shall be occupied by at least an operator and an observer. The observer shall continuously observe the person or persons being towed and shall display a flag immediately after the towed person or persons fall into the water, and during the time preparatory to skiing while the person or persons are still in the water. Such flag shall be a bright red or brilliant orange color, measuring at least twelve inches square, mounted on a pole not less than twenty-four inches long and displayed as to be visible from every direction. This subsection does not apply to a personal watercraft, the design of which makes no provision for carrying an operator or any other person on board, and that is actually operated by the person or persons being towed. Every remote-operated personal watercraft shall have a flag attached which meets the requirements of this subsection. Except as provided under RCW 88.12.015, a violation of this subsection is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

(3) The observer and the operator shall not be the same person. The observer shall be an individual who meets the minimum qualifications for an observer established by rules of the commission. Except as provided under RCW 88.12.015, a violation of this subsection is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

(4) No person shall engage in water skiing without wearing a personal flotation device. Except as provided under RCW 88.12.015, a violation of this subsection is an infraction under chapter 7.84 RCW.

(5) No person shall engage in water skiing, or operate any vessel to tow a water skier, on the waters of Washington state during the period from one hour after sunset until one hour prior to sunrise. A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided under RCW 9.92.030.

(6) No person engaged in water skiing either as operator, observer, or skier, shall conduct himself or herself in a reckless manner that willfully or wantonly endangers, or is likely to endanger, any person or property. A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor as provided under RCW 9.92.030.
(7) The requirements of subsections (2), (3), (4), and (5) of this section shall not apply to persons engaged in tournaments, competitions, or exhibitions that have been authorized or otherwise permitted by the appropriate agency having jurisdiction and authority to authorize such events. [1993 c 244 § 15; 1990 c 231 § 1; 1989 c 241 § 1. Formerly RCW 88.12.080, 88.12.070.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

Effective date—1990 c 231: "This act shall take effect July 1, 1990." [1990 c 231 § 4.]

Severability—1990 c 231: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1990 c 231 § 5.]

88.12.130 Recodified as RCW 88.12.155. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.135 Loading or powering vessel beyond safe operating ability—Penalties. (1) A person shall not load or permit to be loaded a vessel with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying ability or carry passengers or cargo in an unsafe manner taking into consideration weather and other existing operating conditions.

(2) A person shall not operate or permit to be operated a vessel equipped with a motor or other propulsion machinery of a power beyond the vessel’s ability to operate safely, taking into consideration the vessel’s type, use, and construction, the weather conditions, and other existing operating conditions.

(3) A violation of subsection (1) or (2) of this section is an infraction punishable as provided under chapter 7.84 RCW except as provided under RCW 88.12.015 or where the overloading or overpowering is reasonably advisable to effect a rescue or for some similar emergency purpose.

(4) If it appears reasonably certain to any law enforcement officer that a person is operating a vessel clearly loaded or powered beyond its safe operating ability and in the judgment of that officer the operation creates an especially hazardous condition, the officer may direct the operator to take immediate and reasonable steps necessary for the safety of the individuals on board the vessel, including directing the operator to return to shore or a mooring and to remain there until the situation creating the hazard is corrected or ended. Failure to follow the direction of an officer under this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable as provided under RCW 9.92.030. [1993 c 244 § 16.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.140 Recodified as RCW 88.12.165. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.145 Operation of personal watercraft—Prohibited activities—Penalties. (1) A person shall not operate a personal watercraft unless each person aboard the personal watercraft is wearing a personal flotation device approved by the commission. Except as provided for in RCW 88.12.015, a violation of this subsection is a civil infraction punishable under RCW 7.84.100.

(2) A person operating a personal watercraft equipped by the manufacturer with a lanyard-type engine cutoff switch shall attach the lanyard to his or her person, clothing, or personal flotation device as appropriate for the specific vessel. It is unlawful for any person to remove or disable a cutoff switch that was installed by the manufacturer.

(3) A person shall not operate a personal watercraft during darkness.

(4) A person under the age of fourteen shall not operate a personal watercraft on the waters of this state.

(5) A person shall not operate a personal watercraft in a reckless manner, including recklessly weaving through congested vessel traffic, recklessly jumping the wake of another vessel unreasonably or unnecessarily close to the vessel or when visibility around the vessel is obstructed, or recklessly swerving at the last possible moment to avoid collision.

(6) A person shall not lease, hire, or rent a personal watercraft to a person under the age of sixteen.

(7) Subsections (1) through (6) of this section shall not apply to a performer engaged in a professional exhibition or a person participating in a regatta, race, marine parade, tournament, or exhibition authorized or otherwise permitted by the appropriate agency having jurisdiction and authority to authorize such events.

(8) Violations of subsections (2) through (6) of this section constitute a misdemeanor under RCW 9.92.030. [1993 c 244 § 17.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.150 Recodified as RCW 88.12.175. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.155 Duty of operator involved in collision, accident, or other casualty—Immunity from liability of persons rendering assistance—Penalty. (1) The operator of a vessel involved in a collision, accident, or other casualty, to the extent the operator can do so without serious danger to the operator’s own vessel or persons aboard, shall render all practical and necessary assistance to persons affected by the collision, accident, or casualty to save them from danger caused by the incident. Under no circumstances may the rendering of assistance or other compliance with this section be evidence of the liability of such operator for the collision, accident, or casualty. The operator shall also give all pertinent accident information, as specified by rule by the commission, to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction: PROVIDED, That this requirement shall not apply to operators of vessels when they are participating in an organized competitive event authorized or otherwise permitted by the appropriate agency having jurisdiction and authority to authorize such events. These duties are in addition to any duties otherwise imposed by law. Except as provided for in RCW 88.12.015, a violation of this subsection is a civil infraction punishable under RCW 7.84.100.

(2) Any person who complies with subsection (1) of this section or who gratuitously and in good faith renders assistance at the scene of a vessel collision, accident, or other casualty, without objection of the person assisted, shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of the
rendering of assistance or for any act or omission in providing or arranging salvage, towage, medical treatment, or other assistance, where the assisting person acts as any reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances. [1993 c 244 § 18; 1984 c 183 § 1; 1983 2nd ex.s. c 3 § 48. Formerly RCW 88.12.130, 88.02.080.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

Boating accident reports by local government agencies: RCW 88.12.175.
Casualty and accident reports—Confidentiality—Use as evidence: RCW 88.12.165.

88.12.160 Recodified as RCW 88.12.185. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.165 Casualty and accident reports—Confidentiality—Use as evidence. (1) All reports made to the commission pursuant to RCW *88.12.130 and 43.51.400 shall be without prejudice to the person who makes the report and shall be for the confidential usage of governmental agencies, except as follows:
(a) Statistical information which shall be made public;
(b) The names and addresses of the operator and owner and the registration number or name of the vessel as documented which was involved in an accident or casualty and the names and addresses of any witnesses which, if reported, shall be disclosed upon written request to any person involved in a reportable accident, or, for a reportable casualty, to any member of a decedent’s family or the personal representatives of the family.

(2) A report made to the commission pursuant to RCW *88.12.130 and 43.51.400 or copy thereof shall not be used in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident or casualty, except that solely to prove a compliance or failure to comply with the report requirements of RCW *88.12.130 and 43.51.400, a certified statement which indicates that a report has or has not been made to the commission shall be provided upon demand to any court or upon written request to any person who has or claims to have made a report. [1984 c 183 § 3. Formerly RCW 88.12.140, 43.51.402.]

*Reviser’s note: RCW 88.12.130 was recodified as RCW 88.12.155 by 1993 c 244 § 45.

88.12.170 Recodified as RCW 88.12.195. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.175 Boating accident reports by local government agencies—Investigation—Report of coroner. Law enforcement authorities, fire departments, or search and rescue units of any city or county government shall provide to the commission a report, prepared by the local government agency regarding any boating accident occurring within their jurisdiction resulting in a death or injury requiring hospitalization. Such report shall be provided to the commission within ten days of the occurrence of the accident. The results of any investigation of the accident conducted by the city or county governmental agency shall be included in the report provided to the commission. At the earliest opportunity, but in no case more than forty-eight hours after becoming aware of an accident, the agency shall notify the commission of the accident. The commission shall have authority to investigate any boating accident. The results of any investigation conducted by the commission shall be made available to the local government for further processing. This provision does not eliminate the requirement for a boating accident report by the operator required under *RCW 88.12.130.

The report of a county coroner, or any public official assuming the functions of a coroner, concerning the death of any person resulting from a boating accident, shall be submitted to the commission within one week of completion. Information in such report may be, together with information in other such reports, incorporated into the state boating accident report provided for in RCW 43.51.400(5), and shall be for the confidential usage of governmental agencies as provided in **RCW 88.12.140. [1987 c 427 § 1. Formerly RCW 88.12.150, 43.51.403.]

Reviser’s note: *(1) RCW 88.12.130 was recodified as RCW 88.12.155 by 1993 c 244 § 45.
**(2) RCW 88.12.140 was recodified as RCW 88.12.165 by 1993 c 244 § 45.

Boating accidents and boating safety services—Study—Report—1987 c 427: "The parks and recreation commission shall conduct a study of boating accidents and boating safety services in Washington including a review of how the local option tax for funding of boating safety enforcement is used. Further the parks and recreation commission shall develop recommendations to address identified problems and report these recommendations to the legislature by January 2, 1988." [1987 c 427 § 4.]

88.12.180 Recodified as RCW 88.12.205. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.185 Vessels adrift—Owner to be notified. Any person taking up any vessel found adrift, and out of the custody of the owner, in waters of this state, shall forthwith notify the owner thereof, if to him or her known, or if upon reasonable inquiry he or she can ascertain the name and residence of the owner, and request such owner to pay all reasonable charges, and take such vessel away. [1993 c 244 § 19; Code 1881 § 3242; 1854 p 386 § 1; RRS § 9891. Formerly RCW 88.12.160, 88.20.010.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.190 Recodified as RCW 88.12.215. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.195 Notice—Contents—Service. Such notice shall be given personally, or in writing; if in writing, it shall be served upon the owner, or may be sent by mail to the post office where such owner usually receives his or her letters. Such notice shall inform the party where the vessel was taken up, and where it may be found, and what amount the take-up or finder demands for his or her charges. [1993 c 244 § 20; Code 1881 § 3243; 1854 p 386 § 2; RRS § 9892. Formerly RCW 88.12.170, 88.20.020.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.200 Recodified as RCW 88.12.218. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1143]
88.12.205 Posting of notice. In all cases where notice is not given personally, it shall be the duty of the taker-up to post up at the post office nearest the place where such vessel may be taken up, a written notice of the taking up of such vessel, which shall contain a description of the same, with the name, if any, is directed to the postmaster of each post place where such vessel is taken up; and in all cases, he or she shall at the time when, and place where, he or she posts up such notice, also mail a copy of such notice, directed to the postmaster of each post office on waters of the state, and within fifty miles of the place where such vessel is taken up. [1993 c 244 § 21; Code 1881 § 3244; 1854 p 386 § 3; RRS § 9893. Formerly RCW 88.12.180, 88.20.030.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.210 Recodified as RCW 88.12.220. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.215 Compensation—Liability on failure to give notice. Every person taking up any vessel so found adrift, and giving the notice herein required, shall be entitled to receive from the owner claiming the property, a reasonable compensation for his or her time, services, expenses, and risk in taking up said property, and take notice of the same, to be settled by agreement between the parties. In case the person has not, within ten days after the taking up, substantially complied with the provisions of this chapter in giving the notice, the person shall be entitled to no compensation, but he or she shall be liable to all damages the owner may have suffered, and be also liable to the owner for the value of the use of the vessel, from the time of taking it up until the same is delivered to the owner. [1993 c 244 § 22; Code 1881 § 3245; 1854 p 386 § 4; RRS § 9894. Formerly RCW 88.12.190, 88.20.040.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.218 Disputed claims—Trial—Bond. In case the parties cannot agree on the amount to be paid the taker-up, or the ownership, and the sum claimed is less than one thousand dollars, the owner may file a complaint, setting out the facts, and the judge, on hearing, shall decide the same with a jury, or not, and in the same manner as is provided in ordinary civil actions before a district judge. If the amount claimed by the taker-up is more than one thousand dollars, the owner shall file his or her complaint in the superior court of the county where the property is, and trial shall be had as in other civil actions; but if the taker-up claims more than one thousand dollars, and a less amount is awarded him or her, he or she shall be liable for all the costs in the superior court; and in all cases where the taker-up shall recover a less amount than has been tendered him or her by the owner or claimant, previous to filing his or her complaint, he or she shall pay the costs before the district judge or in the superior court: PROVIDED, That in all cases the owner, after filing his or her complaint before a district judge, shall be entitled to the possession of the vessel, upon giving bond, with security to the satisfaction of the judge, in double the amount claimed by the taker-up. When the complaint is filed in the superior court, the clerk thereof shall approve the security of the bond. The bond shall be conditioned to pay such costs as shall be awarded to the finder or taker-up of such vessel. [1993 c 244 § 23; 1987 c 202 § 248; Code 1881 § 3246; 1854 p 386 § 5; RRS § 9895. Formerly RCW 88.12.200, 88.20.050.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.220 Recodified as RCW 88.12.225. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.222 Liability for excessive or negligent use. In case the taker-up shall use the vessel, more than is necessary to put it into a place of safety, he or she shall be liable to the owner for such use, and for all damage; and in case it shall suffer injury from his or her neglect to take suitable care of it, he or she shall be liable to the owner for all damage. [1993 c 244 § 24; Code 1881 § 3247, part; 1854 p 387 § 6; RRS § 9896, part. FORMER PART OF SECTION: Code 1881 § 3247, part. Now codified as RCW 88.20.070. Formerly RCW 88.12.210, 88.20.060.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.225 Unclaimed vessel—Procedure. In case such vessel is of less value than one hundred dollars, and is not claimed within three months, the taker-up may apply to a district judge of the district where the property is, who, upon being satisfied that due notice has been given, and that the owner cannot, with reasonable diligence be found, shall order the vessel to be sold, and after paying the taker-up such sum as he or she shall be entitled to, and the costs, the balance shall be paid the county treasurer as is provided in the case of the sale of estrays. In case the vessel exceeds one hundred dollars, and is not claimed within six months, application shall be made to the superior court of the county, and the same proceeding shall be thereupon had. All sales made under this section shall be conducted as sales of personal property on execution. [1993 c 244 § 25; 1987 c 202 § 249; Code 1881 § 3247, part; 1854 p 387 § 7; RRS § 9896, part. Formerly RCW 88.12.220, 88.20.070, 88.20.060, part.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.


88.12.230 Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Purpose. The purpose of RCW 88.12.250 through 88.12.275 is to further the public interest, welfare, and safety by providing for the protection and promotion of safety in the operation of vessels carrying passengers for hire on the whitewater rivers of this state. [1993 c 244 § 26; 1986 c 217 § 1. Formerly RCW 91.14.005.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.235 Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Prohibited act constitutes misdemean-
Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Use of alcohol prohibited—Vessel to be accompanied by other vessel. (1) Vessel operators and passengers on any trip carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers of the state shall not allow the use of alcohol during the course of a trip on a whitewater river section in this state.

(2) Any vessel carrying passengers for hire on any whitewater river section in this state must be accompanied by at least one other vessel under the supervision of the same operator or owner or being operated by a person registered under RCW 88.12.275 or an operator under the direction or control of a person registered under RCW 88.12.275. [1993 c 244 § 31; 1986 c 217 § 7. Formerly RCW 88.12.290, 91.14.060.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Rights of way. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, vessels on whitewater rivers proceeding downstream have the right of way over vessels proceeding upstream.

(2) In all cases, vessels not under power proceeding downstream on whitewater rivers have the right of way over motorized craft underway. [1993 c 244 § 29; 1986 c 217 § 4. Formerly RCW 91.14.030.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Designation of whitewater river sections. Whitewater river sections include but are not limited to:

1. Green river above Flaming Geyser state park;
2. Klickitat river above the confluence with Summit creek;
3. Methow river below the town of Carlton;
4. Sauk river above the town of Darrington;
5. Skagit river above Bacon creek;
6. Suiattle river;
7. Tieton river below Rimrock dam;
8. Skykomish river below Sunset Falls and above the Highway 2 bridge one mile east of the town of Gold Bar;
9. Wenatchee river above the Wenatchee county park at the town of Monitor;
10. White Salmon river; and
11. Any other section of river designated a "whitewater river section" by the interagency committee for outdoor recreation. Such river sections shall be class two or greater difficulty under the international scale of whitewater difficulty. [1986 c 217 § 8. Formerly RCW 88.12.300, 91.14.070.]

Vessels carrying passengers for hire on whitewater rivers—Registration of persons—List of registered persons—Notice of registrants' insurance termination—State immune from civil actions arising
from registration. (1) Any person carrying passengers for hire on whitewater river sections in this state may register with the department of licensing. Each registration application shall be submitted annually on a form provided by the department of licensing and shall include the following information:

(a) The name, residence address, and residence telephone number, and the business name, address, and telephone number of the registrant;

(b) Proof that the registrant has liability insurance for a minimum of three hundred thousand dollars per claim for occurrences by the registrant and the registrant’s employees that result in bodily injury or property damage; and

(c) Certification that the registrant will maintain the insurance for a period of not less than one year from the date of registration.

(2) The department of licensing shall charge a fee for each application, to be set in accordance with RCW 43.24.086.

(3) Any person advertising or representing themselves as having registered under this section who is not currently registered is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(4) The department of licensing shall submit annually a list of registered persons and companies to the department of trade and economic development, tourism promotion division.

(5) If an insurance company cancels or refuses to renew insurance for a registrant during the period of registration, the insurance company shall notify the department of licensing in writing of the termination of coverage and its effective date not less than thirty days before the effective date of termination.

(a) Upon receipt of an insurance company termination notice, the department of licensing shall send written notice to the registrant that on the effective date of termination the department of licensing will suspend the registration unless proof of insurance as required by this section is filed with the department of licensing before the effective date of the termination.

(b) If an insurance company fails to give notice of coverage termination, this failure shall not have the effect of continuing the coverage.

(c) The department of licensing may suspend or revoke registration under this section if the registrant fails to maintain in full force and effect the insurance required by this section.

(6) The state of Washington shall be immune from any civil action arising from a registration under this section. [1987 c 427 § 3. Formerly RCW 88.12.350, 43.51.404.]

88.12.290 Recodified as RCW 88.12.255. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.295 Findings—Sewage disposal initiative established—Boater environmental education—Waterway access facilities. The legislature finds that the waters of Washington state provide a unique and valuable recreational resource to large and growing numbers of boaters. Proper stewardship of, and respect for, these waters requires that, while enjoying them for their scenic and recreational benefits, boaters must exercise care to assure that such activities do not contribute to the despoliation of these waters, and that watercraft be operated in a safe and responsible manner. The legislature has specifically addressed the topic of access to clean and safe waterways by requiring the 1987 boating safety study and by establishing the Puget Sound water quality authority.

The legislature finds that there is a need to educate Washington’s boating community about safe and responsible actions on our waters and to increase the level and visibility of the enforcement of boating laws. To address the incidence of fatalities and injuries due to recreational boating on our state’s waters, local and state efforts directed towards safe boating must be stimulated. To provide for safe waterways and public enjoyment, portions of the watercraft excise tax and boat registration fees should be made available for boating safety and other boating recreation purposes.

In recognition of the need for clean waterways, and in keeping with the Puget Sound water quality authority’s 1987 management plan, the legislature finds that adequate opportunities for responsible disposal of boat sewage must be made available. There is hereby established a five-year initiative to install sewage pumpout or sewage dump stations at appropriate marinas.

To assure the use of these sewage facilities, a boater environmental education program must accompany the five-year initiative and continue to educate boaters about boat wastes and aquatic resources.

The legislature also finds that, in light of the increasing numbers of boaters utilizing state waterways, a program to acquire and develop sufficient waterway access facilities for boaters must be undertaken.

To support boating safety, environmental protection and education, and public access to our waterways, the legislature declares that a portion of the income from boating-related activities, as specified in RCW 82.49.030 and 88.02.040, should support these efforts. [1989 c 393 § 1. Formerly RCW 88.12.360, 88.36.010.]

88.12.280 Recodified as RCW 88.12.245. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.285 Uniform waterway marking system. The parks and recreation commission is hereby directed to develop and adopt rules establishing a uniform waterway marking system for waters of the state not serviced by such a marking system administered by the federal government. Such system shall be designed to provide for standardized waterway marking buoys, floats, and other waterway marking devices which identify or specify waterway hazards, vessel traffic patterns, and similar information of necessity or use to boaters. Any new or replacement waterway marking buoy, float, or device installed by a unit of local government shall be designed and installed consistent with rules adopted by the parks and recreation commission pursuant to this section. [1987 c 217 § 11. Formerly RCW 88.12.320, 82.49.030.]
88.12.300 Recodified as RCW 88.12.265. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.305 Identification and designation of polluted and environmentally sensitive areas. The commission, in consultation with the departments of ecology, fisheries, wildlife, natural resources, social and health services, and the Puget Sound water quality authority shall conduct a literature search and analyze pertinent studies to identify areas which are polluted or environmentally sensitive within the state’s waters. Based on this review the commission shall designate appropriate areas as polluted or environmentally sensitive, for the purposes of this act only. [1989 c 393 § 3. Formerly RCW 88.12.380, 88.36.030.]

*Reviser’s note: “This act” consists of the enactment of RCW 88.36.010 through 88.36.120 and 75.10.160, the 1989 c 393 amendments to RCW 82.49.030, 88.02.030, and 88.02.040, and two uncodified sections.

88.12.310 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.315 Designation of marinas, boat launches, or boater destinations for installation of sewage pumpout or dump units. (1) A marina which meets one or more of the following criteria shall be designated by the commission as appropriate for installation of a sewage pumpout or dump unit:

(a) The marina is located in an environmentally sensitive or polluted area; or

(b) The marina has one hundred twenty-five slips or more and there is a lack of sewage pumpout or dump units within a reasonable distance.

(2) In addition to subsection (1) of this section, the commission may at its discretion designate a marina as appropriate for installation of a sewage pumpout or dump unit if there is a demonstrated need for a sewage pumpout or dump unit at the marina based on professionally conducted studies undertaken by federal, state, or local government, or the private sector; and it meets the following criteria:

(a) The marina provides commercial services, such as sales of food, fuel or supplies, or overnight or live-aboard moorage opportunities;

(b) The marina is located at a heavily used boating destination or on a heavily traveled route, as determined by the commission; or

(c) There is a lack of adequate sewage pumpout or dump unit capacity within a reasonable distance.

(3) Exceptions to the designation made under this section may be made by the commission if no sewer, septic, water, or electrical services are available at the marina.

(4) In addition to marinas, the commission may designate boat launches or boater destinations as appropriate for installation of a sewage pumpout or dump unit based on the criteria found in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. [1993 c 244 § 32; 1989 c 393 § 4. Formerly RCW 88.12.390, 88.36.040.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.320 Recodified as RCW 88.12.275. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.325 Contracts for financial assistance—Ownership of sewage pumpout or dump unit—Ongoing costs. (1) Marinas and boat launches designated as appropriate for installation of a sewage pumpout or dump unit under RCW 88.12.315 shall be eligible for funding support for installation of such facilities from funds specified in RCW 88.12.375. The commission shall notify owners or operators of all designated marinas and boat launches of the designation, and of the availability of funding to support installation of appropriate sewage disposal facilities. The commission shall encourage the owners and operators to apply for available funding.

(2) The commission shall seek to provide the most cost-efficient and accessible facilities possible for reducing the amount of boat waste entering the state’s waters. The commission shall consider providing funding support for portable pumpout facilities in this effort.

(3) The commission shall contract with, or enter into an interagency agreement with another state agency to contract with, applicants based on the criteria specified below:

(a)(i) Contracts may be awarded to publicly owned, tribal, or privately owned marinas or boat launches.

(ii) Contracts may provide for state reimbursement to cover eligible costs as deemed reasonable by commission rule. Eligible costs include purchase, installation, or major renovation of the sewage pumpout or dump units, including sewer, water, electrical connections, and those costs attendant to the purchase, installation, and other necessary appurtenances, such as required pier space, as determined by the commission.

(iii) Ownership of the sewage pumpout or dump unit will be retained by the state through the commission in privately owned marinas. Ownership of the sewage pumpout or dump unit in publicly owned marinas will be held by the public entity.

(iv) Operation, normal and expected maintenance, and ongoing utility costs will be the responsibility of the contract recipient. The sewage pumpout or dump unit shall be kept in operating condition and available for public use at all times during operating hours of the facility, excluding necessary maintenance periods.

(v) The contract recipient agrees to allow the installation, existence and use of the sewage pumpout or dump unit by granting an irrevocable license for a minimum of ten years at no cost to the commission.

(b) Contracts awarded pursuant to (a) of this subsection shall be subject, for a period of at least ten years, to the following conditions:

(i) Any contract recipient entering into a contract under this section must allow the boating public access to the sewage pumpout or dump unit during operating hours.

(ii) The contract recipient must agree to monitor and encourage the use of the sewage pumpout or dump unit, and to cooperate in any related boater environmental education program administered or approved by the commission.

(iii) The contract recipient must agree not to charge a fee for the use of the sewage pumpout or dump unit.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1147]
(iv) The contract recipient must agree to arrange and pay a reasonable fee for a periodic inspection of the sewage pumpout or dump unit by the local health department or appropriate authority.

(v) Use of a free sewage pumpout or dump unit by the boating public shall be deemed to be included in the term “outdoor recreation” for the purposes of chapter 424 RCW. [1993 c 244 § 33; 1989 c 393 § 5. Formerly RCW 88.12.400, 88.36.050.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.330 Recodified as RCW 88.12.055. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.335 Development by department of ecology of design, installation, and operation of sewage pumpout and dump units—Rules. The department of ecology, in consultation with the commission, shall, for initiation of the state-wide program only, develop criteria for the design, installation, and operation of sewage pumpout and dump units, taking into consideration the ease of access to the unit by the boating public. The department of ecology may adopt rules to administer the provisions of this section. [1993 c 244 § 34; 1989 c 393 § 6. Formerly RCW 88.12.410, 88.36.060.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.340 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.345 Boater environmental education program. The commission shall undertake a state-wide boater environmental education program concerning the effects of boat wastes. The boater environmental education program shall provide informational materials on proper boat waste disposal methods, environmentally safe boat maintenance practices, locations of sewage pumpout and dump units, and boat oil recycling facilities. [1993 c 244 § 35; 1989 c 393 § 7. Formerly RCW 88.12.420, 88.36.070.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.350 Recodified as RCW 88.12.285. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.355 Grants for environmental education or boat waste management planning. The commission shall award grants to local government entities for boater environmental education or boat waste management planning. Grants shall be allocated according to criteria developed by the commission. [1989 c 393 § 8. Formerly RCW 88.12.430, 88.36.080.]

88.12.360 Recodified as RCW 88.12.295. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.365 Review of programs by commission—Report. The commission shall, in consultation with interested parties, review progress on installation of sewage pumpout and dump units, the boater environmental education program, and the boating safety program. The commission shall report its findings to the legislature by December 1994. [1993 c 244 § 36; 1989 c 393 § 9. Formerly RCW 88.12.440, 88.36.090.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.375 Allocation of funds. The amounts allocated in accordance with RCW 82.49.030(3) shall be expended upon appropriation in accordance with the following limitations:

(1) Thirty percent of the funds shall be appropriated to the interagency committee for outdoor recreation and be expended for use by state and local government for public recreational waterway boater access and boater destination sites. Priority shall be given to critical site acquisition. The interagency committee for outdoor recreation shall administer such funds as a competitive grants program. The amounts provided for in this subsection shall be evenly divided between state and local governments.

(2) Thirty percent of the funds shall be expended by the commission exclusively for sewage pumpout or dump units at publicly and privately owned marinas as provided for in RCW 88.12.315 and 88.12.325.

(3) Twenty-five percent of the funds shall be expended for grants to state agencies and other public entities to enforce boating safety and registration laws and to carry out boating safety programs. The commission shall administer such grant program.

(4) Fifteen percent shall be expended for instructional materials, programs or grants to the public school system, public entities, or other nonprofit community organizations to support boating safety and boater environmental education or boat waste management planning. The commission shall administer this program. [1993 c 244 § 37; 1989 c 393 § 11. Formerly RCW 88.12.450, 88.36.100.]

Intent—1993 c 244: See note following RCW 88.12.010.

88.12.380 Recodified as RCW 88.12.305. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.385 Commission to adopt rules. The commission shall adopt rules as are necessary to carry out all sections of this act except for RCW **88.12.410, 82.49.030, and **88.12.450(1). The commission shall comply with all applicable provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW in adopting the rules. [1989 c 393 § 14. Formerly RCW 88.12.460, 88.36.110.]

Reviser’s note: *(1) For “this act” see note following RCW 88.12.305.

**(2) RCW 88.12.410 was recodified as RCW 88.12.335 by 1993 c 244 § 45.

**(3) RCW 88.12.450 was recodified as RCW 88.12.375 by 1993 c 244 § 45.

88.12.390 Recodified as RCW 88.12.315. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.
88.12.395 Committee to adopt rules. The interagency committee for outdoor recreation shall adopt rules as are necessary to carry out *RCW 88.12.450(1). The interagency committee for outdoor recreation shall comply with all applicable provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW in adopting the rules. [1989 c 393 § 15. Formerly RCW 88.12.470, 88.36.120.]

*Revisor's note: RCW 88.12.450 was recodified as RCW 88.12.375 by 1993 c 244 § 45.

88.12.400 Recodified as RCW 88.12.325. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.410 Recodified as RCW 88.12.335. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.420 Recodified as RCW 88.12.345. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.430 Recodified as RCW 88.12.355. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.440 Recodified as RCW 88.12.365. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.450 Recodified as RCW 88.12.375. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.460 Recodified as RCW 88.12.385. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.470 Recodified as RCW 88.12.395. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.480 Repealed. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.12.500 Liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices—Findings. (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) Washington state has the greatest length of marine shoreline miles of the lower forty-eight states;

(b) Such marine waters and the extensive freshwater lakes and rivers of the state provide innumerable recreational opportunities, and support a state recreational vessel population that is one of the largest in the country;

(c) Many of Washington’s popular recreational waters are remote from population centers and thus remote from emergency health care facilities;

(d) Washington's climate in the western portion of the state, in which its marine recreational waters lie, is cool and wet for much of the year. Much of the state’s recreational vessel activity is conducted in the late fall and winter months in connection with fishing activities. For these reasons the great majority of Washington vessels are equipped with heating devices. These appliances are used for a much greater portion of the boating season than in other states, and are predominantly fueled by liquid petroleum gas;

(e) Current state and federal standards governing heating and cooking appliances on vessels that are fueled by liquid petroleum gas do not adequately protect against undetected gas leaks. Such gas leaks have led to explosions on Washington waters, causing loss of life and property damage;

(f) A vessel equipped with leak detection and warning devices will greatly reduce the potential for the ignition of liquid petroleum gas which may have escaped into the hold of the vessel, yet such devices are not currently required either by federal standards or Washington law.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to address the state’s unique local circumstances regarding inadequate protection of Washington’s boaters from undetected leaks of liquid petroleum gas-fueled appliances by requiring leak detection and warning devices to be placed on those vessels most at risk. It is further the intent of the legislature in this action to exercise the authority to address such local circumstances recognized in federal laws which otherwise preempt the field of establishing safety standards for vessels. [1993 c 469 § 1.]

Severability—1993 c 469: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 469 § 7.]

Effective date—1993 c 469: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 17, 1993]." [1993 c 469 § 8.]

88.12.510 Liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices—Sensors and warning devices required—Penalty. (1) Effective July 1, 1994, the owner of any vessel that is equipped with a liquid petroleum gas system shall ensure that such vessel is equipped with one or more sensors and warning devices capable of sensing vapors at a level of concentration below the threshold which presents a danger of explosion. The devices shall be capable of providing a continuous warning audible to anyone on board or boarding the vessel.

(2) As used in RCW 88.12.500 through 88.12.540, "vessel" includes any vessel used primarily for recreation or chartered primarily for recreational purposes that is required under RCW 88.02.020 to display a decal or that is exempt from registration pursuant to RCW 88.02.030(10). On or before April 1, 1994, the commission shall adopt rules defining vessels of open-air construction which are excluded from this definition.

(3) A violation of subsection (1) of this section is a civil infraction punishable under RCW 7.84.100. During the period from July 1, 1994, to September 1, 1994, a person violating this section may be issued a written warning of the violation only. [1993 c 469 § 2.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 469: See notes following RCW 88.12.500.
88.12.520 Liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices—Standards—Rules. The sensors and warning devices required by RCW 88.12.510 shall comply with all applicable standards adopted by the United States coast guard or the commission. Within thirty days following May 17, 1993, the commission shall request the coast guard to adopt standards requiring and governing the installation of such devices. If the commission determines that such federal standards are not reasonably likely to be adopted by April 1, 1994, the commission shall adopt such standards on or before such date. The rules shall provide that more than one sensor shall be required on vessels which due to their size or design cannot be adequately serviced by a single sensor. [1993 c 469 § 3.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 469: See notes following RCW 88.12.500.

88.12.530 Liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices—Required for sale or manufacture of vessel—Penalty. (1) On or after July 1, 1994, it shall be unlawful for any person or vessel dealer to offer for sale within this state a vessel that is not equipped with the warning device required by RCW 88.12.510.

(2) On or after July 1, 1994, it shall be unlawful to manufacture a vessel which does not meet the requirements of RCW 88.12.510, or to modify a vessel in any way that causes a vessel to be out of compliance with RCW 88.12.510.

(3) A violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor punishable as provided by RCW 9A.20.021(2). [1993 c 469 § 4.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 469: See notes following RCW 88.12.500.

88.12.540 Liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices—Preemption of state law—Exemption from preemption. In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction rules that any provision of RCW 88.12.500 through 88.12.530 is invalid as preempted by federal law or regulations, the commission shall submit to the appropriate federal official an application for exemption from such preemption as provided by 46 U.S.C. Sec. 4305. [1993 c 469 § 5.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 469: See notes following RCW 88.12.500.

Chapter 88.16
PILOTAGE ACT

Sections
88.16.210 Recodified as RCW 90.56.530.
88.16.220 Recodified as RCW 90.56.540.
88.16.230 Recodified as RCW 90.56.550.
88.16.240 Recodified as RCW 90.56.560.

88.16.230 Recodified as RCW 90.56.550. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

88.16.240 Recodified as RCW 90.56.560. See Supplementary Table of Disposition of Former RCW Sections, this volume.

Chapter 88.26
PRIVATE MOORAGE FACILITIES

Sections
88.26.010 Definitions.

88.26.010 Definitions. Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Charges" means charges of a private moorage facility operator for moorage and storage, all other charges owing to or that become owing under a contract between a vessel owner and the private moorage facility operator, or any costs of sale and related legal expenses for implementing RCW 88.26.020.

(2) "Vessel" means every watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. "Vessel" includes any trailer used for the transportation of watercraft.

(3) "Private moorage facility" means any properties or facilities owned or operated by a private moorage facility operator that are capable of use for the moorage or storage of vessels.

(4) "Private moorage facility operator" means every natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, association, organization, or any other legal entity, employee, or their agent, that owns or operates a private moorage facility. Private moorage facility operation does not include a "moorage facility operator" as defined in RCW 53.08.310.

(5) "Owner" means every natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, association, or organization, or their agent, with actual or apparent authority, who expressly or impliedly contracts for use of a moorage facility.

(6) "Transient vessel" means a vessel using a private moorage facility and that belongs to an owner who does not have a moorage agreement with the private moorage facility operator. Transient vessels include, but are not limited to, vessels seeking a harbor or refuge, day use, or overnight use of a private moorage facility on a space-as-available basis. [1993 c 474 § 1.]

88.26.020 Securing vessels—Notice—Moving vessels ashore—Regaining possession—Abandoned vessels—Public sale. (1) Any private moorage facility operator may take reasonable measures, including the use of chains, ropes, and locks, or removal from the water, to secure vessels within the private moorage facility so that the vessels are in the possession and control of the operator and cannot be removed from the facility. These procedures may be used if an owner mooring or storing a vessel at the facility fails, after being notified that charges are owing and of the
owner’s right to commence legal proceedings to contest that such charges are owing, to pay charges owed or to commence legal proceedings. Notification shall be by two separate letters, one sent by first class mail and one sent by registered mail to the owner and any lienholder of record at the last known address. In the case of a transient vessel, or where no address was furnished by the owner, the operator need not give notice prior to securing the vessel. At the time of securing the vessel, an operator shall attach to the vessel a readily visible notice. The notice shall be of a reasonable size and shall contain the following information:

(a) The date and time the notice was attached;
(b) A statement that if the account is not paid in full within ninety days from the time the notice is attached the vessel may be sold at public auction to satisfy the charges; and
(c) The address and telephone number where additional information may be obtained concerning release of the vessel.

After a vessel is secured, the operator shall make a reasonable effort to notify the owner and any lienholder of record by registered mail in order to give the owner the information contained in the notice.

(2) A private moorage facility operator, at his or her discretion, may move moored vessels ashore for storage within properties under the operator’s control or for storage with a private person under their control as bailees of the private moorage facility, if the vessel is, in the opinion of the operator, a nuisance, in danger of sinking or creating other damage, or is owing charges. The costs of any such procedure shall be paid by the vessel’s owner.

(3) If a vessel is secured under subsection (1) of this section or moved ashore under subsection (2) of this section, the owner who is obligated to the private operator for charges may regain possession of the vessel by:

(a) Making arrangements satisfactory with the operator for the immediate removal of the vessel from the facility or for authorized moorage; and
(b) Making payment to the operator of all charges, or by posting with the operator a sufficient cash bond or other acceptable security, to be held in trust by the operator pending written agreement of the parties with respect to payment by the vessel owner of the amount owing, or pending resolution of the matter of the charges in a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction. After entry of judgment, including any appeals, in a court of competent jurisdiction, or after the parties reach agreement with respect to payment, the trust shall terminate and the operator shall receive so much of the bond or other security as agreed, or as is necessary, to satisfy any judgment, costs, and interest as may be awarded to the operator. The balance shall be refunded immediately to the owner at the last known address.

(4) If a vessel has been secured by the operator under subsection (1) of this section and is not released to the owner under the bonding provisions of this section within ninety days after notifying or attempting to notify the owner under subsection (1) of this section, the vessel is conclusively presumed to have been abandoned by the owner.

(5) If a vessel moored or stored at a private moorage facility is abandoned, the operator may authorize the public sale of the vessel by authorized personnel to the highest and best bidder for cash as follows:

(a) Before the vessel is sold, the vessel owner and any lienholder of record shall be given at least twenty days’ notice of the sale in the manner set forth in subsection (1) of this section if the name and address of the owner is known. The notice shall contain the time and place of the sale, a reasonable description of the vessel to be sold, and the amount of charges owed with respect to the vessel. The notice of sale shall be published at least once, more than ten but not more than twenty days before the sale, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the facility is located. This notice shall include the name of the vessel, if any, the last known owner and address, and a reasonable description of the vessel to be sold. The operator may bid all or part of its charges at the sale and may become a purchaser at the sale.

(b) Before the vessel is sold, any person seeking to redeem an impounded vessel under this section may commence a lawsuit in the superior court for the county in which the vessel was impounded to contest the validity of the impoundment or the amount of charges owing. This lawsuit must be commenced within sixty days of the date the notification was provided under subsection (1) of this section, or the right to a hearing is deemed waived and the owner is liable for any charges owing the operator. In the event of litigation, the prevailing party is entitled to reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

(c) The proceeds of a sale under this section shall be applied first to the payment of any liens superior to the claim for charges, then to payment of the charges, then to satisfy any other liens on the vessel in the order of their priority. The balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner. If the owner cannot in the exercise of due diligence be located by the operator within one year of the date of the sale, the excess funds from the sale shall revert to the department of revenue under chapter 63.29 RCW. If the sale is for a sum less than the applicable charges, the operator is entitled to assert a claim for deficiency, however, the deficiency judgment shall not exceed the moorage fees owed for the previous six-month period.

(d) In the event no one purchases the vessel at a sale, or a vessel is not removed from the premises or other arrangements are not made within ten days of sale, title to the vessel will revert to the operator.

(6) The rights granted to a private moorage facility operator under this section are in addition to any other legal rights an operator may have to hold and sell a vessel and in no manner does this section alter those rights, or affect the priority of other liens on a vessel. [1993 c 474 § 2.]

Chapter 88.46
VEssel OIL SpILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Sections
88.46.170 Field operations program—Coordination with United States coast guard.
88.46.927 Collective bargaining agreements not altered. (Effective July 1, 1997.)

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1151]
88.46.170 Field operations program—Coordination with United States coast guard. (1) The office shall establish a field operations program to enforce the provisions of this chapter. The field operations program shall include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(a) Education and public outreach;

(b) Review of lightering and bunkering operations to prevent oil spills;

(c) Evaluation and boarding of tank vessels for compliance with prevention plans prepared pursuant to this chapter;

(d) Evaluation and boarding of covered vessels that may pose a substantial risk to the public health, safety, and the environment;

(e) Evaluation and boarding of covered vessels for compliance with rules adopted by the office to implement recommendations of regional marine safety committees; and

(f) Collection of vessel information to assist in identifying vessels which pose a substantial risk to the public health, safety, and the environment.

(2) The office shall coordinate the field operations program with similar activities of the United States coast guard. To the extent feasible, the office shall coordinate its boarding schedules with those of the United States coast guard to reduce the impact of boardings on vessel operators, to more efficiently use state and federal resources, and to avoid duplication of United States coast guard inspection operations.

(3) In developing and implementing the field operations program, the office shall give priority to activities designed to identify those vessels which pose the greatest risk to the waters of the state. The office shall consult with the marine transportation industry, individuals concerned with the marine environment, other state and federal agencies, and the public in developing and implementing the program required by this section. [1993 c 162 § 1.]

Severability—1993 c 162: "If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1993 c 162 § 4.]

Effective date—1993 c 162: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect July 1, 1993."

88.46.927 Collective bargaining agreements not altered. (Effective July 1, 1997.) Nothing contained in RCW 88.46.921 through 88.46.926 may be construed to alter any existing collective bargaining unit or the provisions of any existing collective bargaining agreement until the agreement has expired or until the bargaining unit has been modified by action of the Washington personnel resources board as provided by law. [1993 c 281 § 67; 1991 c 200 § 436.]

Effective date—1993 c 281 § 67: "Section 67 of this act shall take effect July 1, 1997." [1993 c 281 § 73.]

Title 89
RECLAMATION, SOIL CONSERVATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1152]
90.03.360 Controlling works and measuring devices—Metering of diversions—Impact on fish stock. (1) The owner or owners of any water diversion shall maintain, to the satisfaction of the department of ecology, substantial controlling works and a measuring device constructed and maintained to permit accurate measurement and practical regulation of the flow of water diverted. Every owner or manager of a reservoir for the storage of water shall construct and maintain, when required by the department, any measuring device necessary to ascertain the natural flow into and out of said reservoir.

Metering of diversions or measurement by other approved methods shall be required as a condition for all new surface water right permits, and except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, may be required as a condition for all previously existing surface water rights. The department may also require, as a condition for all water rights, metering of diversions, and reports regarding such metered diversions as to the amount of water being diverted. Such reports shall be in a form prescribed by the department.

(2) Where water diversions are from waters in which the salmonid stock status is depressed or critical, as determined by the departments of fisheries and wildlife, or where the volume of water being diverted exceeds one cubic foot per second, the department shall require metering or measurement by other approved methods as a condition for all new and previously existing water rights or claims. The department shall attempt to integrate the requirements of this subsection into its existing compliance workload priorities, but shall prioritize the requirements of this subsection ahead of the existing compliance workload where a delay may cause the decline of wild salmonids. The department shall notify the departments of fisheries and wildlife of the status of fish screens associated with these diversions.

This subsection (2) shall not apply to diversions for public or private hatcheries or fish rearing facilities if the diverted water is returned directly to the waters from which it was diverted. [1993 1st sp.s. c 4 § 12; 1989 c 348 § 6; 1987 c 109 § 92; 1917 c 117 § 37; RRS § 7389. Formerly RCW 90.28.070.]

Findings—Grazing lands—1993 1st sp.s. c 4: See note following RCW 75.28.760.
Severability—1989 c 348: See note following RCW 90.54.020.
Rights not impaired—1989 c 348: See RCW 90.54.920.

90.03.470 Schedule of fees. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (15) of this section, the following fees shall be collected by the department in advance:

(1) For the examination of an application for permit to appropriate water or on application to change point of diversion, withdrawal, purpose or place of use, a minimum of ten dollars, to be paid with the application. For each second foot between one and five hundred second feet, two dollars per second foot; for each second foot between five hundred and two thousand second feet, fifty cents per second foot; and for each second foot in excess thereof, twenty cents per second foot. For each acre foot of storage up to and including one hundred thousand acre feet, one cent per acre foot, and for each acre foot in excess thereof, one-fifth cent per acre foot. The ten dollar fee payable with the application shall be a credit to that amount whenever the fee for direct diversion or storage totals more than ten dollars under the above schedule and in such case the further fee due shall be the total computed amount less ten dollars.

Within five days from receipt of an application the department shall notify the applicant by registered mail of any additional fees due under the above schedule and any additional fees shall be paid to and received by the department within thirty days from the date of filing the application, or the application shall be rejected.

(2) For filing and recording a permit to appropriate water for irrigation purposes, forty cents per acre for each acre to be irrigated up to and including one hundred acres, and twenty cents per acre for each acre in excess of one hundred acres up to and including one thousand acres, and ten cents for each acre in excess of one thousand acres; and also twenty cents for each theoretical horsepower up to and including one thousand horsepower, and four cents for each theoretical horsepower in excess of one thousand horsepower, but in no instance shall the minimum fee for filing and recording a permit to appropriate water be less than five dollars. For all other beneficial purposes the fee shall be twice the amount of the examination fee except that for individual household and domestic use, which may include water for irrigation of a family garden, the fee shall be five dollars.

(3) For filing and recording any other water right instrument, four dollars for the first hundred words and forty cents for each additional hundred words or fraction thereof.

(4) For making a copy of any document recorded or filed in his office, forty cents for each hundred words or fraction thereof, but when the amount exceeds twenty dollars, only the actual cost in excess of that amount shall be charged.

(5) For certifying to copies, documents, records or maps, two dollars for each certification.

(6) For blueprint copies of a map or drawing, or, for such other work of a similar nature as may be required of the department, at actual cost of the work.

(7) For granting each extension of time for beginning construction work under a permit to appropriate water, an amount equal to one-half of the filing and recording fee, except that the minimum fee shall be not less than five dollars for each year that an extension is granted, and for granting an extension of time for completion of construction work or for completing application of water to a beneficial use, five dollars for each year that an extension is granted.

(8) For the inspection of any hydraulic works to insure safety to life and property, the actual cost of the inspection, including the expense incident thereto.

(9) For the examination of plans and specifications as to safety of controlling works for storage of ten acre feet or more of water, a minimum fee of ten dollars, or the actual cost.

(10) For recording an assignment either of a permit to appropriate water or of an application for such a permit, a fee of five dollars.

(11) For preparing and issuing all water right certificates, five dollars.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1153]
(12) For filing and recording a protest against granting any application, two dollars.
(13) The department shall provide timely notification by certified mail with return receipt requested to applicants that fees are due. No action may be taken until the fee is paid in full. Failure to remit fees within sixty days of the department's notification shall be grounds for rejecting the application or canceling the permit. Cash shall not be accepted. Fees must be paid by check or money order and are nonrefundable.
(14) For purposes of calculating fees for ground water filings, one cubic foot per second shall be regarded as equivalent to four hundred fifty gallons per minute.
(15) For the period beginning July 1, 1993, and ending June 30, 1994, there is imposed and the department shall collect a one hundred dollar surcharge on all water rights applications or changes filed under this section, and upon all water rights applications or changes pending as of July 1, 1993. This charge shall be in addition to any other fees imposed under this section. [1993 c 495 § 2; 1987 c 109 § 98; 1965 ex.s. c 160 § 1; 1951 c 57 § 5; 1929 c 122 § 8; 1925 ex.s. c 161 § 2; 1917 c 117 § 44; RRS § 7399. Formerly RCW 90.04.040.]

Findings—1993 c 495: "The legislature finds that a water right confers significant economic benefits to the water right holder. The fees associated with acquiring a water right have not changed significantly since 1917. Water rights applicants pay less than two percent of the costs of the administration of the water rights program. The legislature finds that, since water rights are of significant value, water rights applicants should contribute more to the cost of administration of the water rights program.

The legislature also finds that an abrupt increase in water rights fees could be disruptive to water rights holders and applicants. The legislature further finds that water rights applicants have a right to know that the water rights program is being administered efficiently and that the fees charged for various services relate directly to the cost of providing those services.

Therefore, the legislature creates a task force to review the water rights program, to make recommendations for streamlining the application process and increasing the overall efficiency and accountability of the administration of the program, and to return to the legislature with a proposal for a fee schedule where the fee levels relate closely to the cost of services provided." [1993 c 495 § 1.1 ]
Reviser's note: 1993 c 495 § 3 created a water rights task force that expires June 30, 1994.


Chapter 90.22
MINIMUM WATER FLOWS AND LEVELS

Sections
90.22.060  Instream flow evaluations—State-wide list of priorities—Salmon impact.

90.22.060  Instream flow evaluations—State-wide list of priorities—Salmon impact. By December 31, 1993, the department of ecology shall, in cooperation with the Indian tribes, and the departments of fisheries and wildlife, establish a state-wide list of priorities for evaluation of instream flows. In establishing these priorities, the department shall consider the achievement of wild salmonid production as its primary goal.

The priority list shall be presented to the appropriate legislative committees and to the water resources forum by December 31, 1993. [1993 1st sp.s. c 4 § 13.]

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1154]
water savings, or a portion thereof, the state may require evidence of a valid water right.

(3) As part of the contract, the water right holder and the state shall specify the process to determine the amount of water the water right holder would continue to be entitled to once the water conservation project is in place.

(4) The state shall cooperate fully with the United States in the implementation of this chapter. Trust water rights may be acquired through expenditure of funds provided by the United States and shall be treated in the same manner as trust water rights resulting from the expenditure of state funds.

(5) If water is proposed to be acquired by or conveyed to the state as a trust water right by an irrigation district, evidence of the district’s authority to represent the water right holders shall be submitted to and for the satisfaction of the department.

(6) The state shall not contract with any person to acquire a water right served by an irrigation district without the approval of the board of directors of the irrigation district. Disapproval by a board shall be factually based on probable adverse effects on the ability of the district to deliver water to other members or on maintenance of the financial integrity of the district. [1993 c 98 § 2; 1991 c 347 § 7.]

Purposes—1991 c 347: See note following RCW 90.42.005.

90.42.040 Trust water rights program—Water right certificate—Notice of creation or modification. (1) All trust water rights acquired by the state shall be placed in the state trust water rights program to be managed by the department. Trust water rights acquired by the state shall be held or authorized for use by the department for instream flows, irrigation, municipal, or other beneficial uses consistent with applicable regional plans for pilot planning areas, or to resolve critical water supply problems.

(2) The department shall issue a water right certificate in the name of the state of Washington for each permanent trust water right conveyed to the state indicating the reach or reaches of the stream, the quantity, and the use or uses to which it may be applied. A superseding certificate shall be issued that specifies the amount of water the water right holder would continue to be entitled to as a result of the water conservation project. The superseding certificate shall retain the same priority date as the original right. For nonpermanent conveyances, the department shall issue certificates or such other instruments as are necessary to reflect the changes in purpose or place of use or point of diversion or withdrawal. Water rights for which such nonpermanent conveyances are arranged shall not be subject to relinquishment for nonuse.

(3) A trust water right retains the same priority date as the water right from which it originated, but as between them the trust right shall be deemed to be inferior in priority unless otherwise specified by an agreement between the state and the party holding the original right.

(4) Exercise of a trust water right may be authorized only if the department first determines that neither water rights existing at the time the trust water right is established, nor the public interest will be impaired. If impairment becomes apparent during the time a trust water right is being exercised, the department shall cease or modify the use of the trust water right to eliminate the impairment.

(5) Before any trust water right is created or modified, the department shall, at a minimum, require that a notice be published in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county or counties in which the storage, diversion, and use are to be made, and in other newspapers as the department determines is necessary, once a week for two consecutive weeks. At the same time the department shall send a notice containing pertinent information to all appropriate state agencies, potentially affected local governments and federally recognized tribal governments, and other interested parties.

(6) RCW 90.14.140 through 90.14.230 have no applicability to trust water rights held by the department under this chapter or exercised under this section.

(7) RCW 90.03.380 has no applicability to trust water rights acquired by the state through the funding of water conservation projects. [1993 c 98 § 3; 1991 c 347 § 8.]

Purposes—1991 c 347: See note following RCW 90.42.005.

90.42.080 Trust water rights—Acquisition, exercise, and transfer—Appropriation required for expenditure of funds. (1) The state may acquire all or portions of existing water rights, by purchase, gift, or other appropriate means other than by condemnation, from any person or entity or combination of persons or entities. Once acquired, such rights are trust water rights.

(2) The department may enter into leases, contracts, or such other arrangements with other persons or entities as appropriate, to ensure that trust water rights acquired in accordance with this chapter may be exercised to the fullest possible extent.

(3) Trust water rights may be acquired by the state on a temporary or permanent basis.

(4) The provisions of RCW 90.03.380 and 90.03.390 apply to transfers of water rights under this section.

(5) No funds may be expended for the purchase of water rights by the state pursuant to this section unless specifically appropriated for this purpose by the legislature. [1993 c 98 § 4; 1991 c 347 § 12.]

Purposes—1991 c 347: See note following RCW 90.42.005.

Chapter 90.44

REGULATION OF PUBLIC GROUND WATERS

Sections

90.44.445 Acreage expansion program—Authorization—Certification.

90.44.445 Acreage expansion program—Authorization—Certification. In any acreage expansion program adopted by the department as an element of a ground water management program, the authorization for a water right certificate holder to participate in the program shall be on an annual basis for the first two years. After the two-year period, the department may authorize participation for ten-year periods. The department may authorize participation for ten-year periods for certificate holders who have already participated in an acreage expansion program for two years. The department may require annual certification that
the certificate holder has complied with all requirements of the program. The department may terminate the authority of a certificate holder to participate in the program for one calendar year if the certificate holder fails to comply with the requirements of the program. [1993 c 99 § 1.]

Chapter 90.48
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Sections
90.48.220 Marine finfish rearing facilities—Waste discharge standards—Discharge permit applications—Exemption.

90.48.220 Marine finfish rearing facilities—Waste discharge standards—Discharge permit applications—Exemption. (1) For the purposes of this section "marine finfish rearing facilities" means those private and public facilities located within the salt water of the state where finfish are fed, nurtured, held, maintained, or reared to reach the size of release or for market sale.

(2) Not later than October 31, 1994, the department shall adopt criteria under chapter 34.05 RCW for allowable sediment impacts from organic enrichment due to marine finfish rearing facilities.

(3) Not later than June 30, 1995, the department shall adopt standards under chapter 34.05 RCW for waste discharges from marine finfish rearing facilities. In establishing these standards, the department shall review and incorporate, to the extent possible, studies conducted by state and federal agencies on waste discharges from marine finfish rearing facilities, and any reports and other materials prepared by technical committees on waste discharges from marine finfish rearing facilities. The department shall approve or deny discharge permit applications for marine finfish rearing facilities within one hundred eighty days from the date of application, unless a longer time is required to satisfy public participation requirements in the permit process in accordance with applicable rules, or compliance with the requirements of the state environmental policy act under chapter 43.21C RCW. The department shall notify applicants as soon as it determines that a proposed discharge meets or fails to comply with the standards adopted pursuant to this section, or if a time period longer than one hundred eighty days is necessary to satisfy public participation requirements of the state environmental policy act.

(4) The department may adopt rules to exempt marine finfish rearing facilities not requiring national pollutant discharge elimination system permits under the federal water pollution control act from the discharge permit requirement. [1993 c 296 § 1.]

Chapter 90.50A
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES—FEDERAL CAPITALIZATION GRANTS

Sections
90.50A.020 Water pollution control revolving fund.

90.50A.020 Water pollution control revolving fund. (1) The water pollution control revolving fund is hereby established in the state treasury. Moneys in this fund may be spent only after legislative appropriation. Moneys in the fund may be spent only in a manner consistent with this chapter.

(2) The water pollution control revolving fund shall consist of:

(a) All capitalization grants provided by the federal government under the federal water quality act of 1987;

(b) All state matching funds appropriated or authorized by the legislature;

(c) Any other revenues derived from gifts or bequests pledged to the state for the purpose of providing financial assistance for water pollution control projects;

(d) All repayments of moneys borrowed from the fund;

(e) All interest payments made by borrowers from the fund;

(f) Any other fee or charge levied in conjunction with administration of the fund; and

(g) Any new funds as a result of leveraging.

(3) The state treasurer may invest and reinvest moneys in the water pollution control revolving fund in the manner provided by law. All earnings from such investment and reinvestment shall be credited to the water pollution control revolving fund. [1993 c 329 § 1; 1992 c 235 § 9; 1991 sp.s. c 13 § 102; 1988 c 284 § 3.]

Effective date—1993 c 329: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [May 12, 1993]." [1993 c 329 § 3.]

Effective dates—Severability—1991 sp.s. c 13: See notes following RCW 18.08.240.

Chapter 90.54
WATER RESOURCES ACT OF 1971

Sections
90.54.200 Conservation rate structures—Report.

90.54.200 Conservation rate structures—Report. The department, in cooperation with the Washington state water resources association, shall accomplish the following:

(1) Determine and evaluate rate structures currently used by irrigation districts in the state of Washington;

(2) Identify economic and institutional constraints to implementing conservation rate structures; and

(3) Develop model conservation rate structures for consideration by irrigation districts.

The department shall provide its findings to the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than December 31, 1993. [1993 1st sp.s. c 4 § 11.]

Findings—Grazing lands—1993 1st sp.s. c 4: See note following RCW 75.28.760.

Salmon, impact of water diversion: RCW 90.03.360.

Chapter 90.56
OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Sections
90.56.510 Oil spill administration account.
90.56.530 Reckless operation of a tank vessel—Penalty.
Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response  Chapter 90.56

90.56.540  Operation of a vessel while under influence of liquor or drugs—Penalty.
90.56.550  Breath or blood analysis.
90.56.560  Limited immunity for blood withdrawal.

90.56.510  Oil spill administration account.  (1) The oil spill administration account is created in the state treasury.  All receipts from RCW 82.23B.020(2) shall be deposited in the account.  Moneys from the account may be spent only after appropriation.  The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW.  On July 1 of each odd-numbered year, if receipts deposited in the account from the tax imposed by RCW 82.23B.020(2) for the previous fiscal biennium exceed the amount appropriated from the account for the previous fiscal biennium, the state treasurer shall transfer the amount of receipts exceeding the appropriation to the oil spill response account.  If, on the first day of any calendar month, the balance of the oil spill response account is greater than twenty-five million dollars and the balance of the oil spill administration account exceeds the unexpended appropriation for the current biennium, then the tax under RCW 82.23B.020(2) shall be suspended on the first day of the next calendar month until the beginning of the following biennium, provided that the tax shall not be suspended during the last six months of the biennium.  If the tax imposed under RCW 82.23B.020(2) is suspended during two consecutive biennia, the department shall by November 1 after the end of the second biennium, recommend to the appropriate standing committees an adjustment in the tax rate.  For the period 1991-93 the state treasurer may transfer funds from the oil spill response account to the oil spill administration account in amounts necessary to support appropriations made from the oil spill administration account in the omnibus appropriations act.

(2) Expenditures from the oil spill administration account shall be used exclusively for the administrative costs related to the purposes of this chapter, and chapters 90.48, 88.40, and 88.46 RCW.  Starting with the 1995-1997 biennium, the legislature shall give activities of state agencies related to prevention of oil spills priority in funding from the oil spill administration account.  Costs of administration include the costs of:

(a) Routine responses not covered under RCW 90.56.500;
(b) Management and staff development activities;
(c) Development of rules and policies and the state-wide plan provided for in RCW 90.56.060;
(d) Facility and vessel plan review and approval, drills, inspections, investigations, enforcement, and litigation;
(e) Interagency coordination and public outreach and education;
(f) Collection and administration of the tax provided for in chapter 82.23B RCW; and
(g) Appropriate travel, goods and services, contracts, and equipment.  [1993 c 162 § 2; 1992 c 73 § 41; 1991 c 200 § 806.]

Severability—Effective date—1993 c 162:  See notes following RCW 88.46.170.
Effective dates—1992 c 73:  See RCW 82.23B.902.

90.56.530  Reckless operation of a tank vessel—Penalty.  (1) A person commits the crime of reckless operation of a tank vessel if, while (a) navigating a tank vessel, (b) piloting a tank vessel, or (c) on the vessel control bridge and in control of the motion, direction, or speed of a tank vessel, the person, with recklessness as defined in RCW 9A.08.010, causes a release of oil.

(2) Reckless operation of a tank vessel is a class C felony under chapter 9A.20 RCW.  [1991 c 200 § 604.  Formerly RCW 88.16.210.]  Effective dates—Severability—1991 c 200:  See RCW 90.56.901 and 90.56.904.

90.56.540  Operation of a vessel while under influence of liquor or drugs—Penalty.  (1) A person is guilty of operating a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs if the person operates a covered vessel within this state while:

(a) The person has 0.06 grams or more of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath, as shown by analysis of the person's breath made under *RCW 88.16.230; or
(b) The person has 0.06 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood as shown by analysis of the person's blood made under *RCW 88.16.230; or
(c) The person is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or drugs;
(d) The person is under the combined influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or drugs.

(2) The fact that any person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use such drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section.

(3) Operating a vessel while intoxicated is a class C felony under chapter 9A.20 RCW.  [1991 c 200 § 605.  Formerly RCW 88.16.220.]

*Reviser's note:  RCW 88.16.230 was recodified as RCW 90.56.550 pursuant to 1993 c 184 § 1.

Effective dates—Severability—1991 c 200:  See RCW 90.56.901 and 90.56.904.

90.56.550  Breath or blood analysis.  (1) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by a person while operating a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, if the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath at the time alleged as shown by analysis of his blood or breath is less than 0.06 percent by weight of alcohol in his blood or 0.06 grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of the person's breath, it is evidence that may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

(2) The breath analysis shall be based upon grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath.  The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(3) Analysis of the person's blood or breath to be considered valid under this section shall have been performed according to methods approved by the state toxicologist and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the state toxicologist for this purpose.  The state toxicologist
shall approve satisfactory techniques or methods, to supervise the examination of individuals to ascertain their qualifications and competence to conduct such analyses, and to issue permits that are subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the state toxicologist.

(4) If a blood test is administered under this section, the withdrawal of blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content may be performed only by a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified technician. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath specimens.

(5) The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his or her own choosing administer one or more tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

(6) Upon the request of the person who submits to a test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to the person or his or her attorney. [1991 c 200 § 606. Formerly RCW 88.16.230.]

Effective dates—Severability—1991 c 200: See RCW 90.56.901 and 90.56.904.

90.56.560 Limited immunity for blood withdrawal. No physician, registered nurse, qualified technician, or hospital, or duly licensed clinical laboratory employing or using services of the physician, registered nurse, or qualified technician, may incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the act of withdrawing blood from any person when directed by a law enforcement officer to do so for the purpose of a blood test under *RCW 88.16.230. This section shall not relieve any physician, registered nurse, qualified technician, or hospital or duly licensed clinical laboratory from civil liability arising from the use of improper procedures or failing to exercise the required standard of care. [1991 c 200 § 607. Formerly RCW 88.16.240.]

*Reviser's note: RCW 88.16.230 was recodified as RCW 90.56.550 pursuant to 1993 c 184 § 1.

Effective dates—Severability—1991 c 200: See RCW 90.56.901 and 90.56.904.

Chapter 90.64
Dairy Waste Management

Sections
90.64.005 Findings.
90.64.010 Definitions.
90.64.020 Concentrated dairy animal feeding operation—Designation—Permit.
90.64.030 Determination of water quality degradation—Complaint—Investigation—Designation as concentrated dairy animal feeding operation.
90.64.040 Appeal from actions and orders of the department.
90.64.050 Duties of department—Annual report to commission.
90.64.060 Resolution of complaints.
90.64.070 Duties of conservation district.
90.64.080 Duties of conservation commission.
90.64.090 Compliance levels—Duties of conservation district—Duties of department.
90.64.100 Parties' liability.

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1158]

90.64.005 Findings. The legislature finds that there is a need to establish a clear and understandable process that provides for the proper and effective management of dairy waste that affects the quality of surface or ground waters in the state of Washington. The legislature finds that there is a need for a program that will provide a stable and predictable business climate upon which dairy farms may base future investment decisions.

The legislature finds that federal regulations require a permit program for dairies [with] over seven hundred head of mature cows and, other specified dairy farms that directly discharge into waters or are otherwise significant contributors of pollution. The legislature finds that significant work has been ongoing over a period of time and that the intent of this chapter is to take the consensus that has been developed and place it into statutory form.

It is also the intent of this chapter to recognize the existing working relationships between conservation districts, the conservation commission, and the department of ecology in protecting water quality of the state. A further purpose of this chapter is to provide statutory recognition of the coordination of the functions of conservation districts, the conservation commission, and the department of ecology pertaining to development of dairy waste management plans for the protection of water quality. [1993 c 221 § 1.]
90.64.020 Concentrated dairy animal feeding operation—Designation—Permit. (1) The director of the department of ecology may designate any dairy animal feeding operation as a concentrated dairy animal feeding operation upon determining that it is a significant contributor of pollution to the surface or ground waters of the state. In making this designation the director shall consider the following factors:

(a) The size of the animal feeding operation and the amount of wastes reaching waters of the state;
(b) The location of the animal feeding operation relative to waters of the state;
(c) The means of conveyance of animal wastes and process waste waters into the waters of the state;
(d) The slope, vegetation, rainfall, and other factors affecting the likelihood or frequency of discharge of animal wastes and process waste waters into the waters of the state; and
(e) Other relevant factors as established by the department by rule.

(2) A notice of intent to apply for a permit shall not be required from a concentrated dairy animal feeding operation designated under this section until the director has conducted an on-site inspection of the operation and determined that the operation should and could be regulated under the permit program. [1993 c 221 § 3.]

90.64.030 Determination of water quality degradation—Complaint—Investigation—Designation as concentrated dairy animal feeding operation. Upon receiving a complaint or upon its own determination that a dairy animal feeding operation is a likely source of water quality degradation, the department may investigate a dairy animal feeding operation to determine whether the operation is discharging directly pollutants or recently has discharged directly pollutants into surface or ground waters of the state. The department shall investigate a written complaint filed with the department within ten days and shall make a written report of its findings including the results of any water quality measurements, photographs, or other pertinent information. A copy of the findings shall be provided upon request to the dairy animal feeding operation.

Those dairy animal feeding operations that are determined to be a significant contributor of pollution based on actual water quality tests, photographs, or other pertinent information if immediate corrective actions are not possible, shall be designated as a concentrated dairy animal feeding operation and shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter. [1993 c 221 § 4.]

90.64.040 Appeal from actions and orders of the department. Enforcement actions and administrative orders issued by the department of ecology may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board in accordance with the provisions of chapter 43.21A RCW. [1993 c 221 § 5.]

90.64.050 Duties of department—Annual report to commission. (1) The department has the following duties:

(a) Identify existing or potential water quality problems resulting from dairy farms;
(b) Receive, process, and verify complaints concerning discharge of pollutants from all dairy farms regardless of size;
(c) Determine if a dairy-related water quality problem requires immediate corrective action under the Washington state water pollution control laws, chapter 90.48 RCW, the Washington state water quality standards adopted under chapter 90.48 RCW, or other authorities. The department shall maintain the lead enforcement responsibility;
(d) Administer and enforce national pollutants discharge elimination system permits for operators of concentrated dairy animal feeding operations, where required by federal regulations, and administer state laws;
(e) Appoint representatives, including dairy industry representatives, to participate in the compliance review committee that will annually review and update policy and disseminate information as needed;
(f) Encourage communication between local department personnel and the appropriate conservation district personnel;
(g) Encourage the use of federal soil conservation service standards and specifications in designing best management practices for dairy waste management plans to protect water quality;
(h) Provide to the commission an annual report of dairy waste pollution enforcement activities.

(2) The department may not delegate its responsibilities in enforcement. [1993 c 221 § 6.]

90.64.060 Resolution of complaints. (1) If the department determines that the operator of a dairy animal feeding operation has the means to correct a water quality problem in a manner that will prevent future contamination and does so promptly and such correction is maintained, the department shall cease pursuit of the complaint.

(2) If the department determines that an unresolved water quality problem from a dairy animal feeding operation requires immediate corrective action, the department shall notify the operator and the district in which the problem is located.

(3) If immediate action is not necessary by the department, the handling of complaints will differ depending on the amount of information available and the compliance option selected by the conservation district involved.

(a) When the name and address of the party against whom the complaint was registered are known:
(i) Districts operating at levels 1 and 2 will receive a copy of complaint information, and compliance letter if one was sent out.
(ii) Districts operating at levels 3 and 4 will receive a copy of complaint information and the letter sent by the department to the operator informing the operator of the

[1993 RCW Supp—page 1159]
complaint and providing the operator with the opportunity to work with the conservation district on a voluntary basis.

(b) The department and the conservation district will work together at the local level to resolve complaints when the name and address of the party against whom the complaint was registered are unknown. [1993 c 221 § 7.]

90.64.070 Duties of conservation district. (1) The conservation district has the following duties:

(a) Adopt and annually update the water quality section in the conservation district dairy waste management plan;

(b) As part of the district annual report, include a water quality progress report on dairy waste management activities conducted that are related to this chapter;

(c) Encourage communication between the conservation district personnel and local department personnel;

(d) Adopt and carry out a compliance option from level 1, level 2, level 3, or level 4.

(2) The district’s capability to carry out its responsibilities in the four levels of compliance is contingent upon the availability of funding and resources to implement a dairy waste management program. [1993 c 221 § 8.]

90.64.080 Duties of conservation commission. (1) The conservation commission has the following duties:

(a) Forward to the department the dairy waste management plan progress reports;

(b) Provide assistance as may be appropriate to the conservation districts in the discharge of their responsibilities as management agencies in dairy waste management program implementation;

(c) Provide coordination for conservation district programs at the state level through special arrangements with appropriate federal and state agencies;

(d) Inform conservation districts of activities and experiences of other conservation districts relative to agricultural water quality protection, and facilitate an interchange of advice, experience, and cooperation between the districts;

(e) Encourage communication between the conservation district personnel and local department personnel;

(f) Appoint conservation district representatives to serve on the compliance review committee with advice of the Washington association of conservation districts;

(g) Appoint a commission representative to participate on the compliance review committee that will annually review and update policy and disseminate information as needed;

(h) Work with the department to provide communication outreach to representatives of agricultural and environmental organizations to receive feedback on implementation of this chapter.

(2) The commission’s capability to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter is contingent upon the availability of funding and resources to implement a dairy waste management program. [1993 c 221 § 9.]

90.64.090 Compliance levels—Duties of conservation district—Duties of department. Conservation districts shall adopt one of the following compliance levels:

(1) Level 1 - Information/education/technical assistance.

The conservation district will serve as a local source of information on dairy waste management plan implementation programs. The conservation district will promote plans and efforts to improve water quality and explain the benefits of participating in available implementation plans through news releases and other media for the general public; programs for schools; presentations to groups and civic organizations; workshops; training sessions; or other appropriate means. The conservation district will provide technical assistance upon request.

The department will respond to complaints that involve water quality problems caused by dairy animal feeding operations. The department will work with the operator to bring the operation into compliance with federal statutes, federal regulations, and applicable state laws. If immediate action is deemed necessary, the department will pursue the appropriate actions that may include enforcement against the responsible parties. The department will advise the operator of the information and technical assistance available through the conservation district. The department will notify the conservation district of the operator’s need for information or technical assistance.

(2) Level 2 - Information/education, problem assessment, and handling complaints.

The conservation district will carry out programs described in level 1. In addition, the conservation district will inventory dairy waste related water quality problems defined in the water quality section of its annual plan. The conservation district will prioritize problems and work to apply voluntary solutions to the highest priority problems within available resources utilizing information/education, technical assistance, and incentives. Response to complaint - The conservation district will make an appointment for an on-site contact with the alleged violator within ten working days and determine if the operator desires to work with the conservation district. If the operator wishes conservation district assistance, within six months the conservation district will develop a plan with the individual operator which includes a schedule for application of best management practices. The operator will have eighteen months, or by agreement, an approved schedule with an alternative time period to implement the plan. If hardships occur, the operator may request an extension of the implementation schedule subject to concurrence of the department.

The conservation district in responding to complaints will report progress, or the need for further department technical expertise, to the individual involved and the department. A copy of the plan will be made available to the department. If the district offers assistance and the individual involved refuses to cooperate or ceases to work with the conservation district, the district will notify the department.

The conservation district will refer all alleged water quality violations, or individuals who wish to make a complaint to the department.

The department will investigate and seek resolution of all complaints that appear to need immediate action and refer all other complaints concerning dairy animal feeding operations to the appropriate conservation district. The department will keep a record of those complaints. When a referral is made by a conservation district, due to a continuing unresolved water quality problem, the department will
take appropriate action and advise the conservation district of the action taken.

(3) Level 3 - Information/education, problem assessment, handling complaints, and assisting in compliance.

The conservation district will carry out programs described in levels 1 and 2. In addition, the conservation district will actively follow up those problems and complaints deemed highest priority by the conservation district within sixty days after the initial contact. The complaint referral follow-up will include:

(a) Meet with the owner/operator;
(b) Make an on-site assessment of the nature and extent of the problem, if so desired by the owner/operator;
(c) Notify within twenty-five working days the department that the owner/operator has or has not requested assistance from the conservation district;
(d) Assist the owner/operator in the development of a dairy waste management plan within six months. Implementation is to be completed within eighteen months, or by agreement and approved schedule, with an alternative time period to implement the plan. If hardships occur, the operator may request an extension of the planning or implementation schedule with concurrence of the department;
(e) Provide such technical assistance as is necessary and available during plan implementation;
(f) Monitor plan implementation;
(g) Notify the department within twenty-five working days in the event that the owner/operator either refuses to cooperate in the development of a dairy waste management plan that will correct the problems identified during the on-site assessment, or fails to implement the plan within the designated time period;
(h) By June 30 of each year, submit a formal summary of progress on alleged water quality violations referred to the conservation district by the department.

The department will investigate and seek resolution of all complaints that appear to need immediate action.

The department will pursue all activities as addressed under level 2. Except that on those sites where the conservation district is making progress on water quality problems caused from dairy animal feeding operations and is reporting the same to the department, the department will hold any related enforcement actions in abeyance until the problem is solved, or the operator refuses to cooperate further. The department shall continue to pursue any immediate action where required.

(4) Level 4 - Compliance.

The conservation district will carry out programs described in levels 1 through 3. In addition, the conservation district will provide information and direct support for resolving water quality actions which may be filed by the department pursuant to its statutory authority.

Information and support include the following:

(a) A field site tour to provide information and attempt to resolve the issues;
(b) Provision for access to public information in a conservation district's files, and if appropriate, in-house documents such as field notes, photographs, and in-house memoranda. Access is subject to applicable laws and regulations;
(c) Department interviews with appropriate conservation district personnel regarding a site under enforcement;
(d) Assistance and attendance, if appropriate, at negotiation sessions with responsible parties;
(e) Affidavits or testimony necessary to document the case.

The department will pursue all activities as addressed in level 3, except where the conservation district has been involved, the department will utilize the information and support offered by the conservation district to resolve the matter. [1993 c 221 § 10.]

90.64.100 Parties' liability. A party acting under this chapter is not liable for another party's actions under this chapter. [1993 c 221 § 11.]

90.64.110 Rules. The department may adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter. [1993 c 221 § 12.]

90.64.120 Department's authority under federal law or chapter 90.48 RCW not affected. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the department's authority or responsibility to administer or enforce the national pollutant discharge elimination system permits for operators of concentrated dairy animal feeding operations, where required by federal regulations or to administer the provisions of chapter 90.48 RCW. [1993 c 221 § 13.]
### General Index

**Abandonment** (See also Desertion and Nonsupport) Explosives, unlawful 70.74.295

**Abatement**
- Actions
  - Survival of actions 4.20.046
  - Tort feasor’s death does not abate cause of action 4.20.046
- Survival of actions 4.20.046
- Tort feasor’s death does not abate cause of action against 4.20.046

**Abetting** (See Aiding and Abetting)

**Absentee Voting**
- Ongoing status request for, termination of status 29.36.013

**Abstracts**
- Business and occupation tax, charge of business as retail sale 82.04.050

**Abuse**
- Victim convicted of murder of abuser: reduction in sentence provisions, notice 72.02.270

**Abuse of Dependent Adults** (See Dependent Adults, subtitle Abuse of)

**Abuse of Vulnerable Adults** (See Dependent Adults)

**Accessory** (See Criminal Code, subtitle Liability, principles of)

**Accident and Health Insurance** (See Insurance, subtitle Disability insurance)

**Accident Fund** (See Industrial Insurance, subtitle Industrial Insurance)

**Accidents**
- Boats
  - Accident reports to parks and recreation commission 88.12.175

**Accomplice** (See Criminal Code, subtitle Liability, principles of)

**Accountancy, Board of** (See Public Accountancy Act)

**Accounts and Accounting** (See also Public Funds)
- Cities of second class, power to examine official accounts 35.23.440

**Accounts Receivable** (See Uniform Commercial Code, subtitle Secured transactions)

**Acknowledgments** (See also Real Property, subtitle Acknowledgment)
- Judgments
  - Satisfaction of execution against local governmental entity 6.17.080
  - Satisfaction of judgments against local governmental entity 6.17.080

**Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome** (See AIDS)

**Actions and Proceedings** (See also Civil Actions and Procedure)
- Cities and towns claims against 35.31.020, 35.31.040
- Construction liens application of chapter 281, Laws of 1991, to actions pending as of June 1, 1992 60.04.904
- Costs prevailing party authorized to recover enumerated costs 4.84.010
- Damages investigative information, criminal justice agencies, available to victim to obtain civil redress 10.97.070
- Death contracts, action on survives 4.20.046 personal injuries, survival 4.20.046
- Dog handler using police or accelerant detection dog in line of duty, immunity from liability, when 4.24.410
- Fault determination of percentage of fault among multiple parties 4.22.070
  - Exception for parties immune to liability under workers’ compensation laws 4.22.070
- Health care claims mediation exemption of mediated action from superior or court arbitration or settlement conference requirements 7.70.130
  - Mandatory mediation required, procedures 7.70.100
  - Right to trial not abridged by unsuccessful attempt 7.70.120
  - Tolling of statute of limits for, requirements 7.70.110
- Insurance examinations, civil actions arising from the conduct of civil immunity and indemnification protections for commissioner, commissioner’s representatives, examiners, and good faith providers of information 48.03.075
- Insurers, liquidation of powers and duties of liquidator 48.31.131
- Special procedural rules 48.31.131
- Insurers, rehabilitation of action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is subject to powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045
- Action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045

**Malicious Harassment**
- Civil action, actual and punitive damages 9A.36.083
- Pain and suffering of deceased person personal representative may recover only on behalf of the deceased’s beneficiaries 4.20.046
- Personal injury action involvement of investigative information, criminal justice agencies, available to victims 10.97.070
  - Tort feasor’s death does not abate action 4.20.046
- Public hazards, disclosure of limitation on action to determine whether agreement, contract, order, or judgment conceals hazard 4.16.390
- Party to agreement or contract may bring declaratory action to require disclosure of concealed public hazard 4.24.600
- Prohibition on concealment of public hazard by agreement, contract, order, or judgment 4.24.600
- Public hazard defined 4.24.600
- Third party has standing to contest motion, judgment, order, contract, or agreement alleged to conceal a public hazard and require its disclosure 4.24.600
- Violation by attempting to condition an agreement or contract on another party’s agreement to conceal public hazard constitutes violation of consumer protection act and, if party is an insurer, an unfair insurance practice 4.24.620
- Violation of order to publish or seal information penalties 4.24.610
- Public utility districts 54.16.110
- Support, child and spousal support, see Uniform Interstate Family Support Act
- Term limits for state and national elected officials action to enforce limit, any citizen authorized to bring 7.16.370

**Acts** (See Ordinances and Resolutions; Session Laws; Statutes)

**Ad Valorem Tax** (See Taxation, subtitle Property taxes)

**Additional Parties** (See Parties, subtitle Joinder)

**Adjusters** (See Insurance, subtitle Adjusters)

**Adjutant General** (See Military and Military Affairs)

**Administration of Estates** (See Probate)

**Administrative Departments and Agencies** (See State Departments and Agencies)

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1163]
AGENCIES EXCLUDED FROM ACT OR PARTS OF ACT

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS, OFFICE OF

Pilot projects to measure or test feasibility of
Mortgage brokers, application

Definitions

Milk pooling act, Washington state
Horticultural plants and facilities
Exclusions from chapter

Procedures of various agencies to accord Ad­
Policy statements, guidelines, and issuances

Public livestock market

Rules coordinator
Rules
Rule-making
Rules review committee
agencies encouraged to use to measure or
feasibility of compliance with rule 34.05.313

Pilot projects, agencies encouraged to use to
measure or test feasibility of compliance
with rule 34.05.313

Exclusions from chapter 34.05.030
Horticultural plants and facilities 15.13.260
Milk pooling act, Washington state 15.35.100
Mortgage brokers, application 19.146.230
Pilot projects to measure or test feasibility of
compliance with rule
agencies encouraged to use 34.05.313

Policy statements, guidelines, and issuances
review by rules review committee 34.05.630
rules review committee objection to as out­
side legislative intent 34.05.640

Pollution control hearings board
jurisdiction 43.21B.110
review of board rules in accordance with
Administrative Procedure Act 43.21B.110
Procedures of various agencies to accord Ad­
ministrative Procedure Act
brand inspection 16.57.220
transportation department, roadside
areas—safety rest areas, historic sites and
viewpoints 47.38.010
Public livestock market 16.65.030
Rule-making
agreement among interested parties before
publication of notice and adoption hear­
ing
procedures to obtain 34.05.310
comment solicitation prior to publication of
notice 34.05.310
negotiated rule-making
procedures to obtain 34.05.310

Rules
review by rules review committee 34.05.630
Rules coordinator
duties 34.05.312
each agency to designate coordinator
34.05.312

Rules review committee
failure to adopt rule, review 34.05.640
objections to agency rules, statement in
register and Washington Administrative
Code 34.05.640
regulatory fairness act, authority to review
rule for compliance with 34.05.670
review procedure 34.05.630
scope of review authority 34.05.630
small business economic impact statements,
notice, hearing and review, and objections
procedures 34.05.680

suspension of rule 34.05.640
Transportation department, roadside
areas—safety rest areas, historic sites and
viewpoints 47.38.010

ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE COURTS
Child abuse and neglect
to develop curriculum relating to 2.56.030
Diversity, ethnic and cultural
curriculum for understanding, to develop
with criminal justice training commission
2.56.030
Domestic violence
forms, instructions, and informational bro­
chures, preparation of 26.50.035
Foster care
citizen review board system
funds, authority to apply for and use pub­
lic and private funds 13.70.130
periodic case review 13.70.005
Juvenile justice
laws and court processes and procedures,
informational materials 2.56.130
offender information, collection and report­
ing 2.56.031

to develop curriculum relating to 2.56.030
Malicious harassment
to develop curriculum relating to 2.56.030

Powers and duties 2.56.030
Training and education programs, judicial
personnel 2.56.030
Weighted caseload analysis 2.56.030

ADMINISTRATORS (See EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS)

ADMIRALTY (See also WATERCRAFT AND SHIPPING)

ADOPTION (See also ADOPTION SUPPORT DEMONSTRATION ACT)
Access to information regarding birth parent or
adopted child
birth certificate, availability of noncertified

copy 26.33.345
limited disclosure authorized 26.33.345
Child
parent adoption, effect on right to inherit
11.02.005
Definitions 26.33.020
Department, agency, and court files confiden­
tial, exceptions 26.33.340
Descent and distribution
child adopted defined as "issue" 11.02.005
Family and social history of child
report to prospective adoptive parents, confiden­
tiality of birth parents’ identity
26.33.380
Inheritance, children adopted by parents, effect
11.02.005
"Issue", defined 11.02.005

ADULT DEPENDENT PERSONS (See DEPENDENT ADULTS)

ADULTERATION
Meat inspection
retail operations and restaurants 16.49A.600

ADVERTISING (See also PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES)
Charitable solicitations

conditions 19.09.100
Contractors 18.27.100, 18.27.102

Election campaigns
identification of sponsor 42.17.510

independent expenditures
disclosure statement, required contents
42.17.550
Going out of business sales Ch. 19.178
Horticultural plants and facilities
false advertising as unlawful business prac­tice 15.13.425
Moving sales, restrictions 19.178.100
Retail sales
advertised price, conditions on including tax
82.08.050
Sales, going out of business sales Ch. 19.178
State publications
advertisers placing advertisements in state
publications, prerequisites for placing
40.07.070

ADVOCACY COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND
(See BLIND, subtitle Advisory council
for the blind)

AERONAUTICS (See also TRANSPORTA­
TION, DEPARTMENT OF)
Aircraft
certificate required 47.68.230
dealer's license
application 14.20.020
definitions 14.20.010

unlawful without 14.20.020
registration
certificate required 47.68.230
excise tax evasion 47.68.255
fees 47.68.250
requirements 47.68.250

Aircraft search and rescue, safety and education
fund
purpose 47.68.233
source, airmen registration fees 47.68.233

Airman
registration
aircraft search and rescue, safety and
education fund, deposit of fees
47.68.233
certificate required 47.68.233
department of transportation to collect
registration fees 47.68.233

disposition of fees 47.68.233
exemptions 47.68.233
fees 47.68.233

Airman and airwoman
certificate required 47.68.230
registration 47.68.234

Airports
municipal
port districts
aircraft noise abatement

authorized programs 53.54.030
property deemed in impacted areas
53.54.030

Beer, class B beer retailer's license for dining
places on aircraft 66.24.360

Contempt, violation of court prohibition to
operate aircraft 47.68.240

Crimes relating to
dealer's license
unlawful without 14.20.020

unlicensed operation 47.68.230
Definitions 47.68.020
Licenses
aircraft dealers
application 14.20.020
Agriculture and Marketing

Assessment to fund 15.36.105
Dairy inspection program advisory committee, membership and duties 15.36.107
Department of agriculture commission merchants fees and fines paid, disposition of 20.01.130
Created 43.17.010
director
alpacas, powers and duties relating to 15.36.130
Appointment 43.17.020
Appointment of member to beef commission 16.67.040
cattle identification certificate 16.57.400
homes identification certificate 16.57.400
llamas, powers and duties relating to 16.36.130
ratites, powers and duties relating to 16.36.120
Expansion and trade development department of trade and economic development duties 43.31.055
Farm employees overtime compensation 49.46.130
Farm tractors or implements, vehicle operator's license unnecessary for operation of 46.20.025
Federal conservation reserve program, tax aspects 82.04.050
Fertilizers, minerals, and limes adulteration of 15.54.414
Analyses of commercial fertilizers penalties for deficiencies upon 15.54.380appeal of penalty assessed for deficiency upon analysis 15.54.380
deficiencies in contents upon analyses, penalties for 15.54.380
Definitions 15.54.270
distribution reports 15.54.362
Enforcement of chapter 15.54.800
Fees inspection fees 15.54.350, 15.54.362
injunctions to restrain violations 15.54.470
Inspection fees 15.54.350
Submission with distribution report, collection of late filing fee authorized 15.54.362
License to distribute cancellation or denial of 15.54.436
License to distribute commercial fertilizer 15.54.275
Official sample for inspection, testing, and analysis department of agriculture duties and authority 15.54.370
Packaged fertilizer labeling requirements 15.54.340
Registration application, examination and review of 15.54.330
Penalties deficiency upon analyses 15.54.380
disposition of penalties 15.54.380
Violation 15.54.470
Prosecuting attorney, duties under act 15.54.470
Registration cancellation or denial of 15.54.436
Rule-making authority 15.54.800
Unlawful acts relating to 15.54.420
Violations penalties, injunctions, and enforcement powers and duties 15.54.470
Frozen Commodities commodity handlers, includes storage 15.65.020
Fruit commission general obligation bonds conditions and limitations 43.991.070
Fruit commission facility account 43.991.080
Reimbursement of general fund 43.991.060
Horticultural plants and facilities advisory committee to help director administer fruit tree and fruit tree related ornamental tree certification and nursery improvement program members terms 15.13.320
Assessments on gross sale price of wholesale market value of fruit trees, fruit tree related ornamental trees, and fruit tree rootstock deposit in northwest nursery fund 15.13.470
cross sale period 15.13.310
Definitions 15.13.250
director access to nursery dealer premises authorized for enforcement purposes 15.13.265
Rules and regulations, enforcement of 15.13.260
Export facilitation agreements, director authorized to enter into 15.13.480
Intergovernmental cooperation, authority 15.13.480
Licenses exemptions 15.13.270
Farmers markets, director may issue market one license as alternative to licensing individual producers 15.13.280
Fee schedule 15.13.280
Requirements 15.13.280
Moneys, disposition of 15.13.470
Permits for conservation districts, fees 15.13.270
garden clubs and charitable nonprofit organizations, fees 15.13.270
Secondary school educational organizations 15.13.270
Plants hold order seller or holder entitled to hearing on 15.13.445
Inspection hold order on infected or infested plants, selling, offering to sell, or move, unlawful 15.13.430
Order of condemnation 15.13.440
Request for inspector's services by dealer during shipping season, procedure and costs 15.13.370
Selling, shipping or transporting of plants not meeting standards unlawful 15.13.390
Shipment or delivery into state certificate and inspection requirements 15.13.400
Labels and tags, contents 15.13.410
Order of condemnation seller or holder entitled to hearing on 15.13.445
Unlawful business practices 15.13.420
False advertising 15.13.425
Identification of cattle through licensing of certified feed lots certified feed lot license fees license 16.58.050
Issuance or renewal of 16.58.050
Fee for cattle handled arrears, penalty 16.58.130
Irrigation or stock watering hydraulic permit process 75.20.103
Woody debris placement as permit condition 75.20.104
Livestock identification cattle identification certificate 16.57.400
cattle and horse inspection fee, payable when, schedule 16.57.220
Horses identification certificate 16.57.400
Llamas defined as agricultural commodity 15.65.020, 15.66.010
Milk pooling act construction 15.35.070
Declaration of public interest 15.35.030
Definitions 15.35.080
Director of agriculture assessments on producers determined by 15.35.250
Authority 15.35.100
Minimum milk price, establishment of 15.35.105
Producer's or producer-dealer's quota, determination of 15.35.150
Rule-making authority 15.35.100
Subpoena power 15.35.100
Milk pooling administrator, defined 15.35.100
Milk testing additional assessment on producers for 15.35.250
Minimum milk price, establishment of 15.35.105
Monopolies prohibited 15.35.070
Nonpayment of assessment, court action against milk dealer authorized 15.35.250
department of agriculture conferred to be liberally construed 15.35.070
Price setting 15.35.070
Producer's or producer-dealer's quota, determination of 15.35.150
Producer-dealers participation in referendum on establishing or discontinuing market area pooling arrangement 15.35.115
Purposes 15.35.060
Quota, defined 15.35.150
Referendum on establishing or discontinuing market area pooling arrangement director to hold 15.35.110
Producer-dealer participation 15.35.115
Short title 15.35.010
Minimum wage law, exclusions for 49.46.010
Nurseries and nursery stock dealer premises, access to nursery dealer premises authorized for enforcement purposes 15.13.265
Pesticides commercial pesticide applicator license requirements 17.21.070
Commercial pesticide operator license requirements 17.21.110
Demonstration and research applicator license requirements 17.21.129
Investigations and incident reporting, registration and license fee surcharge to fund 15.58.415

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1166]
AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF
Washington products, expansion of market
Bees and beekeeping
Plant pests
tait bees and beekeeping
Poultry inspection
queen bee rearing
apiary inspection program
rule-making authority of director of agriculture
director's right of access and entry
definitions
exemptions
registration of hives
bringing bees or equipment into state
apiary inspection account
apiary advisory committee
Africanized honey bees
control and quarantine of
pests
control and quarantine of
queen bee rearing
registration of hives
rule-making authority of director of agriculture
unlawful acts enumerated
violations of chapter or rules
criminal and civil penalties
injunctive relief, director may bring an action to enjoin a violation
Dairies and dairy products
dairy inspection program
advisory committee, membership and duties
assessment to fund
milk pooling act
assessments on producers, amount and collection procedures
authority of director of agriculture under
milk testing
additional assessment on producers for
minimum milk price, establishment of
nonpayment of assessment, court action against milk dealer authorized
producer's or producer-dealer's quota, determination of
producer-dealers participation in referendum on establishing or discontinuing market area
pooling arrangement
referred on establishing or terminating market area pooling arrangement
producer-dealer participation
Director, appointing power
beef commission
Fertilizers, minerals, and limes
director may seek to enjoin a violation of
adulteration of
analysis of commercial fertilizers
penalties for deficiencies upon
appeal of penalty assessed for deficiency upon analysis
deficiencies in contents upon analysis, penalties for
definitions
distribution reports
enforcement of chapter
fees
inspection fees
submission with distribution report, collection of late filing fee authorized
specific allowances on permits
injunctions to restrain violations
inspection fees
submission with distribution report, collection of late filing fee authorized
license to distribute
cancellation or denial of
license to distribute commercial fertilizer
official sample for inspection, testing, and analysis
duties and authority of department
packaged fertilizer
labeling requirements
registration application, examination and review of
penalties
deficiency upon analysis
disposition of penalties
violations
prosecuting attorney, duties regarding violations
registration
nullifying or denial of
rule-making authority
unlawful acts relating to
violations
penalties, injunctions, and enforcement powers and duties
Horticultural plants and facilities
enforcement of chapter by director
nursery dealer premises, access to premises authorized for enforcement purposes
rule-making authority of director
Nursery dealer licenses
access to dealer premises authorized for enforcement purposes
Pesticides
commercial pesticide applicator license requirements
commercial pesticide operator license requirements
demonstration and research applicator license requirements
private applicator certification requirements
private-commercial applicator license requirements
public operator license requirements
exemptions
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN (See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, subtitle Aid to dependent children)
AIDS
Acquired human immunodeficiency syndrome
insurance program
authorization, definitions
Discrimination, protections
Public employees, exposure hazard, education and training
Unfair practices
AIR GUNS
School premises or facilities
prohibition, penalties, exceptions
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL
Burning permits
political subdivisions, issuance by
weed abatement, fire fighting instruction, or agriculture activities, issuance, fees
Definitions
Radionuclides, emissions
efficiency powers of department of health
Washington clean air act
agricultural burning practices and research task force
air operating permit account
air pollution control account
approval orders
burning permits
burning permits, fees
classification of contaminant sources
contaminant sources
fees
operating permit fees to cover costs of permit program
operating permits
permits
reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements
containments
classification of sources
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1167]
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

proposed new sources, procedure, permits 70.94.152
registration of sources 70.94.151
control authorities
contaminant control technology requirements 70.94.161
definitions 70.94.030
emission control
generally 70.94.152
fees
schedule 70.94.162
source operating permit fees to cover costs of permit program 70.94.162
orders of approval 70.94.152
reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements 70.94.154
source fees 70.94.152
state air pollution control board defined 70.94.030

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITIES
(See AIR POLLUTION CONTROL, subtitle Washington clean air act, control authorities)

AIR TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
Studies, duty to conduct, areas to be studied 47.86.030

AIRPLANES
(See TAXATION, subtitle Aircraft excise tax)

AIRPLANES
(See also AERONAUTICS)
Emergency response caused by intoxication recovery of costs of emergency response
from person convicted of intoxication related offense by responding public agency authorized 38.52.430

AIRWAY MANAGEMENT TECHNICIANS
(See EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES)

ALASKA
Pacific Northwest economic region
PNWER-Net interlibrary sharing network defined 43.147.050
legislative findings 43.147.040
PNWER-Net working subgroup 43.147.060
acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations authorized 43.147.080
duties 43.147.070
terms of agreement 43.147.010

ALCOHOL
(See also INTOXICATING LIQUOR)
Driver’s license ineligibility 46.20.031
Minors
arrest without warrant 10.31.100
Motor vehicle fuel tax
exemption 82.36.2251
refund, authorized 82.36.280
tax credit 82.36.2251

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT AND SUPPORT
Fetal alcohol syndrome prevention Ch. 70.83C
Health services, voluntary substance abuse monitoring programs 18.130.175, 18.130.186
Pregnancy, alcohol and drug use treatment associated with Ch. 70.83C

ALCOHOLISM PROGRAMS
(See also ALCOHOLISM, INTOXICATION, AND DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT; DEFERRED PROSECUTION PROGRAM)
Admission to program
department may limit 70.96A.430
inability to contribute as no bar 70.96A.430
Fetal alcohol syndrome prevention Ch. 70.83C
Pregnancy, alcohol and drug use treatment associated with Ch. 70.83C

ALCOHOLISM, INTOXICATION, AND DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT
Boat operation while under the influence of or when affected by liquor prohibited 88.12.025
Chemically dependent persons
involuntary commitment 70.96A.140, 70.96A.145
Court-ordered evaluation and treatment for parent or guardian of dependent child
breach of court order 13.34.174
violation of conditions 13.34.176
Involuntary commitment of persons incapacitated by chemical dependency 70.96A.140, 70.96A.145
Parental rights
court-ordered evaluation and treatment for parent or guardian of dependent child
breach of court order 13.34.174
violation of conditions 13.34.176

ALE
(See BEER, INTOXICATING LIQUOR)

ALIENS
(See also REAL PROPERTY, subtitle Alien land law)
Criminal offenders committed to department of corrections
conditional release for deportation prior to expiration of term of confinement allowed, conditions 9.94A.280
Unemployment compensation eligibility 50.20.098

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES
(See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Off-road and nonhighway vehicles)

ALLEGATIONS
(See PLEADINGS)

ALLEYS
(See STREETS AND ALLEYS)

ALPACAS
(See ANIMALS, subtitle Alpacas)

ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT
(See JUVENILES, subtitle Alternative residential placement)

AMBASSADOR PROGRAM
(See TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Washington ambassador program)

AMBULANCE SERVICES
Cities and towns
operations of 35.27.370

AMBULANCES
Optical strobe lights
restricted use 46.37.190

AMERICAN RED CROSS
(See RED CROSS)

AMNIOCENTESIS
(See PREGNATAL TESTING)

AMPUTATION
Industrial insurance
compensation schedule 51.32.080
disability without amputation 51.32.080
monthly payments, when, interest 51.32.080
second injuries, permanent partial 51.32.080

AMUSEMENT RIDES
Bungee jumping
permission from public or private property owner required 67.42.090
Bungee jumping devices
fees 67.42.060
inspection 67.42.020, 67.42.040
permits 67.42.060
Definitions 67.42.010
Fees 67.42.060
Inspections 67.42.020, 67.42.040
Insurance 67.42.020
Materially rebuild or modified, new permit, new inspection 67.42.040
Permits 67.42.020, 67.42.040, 67.42.060

ANABOLIC STEROIDS
(See STEROIDS)

ANATOMICAL DONATIONS
Identification of potential donors, hospital procedures 68.50.500
Uniform anatomical gift act
amendment or revocation of gift 68.50.540
application of chapter 228, Laws of 1993 68.50.901
authority to make, limit, or refuse to make gift 68.50.540
corrections 68.50.902
compliance with act or making gift under act 68.50.630
corner or medical examiner, jurisdiction of 68.50.620
definitions 68.50.530
document of gift 68.50.580
donees, persons who may become 68.50.570
donees, rights of 68.50.590
ehospital procedures, entries in medical record, and limits on liability 68.50.560
hospitals to establish agreements or affiliations to coordinate procurement and use of gifts 68.50.600
illegal purchase or sale of body part a felony 68.50.610
legislative findings and declaration 68.50.520
liability limited for persons acting in accordance with act or making gift under act 68.50.620
medical acceptability, examination for 68.50.620
persons other than decedent who may make gift 68.50.550
procedure for making gift 68.50.540
refusal to make gift 68.50.540
revocation or amendment of gift 68.50.540
short title 68.50.904
technical or encumbrance, authority to act following determination of death 68.50.590
time of death, determination of 68.50.590
ANATOMICAL SCIENCE
Anatomical gift statement on driver’s license 46.20.113

ANDROGENS (See STEROIDS)

ANIMAL HEALTH (See also ANIMALS)
Alpacas
disease control authority of department of agriculture director 16.36.130
Llamas
disease control authority of department of agriculture director 16.36.130
Pesticide, antibiotic, or other drug residue milk test for 15.36.115
Ratites
disease control authority of department of agriculture director 16.36.120

ANIMAL TECHNICIAN
Certificate of registration fees 18.92.145
renewal 18.92.140
Defined 18.92.145
Employment by veterinarians, responsibility 18.92.125

ANIMALS (See also ANIMAL HEALTH; LIVESTOCK)
Alpacas
disease control authority of department of agriculture director 16.36.130
Brands, personal property of owner 16.57.090
Cattle branding
inspection fee 16.57.220
Certified copy of brand record, fee 16.57.140
Cities and towns, control of 35.27.370
Horses branding
inspection fee 16.57.220
individual identification symbols, requirements 16.57.410
Livestock branding
definitions 16.57.010
Livestock identification advisory board membership and duties 16.57.015
Llamas
disease control authority of department of agriculture director 16.36.130
Running at large
City of third class regulation against 35.24.290

ANNEXATION (See also CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Annexation; CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Consolidation including annexation of incorporated cities and towns)
Fire protection districts
Cities and towns
annexation by 35.02.205
Public hospital districts 70.44.200

ANNUAL LEAVE (See VACATIONS)

ANNUITIES (See INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE, subtitle Annuities; INSURANCE, subtitle Annuity contracts; INSURANCE,subtitle Life insurance; RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS)

ANTI-HARASSMENT ACT (See HARASSMENT)

APARTMENTS (See CONDOMINIUMS)

APIARIES (See BEEKEEPING)

APOTHECARY (See PHARMACY)

APPEALS
Cities and towns
eminent domain proceedings 8.12.200
Discrimination, unfair practices involving real property 49.60.225
Eminent domain by cities
acceptance of damages waives appeal 8.12.200
Justices of the peace, from civil actions
fees, collection of 36.18.020
State civil service
suspension, dismissal, or demotion of employee 41.06.170

APPELLATE COURTS (See SUPERIOR COURTS, SUPREME COURT)

APPELLATE REVIEW (See APPEALS)

APPRAISERS AND APPRAISALS
Debtor’s personal exemptions 6.15.060
Exemptions from executions, fees of appraiser 6.15.060
Nursing homes 74.46.020
Personal exemptions of debtors 6.15.060
Port district leases 42.23.030
Real estate professionally designated
port district leases 42.23.030
sewer districts 56.08.090
Sewer districts, sale of unnecessary property 56.08.090
Water districts, sale of unnecessary property 57.08.016

APPREHENSION (See ARREST)

APPROACHES (See COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGES; HIGHWAYS; INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE)

APPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY (See EMINENT DOMAIN)

APPROPRIATION OF WATER (See WATER AND WATER RIGHTS)

APPROPRIATIONS
Colleges and universities
reductions to appropriation, exceptions 28B.15.066

ARBITRATION AND AWARD
District court filing fees
establishment of fees to be paid by city in actions for violation of ordinance by interlocal agreement, procedure submission to arbitration if agreement cannot be reached 3.62.070
Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act mediation termination or nonrenewal of tenancy 59.20.080

ARBITRATORS (See ARBITRATION AND AWARD, subtitle Arbitrators)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RESOURCES (See HISTORIC PRESERVATION, subtitle Archaeological sites and resources)

ARCHITECTS
Emergency worker exemption from liability applies to architect serving as volunteer emergency worker 38.52.1951
Examinations
application requirements 18.08.350
Registration certificates requirements 18.08.350

ARCHIVES (See RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS; SECRETARY OF STATE)

ARMORED VEHICLE GUARDS (See SECURITY GUARDS)
ATHLETICS AND SPORTS

Liens barred for facility’s failure to comply with requirements 46.71.041
Recordkeeping requirements 46.71.015, 46.71.060
Replacing parts, disposition 46.71.021
Signs, form, contents, and posting requirements 46.71.031
Statutes, notice of to repair facilities 46.71.090
Unfair practices, consumer protection act violation 46.71.070
Unlawful acts or practices 46.71.045
Warranty, copy of express warranty made available 46.71.051

AVENUES (See STREETS AND ALLEYS)

AVIATION (See AERONAUTICS)

AWARD (See ARBITRATION AND AWARD, subtitle Awards)

AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION PROGRAM (See EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION)

AWARD IN LIEU OF HOMESTEAD (See HOMESTEADS; PROBATE, subtitle Family allowances)

BABIES (See ADOPTION; CHILDREN; GUARDIAN AND WARD; PARENT AND CHILD)

BAIL AND RECOGNIZANCE (See also CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Bail jumping)

Bail bond agents Ch. 18.185

BAIL BOND AGENTS (See BAIL BONDS, subtitle Agents)

BAIL BONDS (See also BAIL AND RECOGNIZANCE)

Agencies
advertising, required use of license number 18.185.050
$collateral or security agency as fiduciary of 18.185.100
$disposition 18.185.100
licenses
applications 18.185.040
$certificates, issuance and display requirements 18.185.050
requirements 18.185.030
prohibited acts 18.185.110
recordkeeping requirement 18.185.100

Agents
administrative procedure act, application 18.185.200
$advertising, required use of license number 18.185.050
$bond requirements 18.185.070
collateral or security agent as fiduciary of 18.185.100
disposition 18.185.100
complaints
$cease and desist order or injunction 18.185.170
civil penalties 18.185.180
criminal penalties, disposition of assessments 18.185.170
hearing procedures 18.185.150

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1171]
BAIL BONDS

immunity of officials performing duties 18.185.190
immunity of person filing complaint 18.185.130
investigation 18.185.130
monetary penalties, enforcement 18.185.160
statement of charges and hearing request 18.185.140
consumer protection act, application 18.185.210
definitions 18.185.010
legislative intent 18.185.005
licenses
applications 18.185.040
continuing education requirements 18.185.060
license cards, issuance and use 18.185.050
prelicensing training and testing requirements 18.185.060
requirements 18.185.020
licensing, department of director’s powers 18.185.120
local government regulation and taxation 18.185.080
prohibited acts 18.185.110
recordkeeping requirements 18.185.100
status, notice concerning changes 18.185.090

BAILEE (See BAILOR AND BAILEE)

BALLOT TITLES
Appeals to superior court 29.27.067
Attorney general to prepare 29.27.060
Constitutional amendments 29.27.060
Measure
county or municipal 29.27.060
notice to person proposing measure 29.27.065
state-wide 29.27.060
Notice to person proposing measure 29.27.065

BALLOTS (See also ABSENTEE VOTING; ELECTIONS; ELECTIONS, subtitle Ballots)

Mail contents 29.36.130
counting 29.36.130
challenge 29.36.139
requests 29.36.139
nonpartisan special elections 29.36.121
precincts with less than two hundred voters, general or primary 29.36.120
procedures 29.36.120
return of marked ballots 29.36.126
rules for accuracy, secrecy, and uniformity 29.36.150
secrecy 29.36.130
special election procedure 29.36.122
Metropolitan municipal corporations 35.58.090
Write-in voting term limitations, effect 29.51.173

BANKRUPTCY (See also ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS)
Federal, state exemption, duplication prohibited 6.13.080

BANKS AND BANKING (See also CREDIT UNIONS; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Bank deposits and collections)

Automated teller machines

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1172]
registration 15.60.050
Injunctions
director of agriculture may seek to enjoin a violation of the chapter or of any rule adopted under it 15.60.230

Pests
control and quarantine of bee pests 15.60.015
Queen bee rearing 15.60.120
Registration of hives 15.60.050
Rule-making authority of director of agriculture 15.60.025
Unlawful acts enumerated 15.60.150
Violation of chapter or rules
injunctive relief, director of agriculture may bring an action to enjoin a violation 15.60.230
Violations of chapter or rules
criminal and civil penalties 15.60.170

BEER (See also INTOXICATING LIQUOR; INTOXICATING LIQUOR, subtitle Beer)

Health services account
additional tax imposed to fund 66.24.290
Keg registration
container identification, rules, violations 66.28.220
fees 66.28.220
seller's duties 66.28.200

Licenses
retailers
class E 66.24.360
Retail sales tax, strong beer 82.08.150
Samples 66.24.360
Wholesalers
gallonage tax
additional imposed 66.24.290
report of sales to 66.24.290

BILLS AND NOTES (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Bills of exchange; NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Promissory notes)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Bills of exchange)

BILLS OF LEGISLATURE
Printing
duties of public printer 43.78.030

BIOGELS (See also SLUDGE)

BIRTH CONTROL
Family planning services
definitions 74.09.790
eligibility and available services 74.09.800

BIRTH DEBUTS (See PREGNANCY, subtitle Birth defects)

BIRTHING CENTERS
Malpractice insurance
joint underwriting association, midwives and birthing centers
administration of plan 48.87.060
composition of association 48.87.040
definitions 48.87.020
legislative intent 48.87.010
liability limits 48.87.050
plan for establishment of association, requirements for 48.87.030
policies written on a claims made basis, required insurer guarantees 48.87.070
rating plan requirements 48.87.050
report to legislature 48.87.090
risk management program requirements 48.87.080
rule making authority 48.87.100

BLACKLISTING (See LABOR, subtitle Prohibited practices)

BLIGHTED AREAS (See CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Urban renewal)

BLIGHTED PROPERTY (See CONDEMNATION, subtitle Blighted property)

BLIND
Business enterprises revolving account 74.18.230
Malicious harassment 9A.36.080
Recreational fishing licenses 75.25.110
State school for
admittance
who 72.40.040
board of trustees
meetings 72.41.070
membership 72.41.020
officers 72.41.020
rules and regulations, adoption of 72.41.020
superintendent’s duties 72.41.020
vacancies 72.41.020
employee hours of labor 72.40.110
superintendent
powers and duties 72.40.022, 72.40.024
weekend transportation 72.40.090
Youth
parent’s duty 72.40.080

BLIND MADE PRODUCTS (See BLIND, subtitle Products)

BLOOD TESTS
Intoxication
refusal to take
loss of license
reissue fee 46.20.311

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY (See PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY ACT)

BOARD OF APPRAISERS (See APPRAISERS, BOARD OF)

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (See COUNTY COMMISSIONERS)

BOARD OF EDUCATION (See STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION)

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR WASTE WATER OPERATOR CERTIFICATION (See WASTE TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS (See BAR ASSOCIATION)

BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES (See NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Board of natural resources)

BOARD OF PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES (See PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES, subtitle Board of)

BOARDING HOMES
Mentally retarded
medical care
accounting rules 74.09.120
Parking privileges for the transportation of disabled persons 46.16.381

BOATS AND VESSELS (See also TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Steamboat companies; TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Vessels; WATERCRAFT AND SHIPPING)
Accident reporting to parks and recreation commission 88.12.175
Alcohol or drug use prohibited 88.12.025
Arrest without warrant
negligent operation, under the influence
10.31.100
Boating safety education program
casualty and accident reports 88.12.165
Casualty and accident reports 88.12.165
Charter fishing boats, See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Charter boats
Collisions, accidents, casualties
duty to render assistance, immunity for persons rendering assistance 88.12.155
Crimes
decriminalization of certain boating safety offenses Ch. 7.84

eluding law enforcement vessels 88.12.045
failure to stop for law enforcement officer 88.12.035
Dealers
registration
purchase to evade tax, gross misdemeanor 88.02.118
Decriminalization of certain boating safety offenses Ch. 7.84
Emergency response caused by intoxication
recovery of costs of emergency response from person convicted of intoxication related offense by responding public agency authorized 38.52.430
Equipment standards
violations, penalty 88.12.065
Equipment, failure of vessel to contain
liability and penalty 88.12.105
Fishing boats and vessels, See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Vessels
Life preservers
inspection and approval 88.12.095
requirement 88.12.115
Lights or signals, tampering with
penalty 88.12.075
Liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices
legislative findings 88.12.500
preemption of state law, exemption 88.12.540
sale or manufacture of vessels, requirements and noncompliance penalty 88.12.530
sensors and warning devices required, penalty 88.12.510
standards 88.12.520
Listing of taxable boats with department of revenue
assessment 84.40.065
rights of review
84.40.065
Loading or powering beyond safe operating ability
penalties 88.12.135
Marinas
sewage pumpout or dump units
design, installation, and operation criteria, development by department of ecology, rules 88.12.335
designation of marinas, boat launches, or boater destinations as appropriate for installation of, criteria 88.12.315
funding assistance, contracts 88.12.325
operational expenses, liability for 88.12.325
ownership of facility, state or public entity to retain 88.12.325
Moorage facilities
private
abandoned vessels, public sale 88.26.020
definitions 88.26.010
delinquent charges, procedures 88.26.020
impounded vessels 88.26.020
Motor boats
definitions 88.12.010
operation in a negligent manner, penalty 88.12.020
violations punishable as misdemeanors 88.12.015
Muffler or underwater exhaust system required
enforcement and penalty 88.12.085
Personal flotation devices
inspection and approval 88.12.095
Personal watercraft
prohibited activities 88.12.145
Polluted and environmentally sensitive waters, identification and classification by parks and recreation commission 88.12.305
Powering or loading beyond safe operating ability
penalties 88.12.135
Prohibited activities
personal watercraft 88.12.145
Reckless operation prohibited 88.12.025
Recreational
boat waste management planning grants to local governments 88.12.355
boating safety and environmental education and enforcement
legislative findings 88.12.295
boating safety education and enforcement allocation of funds 88.12.375
definitions 88.12.370
program review 88.12.365
environmental education or boat waste management planning, grants to local governments for 88.12.355
environmental education program 88.12.345
allocation of funds 88.12.375
program review 88.12.365
interagency committee for outdoor recreation rule making authority 88.12.395
liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices
legislative findings 88.12.500
preemption of state law, exemption 88.12.540
sale or manufacture of vessels, requirements and noncompliance penalty 88.12.530
sensors and warning devices required, penalty 88.12.510
standards 88.12.520
parks and recreation commission rule making authority 88.12.385
sewage pumpout or dump stations legislative findings 88.12.295
sewage pumpout or dump units allocation of funds 88.12.375
definitions 88.12.370
design, installation, and operation criteria, development by department of ecology, rules 88.12.335
designation of marinas, boat launches, or boater destinations as appropriate for installation of, criteria 88.12.315
funding assistance to selected marinas and boat launches, contracts 88.12.325
operational expenses, liability for 88.12.325
ownership of facility, state or public entity to retain 88.12.325
program review 88.12.365
waterway access facilities definitions 88.12.370
legislative findings 88.12.295
Recreational passenger watercraft enforcement authority 88.12.055
federal law and regulations, supplement to 88.12.055
Registration
application 88.02.050
dealer registration
purchase to evade tax, gross misdemeanor 88.02.118
excise tax 88.02.050
fees 88.02.050
allocation of funds to counties 88.02.045
deposit to county boating safety programs account 88.02.045
transfer of registration 88.02.050
marine oil refuse dumps and holding tank information to be provided 88.02.050
number and decal issuance 88.02.050

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1174]
BOATS AND VESSELS

renewal 88.02.050
transfer to new owner 88.02.050
violations, penalties 88.02.110

Taxation
assessment and collection 84.56.440

Uniform waterway marking system 88.12.285
Vessels adrift
compensation for taking up 88.12.215
contents and service of notice 88.12.195
disputed claims, procedure to resolve 88.12.218
liability for excessive or negligent use by person taking up 88.12.222
liability for failure to give notice 88.12.218
notification of notice 88.12.205
unclaimed vessel, disposition of 88.12.225

Watercraft excise tax
fair appraisal by department
appraisal by department of tax assays
out-of-state registration to avoid tax liability 82.49.010
registration 82.49.010, 88.02.050
taxable status
registration 82.49.010, 88.02.050

Whitewater passenger vessels
alcohol use prohibited in whitewater river sections
operation 88.12.250
prohibited acts constitute misdemeanor 88.12.235
registration of persons carrying passengers for hire on whitewater river sections
regulation of, purpose for 88.12.230
rights of way 88.12.260
safety equipment 88.12.245
solo trips prohibited 88.12.255
whitewater river sections, designation 88.12.265

BODIES (See FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS, HUMAN REMAINS)

BODY CAVITY SEARCHES (See JAILS, subtitle Strip, body cavity searches; SEARCHES, subtitle Strip, body cavity searches)

BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS
Existing installations 70.79.070
Inspections
frequency, grace period 70.79.250
scope, frequency 70.79.240
Miniature boilers
special permits 70.79.070

BONA FIDE PURCHASER (See GOOD FAITH PURCHASER)

BOND ISSUES (See also BONDS; HIGHWAYS, subtitle Bond issues; HOSPITAL PROJECT BONDS; SECURITIES)
Capital projects, 1993 bond issue
general obligation bonds
additional means of payment of principal and interest authorized 43.99J.040
authorized 43.99J.040
conditions and limitations 43.99J.020
fruit commission conditions and limitations 43.99J.070
fruit commission facility account 43.99J.080
imposition and collection 88.12.205
retirement of bonds 43.99J.080

COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
boards of trustees
authorized 28B.50.320
source of funds for repayment 28B.50.320
state board authority
authorized 28B.50.330
source of funds for repayment 28B.50.330

COUNTIES
storm water control facilities
rate and charges, county imposition in annexed or incorporated areas
36.89.120, 36.94.470

Industrial development revenue bonds
commingling with municipal funds prohibited
39.84.190
public corporations authorized to transfer unencumbered funds to creating municipality
39.84.130
Local government bond information
rule adoption 43.63A.155
submittal to department of community, trade, and economic development
publication 43.63A.155

Metropolitan municipal corporations
general obligation bonds
authorized 35.58.450
limitation on indebtedness 35.58.450

BONDS (See also BOND ISSUES, SECURITIES, SURETIES)
Bail
bail bond agents Ch. 18.185
Capital projects and operating appropriations, 1993-1995 43.99J.010-43.99J.080
Contractors
county public works contracts, contractor’s bond 36.32.250
Exemptions from execution, personal exemption claimant to list 6.15.060
Local government bond information
rule adoption 43.63A.155
submittal to department of community, trade, and economic development
publication 43.63A.155

Official
vacation of public office for failure to file or late filing of bond 42.12.010
Payment agreements
state and local government authority to enter into
authority cumulative 39.96.080
authorization and conditions for entry into agreement 39.96.030
calculations regarding payment of obligations 39.96.060
construction of chapter 39.96.900
credit enhancement or similar agreements, authority to make in connection with payment agreement 39.96.050
definitions 39.96.020
expiration of authority 39.96.010
legislative findings and declaration 39.96.010
new agreements not allowed after June 30, 1995, with exceptions 39.96.070
payment sources 39.96.050
report to legislature by state finance committee 39.96.070
status of payments 39.96.060
terms and conditions of agreements 39.96.040
Small business bonding assistance program for minority and women-owned businesses
assistance may be requested from other agencies 43.172.030
contractors
bond guarantees 43.172.080
approval process 43.172.090
entrepreneurial training course certificate of accreditation, requirements 43.172.050
grant administration 43.172.070
professional services assistance grants 43.172.060
definitions 43.172.010
entrepreneurial training course 43.172.040
gifts, grants, and endowments, authority to accept 43.172.120
implementation duties and rule making authority 43.172.020
legislative intent 43.172.005
small business bonding assistance program fund 43.172.100
solicitation of funds and support for program fund 43.172.110
Surety 35.21.470
governmental construction projects, no security required for building permit issuance 36.32.590

BONFIRES (See FIRES)

BOOTHs (See ELECTIONS, subtitle Polling places)

BORDER AREAS
Trucks, truck tractors
size, weight, load limits 46.44.041

BORROWING (See BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Borrowing; INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANIES; LOANS)

BONDIERIES (See also WASHINGTON-OREGON BOUNDARY)

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICTS, CREATION AND ACTIVITIES

EDITORIAL REVIEW BOARDS
Irrigation districts, application of chapter to merged districts 36.93.800

BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS (See ANIMAL HEALTH, subtitle Brucellosis)

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS (See TUBERCULOSIS OF ANIMALS)

BOXING (See ATHLETICS AND SPORTS, subtitle Boxing, wrestling, and sparring matches)

BOXING COMMISSION (See STATE BOXING COMMISSION)

BRAKES (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Equipment requirements)

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1175]
BRANCH BANK

BRANCH BANK (See BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Branch bank)

BRANDS AND MARKS (See also LABELS)
- Cattle identification certificates, brand inspection exemption 16.57.400
- Inspection fee 16.57.220
- Certified copy of brand record, fee 16.57.140

BRANCH BANK

Horses identification certificates, brand inspection exemption 16.57.400
- Individual identification symbols, requirements 16.57.410
- Inspection fee 16.57.220

LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION (See also BRANDS AND MARKS)
- Brand inspection certificates, brand inspection fee 16.57.220

BREAST SURGERY (See also HEALTH SERVICES, subtitle Mastectomy)

BREATH TESTS
- Intoxication refusal to take
- Loss of license reissue fee 46.20.311

BREWERS AND BREWRIES (See also INTOXICATING LIQUOR)
- Gallonage tax additional imposed 66.24.290
- Revenue stamps 66.24.290

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (See STATE FISCAL MATTERS, subtitle Budget and accounting system)

BUDGET DIRECTOR (See also FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF; PROGRAM PLANNING AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF)

BUDGETS
- Educational service district superintendent approval by educational service district board 28A.310.200
- Metropolitan municipal corporations, adoption of budget 35.58.410

BUILDING PERMITS
- Contractors’ registration verification required before issuance of permit 18.27.110
- State or local government building projects optional municipal code city may not require government entity to provide bond or other security as condition of issuance of permit 35A.21.250

BUILDINGS (See also CONDOMINIUMS)
- Cities and towns first class cities, control over location and construction 35.22.280
- Third class cities, maintenance for municipal purposes 35.24.290
- Towns 35.27.370
- Counties powers in regard to 36.32.120
- Explosives endangering life and property 70.74.270

BULGE JUMPING (See also AMUSEMENT RIDES)

BURDEN OF PROOF (See also EVIDENCE)

BURGLAR ALARM RESPONSE RUNNERS (See SECURITY GUARDS)

BURIAL AND INTERMENT (See also CEMETERIES; CREMATION; FUNERALS; HUMAN REMAINS; MAUSOLEUMS)
- Authority for right to rely on 68.50.180
- State agency funding for cremation 68.50.180
- Liability for cost of preparation, care, and disposition of remains, order for 68.50.160
- Right to control disposition of remains, order for 68.50.160

BURNING (See also ARSON; FIRES)

BURNING PERMITS
- Political subdivisions, issuance by 70.94.654
- Weed abatement, fire fighting instruction, or agriculture activities, issuance, fees 70.94.650

BUSES (See also COMMON CARRIERS; PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION)
- Auto stage
  - Maximum gross weight fees 46.16.070
  - Maximum length 46.44.030
- Drivers
  - Overtime compensation 49.46.130
- Private carrier bus
  - Flashing light 46.37.190
  - Stop signal 46.37.190
- School buses
  - Maximum length 46.44.030
  - Signal lights, displaying alternately flashing red lights 46.37.190

Stages
- For hire vehicles
  - Maximum gross weight fees 46.16.070

BUSINESS AND OCCUPATION TAX (See also TAXATION, subtitle Excise taxes)

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE CENTER
- Departments with power to issue permits, licenses, contracts, or grants cooperation with center to achieve timely action 43.17.065
- Duties 43.31.085
- Repeal, effective date 43.31.092
- Termination date 43.31.091

Washington investment opportunities office 43.31.409

BUSINESS COORDINATION ACT (See also COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, subtitle Business coordination act)

BUSINESS CORPORATION ACT (See also CORPORATIONS)

BUSINESS LICENSE CENTER
- Board of review
  - Defined 19.02.020
  - Created 19.02.030
  - Definitions 19.02.020
  - Duties 19.02.030
  - Nursery dealer license 15.13.280
  - Plan 19.02.030

BUSINESSSES (See also BUSINESS LICENSE CENTER)

BUSINESS PLANNING AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1176]
CHARITABLE SOLICITATIONS

use of another entity's name or emblem
without consent 19.09.230
violations, penalties 19.09.275
Conditions and requirements 19.09.100
Contracts, books and records
requirements for, availability 19.09.200
Cost of solicitation 19.09.100
Definitions 19.09.020
Disclosure requirements 19.09.100
Endorsements
conditions 19.09.230
Financial statement
contents 19.09.210
filing required 19.09.210
Financial statements
secretary of state may establish 19.09.315
Forms
secretary of state may establish 19.09.315
Names or emblems
use prohibited without consent 19.09.230
Names, use of another entity's similar name 19.09.240
Organizations
annual report, secretary of state to publish 19.09.440
change of information, notice of to be filed 19.09.085
conditions, who may conduct 19.09.100
financial statement, filing required 19.09.210
registration
application 19.09.075
compliance 19.09.076
exemptions 19.09.076
failure to file, late filing fee 19.09.271
form, contents 19.09.097
required 19.09.065
reregistration, when 19.09.085
Procedures
secretary of state may establish 19.09.315
Prohibited acts
use of another entity's name or emblem
without consent 19.09.230
use of similar names, symbols, or statements 19.09.240
violations, penalties 19.09.275
Research, advocacy, public education
administrative cost of solicitation 19.09.100
Secretary of state
annual report 19.09.440
Service of process may be on secretary of state 19.09.305
Surety bonds, requirements 19.09.190
Symbols
use of similar or related 19.09.240
Ticket sales 19.09.100
Veterans
registration application for fund raisers
notice to director of veterans' affairs 19.09.075
Violations
assessments, recovery 19.09.279
deadline, interest, attorney general may issue 19.09.277
hearing 19.09.279
investigations
attorney general authorized to conduct 19.09.400
attorney general's powers 19.09.410
publication of information 19.09.400
records availability to attorney general 19.09.420
subpoenas, superior court may compel obedience 19.09.410
penalties 19.09.275, 19.09.279

CHARITABLE TRUSTS

Annual report of 11.110.070
court filings as compliance 11.110.070
Clerk of court to file copies of papers related to
with secretary of state 11.110.080
Filings
annual reports 11.110.070
copies of papers in court proceedings with
secretary of state by clerk of court
11.110.080
inventory of assets, time 11.110.060
list of applications for tax exempt status with
state agencies 11.110.080
tax exempt status or claim 11.110.060
tax return 11.110.060
Instruments establishing, filed with secretary of state
11.110.060
Inventory of assets, filing, time for compliance
11.110.060
Public records, availability 11.110.040
Purpose of chapter 11.110.010
Register of trustees to be maintained by secretary
of state 11.110.050
Reports of trustees
annual 11.110.070
filing 11.110.070
rules related to 11.110.070
Secretary of state
time for compliance with filing requirements 11.110.060
State agencies receiving applications for tax
exemption to file list with secretary of state
11.110.080
Tax exempt status or claim filed, when
11.110.060
Tax exemption, application for, lists of to be
filed with secretary of state 11.110.080
Tax reform act of 1969
application to 11.110.200
state implementation 11.110.200
trust instruments deemed to contain
 Certain provisions for distribution
11.110.220
prohibiting provisions 11.110.210
Tax return, filed, when 11.110.060
Time for filing with secretary of state
11.110.060, 11.110.070
Trustees, secretary of state to maintain register
of 11.110.050
Trusts not exclusively for charitable purposes
11.110.075
access to information 11.110.075
filing, when required 11.110.075
instrument and information not public
11.110.075
reporting, when required 11.110.075
Violations
civil action by attorney general 11.110.130
refusal to
comply with rules promulgated by secretary
of state 11.110.125
file reports 11.110.125
perform duties 11.110.125

CHARITY CARE (See WASHINGTON HOSPITAL COMMISSION, subtitle Charity care)

CHATTEL LIENS (See LIENS, subtitle Chattel liens)

CHATTELS (See PERSONAL PROPERTY)

CHEAT (See FRAUD)

CHECK CASHERS AND SELLERS
Bonding requirements 31.45.030
Definitions 31.45.010
Deposit in lieu of bond 31.45.030
License
application 31.45.030
deposit in lieu of bond 31.45.030
fee and bond 31.45.030
required 31.45.030
supervisor of banking duties 31.45.030

CHECKS AND DRAFTS (See also NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Checks; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Bank deposits and collections; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Commercial paper)

Colleges and universities
check cashing for students and employees
authorized 28B.10.031
Credit card used as check cashing identification
card number not to be recorded Ch. 62A.3-512
Dishonored checks
form for notice Ch. 62A.3-520
payee's rights Ch. 62A.3-515
State
authentication and certification by agency
head 43.88.160
forms for prescribed by director of financial
management 43.88.160
responsibility for recovery of erroneous
payments by 43.88.160

CHEESE (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING)

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY
Chemically dependent persons
indecent liberties by health care providers
9A.44.100
rape and indecent liberties by health care or
transport providers 9A.44.010
rape by health care provider 9A.44.050
Involuntary commitment of persons incapacitated
by 70.96A.140, 70.96A.145

CHEMICALS (See PESTICIDE APPLICATION; POISONS)

CHICKENS (See also PESTICIDE APPLICATION; POISONS)

CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT
Administrator for the courts
powers and duties supervised by chief justice
2.56.030
reports to 2.56.030

CHILD ABUSE (See also CHILDREN, subtitle Child abuse: COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, subtitle Children's trust fund)
Administrator for the courts to develop curriculum
relating to child abuse and neglect
2.56.030
Background investigations of certain prospective
employees and volunteers
definitions, records 43.43.832
Dependency petitions
physician's expert opinion 26.44.030, 26.44.040
Uniform interstate family support act, see UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT

CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES (See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, subtitle Child welfare agencies)

CHILDREN (See also JUVENILES; MINORS; PARENT AND CHILD; UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT)

At-risk children collaborative programs with public agencies authorized program requirements 43.150.080

At-risk children and families family policy council grants to improve readiness to learn 70.190.040

Child abuse case planning and consultation 26.44.030 report of by whom made 26.44.030 death, injury, sexual abuse report to law enforcement agency or department of social and health services 26.44.030 definitions 26.44.040 investigation, duties of receiving agency 26.44.030 judicial proceedings examination of custodian 26.44.053 guardian ad litem appointment 26.44.053 hearing procedure 26.44.053 limitations of chapter 26.44.015 oral, written, contents 26.44.040 rights of parents and children advised when dependency petition filed 26.44.100 legislative purpose 26.44.100 temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction contents, notice, noncompliance, penalty 26.44.067 enforcement 26.44.063 Child abuse or neglect, defined 26.44.020 Child mortality review local health department authority and immunity 70.05.170 Child protective services section, defined 26.44.020 Children and family services act long-term care or assistance identification of children requiring 74.14A.050 program development 74.14A.050 Children’s day not a legal holiday 1.16.050 second Sunday in October declared to be Washington state children’s day 1.16.050 Crimes relating to luring of child or developmentally disabled person 9A.40.090 Custody child custody proceedings guardian ad litem appointment 26.09.220 investigation and report 26.09.220 Definitions 13.34.030 Dependency alcohol or substance abuse evaluation and treatment for parent or guardian breach of court-ordered treatment 13.34.174

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1179]
violation of conditions 13.34.176

custody
counsel for child, appointment 13.34.100
guardian ad litem or suitable person 13.34.100
guardian ad litem, duties 13.34.105
hearing on 13.34.070, 13.34.110, 13.34.120
definitions 13.34.030
length of dependency limited 13.34.145
parent's duty to support 13.34.160
permanency planning hearing, time for, required findings 13.34.145
support order 13.34.160

Dependent child defined 13.34.030
Descent and distribution
issue, defined 11.02.005

Emancipation of minors
degree of emancipation, notation of status 13.34.050
eligibility to petition 13.64.010
forms for petition 13.64.080
hearing on petition 13.64.040
petition, contents and filing fee 13.64.020
power and capacity of emancipated minors 13.64.060
service of petition and notice of hearing 13.64.030
study authorized 74.14A.050
voiding of fraudulent declaration 13.64.070

Family policy council
grants to improve readiness to learn 70.190.040

Fetal alcohol syndrome prevention Ch. 70.83C

Guardianship
developmental disabilities or mental illness 13.34.060

guardian ad litem defined 13.34.030

Guardianship
dependent children
establishment of 13.34.232

Home health visitor program
plan development requirements 43.70.530
Investigation of state employees responsible for children and persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness authority 43.20A.710
Investigation of state employees responsible for children
rules 41.06.475
Juvenile justice
administrator for the courts to develop curriculum relating to 2.56.030
Long-term care or assistance
identification of children requiring 74.14A.050
program development 74.14A.050
Luring of child or developmentally disabled person defined 9A.40.090

Minors' access to tobacco, restrictions, See TOBACCO, subtitle Minors' access, restrictions
Negligent treatment or maltreatment, defined 26.18.030

Passenger restraint systems 46.61.687
Posthumous, considered as living for purposes of descent and distribution 11.02.005
Seat belts, motor vehicle requirement 46.61.687
Sex offenses
child offenders, investigation and referral 26.44.160
sexually aggressive youth, investigation of offenses and referral 26.44.160
Sexual abuse
temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction

contents, notice, noncompliance, penalty 26.44.067
Sexual exploitation of defined 26.44.020
Sexual offense against
school employment prohibited for person convicted of felony sex offense against child 9.96A.020
Sexually aggressive youth
offenses, investigation and referral 26.44.160
Support
homestead subject to execution and forced sale to satisfy 6.13.080
mandatory wage assignment 26.18.070, 26.18.090, 26.18.120, 26.18.140
alternate payment plan 26.18.140
employer's answer, duties, and liability 26.18.110
form 26.18.100
uniform interstate family support act, see UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT
Support obligations enforcement
application of chapter, in addition to other remedies 26.18.030
bond or other security 26.18.150
commencement of proceedings 26.18.040
contempt action 26.18.050
definitions 26.18.020
health insurance coverage 26.18.170
legislative findings 26.18.010
mandatory wage assignment 26.18.070, 26.18.090, 26.18.120, 26.18.140
alternate payment plan 26.18.140
employer's answer, duties, and liability 26.18.110
form 26.18.100
prevailing party, costs and fees 26.18.160
venue, jurisdiction, standing 26.18.040
Teen pregnancy prevention Ch. 70.83D
Tobacco, restrictions on minors' access to, See TOBACCO, subtitle Minors' access, restrictions
Vending machines
license fee 82.24.530
Wholesalers and retailers
fees and penalties to general fund, exception 82.24.560
license retailers fee 82.24.530
vending machine fee 82.24.530

CITIES AND TOWNS (See also CITIES—OPTIONAL MUNICIPAL CODE)
Accessory apartments 35.63.210
incorporation of report recommendations into local government development and zoning regulations 43.63A.215

Accident claims
child offenders, investigation and referral 26.44.160

Accident claims
charter cities, including second class charter cities
charter provisions establishing procedure, application 35.31.020
filing time 35.31.020
presentment and filing of claims 35.31.020
provisions in charter, application 35.31.020
relative or agent verifying 35.31.020

Affordable housing
accessory apartments 35.63.210
inventory of municipal property suitable for low-income housing 35.21.687
Ambulance services
towns, operation of 35.27.370
Animals, third class cities 35.24.290
Annexation
community municipal corporations service areas 35.14.010
territory 35.14.010
when may be organized 35.14.010
county sheriff's employees, transfer of civil service commission rules 35.13.390

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1180]
CITIES AND TOWNS

conditions and limitations 35.13.380
notification of right to transfer, time frame for request 35.13.400
purpose 35.13.360
when authorized 35.13.370
fire protection districts
distribution of assets when less than five percent of district annexed 35.02.205
sixty percent of assessed valuation acquired, transfer of assets 35.02.190
metropolitan municipal corporations
area contiguous to a metropolitan municipal corporation 35.58.530
unincorporated areas
community municipal corporations
service areas 35.14.010
territory 35.14.010
when may be organized 35.14.010
Annuity contracts authorized 41.04.260
Bids
public works
requirements 35.22.620
public works, when necessary 35.23.352
supplies, material, and equipment, when necessary 35.23.352
Bids and bidding
cities, first class
competitive requirements 35.22.620
Bridges
viaducts and tunnels, first class cities, construction and repair 35.22.280
Building permits
governmental units, no security required for permit issuance 35.21.470
Buildings
first class cities, control over location and construction 35.22.280
multi-family and mixed-use projects
assessment exemption period for new projects 35.87A.170
definitions 35.87A.020
hearing, notice 35.87A.050
hearings 35.87A.060
initiation petition or resolution 35.87A.030
ordinance to establish, contents and adoption 35.87A.100
purposes 35.87A.010
special assessments 35.87A.080, 35.87A.090, 35.87A.140
residential structures occupied by persons with handicaps, treatment of 35.63.220
third class cities, maintenance for municipal purposes 35.24.290
towns 35.27.370
Cemeteries
first class cities, regulation of 35.22.280
second class cities, establishment and regulation 35.23.440
Charter cities, claims against 35.31.020
City attorney
ballot titles prepared by 29.27.060
City council
members, service as volunteer firefighters or reserve law enforcement officers 35.21.770
Civil violations subject to monetary penalties as alternative to criminal sanctions 35.22.280, 35.23.440, 35.24.290, 35.27.370
Claims
accident claims
first class cities
cumulative provisions 35.31.020
charter cities
filing 35.31.020
provisions in charter relating to procedure, effect of 35.31.020
first class cities
filing 35.31.020
noncharter cities 35.31.040
Code of ethics 42.23.030
Commons, second class cities 35.23.440
Community economic revitalization board created 43.160.030
Community municipal corporations
consolidating cities may authorize creation of 35.10.540
service areas 35.14.010
territory 35.14.010
when may be organized 35.14.010
Consolidation
community municipal corporations
consolidating cities may create 35.10.540
service areas 35.14.010
territory 35.14.010
when may be organized 35.14.010
Contractors' registration
verification required before issuance of building permit 18.27.110
Contracts
second class cities, power to make 35.23.440
Crimes
penalties uniform with state law 35.21.163
Criminal justice fiscal assistance
municipal criminal justice assistance account 82.14.320
distribution of proceeds 82.14.330
grant criteria 82.14.335
sales and use tax, receipts from additional local tax 82.14.340
Criminal penalties
uniform with state law 35.21.163
Deferred compensation plans authorized 41.04.260
Detergent phosphorus content Ch. 70.95L
Diking and drainage districts
withdrawing of area within city or town 85.38.213
Discrimination
administrative and judicial remedies, authorized 49.60.330
Disorderly houses, second class cities, control of 35.23.440
Disorderly persons, first class cities, providing for punishment of 35.22.280
District court
filing fees
establishment of fees to be paid by city in actions for violation of ordinance by interlocal agreement, procedure 3.62.070
promotion of efficiency to minimize costs to cities that use the district courts and courts to cooperate to minimize costs 3.62.100
Dogs
third class cities, licensing 35.24.290
towns, licensing 35.27.370
Elections
first class cities
general and special 35.22.280
metropolitan municipal corporations 35.58.090
second class cities
general power 35.23.440
Electrical installations
higher standards may be imposed than state statutes 19.28.010
residential buildings moved without change in occupancy classification 19.28.010
Eminent domain
appeals
acceptance of damages waived appeal 8.12.200
compensation and damages
acceptance of damages waived appeal 8.12.200
costs, deposits in court 8.12.200
deposits in court, amount of judgment and costs 8.12.200
first class cities, general power 35.22.280
judgments
acceptance of award waived appeal from 8.12.200
final, effect 8.12.200
payment of damages
acceptance of payment, waiver of appeal 8.12.200
second class cities
power of 35.23.440
waiver of appeal on acceptance of award 8.12.200
Employees
participation in state insurance program 41.04.205
Energy conservation program
legislative finding 35.92.355
tree planting for energy conservation, municipal utilities to encourage 35.92.390
Execution of judgments against 6.17.080
Federal grants and programs
transfer to public corporations tax exemption and immunity 35.21.755
Fees
special permits for motor vehicle oversize or overweight movement, fees paid to cities and towns, when 46.44.096
Fire prevention
first class cities, providing for 35.22.280
third class cities 35.24.290
towns, provisions for 35.27.370
Fire protection districts
withdrawal from annexation by newly incorporated city or town 52.04.161
withdrawal from, exceptions 52.08.025
Firearms
preemption of local laws exception 9.4.130
First class cities
bridges, viaducts, and tunnels, construction and repair 35.22.280
buildings, control over location and construction 35.22.280
cemeteries, regulation of 35.22.280
charters, amendment method for 35.22.280
claims against 35.31.020
discrimination, administrative and judicial remedies, authorized 49.60.330
disorderly persons, providing for punishment of 35.22.280
elections
general and special 35.22.280
eminent domain, general power 35.22.280
fire prevention, providing for 35.22.280
hospital, establishment and regulation 35.22.280
intoxicating liquors, enforcement of state laws 35.22.280
libraries, establishment and maintenance 35.22.280
licensing power, generally 35.22.280
local improvement
special assessments 35.22.280
markets, regulating weights and measures 35.22.280

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1181]
CITIES AND TOWNS

funds, Forest practices, Gambling, Forest lands

CITIES AND TOWNS

Health districts, over 100,000, inclusion 70.46.020

fees for licenses or permits 70.46.120
Historical sites
special review districts
tax immunity or exemption, conditions
35.21.755
Holidays, enumeration of legal holidays
1.16.050
Hospitals
first class cities, establishment and regulation of 35.22.280
second class cities 35.23.440
House numbers, second class cities 35.23.440
Housing authorities law
housing authority powers
specific enumeration 35.82.070
Housing, see CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle
Affordable housing

Incorporation
county sheriff’s employees, transfer of civil service commission rules 35.13.390
conditions and limitations 35.13.380
notification of right to transfer, time frame for request 35.13.400
purpose 35.13.360
when authorized 35.13.370
Indebtedness
limitations upon
limitations prescribed 39.36.020
metropolitan park districts 35.61.100
warrants, short-term obligations, or bonds 35.61.100
Insurance
employees, participation in state insurance program 41.04.205
Intoxicating liquor
first class cities, enforcement of state laws 35.22.280
report of seizure 66.32.090
second class cities, enforcement of state laws 35.23.440
Jail industries program, see JAILS, subtitle Jail industries program

Judgments, execution against 6.17.080
Liability for tortious conduct of officers, employees, and volunteers 4.96.010
Libraries
first class cities, establishment and maintenance of 35.22.280
third class cities, establishment and maintenance of 35.24.290
Licenses
first class cities, powers 35.22.280
second class cities 35.23.440
third class cities, power 35.24.290
towns, general power 35.27.370
Liquor vendors, appointment by liquor control board 66.08.050
Local health departments
administrative officer appointment
35.05.040
responsibilities 35.05.070, 70.05.120
chair of local board 70.05.040
child mortality review
employee immunity and records confidentiality
staff 70.05.170
combination with counties authorized 70.05.037, 70.08.010
contracts for sale or purchase of health services 70.05.150
definitions 35.05.010
expenses of enforcement and administration 70.05.130
jurisdiction of county boards 70.05.030
local health officer

appointment, qualifications, term, salary and expenses 70.05.050
failure of local board to appoint, procedure 70.05.080
powers and duties 70.05.070
vacancies on board 70.05.040
violations, penalties, remedies 70.05.120

Markets and marketing
first class cities, regulating weights and measures 35.22.280
second class cities, regulation of 35.23.440
third class cities 35.24.290
Mass public transportation systems, construction, facilities, vehicles, not "sale" for purposes of taxation 82.04.050
Motor vehicles
special permits for oversized or overweight movement, fees paid to cities and towns, when 46.44.096
Motor vehicles, excise tax
distribution to cities and towns 82.44.155
Multi-family and mixed-use projects
assessment exemption period for new projects 35.87A.170
definitions 35.87A.020
hearing, notice 35.87A.050
hearings 35.87A.060
initiation petition or resolution 35.87A.030
ordinance to establish, contents and adoption 35.87A.100
purposes 35.87A.010
special assessments 35.87A.080, 35.87A.090, 35.87A.140

Municipal courts
costs 35.20.030
judges
filling of municipal department positions by election, when required 3.46.063, 3.50.055
jurisdiction 35.20.030
punishment, limitation on imposition 35.20.030
review of proceedings 35.20.030
termination of municipal department, city may not establish another department until ten years have elapsed 3.46.155
termination of municipal department, city may not establish new department until ten years have elapsed 3.50.810
traffic infractions
appeals, procedure 35.20.030
Noncharter cities and towns
city charter law 70.09.050
franchises and privileges
third class cities 35.24.290
Franchises and privileges
district health fund 70.46.080

Gambling
second class cities, control of 35.23.440
third class cities, control of 35.24.290
towns, control of 35.27.370
Health and safety
first class cities, preservation of 35.22.280
second class cities 35.23.440
towns 35.27.370
Health departments
child mortality review
employee immunity and records confidentiality
staff 70.05.170
public health pooling fund authorized 70.12.030
expenditures 70.12.050
Health districts
cities over 100,000, inclusion 70.46.020

1993 RCW Supp-page 1182
enforcement by municipal court 35.20.030
filing fees in district court for actions filed
by city for violations of
establishment by interlocal agreement,
procedure 3.62.070
first class cities
violations, providing for punishment
35.22.280
Park board, metropolitan municipal corpora-
tions 35.58.300
Parking and business improvement areas
assessment exemption period for new busi-
nesses and projects 35.87A.170
assessments
changes in rates 35.87A.140
special assessments 35.87A.010, 35.87A.090
classification of businesses 35.87A.080
classification of businesses, special assess-
ments 35.87A.080
definitions 35.87A.020
hearings 35.87A.060
notice 35.87A.050
initiation period or resolution 35.87A.030
ordinance to establish, contents and adoption
purposes 35.87A.010
Parks and recreation
first class cities, purchase property for
35.22.280
second class cities
acquisition of land for 35.23.440
Party walls and partition fences, first class
cities, regulation of 35.22.280
Performance-based contracts
energy conservation
first class cities 35.22.620
towns or second or third class cities
35.23.352
Planning and zoning
accessory apartments
incorporation of report recommendations
into local development and zoning
regulations 43.63A.215
Plans and planning
land use planning, comprehensive
cities required to plan, compliance
36.70A.040
comprehensive plans
noncompliance and sanctions
36.70A.345
planning activities and capital budget
decisions, conformity with
36.70A.120
urban growth areas 36.70A.110
county-wide planning policy 36.70A.210
Police
health regulations by state board of health,
duty to enforce, penalty 43.20.050
sheriff’s employees, transfer to city police
upon annexation or incorporation
civil service commission rules 35.13.390
conditions and limitations 35.13.380
notification of right to transfer, time frame
for request 35.13.400
purpose 35.13.360
when authorized 35.13.370
Powers
second class cities
specific enumeration 35.23.440
third class cities
general power in regard to 35.24.290
specific enumeration 35.24.290
towns
specific enumeration 35.27.370
Prison labor
third class cities, use of 35.24.290
Property
first class cities, control over 35.22.280
towns, acquisition and management for mu-
nicipal purposes 35.27.370
Prostitution
first class cities, providing for punishment of
35.22.280
third class cities, punishment of 35.24.290
towns, control of 35.27.370
Public health
first class cities, preservation of 35.22.280
Public lands, first class cities, regulate, control
and use 35.22.280
Public markets
first class cities, regulation 35.22.280
second class cities, regulation 35.23.440
third class cities, regulation 35.24.290
Public mass transportation system
sales tax exemption, building, repairing, or
improving 82.04.050
Public utilities
energy conservation
tree planting for energy conservation,
municipal utilities to encourage
35.92.390
Public works
call for bids 35.23.352
small works roster 35.23.352
when no need for bids 35.23.352
Public works assistance account
loans or pledges, eligibility 43.155.070
Public works contracts
recycled materials, preferential purchase of,
authorization 35.23.352
Public works or improvements
prevailing wages, legal liability of public
agencies to comply with 39.12.042
Public works projects
public works assistance account
established, purpose 43.155.050
Railroads
first class cities
conditions for operation 35.22.280
Reform schools, first class cities, establishment
and maintenance 35.22.280
Riots, second class cities, prevention and con-	rol of 35.23.440
Rivers and streams
third class cities 35.24.290
towns, control of 35.27.370
Second class cities
accident claims against
charter cities, procedure 35.31.020
accounts, power to examine 35.23.440
bids
public works, when necessary 35.23.352
supplies, material, and equipment, when
necessary 35.23.352
bridges, power to construct 35.23.440
buildings, power to provide public buildings
35.23.440
cemeteries, establishment and regulation of
35.23.440
charter cities, accident claims against
35.31.020
claims against
noncharter cities, procedure 35.31.040
combustibles, regulation of 35.23.440
commons, regulation of 35.23.440
contracts, power to make 35.23.440
disorderly houses, control of 35.23.440
elections
general power 35.23.440
eminent domain
power of 35.23.440
fire department
establishment and maintenance of
35.23.440
fire limits 35.23.440
fire limits 35.23.440
fines
35.23.440
fines
35.23.440
fines
35.23.440
fines
35.23.440
hospitals, establishment and maintenance of
35.23.440
houses numbers, providing for 35.23.440
intoxicating liquors, regulation of 35.23.440
judgments against, power to pay 35.23.440
licenses
businesses 35.23.440
dance houses 35.23.440
ferries 35.23.440
generally 35.23.440
hotel runners 35.23.440
peddlers 35.23.440
ships and shipping 35.23.440
shows 35.23.440
toll bridges 35.23.440
vehicles 35.23.440
local improvements, providing for 35.23.440
markets and marketing, regulation 35.23.440
motor vehicles, regulation of speed
35.23.440
navigation, power to regulate 35.23.440
nuisances, power to declare and abate
35.23.440
occupations, control of 35.23.440
ordinances
authority to make and pass 35.23.440
penalty for violation 35.23.440
parks and recreation, acquisition of land for
35.23.440
parks, power to provide 35.23.440
police department
establishment and maintenance of
35.23.440
police judge
specific powers 35.23.440
powers
specific enumeration 35.23.440
property, acquisition, control, and disposition
35.23.440
public works
call for bids 35.23.352
when bids necessary 35.23.352
when no need for bids 35.23.352
public works contracts
performance-based contracts 35.23.352
riots, prevention and control of 35.23.440
safety and sanitary measures
power to provide for 35.23.440
sewerage systems, regulation of 35.23.440
stock pounds, establishment and maintenance
35.23.440
streets and alleys
cleaning 35.23.440
streets and sidewalks
franchises to use 35.23.440
providing for 35.23.440
taxation
assessment and levying power 35.23.440
toll bridges, licensing 35.23.440
water overflow, power to prevent 35.23.440
water systems
control of 35.23.440
watercraft and shipping, power to regulate
35.23.440
waterways, control of 35.23.440
weights and measures, regulation of
35.23.440
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1183]
fire limits 35.24.290
provisions for 35.24.290
franchises
restrictions on granting 35.24.290
gambling, control of 35.24.290
houses of ill fame, punishment of keepers and inmates 35.24.290
libraries, establishment and maintenance
35.24.290
licenses
businesses 35.24.290
dogs 35.24.290
markets and market places, establishment and regulation 35.24.290
officers, generally
appointment and removal 35.24.020
compensation 35.24.020
ordinances
authority to pass 35.24.290
general power in regard to 35.24.290
violations of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for 35.24.290
powers
general provisions 35.24.290
specific enumeration 35.24.290
prison labor, use of 35.24.290
public works contracts
performance-based contracts 35.23.352
rivers and streams, powers over 35.24.290
sewer systems, construction and maintenance 35.24.290
ships and shipping
regulation of 35.24.290
sidewalks
liability of abutting owners, limitation 35.24.290
regulation and management of 35.24.290
towns
franchises to use and occupy 35.27.370
Special review districts
historical sites
tax immunity or exemption, conditions 35.21.755
Stock pounds, second class cities, establishment and maintenance 35.23.440
Streets and alleys
first class cities
altering grade 35.22.280
lighting of 35.22.280
second class cities
cleaning 35.23.440
franchises 35.23.440
providing for 35.23.440
state highways, as jurisdiction, control and duties 47.24.020
third class cities
liability of abutting owners, limitation 35.24.290
regulation and management 35.24.290
towns
control and management 35.27.370
franchises to use and occupy 35.27.370
Surety
governmental construction projects, no security required for building permit issuance 35.21.470
Surface mining, regulation and enforcement Ch. 78.44
Tax deferred annuities authorized 41.04.260
Taxation
first class cities, general power 35.22.280
metropolitan municipal corporation tax levy, election 35.58.090
second class cities
general assessment and levyng power 35.23.440
towns, property tax 35.27.370
Temporary additional tonnage permits for motor vehicles, conditions 46.44.096
Third class cities
animals
dogs, license of 35.24.290
running at large, regulation of 35.24.290
buildings, maintenance for municipal purposes 35.24.290
council
meetings 35.24.180
oaths 35.24.180
dogs, licensing of 35.24.290
employees
compensation 35.24.020
fire prevention
appointment of officers and employees 35.27.070
officers, generally
appointment by mayor 35.27.070
compensation 35.27.130
enumerated 35.27.070
expenses 35.27.130
pensions, notification to state auditor of nonstate plans 35.27.130
pensions, prohibition on establishment or modification of nonstate plans 35.27.130
ordinances
passing, authority for 35.27.370
violations fines, penalties, limitation 35.27.370
prosecutions for 35.27.370
powers 35.27.370
property, acquisition and management for municipal purposes 35.27.370
prostitution, control and punishment of 35.27.370
public works contracts
performance-based contracts 35.23.352
purchase and sale of real estate and personal property by 35.27.370
rivers and streams, control of 35.27.370
specific powers enumerated 35.27.370
streets and sidewalks
control and management 35.27.370
franchises to use and occupy 35.27.370
taxation
property tax 35.27.370
town council
meetings 35.27.270
resolution for payment of money 35.27.270
water, contracting for supply of 35.27.370
Transit commission, metropolitan municipal corporations 35.58.270
Transportation
public-private transportation initiatives program Ch. 47.46
Tugs and wharf boats, first class cities, regulation and control 35.22.280
Urban forestry
tree planting for energy conservation municipal utilities to encourage 35.92.390
Urban public transportation system
special fuel tax exemption 82.38.080
Vehicles
second class cities, regulation of speed 35.23.440
Wards
second class cities, division of city into 35.24.290
third class cities, division of city into 35.24.290
Water districts
labor and materials 57.08.050
Water pollution
detergent phosphorus content Ch. 70.95L
Water systems
first class cities 35.22.280
second class cities 35.23.440
towns, contracting for 35.27.370
Watercourses and waterways
first class cities, regulation 35.22.280
second class cities 35.23.440
Weights and measures
first class cities, regulating in markets 35.22.280
second class cities, regulation of 35.23.440
Whistleblower protection proceedings
administrative law judge
CITIES—OPTIONAL MUNICIPAL CODE
(See also CITIES AND TOWNS)
Annexation

Ballots
propositions no ballot titles 35A.29.120
Building permits
state agency or local government cannot be
required to provide bond or other security
as condition of issuance of permit
35A.21.250
Charter code city
powers, legislative bodies 35A.11.020
Civil service
firemen and policemen, limitations on
35A.11.020
Claims against city
manner of filing 35A.31.030
referral and report on 35A.31.030
Code of ethics 42.23.030
Community municipal corporations
may be created simultaneously with annexation of territory by election method
35A.14.025
Council-manager plan of government
council members, service as volunteer firefighters
or reserve law enforcement officers authorized 35A.11.110
Criminal violations
punishment to be the same as for violation of state law for the same crime
35A.11.020
Elections
ballots
proposition, ballot titles 35A.29.120
proposition
ballot titles 35A.29.120
Mayor-council plan of government
council meetings 35A.12.110
meetings, council 35A.12.110
Meetings, mayor-council plan of government
35A.12.110
Merit systems
firemen and policemen, limitation
35A.11.020
Noncharter code city
powers, legislative bodies 35A.11.020
Officers
code of ethics 42.23.030
contracts, interest in prohibited, exceptions
42.23.030
Planning and zoning
accessory apartments, compliance required
with law regarding development and placement of 35A.63.230
handicapped persons, differential treatment
of residential structures occupied by persons with handicaps prohibited
35A.63.240
Powers
charter code city
legislative bodies 35A.11.020
noncharter code city
legislative body 35A.11.020
Public utilities
landscaping information, code cities providing
utility services encouraged to provide
to customers 35A.80.040
urban forestry, code cities providing utility
services may request voluntary donations.
for 35A.80.040
Retirement and pension systems
firemen and policemen, limitations on
35A.11.020
State or local government building projects
government entity may not be required to
provide bond or other security as condition of issuance of building permit
35A.21.250
Volunteer firefighters and reserve law enforcement
officers, council members authorized to serve as 35A.11.110

CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD SYSTEM
Recommendations to court and department,
boards authorized to make 13.70.120

CITIZEN SERVICE (See COMMUNITY
SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS)

CITIZENS’ COMMISSION ON SALARIES
Membership, terms, vacancies 43.03.305

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION (See
CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Planning commissions)

CITY-COUNTY (See MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, subtitle Combined city and
county municipal corporations)

CIVIL ACTIONS AND PROCEDURES (See also ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS)
Costs
prevailing party authorized to recover enumerated costs 4.84.010
Health care facilities or providers, interference with
civil damages 9A.50.060
remedies 9A.50.040
Indigents, civil representation of
city fire fighters
protection, policy declaration 49.60.010
Insurers, liquidation of
powers and duties of liquidator 48.31.131
special procedural rules 48.31.131
Insurers, rehabilitation of
action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation
order is subject
to powers and duties of rehabilitator
48.31.045
action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation
order is party
special procedural rules relating to actions
of the rehabilitator 48.31.045
Malicious harassment, actual and punitive
damages 9A.36.083
Public hazards, disclosure of
limitation on action to determine whether
agreement, contract, order, or judgment
conceals hazard 4.16.380
party to agreement or contract may bring declaratory action to require disclosure of
concealed public hazard 4.24.600
prohibition on concealment of public hazard by agreement, contract, order, or judgment
4.24.600
Public hazards defined 4.24.600
third party has standing to contest motion,
judgment, order, agreement, or contract
alleged to conceal a public hazard and
require its disclosure 4.24.600
violation by attempting to condition an
agreement or contract on another party’s
agreement to conceal public hazard constitutes violation of consumer protec-
tion act and, if party is an insurer, an unfair insurance practice
4.24.620
violation of order to publish or seal informa-
tion penalties 4.24.610
Vessels adrift
disputed claims, procedure to resolve
88.12.218

CIVIL AIR PATROL, WASHINGTON
WING (See TRANSPORTATION, DE-
PARTMENT OF)

CIVIL DEFENSE

CIVIL INFRACTIONS
Boating safety laws
decriminalization of certain offenses Ch.
7.84
Natural resource infractions Ch. 7.84
Water trail recreation program
violations punished as civil infractions
43.51.454

CIVIL RIGHTS
(See also DISCRIMINA-
TION)
Declaration of 49.60.030
Protection, policy declaration 49.60.010
Restoration of
parolee upon final discharge 9.96.050

CIVIL SERVICE
City fire fighters
appeals 41.08.040
commission
appeals 41.08.040
hearings 41.08.040
investigations 41.08.040
officers 41.08.040
organization 41.08.040
powers and duties 41.08.040
rules and regulations 41.08.040
secretary 41.08.040
examinations
eligibility list for 41.08.040
scope 41.08.040
hearings 41.08.040
roster of officers and employees 41.08.040
veterans’ preference in examinations
41.08.040
City police
appeals 41.12.040
commission
appeals 41.12.040
hearings 41.12.040
investigations 41.12.040
officers 41.12.040
organization 41.12.040
powers and duties 41.12.040
rules and regulations 41.12.040
secretary 41.12.040
examinations
competitive 41.12.050
CIVIL SERVICE

eligibility list 41.12.040
scope 41.12.040
veterans' preference 41.12.040
hearings 41.12.040
investigations by commission 41.12.040
personnel included in classified civil service 41.12.050
roster of officers and employees 41.12.040
Department of transportation
exempt positions 41.06.079
Exempt position
right of reversion to prior position 41.06.070
Manager
defined 41.06.022
Personnel resources board
appointment of members 41.06.110
chairman 41.06.110
created 41.06.110
hearing officers, appointment authority 41.06.110
quorum 41.06.110
terms of office 41.06.110
travel expenses and compensation 41.06.110
Sheriff's office employees
transfer to city policy upon annexation or incorporation, rules 35.13.390
State
agreement between agencies and bargaining units, rules of personnel resources board related to 41.06.150
certification of names for vacancies tied scores 41.06.150
classification and salary schedules
factors to be considered 41.06.160
salary and fringe benefit surveys
plan, required contents 41.06.163
wage and fringe benefit surveys 41.06.160
contracting out for services by institutions of higher education, limitations 41.06.382
definitions 41.06.020, 41.06.022
employee misconduct
records
destruction 41.06.450
retention 41.06.450
exemption of formerly classified position
right of reversion 41.06.070
exemptions
convention and trade center 41.06.070
enumeration 41.06.070
marine employee's commission 41.06.070
social and health services, department of 41.06.076
state patrol 41.06.070
transportation, department of 41.06.079
federal funds, authority to receive 41.06.350
higher education institutions
contracting out for services, limitations 41.06.382
higher education personnel service fund
contributions to fund 41.06.285
local administration and management
audit and review by personnel resources board 41.06.520
rule-making authority of personnel resources board 41.06.520
personnel officer to be designated by each institution and related board, duties 41.06.510
joint employee-management committees 41.06.540
managers
rules for managers authorized, goals for establishing 41.06.500
performance evaluation
termination of employment 41.06.186
termination of supervisor who tolerates deficiencies 41.06.196
personnel resource and management policy 41.06.530
personnel, department of
director
appointment 41.06.130
delegation of authority 41.06.130
powers and duties 41.06.130
established 41.06.030
purchasing of services by contract, limitations 41.06.382
rules
relating to bargaining units 41.06.150
scope 41.06.150
rules of personnel resources board
mandatory subjects 41.06.150
salaries and fringe benefits
salaries
comparable worth 41.06.150, 41.06.155
schedules 41.06.160
surveys 41.06.160
plan, required contents 41.06.163
services by contract, purchasing of, limitations 41.06.382
state patrol
exemptions for confidential secretaries 41.06.093
suspension, dismissal or demotion of employees
rules as to 41.06.150
suspension, dismissal, or demotion of employees
appeals 41.06.170
limitation on length of suspension 41.06.170
unfair labor practices, provisions, application to civil service employees 41.06.340
State internship program
career executive program eligibility 43.06.430
employment experience, civil service credit 43.06.425
CLAIMS
Cities and towns
charter cities
filing 35.31.020
filing 35.31.020
noncharter cities 35.31.040
requisites 35.31.040
Counties
filing procedure 36.45.010
generally Ch. 36.45
Exemptions from execution, claim of appraisal, list and valuations 6.15.060
CLALLAM COUNTY
Superior court judges, number of 2.08.064
CLAMS
See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH
CLEAN AIR ACT
See AIR POLLUTION CONTROL, subtitle Washington clean air act
CLEAN WASHINGTON CENTER
See RECYCLING, subtitle Clean Washington center
CLERGYMEN
See also CHURCHES; RELIGION
State institutions
appointment, authorized 72.01.210
chaplains 72.01.210
CLERKS
Superior courts
charitable trusts, filing copies of papers related thereto with secretary of state 11.110.080
fees
enumeration of 36.18.020
filing with fees 36.18.020
CLUBS
Intoxicating liquor
beer retailer's licenses, classifications 66.24.360
COAL MINING CODE
Surface mining
federal preemption 78.44.055
COASTAL PROTECTION FUND
See PUBLIC FUNDS, subtitle Coastal protection fund
COCADINE
See NARCOTICS
COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Firearms
possession of, prohibited in certain areas, exceptions 9.41.300
CODE OF ETHICS
See also PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle Executive conflict of interest act)
City and town officers, contract interests, prohibitions and exceptions 42.23.030
Contract interests by municipal officers, prohibitions and exceptions 42.23.030
County officers, contract interests 42.23.030
Municipal corporation officers, contract interests, prohibitions and exceptions 42.23.030
Municipal officers and employees 42.23.030
Port district officers, contract interests, prohibitions and exceptions 42.23.030
School district officers, contract interests, prohibitions and exceptions 42.23.030
CODICILS
See WILLS
COLLECTION OF DEBTS
High risk consumer loans
collection costs may be collected from debtor or when debt collection is referred to nonemployee attorney 31.04.105
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
See also LABOR; LABOR UNIONS
State patrol 41.35.475
COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM
Development and administration 28B.12.040
Rules, mandatory provisions 28B.12.060
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
See also HOSPITAL PROJECT BONDS
Administration and management, local audit and review by personnel resources board 41.06.520
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1186]
rule-making authority of personnel resources board 41.06.520
Administrative barriers, identification of methods to reduce 28B.80.612
Affirmative action noncompliance
conciliation, order issued 49.74.030
procedure 49.74.020
American Indian endowed scholarship program
endowment fund 28B.108.060
state matching funds 28B.108.070
Appropriations from general fund reductions to appropriation, exceptions 28B.15.066
Boxing, sparring, and wrestling matches exemption from department of licensing regulation 67.08.015
physical examination of contestants 67.08.090
physician’s attendance 67.08.090
Budgets
essential requirements level budget calculation
enrollment levels estimates of participation rate and enrollment level 28B.10.784
funding level and inflation factor 28B.10.780
increased enrollment target level, inclusion in budget documents 28B.10.782
new enrollments, funding level and inflation factor for 28B.10.778
participation rate 28B.10.776
recommendations to governor and legislature 28B.10.784
student financial aid programs funding level 28B.10.786
Business colleges, business and occupation tax
82.04.170
Certain nonresidents to be classified as resident students 28B.15.014
Charges in addition to fees, authorized 28B.15.100
Check cashing for students and employees 28B.10.031
Classification of students as resident, nonresident 28B.15.014
Collective bargaining
application of chapter 41.56 RCW 41.56.023
option to have relationships and obligations governed by chapter 41.56 RCW 41.56.201
College work-study program
development and administration 28B.12.040
rules, mandatory provisions 28B.12.060
Community and technical colleges
building fees 28B.15.502
civil service, state, persons exempted 41.06.070
community colleges
institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
fees cancellation of 28B.15.600
district 20
part time students 28B.15.100
refunds of 28B.15.600
services and activities 28B.15.100
cancellation 28B.15.600
full time, resident, nonresident 28B.15.502
refund 28B.15.600
tuition 28B.15.100
cancellation 28B.15.600
refund 28B.15.600
tuition fees full time, resident, nonresident 28B.15.502
waiver of, purpose 28B.15.520
financial aid programs for resident students 28B.10.800
services and activities fees 28B.15.502
waiver 28B.15.520
tuition
veterans’ exemption from increase 28B.15.620
tuition fees 28B.15.502
waiver 28B.15.520
Community colleges
children of certain citizens missing in action or prisoners of war 28B.10.620
waiver
Washington scholar award recipients 28B.15.543
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
Financial aid programs for resident students 28B.10.800
rules, mandatory provisions 28B.12.060
funding level for essential requirements level budget calculation 28B.10.786
institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
Foreign branch campuses
acts not constituting the transaction of business in state 24.03.307
admission as foreign nonprofit corporation not required 24.03.305
approval of foreign degree-granting institution to operate a branch campus 28B.90.020
business and occupation tax deduction of tuition fees paid to approved campus 82.04.4332
definitions 28B.90.010
exemption from regulation of private degree-granting institutions under chapter 28B.85 RCW 28B.85.906
existing campus, continuing operation requires compliance with approval requirements of RCW 28B.90.020 28B.90.030
legislative findings 28B.90.005
operation does not constitute conducting affairs in state 24.03.305
workers’ compensation services of nonimmigrant alien employees considered localized in institution’s county of domicile 51.12.160
Foreign students
tuition waiver 28B.15.556
Forest products workers, dislocated workers
program to provide upper division classes for placebound students, services for 28B.80.580
tuition and fee waivers 28B.80.580
Future teachers conditional scholarship program
definitions 28B.10.020
repayment obligation 28B.10.060
Graduate service appointments
health care benefits may be provided for 28B.10.660
resident operating fee exemption 28B.15.615
Graduation rate improvement
adoption of strategies to reduce time required to get degree and to improve graduation rate as part of institutional strategic plan 28B.10.691
legislative findings 28B.10.690
report to legislature on 28B.10.692
review of strategic plans to reduce time required to get degree and to improve graduation rate 28B.10.692
student progression understandings, institutional sanctions for failure of agreements to enter into 28B.10.693
Hazing
defined 28B.10.900
impermissible conduct associated with initiation or with group activity or amusement, each institution to adopt rules providing sanctions for 28B.10.903
organization that permits hazing, loss of official recognition or approval for 28B.10.902
participation in, loss of entitlement to state-funded grants or awards for 28B.10.902
prohibited, civil and criminal liability for violations 28B.10.901
Health personnel resource plan

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1187]
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

committee 28B.125.010
new training programs, identification and description 28B.125.030
plan requirements 28B.125.010
Health professional conditional scholarship program
award amount 28B.115.080
eligible health care professions service obligation requirements 28B.115.080
participant obligations 28B.115.120
scholarship preferences 28B.115.080
Higher education personnel service fund contributions to fund 41.06.285
Institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
Institutional responsibilities 28B.80.610
Insurance
health care benefits for graduate service appointees 28B.10.660
liability, life, health care, etc. 28B.10.660
regional universities 28B.10.660
The Evergreen State College 28B.10.660
Libraries
PNWER-Net interlibrary sharing network defined 43.147.050
legislative findings 43.147.040
PNWER-Net working subgroup 43.147.060
acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations authorized 43.147.080
duties 43.147.070
Loans to students
institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
Minority and women's business enterprises, office of public works and procurement goals, colleges to comply with 39.19.060
state agency or educational institution may be charged a reasonable fee based on its expenditure of funds subject to office 39.19.230
Nonresident student classified 28B.15.014
congressional delegation, dependents of members exemption from tuition and fee differential 28B.15.014
defined 28B.15.012
domestic exchange students exemption from tuition and fee differential 28B.15.014
faculty and staff exemption from tuition and fee differential 28B.15.014
graduate service appointees exemption from tuition and fee differential 28B.15.014
immigrant refugees and dependents exemption from tuition and fee differential 28B.15.014
military personnel exemption from tuition and fee differential 28B.15.014
Normal school grant to regional universities and The Evergreen State College 43.79.150
Operating fees defined 28B.15.031
limitation on total revenue waived, exempted, or reduced 28B.15.910
transmittal to state treasurer 28B.15.031
Parking revenue deposit into state capitol vehicle parking account, exemption from 43.01.235
Persian Gulf veterans
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1188]
tuition fees 28B.15.202
exemptions 28B.15.380
refund 28B.15.600
tuition fees differential
exemptions nonresident under western regional higher education compact 28B.70.050
veterans
fee exemption 28B.15.380
Vocational excellence award
tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.545
Washington State University
appropriations from general fund
reductions to appropriation, exceptions 28B.15.066
building fees 28B.15.202
buildings and facilities
construction work, remodeling or demolition, bids, prevailing rate of wage 28B.10.350
children of certain citizens missing in action or prisoners of war 28B.10.265
law enforcement officer or fire fighter who died or was totally disabled in line of duty
fee exemption 28B.15.380
courses, studies and instruction
state or Pacific Northwest history and government course for teachers 28B.10.710
faculty members and employees insurance 28B.10.660
fees 28B.15.202
building fees 28B.15.202
exemptions 28B.15.380
veterans 28B.15.380
medical or dental, exemption for certain nonresidents 28B.15.225
operating defined 28B.15.031
transmittal to state treasurer 28B.15.031
refunds 28B.15.600
services and activities defined 28B.15.600
full time, resident, nonresident 28B.15.02
refund 28B.15.600
tuition cancellation 28B.15.600
full time, resident, nonresident 28B.15.402
refund 28B.15.600
financial aid programs for resident students 28B.10.800
financial aid programs for students institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
incidental fees 28B.15.402
institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
insurance for officers, employees and students 28B.10.660
loans to students institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
normal school fund revenues, disposition 28B.35.751
services and activities fees 28B.15.402
students insurance 28B.10.660
tuition exemptions nonresident tuition fees differential under western regional higher education compact 28B.70.050
fees 28B.15.402
refund 28B.15.600
increase in, certain veterans exempt 28B.15.620
waiver children of certain citizens missing in action or prisoners of war 28B.10.265
Transportation demand management programs definitions 28B.130.010
findings and intent 28B.130.005
guidelines for establishing and funding programs to be adopted by each institution imposing a transportation fee 28B.130.040
transportation fees 28B.130.020
use of fees 28B.130.030
Travel expenses of prospective employees 43.03.130
Tuition and fees limitation on total tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.740
programs applicable to 28B.15.740
Vietnam veteran’s exemption from increase 28B.15.620
waiver children of certain citizens missing in action or prisoners of war 28B.10.265

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1189]
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

defined 28B.15.031
exemptions 28B.15.380
transmittal to state treasurer 28B.15.031
refund of fees 28B.15.600
resident student
defined 28B.15.012
services and activities fees
exemptions 28B.15.380
students
insurance 28B.10.660
tuition
refund 28B.15.600
tuition fees 28B.15.202
exemptions 28B.15.380
waiver
children of certain citizens missing in action or prisoners of war
28B.10.265
veterans
fee exemption 28B.15.380
Washington award for vocational excellence
tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.545
Washington scholar award recipients
tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.543
Washington/British Columbia reciprocity program
waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential
28B.15.756
Washington/Idaho reciprocity program
waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential
28B.15.750
Washington/Oregon reciprocity tuition and fee program
agreement 28B.15.730
scope 28B.15.730
Western regional higher education compact
tuition fees differential, nonresident exemption
28B.70.050
COLONY OF THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME (See WASHINGTON SOLDIERS' HOME)
COLORED PERSONS (See DISCRIMINATION)
COLUMBARIUMS (See CREMATION, subtitle Columbariums)
COLUMBIA COUNTY
Superior court judges, number of 2.08.064
COLUMBIA RIVER
Dams or obstructions
height restrictions on tributaries 75.20.110
Fish cultural stations, laboratories, and protective devices for Columbia river fish
75.08.055
Salmon fishing
certain gear unlawful 75.12.040
Tributaries
dams or obstructions
height restrictions 75.20.110
COLUMBIA RIVER COMPACT (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Compacts, Columbia River Compact)
COMBINED CITY COUNTY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (See CITIES AND TOWNS, COUNTIES, subtitle Combined city county municipal corporations)
COMBUSTIBLES (See also EXPLOSIVES; FIRES)
Cities and towns, second class cities, control of 35.23.440
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (See MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS)
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Commercial activities)
COMMERCIAL COACHES (See MOBILE HOMES, COMMERCIAL COACHES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES—SAFETY REQUIREMENTS)
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER ACT (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Commercial fertilizer act)
COMMERCIAL FISHING (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH)
COMMERCIAL LEASES (See CONSUMER LEASES)
COMMERCIAL PAPER (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS; UNIFORM COMMERCIAl CODE, subtitle Commercial paper)
COMMISSION FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (See VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, subtitle Commission)
COMMISSION FORM CITIES (See CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Commission government)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Disposition of fees and fines 20.01.130
Exemptions from chapter 20.01.030
Fees and fines, disposition of 20.01.130
COMMISSION ON EQUIPMENT (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Equipment requirements)
COMMISSION ON PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS (See PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS)
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS (See PUBLIC LANDS, subtitle Commissioner of public lands)
COMMITMENT
Criminally insane
escape
notification requirements 10.77.165
Involuntary persons incapacitated by chemical dependency
70.96A.140, 70.96A.145
COMMODITY COMMISSIONS
Definitions 15.66.010
COMMODITY MARKETING
Definitions 15.65.020
COMMON CARRIERS (See also TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Common carriers)
Filings
rates and charges
changes 81.28.050
Rates and charges
changes
filing 81.28.050
notice required 81.28.050
publication 81.28.050
COMMON SCHOOLS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Common schools)
COMMONS
Second class cities 35.23.440
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (See DISEASES)
COMMUNICATION WITH A MINOR (See CRIMES, subtitle Communication with a minor)
COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES (See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Community action agencies)
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Administration and management, local audit and review by personnel resources board 41.06.520
rule-making authority of personnel resources board 41.06.520
Administrative barriers, identification of methods to reduce 28B.80.612
Appropriations from general fund reductions to appropriation, exceptions 28B.15.066
Bond issues for buildings and facilities
boards of trustees
authorized 28B.50.330
source of funds for repayment 28B.50.330
Budgets
essential requirements level budget calculation
enrollment levels
estimates of participation rate and enrollment level 28B.10.784
funding level and inflation factor 28B.10.780
increased enrollment target level, inclusion in budget documents 28B.10.782
new enrollments, funding level and inflation factor for 28B.10.778
participation rate 28B.10.776
recommendations to governor and legislature 28B.10.784
student financial aid programs funding level 28B.10.786
Building fees 28B.15.502
Buildings and facilities
authority of
boards of trustees 28B.50.330
bid procedure 28B.50.330
construction, reconstruction, equipping 28B.50.330
public bids on 28B.50.330
financing 28B.50.330
Certain nonresidents to be classified as resident students 28B.15.014
Charges in addition to other fees authorized 28B.15.502
Check cashing for students and employees 28B.10.031
Community colleges
coaches of intercollegiate athletics
coaching competence and techniques,
schools encouraged to provide
training to develop 28B.50.196
minimum standards, schools encouraged to
require compliance with standards 28B.50.195
fees waiver
Washington scholar award recipients 28B.15.543
fees waiver
limitation on total tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.740
long-term unemployed or underemployed 28B.15.522
Washington award for vocational excellence 28B.15.545
Washington scholar award recipients 28B.15.543
financing aid programs for students
institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
foreign students
waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential conditions 28B.15.527
institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
international student exchange program residence tuition for participants 28B.15.527
loans to students
institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
tuition and fees
Persian Gulf veterans' exemption from increases 28B.15.628
Vietnam veterans' exemption from increase 28B.15.620
tuition waiver
limitation on total tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.740
long-term unemployed or underemployed 28B.15.522
Washington award for vocational excellence 28B.15.545
Washington scholar award recipients 28B.15.543
Washington scholar award recipients tuition and fees waiver 28B.15.543
Employees
joint employee-management committees 41.06.540
Employment and training programs
funding to support 50.16.096
Enrollment levels for essential requirements
level budget calculation estimates of participation rate and enrollment level 28B.10.784
funding level and inflation factor 28B.10.780
increased enrollment target level, inclusion in budget documents 28B.10.782
new enrollments, funding level and inflation factor for 28B.10.778
participation rate 28B.10.776
recommendations to governor and legislature 28B.10.784
student financial aid programs funding level 28B.10.786
Faculty
exceptional faculty awards

COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

participation in, loss of entitlement to state-funded grants of awards for 28B.10.902
prohibited, civil and criminal liability for violations 28B.10.901
Health personnel resource plan committee 28B.12.010
plan requirements 28B.12.010
Health professional training needs
new programs, identification and description 28B.12.030
High school students
enrollment in college courses, transmittal of funds 28A.600.310
Institutional responsibilities 28B.80.610
Insurance for officers, employees and students 28B.10.660
International student exchange program
resident tuition for participants 28B.15.527
Minority and women's business enterprises, office of
public works and procurement goals, collegues to comply with 39.19.060
state agency or educational institution may be charged a reasonable fee based on its expenditure of funds subject to office 39.19.230
Nonresident student defined 28B.15.012
Operating fees
defined 28B.15.031
limitation on total revenue waived, exempted, or reduced 28B.15.910
Persian Gulf veterans tuition and fees exemption from increases 28B.15.628
Personnel management
joint employee-management committees 41.06.540
Personnel officer designation of, duties 41.06.510
Personnel resource and management policy 41.06.530
Printing and binding
independent purchasing authority 28B.10.029
Property
independent authority to dispose of 28B.10.029
Purchase of materials and supplies
independent purchasing authority 28B.10.029
Purchase of materials and supplies, general administration department services for 43.19.190
Refund of tuition and fees 28B.15.600
Report to legislature and citizens on postsecondary educational system provision of necessary information to higher education coordinating board 28B.80.616
Residency
waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential 28B.15.520
Resident student
defined 28B.15.012
Services and activities fees 28B.15.502
waiver 28B.15.520
Skill centers
afternoon and evening programs for adults centers encouraged to operate programs 28C.22.010
centers may charge fees to adult students 28C.22.020
independent purchasing authority 28B.10.029

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1191]
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

community colleges not required to count enrollments in centers toward enrollment lid 28C.22.020 legislative findings 28C.22.005

State board for community and technical colleges administrative barriers, identification of methods to reduce duties 28B.80.612

exceptional faculty awards duties regarding 28B.50.837

general educational development test rule-making authority of board 28B.50.536

graduation rate improvement review of strategic plans to reduce time required to get degree and to improve graduation rate 28B.10.692

health professional training needs new programs, identification and description 28B.125.030

higher education personnel service fund contributions to fund 41.06.285

report to legislature and citizens on postsecondary educational system provision of necessary information to higher education coordinating board 28B.80.616

responsibilities 28B.80.610

Student progression understandings authority of institutions to enter into 28B.10.693

Students state support received by students, information to be provided to them 28B.10.044

Summer school operation on either a self-supporting or a state-funded basis authorized 28B.15.515

Technical colleges basic education allocation for high school students enrolled in technical colleges allocation to serving college rather than school district 28A.150.275

Transportation demand management programs definitions 28B.130.010

findings and intent 28B.130.005

guidelines for establishing and funding programs to be adopted by each institution imposing a transportation fee 28B.130.040

transportation fees 28B.130.020

use of fees 28B.130.030

Travel expenses of prospective employees 43.03.130

Tuition fees 28B.15.502

refund 28B.15.600

waiver for children of law enforcement officers and fire fighters who were killed or totally disabled in the line of duty 28B.15.520

students nineteen years of age to finish high school education 28B.15.520

Vocational excellence award tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.545

Washington award for vocational excellence tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.545

Washington/British Columbia reciprocity program waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential 28B.15.520

Washington/Idaho reciprocity program waiver of nonresident tuition fees differential 28B.15.545

Washington/Oregon reciprocity tuition and fee program agreement 28B.15.730

Work force employment and training program repeal 43.131.378

termination 43.131.377

COMMUNITY COLLEGES (See also COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES; COMMUNITY COLLEGE GENERAL CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND ACT; COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPECIAL CAPITAL PROJECTS BOND ACT; COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION)

Classification of students as resident, nonresident 28B.15.014

Fees operating transmittal to state treasurer 28B.15.031

Nonresident student classified 28B.15.014

Operating fees transmittal to state treasurer 28B.15.031

Resident student classified 28B.15.014

Tuition fees waiver children of certain citizens missing in action or prisoners of war 28B.10.265

COMMUNITY CUSTODY (See SENTENCC ES, subtitie Community custody)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

Accessory apartments report to legislature on development and placement of accessory apartments 43.63A.215

Affordable housing inventory of state-owned land available for sale as sites for 43.63A.510

regulatory barriers, provision of technical assurance and information to state agencies and local governments to identify and remove 43.63A.660

Affordable housing program purpose, administration 43.185A.020

Archaeological and historical division abandoned cemeteries nonprofit corporations certificate of authority, issuance and revocation of 68.60.030

preservation and maintenance corporations certificate of authority, issuance and revocation of 68.60.030

Archaeology and historic preservation, office of historic state-owned or leased properties, inventory of definitions 27.34.310

development grants, authority to provide 27.34.320

procedure 27.34.320

Child abuse prevention training 43.63A.066

Community action agencies delivery system for federal and state anti-poverty programs, designation as 43.63A.115

Community development finance program establish 43.63A.075

Community diversification program 43.63A.450

Created 43.17.010

Defense dependent communities community diversification program 43.63A.450

Director appointment 43.17.020

Displaced forest products workers emergency mortgage and rental assistance program goals 43.63A.600

Emergency management definitions 38.52.010

disaster, defined 38.52.010

liability for loss or injury architect or engineer exempt from liability when serving as volunteer emergency worker 38.52.1951

Emergency mortgage and rental assistance program for displaced forest products workers goals 43.63A.600

Employee stock ownership plans study 43.63A.220

Finance program establish 43.63A.075

Fire protection director appointment 43.63A.340

fire protection policy board advisory duties 43.63A.330

duties 43.63A.320

legislative intent 43.63A.300

Gang risk prevention and intervention pilot programs request for proposals 43.310.020

scope of programs 43.310.030

Home health visitor program plan development requirements 43.70.530

Home-matching program legislative findings and purpose 43.63A.670

Housing coordination of federal and state resources and activities, duties 43.63A.650

Housing policy affordable housing advisory board 43.185B.020

duties 43.185B.030

definitions 43.185B.010

goal 43.185B.007

housing advisory plan preparation and reporting requirements 43.185B.040

legislative findings and purpose 43.185B.005

objectives 43.185B.009

short title 43.185B.900

Local government bond information rule adoption 43.63A.155

submittal to department publication 43.63A.155

Manufactured housing consumer complaint and related duties, assumption from department of labor and industries 43.63A.460

safety and construction standards enforcement enforcement of federal standards 43.63A.465

expiration 43.63A.490

hearing procedures 43.63A.480

inspections and investigations, authority to conduct 43.63A.470

rule making authority 43.63A.475

violations, fines 43.63A.485

Minority and women-owned business enterpris es linked deposit program technical assistance, loan packaging services, and monitoring duties 43.63A.680

Neighborhood reinvestment areas
application for designation as area 43.63A.700
requirements for designation as area 43.63A.710
Office of mobile home affairs—Resident-owned parks
conversion of park to resident ownership department may provide technical assistance 59.22.039
loans for park conversion costs eligibility for loans and determination of loan amount, determining factors 59.22.038
financing approval, requirements for 59.22.036
loan duration, interest rate, and security requirements 59.22.034
program administration 59.22.034
residence eligibility and repayment terms 59.22.032
Public works assistance account
loans or pledges, eligibility 43.155.070
Public works projects
public works assistance account established, purpose 43.155.050
Retired senior volunteer programs
distribution of funds to 43.63A.275
Search and rescue activities defined 38.52.010
Senior environmental corps
coordinating council, membership and duties 43.63A.260
creation 43.63A.247
definitions 43.63A.245
Timber harvest reductions on federal lands assistance to communities adversely impacted 43.63A.440
Timber impact areas sustainable economic development, community assistance program 43.31.651
Urban development action grants
use federal community block grants where able 43.63A.075
Washington state development loan fund committee
applications 43.168.070
approval, conditions and limitations 43.168.050
definitions 43.168.020
entitlement communities, grants 43.168.100
member, terms, expenses 43.168.030
minority and women-owned businesses committee authorized to approve applications for loans and loan guarantees or enter into joint loan guarantee program 43.168.150
COMMUNITY ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION BOARD
Compensation and travel expenses 43.160.030
Created 43.160.030
Definitions 43.160.020
Distressed counties
grants and loans 43.160.076
Grants and loans
distressed counties 43.160.076
Industrial development revenue bonds definitions 43.160.020
Loans and grants to political subdivisions application procedures 43.160.060
requirements 43.160.060
Member designees 43.160.035
Recyclable materials processing facilities applications for assistance, notice to department of ecology 43.160.077
Report to legislature on implementation of chapter biennially, duties 43.160.900
COMMUNITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (See CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Community municipal corporations)
COMMUNITY PLACEMENT (See SERVICES, subtitle Community placement)
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS (See PERFORMING AND FINE ART PROGRAMS)
COMMUNITY PROPERTY (See also HUSBAND AND WIFE)
Debts liability for debts upon death of either or both 420.046
Joint tenancy interests husband and wife severability 64.28.040 presumed to be community property 64.28.040
Joint tenancy with right of survivorship agreement, creation when holding title as community property 64.28.010
Mobile homes
ownership transfer requirements 46.12.290
Survival of actions cause of action remains asset of community property upon death of either husband or wife 420.046
liability to execution upon death of either or both husband and wife 420.046
COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION TEAM
(See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Community revitalization team)
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
Retired senior volunteer programs
distribution of funds to 43.63A.275
COMMUNITY WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS (See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE)
COMMUNITY, TRADE, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF
Affordable housing
inventory of state-owned land available for lease as sites for 43.63A.510
regulatory barriers, provision of technical assistance and information to state agencies and local governments to identify and remove 43.63A.660
Affordable housing program
purpose, administration 43.185A.020
Business
departmental responsibilities 43.330.060
Business assistance center
child care facilities, employer involvement 43.31.085
created 43.31.085
duties 43.31.085
minority and women business development office 43.31.0925
repeal, effective date 43.31.092
termination date 43.31.091
Child abuse prevention training 43.63A.066
Child care facility fund committee organization and duties 43.31.504
Community action agencies delivery system for federal and state anti-poverty programs, designation as 43.63A.115
Community development
departmental responsibilities 43.330.050
energy assistance, departmental responsibilities 43.330.110
growth management
departmental responsibilities 43.330.120
housing, departmental responsibilities 43.330.110
local infrastructure and public facilities grants and loans, departmental responsibilities 43.330.100
poor and disadvantaged persons
departmental responsibilities 43.330.130
Community development finance program establish 43.63A.075
Community diversification program 43.63A.450
Community services
coordination of community and economic development services 43.330.080
local capacity development, training, and technical assistance duties 43.330.070
Creation of department 43.330.020
Defense dependent communities
community diversification program 43.63A.450
definitions 43.330.010
Director appointment 43.17.020
appointment by governor 43.330.030
community economic revitalization board membership on 43.160.030
defined 43.31.800
executive head of department 43.330.030
management responsibility 43.330.007
powers and duties 43.330.040
salary 43.330.030
state international trade fairs, duties 43.31.840
Dislocated forest products workers
emergency mortgage and rental assistance program goals 43.63A.600
Economic development
associate development organizations, authority to contract with 43.330.080
departmental responsibilities 43.330.050
diversification strategies, departmental responsibilities 43.330.090
poor and disadvantaged persons
departmental responsibilities 43.330.130
targeted sectors, departmental responsibilities 43.330.080, 43.330.090
tourism expansion 43.330.090
Emergency mortgage and rental assistance program for dislocated forest products workers goals 43.63A.600
Employee stock ownership plans study 43.63A.220
Energy assistance
departmental responsibilities 43.330.110
Finance program establish 43.63A.075
Fire protection
director appointment 43.63A.340
fire protection policy board advisory duties 43.63A.330

duties 43.63A.320
legislative intent 43.63A.300
Gang risk prevention and intervention pilot programs
request for proposals 43.310.020
scope of programs 43.310.030
Growth management
departmental responsibilities 43.330.120
Hanford area economic investment fund established 43.31.422
Hanford reservation lease promotion of sublease for nuclear-related industry 43.31.205
Home-matching program
legislative findings and purpose 43.63A.670
Housing
coordination of federal and state resources and activities, duties 43.63A.650
departmental responsibilities 43.330.110
Housing policy
affordable housing advisory board 43.185B.020
duties 43.185B.030
definitions 43.185B.010
goal 43.185B.007
housing advisory plan preparation and reporting requirements 43.185B.040
legislative findings and purpose 43.185B.005
objectives 43.185B.009
short title 43.185B.900
Infrastructure and public facilities, coordination of grants and loan programs providing assistance in local communities 43.330.100
Legislative intent 43.330.005
Legislative purpose 43.330.007
Local government bond information rule adoption 43.63A.155
submittal to department publication 43.63A.155
Management responsibility 43.330.007
Manufactured housing
consumer complaint and related duties, assumption from department of labor and industries 43.63A.460
safety and construction standards enforcement
enforcement of federal standards 43.63A.465
expiration 43.63A.490
hearing procedures 43.63A.480
inspections and investigations, authority to conduct 43.63A.470
rule making authority 43.63A.475
violations, fines 43.63A.485
Minority and women business development office 43.31.0925
Minority and women-owned business enterprises
entrepreneurial training courses 43.31.093
linked deposit program technical assistance, loan packaging services, and monitoring duties 43.63A.680
Neighborhood reinvestment areas application for designation as area 43.63A.700
requirements for designation as area 43.63A.710
Poor and disadvantaged persons departmental responsibilities 43.330.130
Public works assistance account
loans or pledges, eligibility 43.155.070
Retired senior volunteer programs
distribution of funds to 43.63A.275
Senior environmental corps
coordinating council, membership and duties 43.63A.260
creation 43.63A.247
definitions 43.63A.245
Small business
department duties 43.31.085
Small business bonding assistance program for minority and women-owned businesses
assistance may be requested from other agencies 43.172.030
contractors
bond guarantees 43.172.080
approval process 43.172.090
entrepreneurial training course certificate of accreditation, requirements 43.172.050
grant administration 43.172.070
professional services assistance grants 43.172.060
definitions 43.172.010, 43.172.011
entrepreneurial training course 43.172.040
gifts, grants, and endowments, authority to accept 43.172.120
implementation duties and rule making authority 43.172.020
legislative intent 43.172.005
small business bonding assistance program fund 43.172.100
solicitation of funds and support for program fund 43.172.110
State international trade fairs 43.31.800, 43.31.840
certification of fairs 43.31.830
Timber harvest reductions on federal lands assistance to communities adversely impacted
Legislative intent 43.63A.440
Timber impact areas
agency timber task force 43.31.621
department duties 43.31.641
economic recovery coordination board 43.31.631
industrial diversification programs 43.31.641
sustainable economic development, community assistance program 43.31.651
timber recovery coordinator 43.31.611
value-added forest products development industrial extension program 43.31.641
Trade
departmental responsibilities 43.330.060
Urban development action grants
definitions 43.19.1906
Subcontractors, bidder required to identify as part of the bid 39.30.060
committee authorized to approve applications for loans and loan guarantees or enter into joint loan guarantee program 43.168.150
COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES (See NURSING HOMES, subtitlE Community-based services)
COMMUTER RIDE SHARING (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitlE Ride sharing)
COMMUTING (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitlE Commuting)
COMPACTS (See also INTERSTATE COM-PACTS)
Indian gambling compacts authority of governor to execute 43.06.010
National guard mutual assistance counter-drug activities compact 38.08.300
Wildlife violator compact Ch. 77.17
COMPARABLE WORTH
Civil service state salary schedule 41.06.150, 41.06.155
COMPARATIVE FAULT Determination of percentage of fault among multiple parties 4.22.070
COMPENSATING TAX (See TAXATION, subtitlE Excise taxes)
COMPENSATION (See also DAMAGES; EXPENSES AND PER DIEM; FEES; SALARIES AND WAGES)
Personnel resources board 41.06.110
COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES (See VICTIMS OF CRIMES—COMPENSATION)
COMPETITION (See MONOPOLIES; UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES)
COMPETITIVE BIDDING (See also BIDS AND BIDDING; PUBLIC WORKS, subtitlE Bids and bidding)
Counties advertisements 36.32.245
public purchases 36.32.240
requirements 36.32.245
State purchases exceptions 43.19.1906
generally 43.19.1906
Subcontractors, bidder required to identify as part of the bid 39.30.060
COMPLAINTS (See also CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, subtitlE Compromise of misde-means)
State human rights commission
complaint procedure 49.60.230-49.60.250
damages for humiliation and mental suffering, limits 49.60.250
COMPOUNDING CRIMES (See CRIMINAL CODE, subtitlE Compounding)
COMPUTERS
Joint legislative systems committee
created 44.68.020
members, terms, vacancies 44.68.020
State agency data processing expenditures
authorization by legislature required, penal­
ties for violations 43.105.210
State information services planning and man­
agement
definitions 43.105.020
information services, department of
powers and duties 43.105.052

CONDITIONAL SALES
Real property, real estate sales excise tax, sub­
ject to 82.45.010

CONDOMINIUMS (See also TRANSIENT
ACCOMMODATIONS)
Application of chapter to new and existing
condominiums 64.34.010
Homestead exemption 6.13.080
Unit owners’ associations
powers 64.34.304

CONFIDENTIALITY
Adoption
files of agency, department, and court confi­
dential, exception 26.33.340
Child mortality review
local health department records, reports, and
statements 70.05.170
Health care information
state-wide data system 70.170.120

CONFLICT OF INTEREST (See also CODE
OF ETHICS)
Health care providers
investments and referrals 18.130.320

CONGRESS
Representative
term limits 29.68.015
Senator
term limits 29.68.016

CONSERVATION (See also FOOD FISH
AND SHELLFISH, FORESTS AND
FOREST PRODUCTS; GAME AND
GAME FISH; PARKS AND RECRE­
ATION)
Community and urban forestry
urban tree planting 76.12.160, 76.15.050,
76.15.060
Energy conservation in buildings
landscape objectives at state facilities to
include 43.19.682
tree plantings at state facilities encouraged
43.19.668

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
Dairy waste management
duties 90.64.080
Fish and wildlife
resource preservation, duties 79.01.295

CONSERVATION COMMISSION, STATE
(See STATE CONSERVATION COM­
MISSION)

CONSERVATION CORPS
Repeal 43.131.384

Termination 43.131.383

CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
Agricultural outdoor burning
educational material on health and environ­
mental effects 70.94.650
Burning permits, issuance 70.94.654
Dairy waste management
compliance levels, duties 90.64.090
duties 90.64.070
Horticultural plants and facilities
permits and fees 15.13.270

CONSERVATION FUTURES
Acquisition of open space farm and timber
lands or rights for future development of
84.34.210, 84.34.220

CONSERVATION, STATE DEPARTMENT
OF (See ECOLOGY, DEPARTMENT
OF, NATURAL RESOURCES, DE­
PARTMENT OF)

CONSOLIDATION (See also CITIES AND
TOWNS, subtitle Annexation; CITIES
AND TOWNS, subtitle Consolidation
including annexation of incorporated
cities and towns)
Irrigation districts 87.03.530-87.03.551

CONSTABLES
Health regulations by state board of health,
duty to enforce, penalty 43.20.050

CONSTITUTION, WASHINGTON (See also
INDEX TO CONSTITUTION VOL. 0)
Amendments
ballot title or statement
appeals to superior court 29.27.067
contents, preparation, certification
29.27.060
notice of ballot title to person proposing
amendment 29.27.065

CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE (See SERVICE
OF PROCESS AND PAPERS)

CONSUMER FINANCE
Credit reports, fair credit reporting act Ch. 19.182

CONSUMER LEASES (See also UNIFORM
COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle LEASES (Article 2A))

CONSUMER LOAN ACT
High risk consumer loans
collection costs may be collected from debt­
or when debt collection is referred to
nonemployee attorney 31.04.105
license
powers and restrictions 31.04.105
open-end loan
annual fee 31.04.115
credit life or credit disability insurance 31.04.115
interest charges 31.04.115
requirements, restrictions, and options
31.04.115
security interest in real or personal proper­
ty 31.04.115

CONSUMER PROTECTION
Automated teller machines, security Ch. 19.174
Automotive repair
unfair practices 46.71.070
Bail bond agents Ch. 18.185
Charitable solicitations Ch. 19.09
Civil investigative demands 19.86.110
Consumer credit reports, fair credit reporting
act Ch. 19.182
Consumer leases, See UNIFORM COMMER­
CIAL CODE, subtitle LEASES (Article 2A)
Credit reports, fair credit reporting act Ch. 19.182
Demand for documentary material 19.86.110
Employment agencies Ch. 19.31
Fair credit reporting act Ch. 19.182
Food processing plant licenses
applications, contents, and requirements
69.07.040
expiration date 69.07.040
issuance, approval limited to products and
operations specified in application
69.07.040
waiver if licensed under chapter 15.32 or
15.36 RCW 69.07.040
Fund raising and charitable solicitations Ch.
19.09
Going out of business sales Ch. 19.178
Health care service guides
publication by department of health
70.170.110
Hearing aids
recission of transaction, procedure
18.35.185
violations of unlawful practices 18.35.220
Interrogatories
written, oral testimony 19.86.110
Materials from federal or other state’s attorney
general
restrictions on use 19.86.115
Mortgage brokers Ch. 19.146
Motor vehicle practices Ch. 46.70
Moving sales, restrictions 19.178.100
Night depositories, security Ch. 19.174
Penalties
criminal, demand to produce documentary
materials, violations 19.86.110
Public hazards, disclosure of
limitation on action to determine whether
agreement, contract, order, or judgment
conceals hazard 4.16.380
party to agreement or contract may bring
declaratory action to require disclosure of
concealed public hazard 4.24.600
prohibition on concealment of public hazard
by agreement, contract, order, or judgment
4.24.600
public hazard defined 4.24.600
third party has standing to contest motion,
judgment, order, agreement, or contract
alleged to conceal a public hazard and
require its disclosure 4.24.600
violation by attempting to condition an
agreement or contract on another party’s
agreement to conceal public hazard
constitutes violation of consumer protec­tion
act and, if party is an insurer, an
unfair insurance practice
4.24.620
violation of order to publish or seal informa­
tion
penalties 4.24.610
Sales, going out of business sales Ch. 19.178
Salmon for human consumption
labeling requirements

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1195]
CONSUMER PROTECTION

definitions 69.04.932
identification as farm-raised or commercially caught 69.04.934
identification of species 69.04.933
rules for identification and enforcement, department of fisheries to adopt 69.04.935
Service of process
demand to produce documentary materials 19.86.110
Solicitation lists, withdrawal of consumer’s name from 19.182.030
Testimony
written, oral 19.86.110
CONTEST OF ELECTIONS (See ELECTIONS, subtitle Contests)
CONTEST OF WILLS (See WILLS)
CONTINGENT ESTATES (See ESTATES)
CONTRIBUTORY FAULT
Determination of percentage of fault among multiple parties 4.22.070
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, UNIFORM ACT
Aeronautics, aircraft, subject to seizure and forfeiture 69.50.505
Airplanes
forfeited, disposition of 69.50.505
seizure, disposition of 69.50.505
Amphetamines, included in Schedule III 69.50.208
Analog of a controlled substance
subject to seizure and forfeiture 69.50.214
Arrests, seizures incident to procedure 69.50.505
Boats and vessels
forfeited, disposition of 69.50.505
seizure, disposition of 69.50.505
subject to seizure and forfeiture 69.50.505
Codeine, certain amounts included in Schedule III 69.50.208
Counterfeiting of container or label 69.50.416
Counterfeiting, possession of means of counterfeiting container or label 69.50.416
Crimes relating to controlled substances
counterfeiting of container or label 69.50.416
counterfeiting, possession of means of counterfeiting container or label 69.50.416
false address 69.50.403
false name 69.50.403
forgery 69.50.403
fraud 69.50.403

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1196]
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, UNIFORM ACT

impersonation of authorized person to obtain controlled substances 69.50.403
labels false 69.50.403
forged 69.50.403
motor vehicles 69.50.505
registration fictitious, revoked, suspended, etc., violations 69.50.403
Criminal procedure privileged communications, exceptions 69.50.403
Definitions 69.50.101
Dispenser controlled substances, registration required 69.50.302
fees 69.50.301
Distributors controlled substances, registration required 69.50.302
fees 69.50.301
Dispersion of controlled substances, registration required 69.50.302
fees 69.50.301
Diversion from licit to illicit channel of distribution or use prevention and control of 69.50.525
Drug practitioners authorized to prescribe, administer, and dispense 69.50.308
prescriptions required 69.50.308
Drug enforcement and education account fees relating to registration and control, procedures 69.50.505
fees 69.50.505
Fees for manufacturers, distributors and dispensers of controlled substances 69.50.301
Forfeitures aircraft 69.50.505
boats 69.50.505
drug paraphernalia 69.50.505
exemptions procedure 69.50.505
motor vehicles disposition 69.50.505
property procedure 69.50.505
real property 69.50.505
recordkeeping 69.50.505
replevin prohibited 69.50.505
vessels 69.50.505
Forgery, use of in obtaining controlled substances 69.50.403
Fraud, use of to obtain controlled substances 69.50.301
Hallucinogenic substances, Schedule I 69.50.204
Health, department of fees relating to registration and control, authority to set 69.50.301
inspection of premises where controlled substances are manufactured, distributed or dispensed 69.50.302
registration requirements for controlled substances 69.50.302
Intangible property seizure procedure 69.50.505
Labels, false or forged 69.50.403
Lysergic acid diethylamide, included in Schedule I 69.50.204
Manufacturers controlled substances, registration required 69.50.302
fees 69.50.301
Marijuana included in Schedule I 69.50.204
Mescaline, included in Schedule I 69.50.204
Misrepresentation 69.50.403
Moneys, negotiable instruments, securities forfeiture procedure 69.50.505
Motor vehicles crimes relating to 69.50.505
subject to seizure and forfeiture procedure 69.50.505
Opiates Schedule I 69.50.204
Opium derivatives, Schedule I 69.50.204
Penalties prohibited acts 69.50.403
Peyote, included in Schedule I 69.50.204
Pharmacy, state board of classification of substances 69.50.201
analog of a controlled substance treated as a Schedule I substance until emergency scheduling is completed 69.50.214
enforcement of chapter 69.50.201
rule-making authority regarding registration and control 69.50.301
schedules, controlled substances, annual publication requirement 69.50.213
Practitioner drugs, authorized to prescribe, administer and dispense 69.50.308
privileged communications with patients, exceptions 69.50.403
Prescriptions false 69.50.403
forged 69.50.403
oral, emergency situations only 69.50.403
retail sales tax exemption 82.08.0281
use tax exemption 82.12.0275
Privileged communications 69.50.403
Property forfeited, disposition of procedure 69.50.505
intangible seizure, disposition procedure 69.50.505
seized, not subject to replevin 69.50.505
seizure, disposition of procedure 69.50.505
replevin prohibited 69.50.505
recordkeeping 69.50.505
subject to seizure and forfeiture procedure 69.50.505
recordkeeping 69.50.505
Publications of controlled substances schedules required annually 69.50.213
Real property seizure, forfeiture, and disposition, procedure 69.50.505
Registrant, violations of chapter 69.50.403
Registration 69.50.303
exemptions 69.50.302
fees 69.50.301
placing under seal on seizure of controlled substances 69.50.304
required for manufacturers, distributors, and dispensers of controlled substances 69.50.302
revocation of grounds for 69.50.304
suspension of grounds for 69.50.304
violations 69.50.308
Replevin, forfeited property not subject to 69.50.505
Schedule I 69.50.204
analog of a controlled substance treated as a Schedule I substance until emergency scheduling is completed by board of pharmacy 69.50.214
tests 69.50.203
Schedule II 69.50.206
tests 69.50.205
Schedule III 69.50.208
tests 69.50.207
Schedule IV 69.50.210
tests 69.50.209
Schedule V 69.50.212
tests 69.50.211
Seizure and forfeiture aircraft 69.50.505
boats 69.50.505
damage to property landlord’s claim against sale of assets 69.50.505
drug paraphernalia 69.50.505
exemptions 69.50.505
hearings 69.50.505
money from sale disposition of 69.50.505
landlord’s claim against 69.50.505
moneys, negotiable instruments, securities procedure 69.50.505
motor vehicles disposition of 69.50.505
property procedure 69.50.505
recordkeeping 69.50.505
replevin 69.50.505
replevin prohibited 69.50.505
vessels 69.50.505
without warrant, certain instances procedure 69.50.505
Tests Schedule I 69.50.203
Schedule II 69.50.205
Schedule III 69.50.207
Schedule IV 69.50.209
Schedule V 69.50.211
Vessels and boats forfeited, disposition of 69.50.505
seizure, disposition of 69.50.505
subject to seizure and forfeiture 69.50.505

CONVENTION AND TRADE FACILITIES
State convention and trade center, Seattle civil service exemption for officers and employees 41.06.070
insurance by negotiation 67.40.020
project completion costs authorization to borrow from state treasury, conditions and limitations 67.40.045
public nonprofit corporation authorized 67.40.020
board of directors 67.40.020
powers and duties 67.40.020
real property powers 67.40.020
state debt limitation excludes certain debt relating to convention center 39.42.060

CONVENTION CENTERS (See CONVENTION AND TRADE FACILITIES; STADIUM, CONVENTION CENTER, AND ARTS FACILITIES)

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1197]
CONVEYANCES

Conveyances (See also ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND DUMBWAITERS; REAL PROPERTY, subtitle Conveyances)

Joint tenancy with right of survivorship, creation by instrument of conveyance 64.28.010

Real property, acknowledgments
real estate sales excise tax, subject to 82.45.010

Recording
prohibited until real estate sales excise tax paid 82.45.090

Recording instruments
prohibited until real estate sales excise tax paid 82.45.090

CONVICTIONS

Vacancy in office caused by 42.12.010

CONVICTS (See PRISONS AND PRISONERS)

COORDINATE ASSOCIATIONS

Agricultural enabling act of 1955, cooperative association, defined 15.66.010

Agricultural enabling act of 1961, cooperative association, defined 15.65.020

Articles of incorporation
filing fees 23.86.070

Defined
agricultural enabling act of 1961 15.65.020
agricultural enabling act of 1955 15.66.010

CORD WOOD (See LOGS AND Logging)

CORN (See WAREHOUSES, subtitle Storage of agricultural commodities)

CORONERS (See also COUNTIES, subtitle Officers and employees; HUMAN REMAINS)

Anatomical gift act
jurisdiction of coroner or medical examiner 68.50.620

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Policy 26.44.020

CORPORATIONS

agents
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations, consent 24.06.380

Agreements among shareholders 23B.07.320

Annual reports
delivery to secretary of state, required information 23B.16.220
nonprofit corporations 24.03.395
biennial filing may be authorized 24.03.395
filing 24.03.400
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations 24.06.440
proof of compliance required 24.06.445

Articles of incorporation
contents nonprofit corporations 24.03.240

Biennial reports
nonprofit corporations
filing 24.03.400
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations
filing requirements 24.06.445

secretary of state may authorize in place of annual report 24.06.440
Certificate of authority
foreign corporations nonprofit corporations 24.03.305
Cooperative associations
defined
under agricultural enabling act of 1961 15.65.020
under agricultural enabling act of 1955 15.66.010

Dissolution
articles of dissolution
contents, nonprofit corporations 24.03.240
involuntary nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations 24.06.290
judicial
grounds 23B.14.300
nonprofit corporations
grounds 24.03.302
procedure, notice 24.03.302

Fees
certificate issuance nonprofit corporations 24.03.405
document filings 23B.01.220
filing documents nonprofit corporations
reinstatement application 24.03.405
name registration nonprofit corporations 24.03.047
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations 24.06.450, 24.06.455

Filings
agent, change of registered agent nonprofit corporations 24.03.055
annual report nonprofit corporations 24.03.400
biennial report nonprofit corporations 24.03.400
change of registered office or registered agent nonprofit corporations 24.03.055
fees and charges, establishment and collection 23B.01.220
name registration nonprofit corporations 24.03.047
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations
documents and certificates 24.06.450
office, change of registered office nonprofit corporations 24.03.055
secretary of state, filing with annual report
domestic and foreign nonprofit corporations 24.03.400
biennial report nonprofit corporations 24.03.400
change of registered agent or office nonprofit corporations 24.03.055
copies of miscellaneous fees 24.03.410
fees for filing with secretary of state nonprofit corporations 24.03.405
reinstatement application 24.03.405

Foreign branch campuses
acts not constituting the transaction of business in state 24.03.307
admission as foreign nonprofit corporation not required 24.03.305
operation does not constitute conducting affairs in state 24.03.305
Foreign corporations
activities not constituting the transaction of business 23B.15.010, 23B.15.015
admission nonprofit corporations 24.03.305
authority to transact business, certificate of authority required 23B.15.010
branch campus of a foreign degree-granting institution 23B.15.015
business, authority to transact, certificate of authority required 23B.15.010
certificate of authority 23B.15.010
"doing business within the state", defined for purposes of applicability of law, nonprofit corporations 24.03.305
nonprofit, reinstatement 24.03.386, 24.03.388
registered agent change of nonprofit corporations 24.03.345
registered office change of nonprofit corporations 24.03.345
withdrawal nonprofit corporations 24.03.370

Fraternal societies
articles of incorporation filing 24.20.020
fees filing 24.20.020
filing fee 24.20.020
incorporation to own property fees 24.24.100
filing fees 24.24.100
Governor, power to require attorney general or any prosecuting attorney to inquire into 43.06.010

Inactive corporations
definition 23B.01.530
Involuntary dissolution nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations 24.06.290
Knights of Pythias
filing fee 24.20.020
License fees
annual fee 23B.01.530
reinstated corporations 23B.01.560

Lodges
articles of incorporation filing 24.20.020
fees filing 24.20.020
filing fee 24.20.020
incorporation to own property fees 24.24.100
filing fees 24.24.100
Masons
articles of incorporation filing 24.20.020
fees filing 24.20.020
filing fee 24.20.020

Name
nonprofit corporations registration of corporate name 24.03.047
reservation of name 24.03.046
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations registration of corporate name 24.06.047
reservation 24.06.046
professional service corporation 18.100.120
Nonprofit corporations
abandoned cemeteries authorization to restore, maintain, and protect 68.60.030
annual report 24.03.395
biennial filing may be authorized 24.03.395

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1198]
filing 24.03.400
biennial report
filing of, notice and filing dates 24.03.400
may be authorized in place of annual
report 24.03.395
certificate issuance
fees 24.03.405
committees
foreign corporations
requirement 24.03.305
dissolution
administrative
grounds 24.03.302
procedure, notice 24.03.302
articles of dissolution
contents 24.03.240
fees
filing 24.03.405
reinstatement application 24.03.405
miscellaneous fees 24.03.410
filing
annual report 24.03.400
biennial report 24.03.400
filing fees 24.03.405
reinstatement application
fees 24.03.405
foreign corporations
admission 24.03.305
certificate of authority
requirement 24.03.305
registered agent
change of 24.03.345
registered office
change of 24.03.345
reinstatement 24.03.386, 24.03.388
withdrawal 24.03.370
name
registration of 24.03.047
reservation of 24.03.046
property taxes, exemptions, conditions on
obtaining 84.36.805
registered agent
change of 24.03.055
foreign corporations 24.03.345
registered office
change of 24.03.055
foreign corporations 24.03.345
state employee child care organizations
organization as corporation required to
qualify for services under RCW
41.04.380 41.04.382
voluntary dissolution
articles of dissolution
contents 24.03.240
Nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corpora-
tions
annual or biennial report 24.06.440
required, filing 24.06.445
annual report
filing 24.06.450
articles of amendment
filing Fees 24.06.450
certificate issuance
agreement 24.04.450
dissolution
articles of dissolution
contents 24.06.275
involuntary
rights, duties, remedies 24.06.290
distribution of assets 24.06.290
fees
filing 24.06.450
miscellaneous fees 24.06.455
filing
fees 24.06.450
foreign corporations
registered agent
change of 24.06.380
registered office
change of 24.06.380
reinstatement, application for 24.06.433
withdrawal 24.06.415
name
registration of corporate name 24.06.047
reservation 24.06.046
registered agent
change of 24.06.055
filed with secretary of state 24.06.050
foreign corporations
change of 24.06.055
filed with secretary of state 24.06.050
required 24.06.050
required 24.06.050
registered office
change of 24.06.055
filed with secretary of state 24.06.050
foreign corporations
change of 24.06.055
filed with secretary of state 24.06.050
required 24.06.050
required 24.06.050
reinstatement and renewal of existence
24.06.520
voluntary dissolution
articles of dissolution
contents 24.06.275
Notice
agent resignation
nonprofit corporation 24.03.055
delinquency
nonprofit corporations 24.03.302
dissolution
nonprofit corporations 24.03.302
registered office change
nonprofit organization 24.03.055
secretary of state
delinquency notice
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual
corporations 24.06.290
Odd Fellows
articles of incorporation
filing 24.00.020
fees
filing 24.02.020
filing fee 24.02.020
Office
change of registered office
nonprofit corporations 24.03.055
registered office
change by nonprofit corporation 24.03.055
Officers
unemployment compensation, exemption,
employer's discretion 50.04.165
Preservation and maintenance corporations
authorization to protect and maintain aban-
doned cemeteries 68.60.030
Professional service corporations
annual report, filing, contents 18.100.120
ethics, professional, application 18.100.120
name 18.100.120
powers and duties 18.100.120
shareholders
listing 18.100.120
Registered agent
change of
foreign corporation, nonprofit miscella-
neous and mutual corporations 24.06.380
foreign corporation
change of
nonprofit corporations 24.03.345
Registered office
foreign corporation, change of
nonprofit corporations 24.03.345
Registration of
name 24.03.047
Reinstatement
license fees 23B.01.560
Secretary of state
administrative dissolution notice 24.03.302
annual report
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corpo-
rations 24.06.440, 24.06.445
biennial report
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corpo-
rations
authority to establish in place of annual
report 24.06.440
filing requirements 24.06.445
delinquency notice 24.03.302
filing, service, and copying fees, establish-
ment and collection 23B.07.220
notice
agent resignation
nonprofit corporation 24.03.055
change of registered office or registered
agent of
foreign nonprofit corporation 24.03.345
delinquency
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corpo-
rations 24.06.290
Shareholders
agreements among 23B.07.320
Voluntary dissolution
articles of dissolution
contents, nonprofit corporations 24.03.240
Withdrawal
revenue clearance
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corpo-
rations, foreign 24.06.415

CORPSES (See HUMAN REMAINS)

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (See also
JUVENILE COURT; PENITENTIARY;
PRISONS AND PRISONERS, REFOR-
MATORIES)
Juvenile correctional institution in King county
superintendent
powers, duties, and responsibilities
72.19.050
Prisoners
abuse victim convicted of murder of abuser
reduction in sentence provisions, notice
72.02.270
Superintendent’s authority 72.02.045

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES DIVI-
SION (See CORRECTIONS, DEPART-
MENT OF, subtitle Correctional indus-
tries division)

CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF
Alien offenders committed to department
conditional release for deportation prior to expiration of term of confinement allowed, conditions 9.94A.280
Correctional industries division
board of directors
appointment, compensation, staff support
72.09.080
duties 72.09.070
Cost of incarceration
recovery 72.09.111
Created 43.17.010
Criminally insane
conditional release
disappearance of released committed person, notification requirements
10.77.165
supervision of released committed person by department 10.77.150
records availability 10.77.210
Death penalty
witnesses to execution, designation by superintendent of state penitentiary, procedure 10.95.185
Employees' collective bargaining rights
Real property
definitions
Inmates
tracking of felony cases
duties 10.98.110
Firearms
offenders under supervision of department prohibition on ownership and possession 9.94A.1200
Inmate health care system
department to develop plan to conform to health care reform act requirements 41.05.280
Inmate savings
availability 72.09.111
cost of incarceration 72.09.111
deductions 72.09.111
Inmate testifying in any judicial proceeding
moneys received for directed to crime victims' compensation account 72.09.110
Inmate work programs
employment goals 72.09.111
public agencies' purchase of goods and services required, exceptions 43.19.534
wages
cost of incarceration 72.09.111
deductions 72.09.111
distribution 72.09.110
portion to crime victims' compensation account 72.09.110
Inmates
abuse victim convicted of murder of abuser reduction in sentence provisions, notice 72.02.270
Jail industries program
staff assistance provided by department 36.11.150
Mental patient's records
disclosure 71.05.390
Mentally ill offenders
mental health center collaborative arrangement with University of Washington 72.09.350
research, training, and treatment services 72.09.350
Prison work programs
work ethic camp program generally 72.09.410
legislative intent 72.09.400
pilot alternative incarceration program, evaluation 72.09.420
Prisoners
abuse victim convicted of murder of abuser reduction in sentence provisions, notice 72.02.270
mentally ill offenders corrections mental health center 72.09.350
Real property
inventory of unneeded property suitable for affordable housing 72.09.055
Secretary
appointment of 43.17.020
State patrol and local agencies, notification of furloughed prisoners, disposition of prisoners 43.43.745
Superintendent of state penitentiary witnesses to execution of death penalty, designation by superintendent, procedure 10.95.185
Supervision and monitoring of offenders
duties 10.95.185
Tracking of felony cases
department to maintain records 10.98.110
Work ethic camp program
generally 72.09.410
legislative intent 72.09.400
pilot alternative incarceration program, evaluation 72.09.420
CORRUPT SOLICITATION (See BRIBERY AND GRAFTING)
CORRUPTION (See BRIBERY AND GRAFTING)
COSMETICS (See FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC ACT)
COSTS
Criminal proceedings
probation, payment of costs as condition of 9.95.210
Defined 4.84.010
District judges
prevaling party entitled to 12.20.060
Eminent domain proceedings by cities, deposit of costs in court 8.12.200
Extradition
probation, payment as condition of 9.95.210
Municipal courts 35.20.030
Prevailing party
recoverable costs enumerated 4.84.010
Prevailing party entitled to
district court 12.20.060
Probation, payment of costs as condition of 9.95.210
COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
Shaken baby syndrome outreach campaign 43.121.140
COUNSELORS
Homicide victim's survivors
counseling for immediate family members 7.68.070
Marriage and family therapists
practice, defined 18.19.130
registration and certification 18.19.130
Registration and certification
marriage and family therapists 18.19.130
Sexual assault victims
crime victims compensation, counseling costs 7.68.070
COUNTIES
Accessory apartments
incorporation of report recommendations into local government development and zoning regulations 43.63A.215
Actions by county
county commissioners, powers in regard to 36.32.120
Annuity contracts authorized 41.04.260
Apiary coordinated areas
county legislative authority authorized to designate areas in certain counties 15.60.220
Boating safety
registration fees, allocation of funds 88.02.045
Building permits
governmental units, no security required for permit issuance 36.32.590
Buildings
public, powers in regard to 36.32.120
Burning permits, issuance 70.94.654
Claims against
filing procedure 36.45.010
Code of ethics 42.23.030
Community economic revitalization board
created 43.160.030
Contractors' registration
verification required before issuance of building permit 18.27.110
Contracts
public works
small works roster process 36.32.250
public works, procedure for awarding 36.32.250
County hospitals
leases, competitive bids 36.32.240
purchases, competitive bids 36.32.240
County property
lease of
for affordable housing 36.34.135
legislative authorities, powers in regard to 36.32.120
sale of
public auction 36.34.080
sealed bid 36.34.080
Court houses
legislative authorities, powers in regard to 36.32.120
Crimes
penalty for criminal act under state law, limitation 36.01.160
Criminal justice fiscal assistance
county criminal justice assistance account 82.14.310
sales and use tax, imposition of additional local tax 82.14.340
Criminal penalties
act constituting a crime under state law, penalty limitation 36.01.160
Deferred compensation plans authorized 41.04.260
Detergent phosphorus content Ch. 70.95L
Distressed areas
environmental and forest restoration, See FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS, subtitle Environmental and forest restoration
investment projects, tax deferrals definitions 82.60.020
Distressed counties
grants and loans from the community economic revitalization board 43.160.076
District court
filing fees
establishment of fees to be paid by city in actions for violation of ordinance by interlocal agreement, procedure 3.62.070
Energy conservation
performance-based contracts 36.32.245
Execution of judgments against 6.17.080
Fairs
board
purchasing rules, public disclosure 42.23.030

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1200]
COUNTIES

Family court
court-appointed special advocate program 26.12.175
courthouse facilitator program authorized 26.12.240
taxes 26.12.240
Federal grants and programs
transfer to public corporations tax exemption and immunity 35.21.755
Fees
special permits for oversize or overweight motor vehicles movement, fees paid to counties, when 46.44.096
Fees of county officials
clers 36.18.020
Firearms
preemption of local laws exception 9.41.300
Forest lands
community and urban forestry urban tree planting 76.12.160, 76.15.050, 76.15.060
Forest practices
classes of forest practices, applications 76.09.050
Funds
district health fund 70.46.080
Health departments
child mortality review employee immunity and records confidentiality 70.05.170
public health pooling fund authorized 70.12.030
expenditures 70.12.050
Health officers
rules and regulations of state board of health, duty to enforce, penalty 43.20.050
Historical sites
special review districts tax immunity or exemption, conditions 35.21.755
Holidays, enumeration of legal holidays 1.16.050
Home rule charter
local health departments jurisdiction of board 70.05.035
local health officers 70.05.050
administrative officer appointment 70.05.040
Housing
accessory apartments 36.70.677, 36.70A.400
affordable housing, lease of county property for 36.34.135
residential structures occupied by persons with handicaps, treatment of 36.70.990, 36.70A.410
Housing, affordable
taxi property taxes to finance authorization and requirements 84.52.105
Hydraulic permits
emergency situations 75.20.300
Indebtedness
legislative authorities, powers in regard to 36.32.120
limitations upon limitations prescribed 39.36.020
with vote of electors 39.36.020
Insurance
employees, participation in state insurance program 41.04.205
Intoxicating liquor
report of seizure 66.32.090
Jail industries program, see JAILS, subtitle Jail industries program
Judgments, execution against 6.17.080
Juvenile court
consolidated juvenile services state aid computation of 13.06.050
Juvenile detention facilities racial disproportionality, annual report on programs to reduce 13.06.050
Juveniles
funds for from department of social and health services 13.06.050
funds for programs relating to payment by department of social and health services 13.06.050
Leases
competitive bids, procedure 36.32.253
Liability for tortious conduct of officers, employees, and volunteers 4.96.010
Libraries
location on parks and recreation land authorized 36.68.110
Licenses
county commissioners, powers in regard to 36.32.120
marriage application, content 26.04.160
fee 26.04.160
Local health departments
administrative officer appointment 70.05.040
responsibilities 70.05.070, 70.05.120
chair of board 70.05.040
child mortality review employee immunity and records confidentiality 70.05.170
combination with cities authorized 70.05.037, 70.08.010
contracts for sale or purchase of health services 70.05.150
definitions 70.05.010
expenses of enforcement and administration 70.05.130
home rule charters administrative officer 70.05.040
board jurisdiction 70.05.035
local health officers 70.05.050
jurisdiction of board 70.05.030
local health officer appointment, qualifications, term, salary and expenses 70.05.050
failure of local health board to appoint, procedure 70.05.080
rules and regulations of state board, duty to enforce, penalty 43.20.050
powers and duties of board 70.05.070
vacancies on board 70.05.040
violations, penalties, remedies 70.05.120
Motor vehicle license fees
imposition of additional fee for transportation purposes 82.80.020
Motor vehicles
special permits for oversize or overweight motor vehicle movement, fees paid to counties, when 46.44.096
Mt. St. Helens
emergency situations 75.20.300
Multi-family and mixed-use projects
establishment, assessments, authorized 35.87A.010
Officers and employees
code of ethics 42.23.030
contracts, interest in prohibited, exceptions 42.23.030
employees minimum wages 49.46.010
insurance, participation in state insurance program 41.04.205
On-site sewage disposal systems
additives, regulation 70.118.060
Open space, farm and timber land, acquisition by counties, cities, metropolitan park districts or municipal corporations, and nonprofit historic preservation or nature conservancies for conservation purposes 84.34.210, 84.34.220
Ordinances and resolutions
legislative authorities adopt by resolution 36.32.120
powers to make 36.32.120
Park and recreation service areas
excess tax levies authorized 84.52.052
Purchasing department
land use planning, comprehensive planning activities and capital budget decisions, conformity with 36.70A.120
urban growth areas 36.70A.110
counties required to plan, compliance 36.70A.040
county-wide planning policy 36.70A.210
Powers and duties
taxes 36.32.120
Public works and purchases
competitive bids 36.32.240
competitive bids, advertisements 36.32.245
competitive bids, requirements 36.32.245
county hospitals, competitive bids 36.32.240
prevailing wages, legal liability of public agencies to comply with 39.12.042
purchasing department 36.32.240
recycled materials, preferential purchase of 36.32.245
small works roster process 36.32.250
Public works assistance account loans or pledges, eligibility 43.155.070
Public works contracts
performance-based contracts 36.32.245, 36.32.250
Public works projects
contract awarding, procedure, bid deposits, contractor’s bond 36.32.250
public works assistance account established, purpose 43.155.050
Purchasing department 36.32.240
Regulations, public notice 36.32.120
Small works roster
public works projects 36.32.250
Special review districts
historical sites tax immunity or exemption, conditions 35.21.755
Storm water control facilities
rates and charges, county imposition in annexed or incorporated areas 36.89.120, 36.94.470
Superior court judges
allocation of 2.08.064
Surety
COUNTIES

governmental construction projects, no secu-
ritv required for building permit issuance
36.32.590
Surface mining, regulation and enforcement
Ch. 78.44
Tax deferred annuities authorized 41.04.260
Taxation
legislative authorities, powers in regard to
36.32.120
prepayment authorized 36.32.120
Temporary additional tonnage permits for mo-
tor vehicles, conditions 46.44.096
Tort claims against Ch. 36.45
Tortious conduct of officers, employees, and volun-
teer 4.96.04
presentment and filing of claims, require-
ments 4.96.02
Transportation
public-private transportation initiatives pro-
gram Ch. 47.46
Violations of codes, civil violation subject to a
monetary penalty 36.32.120
Water pollution
dergent phosphorus content Ch. 70.95L
Well sealing and decommissioning authority
delegation to county or local health district
18.104.04
Whistleblower protection proceedings
administrative law judge
assignment of judge to conduct proceedings
at request of local government
34.12.038
costs for proceedings, allocation of responsi-
bility for 34.12.039
COUNTY AUDITORS (See also COUNTIES,
subtitle Officers and employees)
Duties
computer files of voter registration records
establishment 29.07.220
computer files, voter registration records
duplicate furnished to secretary of state
29.04.150
Elections
late voter registration, special procedure
29.07.150
voter registration by mail
duties 29.08.020
procedure 29.08.060
voter registration records
change-of-address of voter, notification
requirements 29.10.180
computer files, establishment and mainte-
nance of records 29.07.220
duplicate computer file furnished to secre-
tary of state 29.04.150
validity inquiries, duty to make 29.10.180
Metropolitan municipal corporations elections,
duties 35.58.090
Mobile homes, travel trailers and campers
excise tax
powers and duties 82.50.400
Motor vehicle excise tax
remittance to director of licensing 82.44.110
Motor vehicle fuel tax, lien for delinquencies,
notice filed 82.36.110
Real estate sales excise tax, instruments not to
be filed and recorded until tax paid
82.45.090
COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION
(See COUNTIES, subtitle Board of equal-
ization)
COUNTY CANVASSING BOARD OF
ELECTIONS (See ELECTIONS, subtitle
County canvassing board)
COUNTY CLERK (See also CLERKS, subti-
te Superior courts; COUNTIES, subtitle
Officers and employees)
Fees, enumeration of 36.18.020
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (See also
COUNTIES, subtitle Officers and em-
ployees; COUNTY LEGISLATIVE AU-
THORITY)
Action and proceedings, powers in regard to
36.32.120
Board of
duties, general enumeration 36.32.120
powers, general enumeration 36.32.120
County property
powers in regard to 36.32.120
Educational service district
budgets, county funds needed for certified to
28A.310.200
Ordinances and resolutions
adopt by reference 36.32.120
power to make 36.32.120
Powers and duties 36.32.120
Taxes
powers in regard to 36.32.120
prepayment authorized 36.32.120
COUNTY CORONERS (See CORONERS)
COUNTY COURTS (See SUPERIOR
COURTS)
COUNTY FUNDS (See COUNTIES, subtitle
Funds)
COUNTY HOSPITALS (See COUNTIES,
subtitle County hospitals)
COUNTY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY
(See also COUNTY COMMISSIONERS)
Apiary coordinated areas
authority to designate areas in
certain counties 15.60.220
Duties, general enumeration 36.32.120
Leases
competitive bids, procedure 36.32.253
Powers, general enumeration 36.32.120
Public works
contract awarding procedure 36.32.250
small works roster process 36.32.250
Public works and purchases
contractual bids, advertisements 36.32.245
contractual bids, requirements 36.32.245
contract awarding procedure 36.32.240
purchasing department 36.32.240
recycled materials, preferential purchase of
36.32.245
COUNTY OFFICERS (See COUNTIES,
subtitle Officers and employees)
COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION (See
COUNTIES, subtitle Planning commis-
sions)
COUNTY PROSECUTOR (See PROSECUT-
ING ATTORNEYS)
COUNTY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
AUTHORITY (See also COUNTIES,
subtitle Transportation, County transpor-
tation authority, PUBLIC TRANSPO-
RATION SYSTEMS, subtitle County
transportation authority)
COUNTY ROAD ADMINISTRATION
BOARD
Chair, election 36.78.050
Duties 36.78.070
Meetings 36.78.050
Reports 36.78.070
Rules and regulations 36.78.050
Standards of good practice, defined 36.78.020
COUNTY ROAD ENGINEERS (See COUN-
TY ROADS AND BRIDGES, subtitle
Road engineer)
COUNTY ROAD FUND (See COUNTY
ROADS AND BRIDGES, subtitle County
road fund)
COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGES
County road districts
excess tax levies authorized 84.52.052
Legislative authorities
powers in regard to 36.32.120
COUNTY SHERIFF (See also COUNTIES,
subtitle Sheriffs; SHERIFFS)
COUNTY TREASURER (See also COUN-
TIES, subtitle Officers and employees)
Health districts, handling of funds 70.46.080
Irrigation districts
collection of assessments 87.03.440
Property taxes
tax-title property, sale of, duties 84.64.270
Real estate sales excise tax
collection 82.45.090
Rural county library districts, duties as to
27.12.070
Rural partial-county library districts, duties as to
27.12.070
COURT HOUSES
Counts, legislative authorities, powers in
regard to 36.32.120
COURT OF APPEALS
Districts
number 2.06.020
number of judges 2.06.020
Divisions
districts 2.06.020
headquarters 2.06.020
number 2.06.020
number of judges 2.06.020
Governor, appointment by
additional members to the court 2.06.075
new positions created by chapter 420, Laws
of 1993 2.06.076
Judges

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1202]
## CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION

(See VICTIMS OF CRIMES—COMPENSATION)

### CRIMES
(See also CRIMINAL CODE)

**Abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser**
- Prior to July 23, 1989
- Petition to indeterminate sentence review board for review of inmate's sentence requirements 9.95.045
- Resentencing to reduce sentence allowed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9.94A.395
- Review of inmate's sentence by indeterminate sentence review board factors to be considered 9.95.047
- Accelerant detection or police dog, harming of 9A.76.200

### Aeronautics
- Violations 47.68.240
- Air guns on school premises or facilities, prohibitions, exceptions 9A.41.280
- Aircraft excise tax failure to pay 82.48.020
- Out-of-state registration to avoid tax 82.48.020
- Explosions, endangering life and property 70.74.270
- Unlicensed operation 47.68.230
- Anatomical gift act illegal purchase or sale of body part a felony 68.50.610

### Arrest
- Warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
- Arrest without warrant, when authorized 10.31.100

### Bigamy
- Limitation of actions 9A.04.080

### Boats and vessels
- Eluding law enforcement vessels 88.12.045
- Failure to stop for law enforcement officer 88.12.035
- Operation of vessel under influence of or when affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug 88.12.025
- Safety laws decriminalization of certain offenses Ch. 7.84

### Charitable solicitations, violations
- 19.09.275

### Child sexual abuse
- Limitation of actions 9A.04.080
- Child victims and witnesses definitions 7.69A.020
- Rights enumeration of 7.69A.030

### Cities and towns
- Penalties for criminal acts under state law, limitations 35.21.163

### Compensation of victims of crimes
- 7.68.070

### Contagious diseases
- Crimes related to 70.05.120

### Controlled substances
- Counterfeiting of container or label 69.50.416
- Counterfeiting, possession of means of counterfeiting container or label 69.50.416
- Prohibited acts relating to the distribution, acquiring, or obtaining of 69.50.403

### Convictions
- Vacancy in office caused by 42.12.010
- Counties
- Penalty for a crime under state law, limitation 36.01.160
- Credit cards

### CRIMES
- Aircraft excise tax
- Students carrying on school premises or facilities, penalty, exceptions 9A.41.280
- Students carrying on school premises or facilities, penalty, exceptions 9A.41.280
- Throwing stars, students carrying on school premises or facilities, penalty, exceptions 9A.41.280
- Decriminalization of certain boating safety offenses Ch. 7.84
- Driving under the influence
- Motor vehicle sale or transfer by person convicted of second offense within five years 46.12.270
- Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- What constitutes 46.61.502
- Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
- Arrest without warrant 10.31.100
- Driving with license suspended or revoked in first, second, or third degree
- Penalties 46.20.034
- Drug enforcement and education account moneys
- Proceeds from forfeiture and seizure 69.50.505
- Escape
- Parole violator deemed escapee, when 9.95.130
- Explosives
- Abandonment of 70.74.295
- Endangering life and property 70.74.270
- Intimidation or harassment 70.74.275
- Manufacture, sale, or possession without a license 70.74.022
- Public utility transmission system, endangering life and property, unlawful 70.74.270
- Felonies
- Tracking of felony cases
- Corrections department duties 10.98.110
- Warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
- Financial institutions, department of unlawful borrowing from regulated institution by department personnel, gross misdemeanor 43.320.090
- Firearms
- Forfeiture 9.41.098
- Confiscation by law enforcement officer of firearm subject to forfeiture authorized 9.41.098
- Destruction, sale, or trade of forfeited firearms authorized 9.41.098
- Students carrying on school premises or facilities, penalty, exceptions 9A.41.280
- Firearms possession on school premises warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
- Firearms, crimes relating to
- Ch. 9.41
- Gross misdemeanors
- Warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
- Harassment
- Administrator for the courts to develop curriculum relating to malicious harassment 2.56.030
- Explosives or improvised devices, intimidation with 70.74.275
- Harassment, malicious 9A.36.078, 9A.36.080
- Information repository
- Reporting and dissemination 36.28A.030
- Hate crimes, see CRIMES, subtitle Harassment, malicious

### Hazing
- Prohibited, civil and criminal liability for violations 28B.10.901

### Health care facilities or providers, interference with
- Definitions 9A.50.010
- Legislative finding 9A.50.005
- Penalties 9A.50.030
- Unlawful acts 9A.50.020
- Warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100

### Homicide
- Survivors, counseling for victim's immediate family members 7.68.070

### Human body parts
- Illegal purchase or sale of body part a felony 68.50.610

### Initiative and referendum
- Advertising 29.79.490
- Corrupt practices 29.79.490
- Gratuity or promise, signing or declining to sign for 29.79.490
- Interfering with voters 29.79.490
- Offering reward or promise for votes 29.79.490
- Officers violating provisions 29.79.480
- Out-of-state persons or firms, handling reward or gratuity for influence 29.79.490
- Residency falsification 29.79.440
- Signature solicitation with payment based on number of signatures 29.79.490
- Signatures
- False statement as to residence 29.79.440
- Not legal voter 29.79.440
- Other than true name 29.79.440
- Signing more than one petition 29.79.440

### Intoxication
- Operation of vessel under influence of or when affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug 88.12.025

### Luring of child or developmentally disabled person
- Definition 9A.40.090

### Malicious harassment
- 9A.36.078, 9A.36.080

### Minors
- Motor vehicles, ownership by penalty 46.12.270

### Misdemeanors
- Warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
- Mobile homes, travel trailers and campers
- Excise tax
- Failure to pay 82.50.400
- Out-of-state registration to avoid tax 82.50.400
- Motor vehicle excise tax, falsifications to receive refund 82.44.120

### Motor vehicles
- Certificate of ownership and license registration unlawful for minor to own vehicle, exception penalty 46.12.270
- Driving under the influence 46.61.502
- Enumerated 46.63.020
- Licenses, out-of-state licensing by resident, gross misdemeanor, penalty 46.16.010
- Physical control of while under the influence of liquor or drugs 46.61.504
- Refund of license fees, false statement relating to 46.68.010
- Sale or transfer of vehicles
- Minor, unlawful, exception and penalty 46.12.270

---

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1204]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIMINAL CODE</th>
<th>Accelerant detection or police dog, harming of 9A.76.200</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arson limitation of action 9A.04.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child molestation limitation of actions 9A.04.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child sexual abuse limitation of actions 9A.04.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children crimes related to sexual contact with 9A.44.100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sexual contact with 9A.44.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Credit card unlawful factoring 9A.56.280, 9A.56.290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crimes limitation of actions 9A.04.080</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Criminal impersonation defined, elements 9A.60.040</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>first and second degree 9A.60.040</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fraud criminal impersonation 9A.60.040</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gross misdemeanor limitation of actions 9A.04.080</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harassment, malicious 9A.36.080</td>
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<td>Harming of police or accelerant detection dog class C felony 9A.76.200</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>defined 9A.76.200</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health care facilities or providers, interference with definitions 9A.50.010 legislative finding 9A.50.005 penalties 9A.50.030 unlawful acts 9A.50.020</td>
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<td>Indecent liberties class B felony 9A.44.100 defined, elements 9A.44.100 &quot;sexual contact&quot;, defined 9A.44.100</td>
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<td>child sexual abuse 9A.04.080</td>
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<td>crimes punishable by imprisonment in state correctional institutions 9A.04.080 gross misdemeanor 9A.04.080 murder 9A.04.080 public officers, official duties 9A.04.080 rape 9A.04.080 rape of a child 9A.04.080 tolling of 9A.04.080</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Luring of child or developmentally disabled person defined 9A.40.090 Malicious harassment, defined, criminal penalties 9A.36.080 Malicious harassment, legislative finding 9A.36.078 Mentally incapacitated persons sexual contact with 9A.44.100</td>
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<td>Police or accelerant detection dog, harming of defined 9A.76.200</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Public officer official duties, limitation of actions 9A.04.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rape second degree 9A.44.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual contact, defined for crime of indecent liberties 9A.44.100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION (See STATE PATROL, subtitle Identification and criminal history section)

CRIMINAL IMPERSONATION Defined 9A.60.040

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS (See GRAND JURY, subtitle Criminal investigations)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES Fiscal assistance to local governments county criminal justice assistance account 82.14.310 municipal criminal justice assistance account 82.14.320 distribution of proceeds grant criteria 82.14.335 sales and use tax, imposition of additional local tax 82.14.340

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION ACT Tracking of felony cases department of corrections to maintain records 10.98.110

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION Diversity, ethnic and cultural curriculum for understanding, to develop with administrator for the courts 2.56.030 Drug enforcement and education account moneys proceeds from forfeiture and seizure 69.50.505 Public safety and education account to benefit 43.08.250 Reporting of incidents to Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs requirements and procedures 10.99.030 Training basic law enforcement provision of support, facilities 43.101.200 Equipment requirement for new personnel 43.101.200 ethnic and cultural diversity curriculum development and implementation 43.101.280 malicious harassment and other crimes of bigotry and bias identification, response, and reporting training 43.101.290

CRIMINAL LAW (See CRIMES, CRIMINAL CODE; CRIMINAL PROCEDURE)

CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD INFORMATION (See CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION ACT, subtitle Criminal offender record information)

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (See also CRIMINAL CODE) Abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser prior to July 23, 1989 petition to indeterminate sentence review board for review of inmate’s sentence requirements 9.95.045 resentencing to reduce sentence allowed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9A.44.395

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1205]
Child sexual abuse

Arrest

Civil rights, restoration of

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Costs

Alien offenders committed to department of corrections

conditional release for deportation prior to expiration of term of confinement allowed, conditions 9.94A.280

Arrest

escape

retaking in foreign state, extradition 10.34.030

extradition

governor's powers and duties as to 10.34.030

felonies

warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100

fugitives

out-of-state, extradition 10.34.030

gross misdemeanors

warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100

misdemeanors

warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100

Child sexual abuse

limitation of actions 9A.04.080

Civil rights, restoration of

parole upon final discharge 9.96.050

Compensation of victims of crimes 7.68.070

Costs

probation, payment of costs as condition of 9.95.210

Criminally insane

conditional release

application, procedure on 10.77.150

modification of terms, procedure 10.77.190

review of case, periodic 10.77.180

supervision of released committed person by department of corrections 10.77.150

terms and conditions of release, reports of adherence to 10.77.160

definitions 10.77.010

discharge, final, procedure 10.77.200

escape

notification requirements 10.77.165

expert, right to

indigent person 10.77.020

when subjected to mental status examination 10.77.020

legal counsel

indigent person 10.77.020

right to 10.77.020

waiver of 10.77.020

order of commitment or treatment 10.77.020

records and reports on to be kept, made available 10.77.210

right to adequate care and treatment 10.77.210

right of persons subject to chapter 10.77.020

self-incrimination 10.77.020

Developmentally disabled

definitions 10.77.010

involuntary commitment discharge, final procedure 10.77.200

escape

notification requirements 10.77.165

recordkeeping, availability of records 10.77.210

right to adequate care and treatment 10.77.210

Extradition

costs

probation, payment of extradition costs as condition of 9.95.210

governor

powers and duties as to 10.34.030

probation, payment of extradition costs as condition of 9.95.210

retaking fugitive in foreign state or territory, extradition proceedings 10.34.030

Fees, collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020

Fugitives

out-of-state, extradition 10.34.030

Identity of suspect

discretionary disclosure of suspect's identity to victim 10.97.070

Incarceration costs

convicted misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor or defendant may be required to pay 10.64.130

Limitations of criminal actions

arson, no limitation if death ensues 9A.04.080

child molestation 9A.04.080

gross misdemeanor 9A.04.080

murder, no limitation 9A.04.080

public official in breach of duty or violation of oath 9A.04.080

rape of a child 9A.04.080

tolling of 9A.04.080

Muder

abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser prior to July 23, 1989

petition to indeterminate sentence review board for review of inmate's sentence

requirements 9.95.045

resentencing to reduce sentence allowed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9.94A.395

review of inmate's sentence by indeterminate sentence review board factors to be considered 9.95.047

Mugger, aggravated first degree

review of death sentence

affirmation, remand for execution 10.95.140

consolidation with appeal 10.95.130

invalidation, remand for resentencing 10.95.140

questions for supreme court determination 10.95.130

sentencing

affirmation of sentence, remand for execution 10.95.140

death penalty, life imprisonment 10.95.030

invalidation, remand for resentencing 10.95.140

mentally retarded person may not be sentenced to death 10.95.030

special proceeding

leniency factors jury may consider 10.95.070

witnesses to execution, designation of, procedure 10.95.185

Pardons

civil rights, restoration of upon pardon 9.96.050

Probation and parole

probation

restitution, condition of, parole officer to ascertain 9.95.210

Rewards

governor

power to offer, limitation on amount 43.06.010

Seizure and forfeiture of personal property

involved in a felony application of chapter 10.105.900

procedure 10.105.010

property subject to seizure and forfeiture 10.105.010

Seizure and forfeiture of property involved in a felony legislative finding 7.68.300

measures to defeat purposes of act are invalid 7.68.340

procedure 7.68.320

proceeds, distribution of 7.68.330

property subject to 7.68.310

provisions of act are supplemental and do not limit other rights and remedies 7.68.340

Sentences

consecutive, concurrent 9.94A.120

exceptional 9.94A.120

first time offenders 9.94A.120

minimum 9.94A.120

restitution 9.94A.120

tolling of term of confinement 9.94A.170

Victims of crimes, compensation 7.68.070

CRIMINAL PROFITEERING ACT (See PROFITEERING)

CRIMINAL RECORDS

Disclosure of investigative information to victims 10.97.070

Identity of suspect

discretionary disclosure of suspect's identity to victim 10.97.070

CRIMINALLY INSANE (See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, subtitle Criminally insane; CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, subtitle Insanity)

CRIMINALS, PROGRAMS FOR (See SPECIAL ADULT SUPERVISION PROGRAMS)

CRIMINATION (See SELF-INCRIMINATION)

Crippled Children (See CHILDREN, subtitle Handicapped)

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS (See JUVENILES, subtitle Crisis residential centers)

CROP DUSTERS (See PESTICIDE APPLICATION)

Crops (See also LIENS, subtitle Agricultural dusting and spraying; LIENS, subtitle Farm crops)

CROSSINGS (See RAILROADS, subtitle Crossings)

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1206]
CULTURAL ARTS, STADIUM AND CONVENTION DISTRICTS

Property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS
Artistic, dramatic, literary, musical, or dance works
nonprofit corporations tax exemption 84.36.805

CURRENT STATE SCHOOL FUND
(See PUBLIC FUNDS, subtitle School and district funds)

CURRICULUM
(See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES)

CUSHIONS
(See FURNITURE AND BEDDING)

CUSTODY
(See also CRIMINAL CODE)
Children
child custody proceedings guardian ad litem appointment 26.09.220 investigation and report 26.09.220
Industrial insurance children, temporary total disabilities 51.32.090

DAMAGES
Discrimination
humiliation and mental suffering 49.60.250
Discrimination involving real property 49.60.225
Eminent domain by cities acceptance of waives appeal 8.12.200
Judgment against local governmental entity execution 6.17.080
Local government entities payment of damages and defense expenses in action against officer, employee, or volunteer 4.96.041
Malicious harassment, actual and punitive damages 9A.36.083
Pain and suffering of deceased person personal representative may recover only on behalf of the deceased’s beneficiaries 4.20.046
Survival of actions pain and suffering of deceased person, personal representative may recover on behalf of decedent’s beneficiaries 4.20.046

DAMS
(See also POWER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES, subtitle Dams)
Columbia river height restrictions on tributaries 75.20.110
Hydraulic permits violations, civil penalties 75.20.106
woody debris placement as permit condition 75.20.104

DANGEROUS DISEASES
(See CONTAGIOUS DISEASES)

DATA PROCESSING—STATE
(See INFORMATION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF)

DAY CARE
(See CHILD CARE)

DAY NURSERIES
(See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, subtitle Child welfare agencies)

DAY TRAINING CENTERS
(See RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS, subtitle Day training centers)

DEAD ANIMALS
(See CARCASSES)

DEAD BODIES
(See HUMAN REMAINS)

DEAD MAN’S STATUTE
(See DEATH, subtitle Dead man’s statute)

DEAF
Malicious harassment 9A.36.080
State school for admission who 72.40.040
board of trustees meetings 72.42.070
membership 72.42.020
terms 72.42.020
officers 72.42.020
rules and regulations, adoption of 72.42.020
superintendent’s duties 72.42.020
vacancies 72.42.020
employee hours of labor 72.40.110
supervisors and powers of duties 72.40.022, 72.40.024
weekend transportation 72.40.090
Telecommunications relay system for the hearing impaired program 43.20A.725
telephone relay system excise tax 43.20A.725
Youth parents’ duty 72.40.080

DEATH
(See also HOMICIDE; PROBATE; REMAINS; RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS; VITAL STATISTICS)
Actions
contracts, action on survives 4.20.046
personal injuries, survival 4.20.046
survival 4.20.046
Anatomical gift statement on driver’s license 46.20.113
Child mortality review
local health department employee immunity 70.05.170
records, reports, and statements confidentiality 70.05.170
Community property, survival of action against or in behalf of 4.20.046
Contracts, cause of action upon survives 4.20.046
Incumbent, death of vacates office 42.12.010
Personal injury action
simultaneous death of tort feasor, cause of action survives 4.20.046
survival on death of tort feasor 42.04.046
Survival of causes of action 4.20.046
Tort feasor
cause of action against does not abate 4.20.046
community property of husband and wife tort feasors, execution against property upon death of either or both 4.20.046

DEBT
simultaneous with or after death or injury liable for, cause of action survives 4.20.046
survival of cause of action against 4.20.046

DEATH PENALTY
Murder, aggravated first degree Ch. 10.95 Witnesses to execution designation of, procedure 10.95.185

DEBENTURE COMPANIES
(See SECURITIES ACT, subtitle Debenture companies)

DEBT LIMITATIONS
(See INDEBTEDNESS)

DEBTS AND DEBTORS
(See also BANKRUPTCY; INDEBTEDNESS; NE EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS; PROBATE; WILLS)

DECEIT
(See also FALSE PERSONATION; FALSE REPRESENTATIONS; FRAUD; MISREPRESENTATION)

DECLARATION CONCERNING VALIDITY OF A MARRIAGE
(See also DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE; LEGAL SEPARATION)
Child custody guardian ad litem appointment 26.09.220 investigation and report 26.09.220
Children consent for psychiatric care 26.09.220
Custody proceeding investigation reports 26.09.220
Diagnosis, requests for 26.09.220
Evidence 26.09.220
Psychiatric information, request for 26.09.220

DEDUCTIONS
(See TAXATION)

DEEDS
(See also CONVEYANCES; REAL PROPERTY, subtitle Deeds)
Joint tenancy with right of survivorship, creation by deed 64.28.010
Real estate sales excise tax conveyance by deed subject to 82.45.010
recording prohibited until paid 82.45.090
Recording or filing of real estate sales excise tax, recording prohibited until paid 82.45.090
Tax real estate sales excise tax

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1207]
DEEDS

conveyance by deed subject to 82.45.010 recording prohibited until paid 82.45.090

DEER (See GAME AND GAME FISH)

DEFAWMATION (See SLII BLE AND SLANDER)

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS (See JUDGMENTS)

DEFECTIVE PLEADINGS (See PLEADINGS, subtitle Defective)

DEFENSE (See DEFENSE)

DEPARTMENT OF; MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS; NATIONAL DEFENSE

DEFENSES
Motor vehicles
control of while under the influence 46.61.504

DEFERRED PROSECUTION PROGRAM
Drunk driving
procedure for granting 46.61.515

DEFINITIONS
Legal holidays 1.16.050

DENTAL HYGIENISTS (See DENTISTRY, subtitle Dental hygienists)

DENTISTRY
Dental hygienist licenses
secretary's rule-making authority 18.29.210
temporary licensee, examination eligibility 18.29.200
temporary licenses 18.29.190
Insurance coverage for dental services
insurers, health care service contractors, and health maintenance organizations authorized to provide 48.01.210
Rebating
disclosure of financial interest, list of alternative facilities 19.68.010
prohibited, penalty 19.68.010

DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS (See JUVENILES, subtitle Dependency proceedings)

DEPENDENT ADULTS
Abuse of
definitions 26.44.020
report
by whom made 26.44.030
death, injury, sexual abuse
report to law enforcement agency or department of social and health services 26.44.030
investigation, duties of receiving agency 26.44.030
limitations of chapter 26.44.015
oral, written, contents 26.44.040
Abuse or financial exploitation of
background investigations of prospective employees and volunteers with access to

record disclosure, conditions and limitations 43.43.832

DEPENDENT CARE PROGRAM
Administration of salary reduction plan by
defered compensation committee 41.04.260
Dependent care administrative account 41.04.615
Salary reduction plan agreements authorized 41.04.615

DEPORTATION
Alien offenders committed to department of corrections
conditional release for deportation prior to expiration of term of confinement allowed, conditions 994.A.280

DEPOSITIONS
Fees
collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020
Taking of fees
collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020

DEPOSITS IN COURT
Eminent domain
proceedings by cities, amount of judgment and costs deposited in court 8.12.200

DERAILING (See RAILROADS)

DESIGN STANDARDS COMMITTEE
(See STATE DESIGN STANDARDS COMMITTEE)

DETECTIVES, PRIVATE (See PRIVATE DETECTIVES)

DETECTION FACILITY (See CRIMINAL CODE)

DETERGENTS
Phosphorus content
definitions 70.95L.010
legislative findings 70.95L.005
limitation 70.95L.020
notice to distributors and wholesalers 70.95L.030
violations, injunctions 70.95L.040

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND COMMITTEE
(See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Washington state development loan fund committee)

DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED (See also DEPENDENT ADULTS)
Abuse of
report
by whom made 26.44.030, 26.44.040
limitations of chapter 26.44.015
Criminal proceedings
involuntary commitment
discharge, final procedure 10.77.200
escape
notification requirements 10.77.165
recordkeeping, availability of records 10.77.210
right to adequate care and treatment 10.77.210

Dependent children
juvenile detention order and summons
procedure 13.34.070
Investigation of state employees responsible for
43.20A.710
Luring of child or developmentally disabled person
defined 9A.40.090
Recreational fishing licenses
free, eligibility 75.25.110
Sexual offenses against
definitions 9A.44.010
indecent liberties 9A.44.100

DIALYSIS (See KIDNEY DIALYSIS)

DIKING AND DRAINAGE (See also CER AMIC DESIGN STANDARDS COMMITTEE)

DIKING DISTRICTS
Hydraulic projects to repair 1990 flood damage

DIVERSION OR STORAGE OF WATER, HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING
State reclamation projects, powers and duties of
85.38.213

DRAINAGE, SUBTITLE

DRAFTING PLAN

DRAINAGE, SUBTITLE

DRAINAGE, SUBTITLE

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DISABILITY INSURANCE (See INSURANCE, subtitle Disability insurance)

DISABLED PERSONS (See also BLIND; CHILDREN; DEAF; HANDICAPPED)

Housing policy
affordable housing advisory board 43.185B.020
affordable housing policy 43.185B.015
definitions 43.185B.010
goal 43.185B.007
rehabilitation goals 43.185B.007
rehabilitation advisory plan 43.185B.040
preparation and reporting requirements 43.185B.040
legislative findings and purpose 43.185B.005
objectives 43.185B.009
short title 43.185B.006
housing trust fund 43.185.110
Justice security 43.185.110
Malicious harassment 9A.36.080
Motor vehicles
licenses, special license plates and placard 46.16.381
Property tax exemption 84.36.381
city, and county 75.25.080
Rehabilitation services
cooperative agreements between state and local agencies 74.29.037
definitions 74.29.010
job support services 74.29.080
powers and duties of department of social and health services 74.29.020
purpose 74.29.005
Residences
structures occupied by persons with handi­caps. treatment of 35.63.220, 36.70.990, 36.70A.410
Tolling of statute of limitations of actions 4.16.190

DISBARMENT OF ATTORNEYS (See ATTORNEYS AT LAW, subtitle Disbarment of)

DISCIPLINARY ACT, UNIFORM (See UNIFORM DISCIPLINARY ACT—HEALTH SERVICES)

DISCLOSURE (See also PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle Disclosure—Campaign financing—Lobbying—Records)

Criminal records
investigative information available to victims 10.97.070
Identity of suspect
discretionary disclosure of suspect’s identity to victim 10.97.070

DISCONTINUANCE (See ADJOURNMENTS, CONTINUANCES)

DISCRIMINATION (See also SEXUAL EQUALITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS)

Affirmative action
noncompliance conciliation, order issued 49.74.030
procedure 49.74.020
Age discrimination
unfair practice 49.60.205

Aids, HIV, unfair practices 49.60.174
Blockbusting, unfair practice 49.60.223
Civil rights
declaration 49.60.030
Complaints, generally 49.60.230-49.60.250
Credit transactions, unfair practices 49.60.176
Damages, unfair practices involving real property 49.60.225
Definitions 49.60.040
Diversity, ethnic and cultural curriculum for understanding, administrator for the courts and criminal justice training commission to develop 2.56.030
Employment
age 49.64.090
employers 49.60.180
employment agencies 49.60.200
labor unions 49.60.190
unfair practices 49.60.180
Financial institutions, unfair practices 49.60.175
First class cities (over $125,000)
administrative and judicial remedies, authorized 49.60.330
Freedom from, rights enumerated 49.60.030
Gender
malicious harassment 9A.36.078, 9A.36.080
Handicapped, disabled persons
insurance benefits, discrimination prohibited 48.30.300
malicious harassment 9A.36.080
Human rights commission
advisory agencies or councils 49.60.120
appeal, damages for unfair practices involving real property 49.60.225
claimant 49.60.230, 49.60.240
hearing, order 49.60.250
damages for humiliation and mental suffering, limits 49.60.250
damages, unfair practices involving real property 49.60.225
orders
court enforcement 49.60.260
policy of state 49.60.010
powers and duties 49.60.120
real property, damages for unfair practices involving 49.60.225
Industrial insurance, medical aid 51.04.030
Insurance
discrimination because of sex, marital status, sensory, mental or physical handicap, prohibited 48.30.300
transactions unfair practices 49.60.178
Juvenile offenders
disparity in disposition of cases, annual report 13.40.430
Leases, unfair practices enumerated 49.60.222
Malicious harassment
administrators for the courts to develop curri­culum relating to 2.56.030
administrators for the courts to develop curriculum relating to 2.56.030
civil action, actual and punitive damages 9A.36.083
information repository
reporting and dissemination 36.28A.030
legislative finding 9A.36.078
race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, mental, physical, or sensory handicap 9A.36.080
Policy of state declared 49.60.010
Real estate transactions
civil action in lieu of hearing 49.60.340
student housing exception 49.60.222
temporary or preliminary relief 49.60.350
Remedies, pursuit of civil or criminal, effect 49.60.020
Restrictive covenants

declaratory actions 49.60.227
prohibited, effect 49.60.224
real property, prohibited 49.60.224
Sex
marital status, sensory, mental or physical handicap, insurance benefits, discrimination prohibited 48.30.300
Sexual orientation
malicious harassment 9A.36.078, 9A.36.080
Unfair practices
blockbusting 49.60.223
credit transactions 49.60.176
damages when involving real property 49.60.225
employers 49.60.180
employment agencies 49.60.200
financial institutions 49.60.175
inducing sales on grounds of race, disability, sex, or families with children entry into neighborhood 49.60.223
insurance transactions 49.60.178
labor unions 49.60.190
public places 49.60.215
real estate transactions
civil action in lieu of hearing 49.60.340
student housing exception 49.60.222
temporary or preliminary relief 49.60.350
real property, restrictive covenants 49.60.224
whistle blowers, retaliation against civil penalty for retaliator 49.60.250
letter of reprimand for retaliator’s personnel file 49.60.250
Whistleblowers
retaliation against
civil penalty for retaliator 49.60.250
letter of reprimand for retaliator’s personnel file 49.60.250

DISEASES (See also QUARANTINE)
Contagious crimes related to 70.05.120

DISFIGUREMENT (See MAYHEM)

DISINCORPORATION (See CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Disincorporation; CORPORATIONS, subtitle Dissolution)

DISINCORPORATION OF SPECIAL DISTRICTS (See DISTRICTS, subtitle Disincorporation of special districts)

DISLOCATED WORKER (See WORK, subtitle Dislocated worker)

DISORDERLY CONDUCT (See also CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Disorderly conduct)
First class cities, providing for punishment 35.22.280

DISPENSARIES (See PHARMACY)

DISPOSITION REPORTS (See PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS)

DISPUTES
Interagency disputes, See STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, subtitle Interagency disputes

DISSOLUTION

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1209]
DISSOLUTION

Corporations
nonprofit corporations
generally 24.03.240
Filing fee 36.18.020

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE (See also DECLARATION CONCERNING VALIDITY OF A MARRIAGE, LEGAL SEPARATION)
Assets
probate assets on dissolution or invalidation of marriage 11.07.010
Child custody
investigation and report 26.09.220
Children
consent for psychiatric care 26.09.220
guardian ad litem
appointment 26.09.220
Custody proceeding
guardian ad litem
appointment 26.09.220
investigation reports 26.09.220
Diagnosis, requests for
Evidence
Children
Spousal maintenance obligations
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1210]

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE (See also DECLARATION CONCERNING VALIDITY OF A MARRIAGE, LEGAL SEPARATION)
Assets
probate assets on dissolution or invalidation of marriage 11.07.010
Child custody
investigation and report 26.09.220
Children
consent for psychiatric care 26.09.220
guardian ad litem
appointment 26.09.220
Custody proceeding
guardian ad litem
appointment 26.09.220
investigation reports 26.09.220
Diagnosis, requests for
Evidence
Children
Spousal maintenance obligations
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1210]
DOMESTIC RELATIONS (See also COMMUNITY PROPERTY; CRIMINAL CODE; DESERTION AND NONSUPPORT; DIVORCE; GUARDIAN AND WARD; HUSBAND AND WIFE; MARRIAGE; PARENT AND CHILD; UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT)
Sexual offenses, "married", defined 9A.44.010

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (See also HARASSMENT—CIVIL PROCEEDING)
Abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser prior to July 23, 1989
petition to indeterminate sentence review board for review of inmate's sentence requirements 9.95.045
resentencing to reduce sentence agreed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9.94A.395
review of inmate's sentence by indeterminate sentence review board factors to be considered 9.95.047
Arrests immunity for police officer 10.31.100
warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
Forms, instructions, and informational brochures administrator for the courts shall prepare 26.50.035
Hotline number to be given to victims 10.99.030
Law enforcement officers training, duty, arrest powers, reports, transportation of victims, records 10.99.030
Murder abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser prior to July 23, 1989
petition to indeterminate sentence review board for review of inmate's sentence requirements 9.95.045
resentencing to reduce sentence agreed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9.94A.395
review of inmate's sentence by indeterminate sentence review board factors to be considered 9.95.047
Notice of legal rights and remedies 10.99.030
Protection orders forms, instructions, and informational brochures administrator for the courts shall prepare 26.50.035
inform victim of rights 10.99.030
Rejecting reports of incidents to Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs requirements and procedures 10.99.030
Restraining orders violation arrest 10.31.100
Shelter availability, inform victim 10.99.030

DOMESTIC WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS (See WASTE TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS)

DONKEYS (See MULES, ASSES, AND DONKEYS)

DONORS AND DONEES (See GIFTS)

DOUBLE JEOPARDY (See BAR TO PROSECUTION)

DRAINS (See CANALS, DITCHES, AND DRAINS)

DRAWBRIDGES (See BRIDGES)

DRIVER TRAINING SCHOOLS (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Drivers' training schools)

DRIVERS' LICENSES (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Drivers' licenses)

DRIVERS' TRAINING (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Drivers' training schools)

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (See also DRUNK DRIVING; MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Intoxication liquor)
Deferred prosecution, drunk driving procedure 46.61.515
Emergency response caused by intoxication recovery of costs of emergency response from person convicted of intoxication related offense by responding public agency authorized 38.52.430
Second conviction within five years motor vehicle certificate of ownership withheld 46.12.400
notice requirements 46.61.512
sale or transfer of vehicle unlawful 46.12.270, 46.12.410
seizure and forfeiture of vehicle 46.61.511
Seizure and forfeiture of vehicle second conviction within five years 46.61.511

DROPOUTS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Educational centers)

DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS (See also ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT AND SUPPORT; ALCOHOLISM, INTOXICATION, AND DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT; DEFERRED PROSECUTION PROGRAM)
Deferred prosecution, drunk driving procedure 46.61.515
Health services, voluntary substance abuse monitoring programs 18.130.175, 18.130.186

DRUG PARAPHERNALIA
Seizure and forfeiture procedure 69.50.505

DRUG STORES (See DRUGS; PHARMACY)

DRUGGISTS (See DRUGS; PHARMACY)

DRUGLESS HEALING (See also NATURAL PATH)
Rebating disclosure of financial interest, list of alternative facilities 19.68.010
prohibited, penalty 19.68.010

DRUGS (See also CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, UNIFORM ACT; FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC ACT; LEGEND DRUGS—PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, NARCOTICS, PHARMACY; POISON CONTROL AND DRUG INFORMATION SERVICES PROGRAM; POISONS, PRESCRIPTIONS)
Arrests, possession of cannabis, when authorized 10.31.100
Boat operation while under the influence of drugs prohibited 88.12.025
Dangerous drug arrests, possession of cannabis, when authorized 10.31.100
cannabis, possession of, warrantless arrests for 10.31.100
Driver's license ineligibility 46.20.031
Emergency response caused by intoxication recovery of costs of emergency response from person convicted of intoxication related offense by responding public agency authorized 38.52.430
Landlord and tenant mobile homes termination grounds 59.20.080
Marijuana possession of, warrantless arrests for 10.31.100
Motor vehicles driving while under the influence 46.61.502
physical control of while under the influence 46.61.504
National guard mutual assistance counter-drug activities compact 38.08.500
Over-the-counter medications imprinting requirements equivalent federal system to supersede state system 69.60.090
identification of medications, prohibition on distribution or sale of unidentified medications 69.60.030
retailers and wholesalers, compliance date 69.60.070
Prescriptions insurance claims preapproved individual claim may not be rejected later, recordkeeping requirements 48.20.525, 48.21.325, 48.44.465, 48.46.535
retail sales tax exemption 82.08.0281

DRUNK DRIVING (See also DEFERRED PROSECUTION PROGRAM; DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED)
Deferred prosecution, drunk driving procedure 46.61.515
Emergency response caused by intoxication recovery of costs of emergency response from person convicted of intoxication related offense by responding public agency authorized 38.52.430

DUCK STAMP (See GAME AND GAME FISH, subtitle Migratory waterfowl stamp)

DUMBWAITERS (See ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND DUMBWAITERS)

DUSTERS AND SPRayers (See PESTICIDE APPLICATION; POISONS)
DUSTING

DUSTING (See LIENS, subtitle Agricultural dusting and spraying)

EARLY CHILDHOOD ASSISTANCE
Child abuse prevention training for participants 43.63A.066

EARNINGS AND PROFITS
Industrial insurance, temporary total disability loss of earnings, amount of loss required to be eligible specified 51.32.090 wages received during 51.32.090

EASEMENTS
State parks, granting of easements 43.51.060

EASTERN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL DISTRICT (See TUBERCULOSIS, subtitle Eastern tuberculosis hospital district)

EASTERN WASHINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY (See HISTORIC PRESERVATION, subtitle Eastern Washington historical society)

ECOLOGY (See AIR POLLUTION CONTROL; ECOLOGY; ENVIRONMENT; SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT; WATER POLLUTION CONTROL)

ECOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF
Agricultural burning practices and research task force 70.94.650
Boating sewage pumpout or dump units design, installation, and operation criteria, development, rule making authority 88.12.335
Burning permits, political subdivisions, delegation of issuance authority 70.94.654
Created 43.17.010
Dairy waste management Ch. 90.64
Detergent phosphorus content Ch. 70.95L
Dike vegetation management guidelines 75.20.1041
Diking districts, powers and duties enumerated 89.16.055
Director appointment 43.17.020
reclamation projects of state, powers and duties enumerated 89.16.055
Ecology procedures simplification act penalty procedures 43.21B.300
Environmental policy documents, use of existing documents for new project or nonproject actions 43.21C.034
Flood control informational brochure on regulatory permitting processes 75.20.005
Ground waters dairy waste management Ch. 90.64 management areas management programs acreage expansion programs 90.44.445
Hydraulic permits Mt. St. Helens rivers time frame modified 75.20.300 review and approval 75.20.050 violations, civil penalties 75.20.106 Penalty procedures 43.21B.300

Reclamation projects of state, powers and duties of director enumerated 89.16.055
Recreational development duties facilities notice of applications for assistance from community economic revitalization board 43.160.077
Surface waters dairy waste management Ch. 90.64
Water resources diversion or storage of water permits, food fish and game must be provided for 75.20.050
powers and duties of department enumerated 89.16.055
reclamation projects of state, powers and duties of director 89.16.055
Well construction department authorized to conduct regulatory program for 89.16.055
Well contractors or operators complaints against response 18.104.020
Well sealing and decommissioning authority delegation to county or local health district 18.104.043

ECONOMIC AND REVENUE FORECAST COUNCIL
State retirement systems actuarial funding contribution rates, council duties 41.45.040
economic assumptions, adoption 41.45.040
experience and financial condition of each system, review of information submitted by state actuary 41.45.030

ECONOMIC AND REVENUE FORECASTS (See REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Economic and revenue forecasts)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (See also TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF)
Community diversification program department of community, trade, and economic development 43.63A.450
Community, trade, and economic development, department of departmental responsibilities 43.330.050
Defense dependent communities community diversification program 43.63A.450
Distressed areas investment projects, tax deferrals definitions 82.60.020
Distressed counties grants and loans from the community economic revitalization board 43.160.076
Diversification strategies department of community, trade, and economic development responsibilities 43.330.090
Economic development board
repeal 43.240.911
Investment projects in distressed areas, tax deferrals definitions 82.60.020
Minority business export outreach program 43.210.130
Neighborhood reinvestment areas application for designation as area 43.63A.700
requirements for designation as area 43.63A.710

Pacific Northwest economic region PNWRED-Net interlivery sharing network defined 43.147.050
legislative findings 43.147.040
PNWRED-Net working subgroup 43.147.060
acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations authorized 43.147.080
dues 43.147.070
terms of agreement 43.147.010
Small business export finance assistance center Pacific Northwest export assistance project duties of director regarding 43.210.110
Targeted sectors department of community, trade, and economic development responsibilities 43.330.090
Timber impact areas agency timber task force 43.31.621
economic recovery coordination board 43.31.631
industrial diversification programs 43.31.641
sustainable economic development, community assistance program 43.31.651
timber recovery coordinator 43.31.611
value-added forest products development program 43.31.641
Tourism expansion department of community, trade, and economic development responsibilities 43.330.090
Washington investment opportunities office created in business assistance center 43.31.409
duties 43.31.411
Washington marketplace program definitions 43.31.522
encouragement of in-state purchases by Washington businesses 43.31.524
implementation, departmental duties 43.31.526
purpose and duties 43.31.524
Washington state development loan fund committee applications 43.168.070
approval, conditions and limitations 43.168.050
definitions 43.168.020
entitlement communities, grants 43.168.100
membership, terms, expenses 43.168.030
minority and women-owned businesses committee authorized to approve applications for loans and loan guarantees or enter into joint loan guarantee program 43.168.150

ECONOMIC IMPACT ACT (See SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Economic impact act)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT (See REGULATORY FAIRNESS, REGULATORY FAIRNESS ACT)

ECONOMIC POISONS (See POISONS)

ECONOMIC RECOVERY COORDINATION BOARD
Membership and duties 43.31.631
EDUCATION (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION)

EDUCATION, STATE BOARD OF (See STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION)

EDUCATIONAL CENTERS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Educational centers)

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICT BOARD

Meetings
regular and special 28A.310.200
who may call special 28A.310.200
Powers and duties
bylaws, rules and regulations, own government, adopt 28A.310.200
contracts, employing consultants, legal counsel 28A.310.200
educational service district superintendent’s bond, fixing 28A.310.200
personnel and clerical staff, assist in selection 28A.310.200
filling vacancies in school district directors 28A.310.200
meetings, regular and special 28A.310.200

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICTS
Boundaries, changes in 28A.310.020
Budgets
approval and certification by educational service district board of education 28A.310.200
Contracts for services previously performed by classified employees
health benefits to be similar to those available to school employees 28A.400.285
health insurance contracts for services previously performed by classified employees
benefits to be similar to those available to school employees 28A.400.285
Cooperative and informational services
authority to provide 28A.310.200
Creation 28A.310.200
Industrial
self-insurers
two or more authorized to form self-insurance group 51.14.150
Medical services through special education programs 74.09.5253
Number of, changes in 28A.310.020
Principal internship support program 28A.415.270
administrator internship task force membership and duties 28A.415.290
rule making authority 28A.415.300
Professional development centers
teachers recruiting future teachers program, center duties 28A.415.220
Property
acquisition with borrowed funds 28A.310.200
Regional committees on school district organization
regional committee members 28A.315.030
Special education programs, medical services 74.09.5253
State-wide plan as affecting 28A.310.020
Superintendent

bond 28A.310.200
personnel and clerical staff 28A.310.200
recommendations on manuals, courses of study and rules and regulations 28A.310.200
special meetings of educational service district board of education, calling 28A.310.200
visually or hearing impaired youth, duties 72.40.080
Superintendent and program administrator
internship support program 28A.415.280
administrator internship task force membership and duties 28A.415.290
rule making authority 28A.415.300
Teachers recruiting future teachers program
professional development center duties 28A.415.220
Technology, educational
definitions 28A.650.010
education technology account 28A.650.035
educational technology advisory committee 28A.650.015
K-12 education state-wide network, distribution of funds to expand 28A.650.030
K-12 education technology plan development and implementation 28A.650.015
legislative findings and intent 28A.650.005
regional educational technology account
support centers
advisory councils 28A.650.020
regional educational technology support centers
distribution of funds to 28A.650.025
rule making authority 28A.650.040

EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS
Assessments
rate, applicability, reports 69.25.250

ELDERLY (See SENIOR CITIZENS)

ELECTED OFFICIALS (See PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES)

ELECTIONS
Absentee voting
ongoing status request for, termination of status 29.36.013
Advertising
identification of sponsor 42.17.510
independent expenditures disclosure statement, required contents 42.17.550
Appeals
ballot titles or statements, appeals to superior court 29.27.067
Ballot titles or statements
appeals to superior court 29.27.067
constitutional amendments 29.27.060
filing 29.27.065
measures
county or municipal 29.27.060
notice to person proposing measure 29.27.065
state-wide 29.27.060
notice to person proposing measure 29.27.065
Ballots
metropolitan municipal corporations 35.58.090
voting by mail

voting devices and vote tallying systems, second class counties 29.36.130
Candidates
ineligible persons, authorization to reject 29.15.240
qualifications for filing to appear on ballot 29.15.025
Certificates and certifications
ballot titles or statements 29.27.060
Cities and towns
county and municipal forms 29.08.079
voter registration application form, adoption and contents 29.08.070
application of Title 29 RCW 29.08.020 authorized 29.08.030
county auditor’s procedure 29.08.060
county auditor, duties 29.08.020
declaration and warning 29.08.050
definition 29.08.010
form, supply and costs 29.08.080
forms 29.08.040
violations 29.08.090

Measures
ballot titles or statements appeals to superior court 29.27.067
contents, preparation, certification 29.27.060
notice to person proposing measure 29.27.065
notice of ballot title or statement to person proposing measure 29.27.065

Metropolitan municipal corporations

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1213]
ELECTIONS

annexation of territory 35.58.530
Municipal court judges
filling of municipal department positions by election, when required 3.46.063,
3.50.055
Nonpartisan
special elections
voting by mail 29.36.121
Notices
ballot titles or statements
appeals 29.27.067
closing registration files 29.07.160
Political advertising
identification of sponsor 42.17.510
independent expenditures
disclosure statement, required contents
42.17.550
Precincts with less than two hundred voters
general or primary election
application form 29.36.120
ballot
contents 29.36.130
county auditor may order 29.36.120
telephone 29.36.120
secretary 29.36.130
procedure
return of marked ballots 29.36.126
rules for accuracy, secrecy, and uniformity
29.36.150
special elections
procedure 29.36.122
Write-in voting
term limitations, effect 29.51.173
ELECTORAL COLLEGE (See PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)
ELECTORS
(See ELECTIONS, subtitle Electors and voters)
ELECTRIC COMPANIES (See PUBLIC UTILITIES)
ELECTRIC JOINT OPERATING AGENCIES
(See JOINT OPERATING AGENCIES)
ELECTRIC PLANTS (See PUBLIC UTILITIES)
ELECTRICAL COMPANIES (See PUBLIC UTILITIES)
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Definitions 19.28.005
ELECTRICAL PLANTS (See ELECTRICITY)
ELECTRICAL POWER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES
(See POWER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES)
ELECTRICIANS
Certificate of competency
continuing education 19.28.550
effect 19.28.550
issuance 19.28.550
renewal fee 19.28.550
Journeyman electrician
certificate of competency
continuing education 19.28.550
effect 19.28.550
issuance 19.28.550
renewal fee 19.28.550
Specialty electrician
certificate of competency
continuing education 19.28.550
effect 19.28.550
issuance 19.28.550
renewal fee 19.28.550
ELECTRICITY
(See also CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Electrical utilities;
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS, POWER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES;
PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Electrical companies; PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICTS)
Cities and towns
higher standards may be imposed 19.28.010
Electrical board
definitions 19.28.005
Industrial control panels
wiring requirements 19.28.010
Installation
general requirements 19.28.010
standards and rules, adoption 19.28.060
Labor and industries
standards and rules, adoption 19.28.060
National electrical code, applicable when
19.28.010
Water works piping, connection with, permission required 19.28.010
ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND DUMBWAITERS
Inspections 70.87.120
annual 70.87.120
inspectors 70.87.120
prerequisite to operation 70.87.120
report of unsafe conditions, procedure upon
70.87.120
right of entry for 70.87.120
Investigation powers of department 70.87.120
Operation and maintenance
report of unsafe conditions, discontinuance
of operations 70.87.120
Permits
suspension or revocation 70.87.120
EMANCIPATION OF MINORS (See MINORS, subtitle Emancipation)
EMBALMERS
(See FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS)
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Definitions 38.52.010
Disaster, defined 38.52.010
Intoxication caused emergency response
recovery of costs of emergency response
from person convicted of intoxication
related offense by responding public
agency authorized 38.52.430
Liability for loss or injury
architect or engineer exempt from liability
when serving as volunteer emergency
worker 38.52.1951
Search and rescue activities
defined 38.52.010
EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
(See also AMBULANCE SERVICES)
Optical strobe lights
restricted use 46.37.190
Property tax levies
excess levies 84.52.052
Property taxes
authority of taxing district to impose additional regular tax 84.52.069
Secretary of health, duties
minimum requirements, to establish
18.73.081

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1214]
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE DISTRICTS

Volunteers
- volunteer fire fighters' relief and pension fund
- board of trustees
  - annual report 41.24.340
  - creation 41.24.330
  - membership 41.24.330
  - officers 41.24.340
  - definitions 41.24.010
- pension fees to be paid by district to be set by state board 41.24.350

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE DISTRICTS

Cities and towns
- appeal
  - acceptance of damages wavers appeal 8.12.200
  - compensation and damages
  - acceptance of waives appeal 8.12.200
- costs, deposits in court 8.12.200
- deposits in court, amount of judgment and costs 8.12.200
- first class cities, general power 35.22.280
- judgments
  - acceptance of award waives appeal 8.12.200
  - final, effect 8.12.200
- payment of damages
  - acceptance of payment, waiver of appeal 8.12.200
- second class cities
  - power of 35.23.440
  - waiver of appeal on acceptance of award 8.12.200

EMISSION CREDITS BANKING PROGRAM
(See AIR POLLUTION CONTROL, subtitle Emission credits banking program)

EMPLOYEE COOPERATIVE CORPORATIONS
Technical assistance to be provided 43.63A.230

EMPLOYEE OWNERSHIP PROGRAM
Technical assistance to be provided 43.63A.230

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION PROGRAM
(See PRODUCTIVITY BOARD)

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES (See also LABOR; PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES)

Age discrimination 49.44.090
- discrimination
  - age 49.44.090, 49.60.205
  - employers 49.60.180
  - employment agencies 49.60.200
  - labor unions 49.60.190
  - unfair practices 49.60.180
- Dislocated workers
  - environmental and forest restoration, See FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS, subtitle Environmental and forest restoration
- Employment agencies Ch. 19.31
  - Health insurance
  - employer and employee payments
  - health care authority to establish depository for safekeeping of payments for
  - unqualified employees 43.72.230
  - employer participation 43.72.220
  - small firm financial assistance 43.72.240
  - Job opportunities and basic skills training program
  - powers and duties of department of social and health services 74.25.020
  - Occupational information service and forecast
    - annual report, contents 50.38.040
    - definitions 50.38.015
    - employment security department duties 50.38.050
    - intent 50.38.010
    - moneys received for nonfunded costs, disposition 50.38.065
    - other agencies consulted 50.38.030
    - powers of employment security department 50.38.060
- Overtime compensation 49.46.130
- Registered employer health plans
  - plan requirements 43.72.120
  - uniform benefits package constitutes minimum benefits that may be offered by plan 43.72.090
- Unemployed workers
  - employment and training programs 50.12.261, 50.16.094, 50.16.096
  - Unfair practices 49.60.180
  - Work force employment and training program
    - repeal 43.131.378
    - termination 43.131.377

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Actions against, by customers, when agency is not licensed or registered 19.31.245
- Actions by, licensing or registration prerequisite for 19.31.245
- Advertising, false or fraudulent, prohibited 19.31.190
- Application for license 19.31.100
- Civil proceedings
  - license or registration prerequisite for suit by agency 19.31.245
  - displeased or unauthorized agencies subject to suit for treble damages 19.31.245
- Colleges, application of act 19.31.020
- Complaints against licensees 19.31.190
- Contracts
  - requirements 19.31.040
  - retail installment law compliance 19.31.040
- Definitions 19.31.020
- Employment directories
  - contract requirements 19.31.040
  - fees 19.31.150
  - registration 19.31.100
- Employment listing services
  - contract requirements 19.31.040
  - fees 19.31.150
- Exemptions 19.31.020
- Fees

EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS, RESTORATION OF

Employment or licensing by public entity person not disqualified from, exceptions 9.96A.020

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT (See also UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION)

Commissioner
- community economic revitalization board membership on 43.160.030
- Employment and training
  - funds to community and technical colleges 50.16.096
  - reports on programs 50.12.261
  - unemployment benefits during training, eligibility 50.16.094
- Home health visitor program
  - plan development requirements 43.70.530
- Occupational information service and forecast
  - annual report, contents 50.38.040
  - definitions 50.38.015
  - department duties 50.38.050
  - intent 50.38.010
  - moneys received for nonfunded costs, disposition 50.38.065
  - other agencies consulted 50.38.030
  - powers of department 50.38.060
- Records
  - governmental agencies' access 50.13.060
  - individual or employing unit access 50.13.040
  - Washington serves program application 50.65.230

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1215]
authority of commissioner and program administrator 50.65.320
commissioner's report 50.65.331
definitions 50.65.210
displacement of current workers prohibited 50.65.280
disqualification for Washington service corps participation 50.65.240
eligibility 50.65.230
funds and grants 50.65.330
legislative declaration 50.65.200
operating procedure 50.65.220
unemployment compensation coverage, limitation 50.65.290
volunteers educational, vocational, or job counseling 50.65.310
medical benefits, limitation 50.65.270
recognition of service 50.65.260
selection and placement 50.65.250
unemployment compensation benefits for trainees 43.21J.060, 43.21J.070
Environmental and forest restoration account 43.21J.030
intent and purpose 43.21J.010
legislative findings 43.21J.005
program implementation evaluation, legislative budget committee report 43.21J.000
project proposals award of funds 43.21J.040
evaluation criteria 43.21J.040
training or employment eligibility, job status, and compensation 43.21J.050
unemployment compensation benefits for trainees 43.21J.060, 43.21J.070
Environmental and forest restoration account 43.21J.020
Game fish mitigation definitions 77.18.010
Senior environmental corps coordinating council, membership and duties 43.63A.260
creation 43.63A.247
definitions 43.63A.245
State environmental policy documents, use of existing documents for new project or nonproject actions 43.21C.034
Surface mining, regulation and reclamation Ch. 78.44
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (See AIR POLLUTION CONTROL; ECOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF; POLLUTION CONTROL MUNICIPAL BONDING; SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT; WASTE TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS; WATER POLLUTION CONTROL)
EPISTEMIC (See HEALTH AND SAFETY, subtitle Epistemics)
EQUAL RIGHTS (See also SEXUAL EQUALITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS)
EQUESTRIAN (See also HORSES)
Trails or paths
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1216]
EXECUTION SALE (See EXECUTIONS, subtitle Sales under)

EXECUTIONS (See also EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION)
Dockets
- certified transcript of execution against local governmental entity 6.17.080
Judgments
- cities and towns, against 6.17.080
- counties, against 6.17.080
- local governmental entity, against 6.17.080
Local governmental entity, execution of judgments against attachment, when 6.17.080

EXECUTORY CONTRACTS (See EXECUTORY ACT)

EXECUTIVE CONFLICT OF INTEREST ACT (See PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle Executive conflict of interest act)

EXECUTOR OF EXECUTOR (See EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, subtitle Executor of executor)

EXECUTORIAL CONTRACTS (See CONTRACTS)

EXEMPTIONS
Property taxes
- cessation of qualifying use, tax liability 84.36.810
- definitions, certain exemptions 84.36.800
- nonprofit organizations, associations 84.36.030
- nonprofit organizations, conditions for 84.36.080
- public assembly halls, nonprofit organizations 84.36.037
- religious organizations 84.36.800
- retired, disabled, persons qualifications 84.36.381

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION
Appraisers, personal exemptions of debtors to be appraised 6.15.060
Bonds, personal exemption claimant to list 6.15.060
Claim of appraisal 6.15.060
list and valuations 6.15.060
Fees of appraisers 6.15.060
Homesteads
- bankruptcy, federal, state exemption duplication prohibited 6.13.080
- child support obligation, homestead subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080
- forced sale subject to, when 6.13.080
- liens
  - laborers', homestead subject to execution of forced sale 6.13.080
  - materialmen's, homestead subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080
- mechanics, homesteads subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080
- vendors', homestead subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080
- mortgages, homestead subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080
- spousal support obligation, homestead subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080
- subject to, when 6.13.080
- subject to forced sale, when 6.13.080
Negotiable instruments, personal exemption claimant to list 6.15.060
Proceeds 6.15.060
Verifications, list of personal property where personal exemption claimed 6.15.060

EXPENSES AND PER DIEM (See also MILEAGE)
Travel expenses personnel resources board 41.06.110

EXPLOSIVES
Abandonment of, unlawful 70.74.295
Crimes relating to endangering life and property 70.74.270
- intimidation or harassment 70.74.275
- Definitions 70.74.010
- Endangering life and property, unlawful 70.74.270
- Exemptions 70.74.191
- Improved devices, defined 70.74.010
- Licenses
  - requirements 70.74.022
  - Seizure and forfeiture 70.74.400
- Theft or loss
  - reporting 70.74.410
  - Unlawful access to 70.74.160

EXPORTING AND IMPORTING
Minority business export outreach program 43.210.130
Washington products, expansion of market 43.31.057

EXPOSITIONS (See WORLD FAIRS OR EXPOSITIONS)

EXTORTION (See CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Extortion)

EXTRADITION
Agents
- appointment of 10.34.030
- Costs
  - Probation, payment of costs as condition of 9.95.210
- Expenses
  - extradition agents, appointment of 10.34.030
  - Governor
  - powers and duties as to 10.34.030
  - Probation, payment of extradition costs as condition of 9.95.210
- Retaking fugitive in foreign state or territory, extradition proceedings 10.34.030

EXTRAHAZARDOUS EMPLOYMENT (See INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE)

EYE BANKS
Anatomical gift act
- corneal tissue, provision for transplantation by licensed eye banks authorized 68.50.630
- Coreneal tissue, provision for transplantation by licensed eye banks authorized 68.50.630

EYEGlasses (See DISPENSING OPTICIANS; OPTOMETRY)

FACSIMILE DEVICES (See TELEPHONES, subtitle Telefacsimile messages)

FACTORY BUILT HOUSING (See HOUSING)

FACTS, STATEMENT OF (See STATEMENT OF FACTS)

FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT (See CREDIT, subtitle Credit reports)

FAIR TRADE (See MONOPOLIES; PRICE-FIXING; UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES)

FAIRNESS IN LENDING ACT (See BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Fairness in lending act)

FAIRS (See also WORLD FAIRS OR EXPOSITIONS)
Classification of 15.76.120
State international trade fairs
- certification of fairs, allotments 43.31.830
- director defined 43.31.800
- funds from state trade fair fund 43.31.830
- post audit of participating fairs 43.31.840

FALSE IMPERSONATION (See FALSE PERSONATION)

FAMILY COURT
Assistants
- appointment 26.12.050
- Commissioners
  - appointment 26.12.050
  - duties 26.12.060
  - tenure 26.12.050
- Court-appointed special advocate program guardian ad litem appointment 26.12.175
- Courthouse facilitator program authorized 26.12.240
- fees 26.12.240
- Guardian ad litem
  - appointment 26.09.220, 26.12.175
  - duties 26.12.175
- Investigators
  - appointment and tenure 26.12.050
- Stenographers
  - appointment 26.12.050

FAMILY FARM WATER ACT (See WATER AND WATER RIGHTS, subtitle Family Farm Water Act)

FAMILY MEDICINE (See MEDICINE, FAMILY)

FAMILY PLANNING (See BIRTH CONTROL)

FAMILY POLICY COUNCIL
Grants to improve readiness to learn 70.190.040

FARM CROPS (See LIENS, subtitle Farm crops)

FARM LABOR (See LIENS, subtitle Farm crops)
FARM LAND

FARM LAND
Fish and wildlife, department-owned
fish and wildlife goals, implementation
77.12.204

Wildlife, department-owned
fish and wildlife goals, implementation
77.12.204

FARMERS MARKETS
Nursery dealer
licenses
director may issue market one license as alternative to licensing individual producers 15.13.280

FATHERS
Nursery dealer

FEDERAL
Elections
senator or representative
term limits 29.68.015, 29.68.016

Game and game fish
fish restoration and management projects,
federal act 77.12.440

Motor vehicle fuel tax
armed forces, export use of motor vehicle fuel, exemption from tax 82.36.230
refund for nonhighway use vehicles, metering device for auxiliary equipment to measure consumption 82.36.280

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY
State employees sick leave payments
agency sick leave authority 41.48.140

FEDERAL WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION
(See WATER AND WATER RIGHTS, subtitle United States water rights)

FEEBLE-MINDED
(See MENTALLY ILL)

FEES (See also SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Fees)
Aircraft registration 47.68.250
Airmen registration 47.68.233
Appraisers
exemptions from execution appraisal fee 6.15.060

Cattle
inspection certificate 16.57.400
Cattle and horse brands
inspecting 16.57.220
Cities and towns
special permits for motor vehicle oversize or overweight movement, fees paid to cities and towns, when 46.44.096

Clerk of court
enumeration of 36.18.020

Corporations
miscellaneous fees, nonprofit corporations 24.03.410
secretary of state
nonprofit corporations 24.03.405
reinstatement application 24.03.405

Counties
special permits for oversize or overweight motor vehicle movement, fees paid to counties, when 46.44.096

County clerk, enumeration of 36.18.020
Depositions
collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020

Fraternal societies, incorporation
filing 24.20.020

Health districts, license or permit fees 70.46.120
Horses
inspection certificate 16.57.400
Jury, demand for 36.18.020
Livestock registered brand
recording
renewal 16.57.080

Motor vehicles
special permits for oversize or overweight movements
determining fee 46.44.096
to whom paid 46.44.096
Nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations
filing 24.06.450
miscellaneous fees 24.06.455
Probate
collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020

FELONIES (See also CRIMES)
Class B
indecent liberties 9A.44.100

Class C
harming a police or accelerator detection dog 9A.76.200

Credit cards
factoring, unlawful 9A.56.290

Harming a police or accelerator detection dog
class C 9A.76.200

Indecent liberties
class B felony 9A.44.100

Seizure and forfeiture of personal property
involved in a felony
application of chapter 10.105.900
disposition of forfeited property and proceeds from the sale of forfeited property
10.105.010
procedure 10.105.010
property subject to seizure and forfeiture 10.105.010

Tracking of felony cases
department of corrections to maintain records 10.98.110

FEMALES (See HUSBAND AND WIFE; MARRIED PERSON; WIDOWS; WOMEN)

FERRIES (See FERRIES)

FERRIES
Collective bargaining and arbitration
insurance and health care plans 47.64.270

Commercial ferries See TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Ferries, commercial
Insurance and health care plans 47.64.270

Jumbo ferry construction
bid deposits 47.60.778
bid documents 47.60.772
contract 47.60.776
evaluation of bids, procedure on conclusion of 47.60.774
notice of intent 47.60.770
Motor vehicle excise tax
Puget Sound ferry operations account 82.44.110

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1218]

FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME (See PREGNANCY, subtitle Birth defects)

FIDELITY INSURANCE (See INSURANCE, subtitle Fidelity insurance)

FILIATION PROCEEDINGS (See DESCENT AND NONSUPPORT, UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT)

FILING (See also RECORDING AND FILING, UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Filing)
Corporations
nonprofit corporations 24.03.405
miscellaneous fees 24.03.410
reinstatement application 24.03.405
nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations
annual or biennial report 24.06.440,
24.06.445
Tort claims against
cities and towns 35.31.020, 35.31.040

Counties Ch. 36.45

FINANCIAL AID
College work-study program
development and administration 28B.12.040
rules, mandatory provisions 28B.12.060

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT DEPOSIT ACT (See BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Deposits)

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (See also ALIEN BANKS; BANKS AND BANKING; CREDIT UNIONS; MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS; SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS; TRUST COMPANIES)

Charges
financial institutions may charge customer for furnishing items or copies of items 30.22.230
Copies
financial institutions may charge customer for furnishing items or copies of items 30.22.230

Discrimination, prohibited practices 49.60.175

Items
financial institutions may charge customer for furnishing items or copies of items 30.22.230

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF
Annual report
required contents 43.320.100

Assistant directors
appointment, delegation of authority by director 43.320.050

borrowing of money from regulated institution, prohibited practices, criminal penalties 43.320.090

deputization of assistant director to act in director's absence 43.320.060

Banking examination fund 43.320.110

Borrowing of money from regulated institution, prohibited practices, criminal penalties 43.320.090

Created 43.17.010

Creation of department 43.320.010
FIRE PROTECTION

fire prevention and suppression

duties owed to public in general 76.04.016
forest fire protection assessments 76.04.410, 76.04.630
investigations 76.04.015
landowner contingency forest fire suppression account 76.04.630
negligent starting of fires, liability 76.04.495

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Annexation by cities and towns 35.02.205
Annexation of cities and towns 35.02.190
Annexation of newly incorporated city or town withdrawal 52.04.161
Bids and bidding 52.14.110, 52.14.120
Bonds issuance, limitations 52.16.061
Burning permits issuance 70.94.654
Cities and towns incorporation or annexation of entire district, tax ramifications withdrawal from, exceptions 52.08.025
Fiscal matters general obligation bonds issuance, form, interest 52.16.061
indebtedness contracting for 52.16.061
Property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052
Public works competitive bids 52.14.110, 52.14.120
Purchases sealed bid procedure 52.14.110, 52.14.120
Taxation incorporation or annexation by city or town 52.08.025
Withdrawal cities and towns removal 52.08.025

FIRE SERVICE TRAINING CENTER (See FIRE PROTECTION BOARD, STATE, subtitle Fire service training center)

FIREARMS

Firearms range advisory committee, membership and duties 77.12.730
Forfeiture 9.41.098
confiscation by law enforcement officer of firearm subject to forfeiture authorized 9.41.098
destruction, sale, or trade of forfeited firearms authorized 9.41.098
Offenders under supervision of department of corrections prohibition on ownership and possession 9.94A.120
Pistols: forfeiture
confiscation by law enforcement officer of firearm subject to forfeiture authorized 9.41.098
Pistols, uniform act forfeiture 9.41.098
destruction, sale, or trade of forfeited firearms authorized 9.41.098
Possession of certain places prohibited, exceptions 9.41.300
Possession on school premises warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
School premises, firearms possession on warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100

State law preempts local regulation
exception 9.41.300
Students carrying on school premises or facilities, penalty, exceptions 9.41.280

FIRES (See also ARSON, CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Arson; CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Malicious mischief; CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Reckless burning)
Fire risks, limitation of single risk retained by insurance companies 48.11.140
Insurance risks, limitation of single risk 48.11.140

FISCAI NOTES (See FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF, subtitle Fiscal notes)

FISH (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH; GAME AND GAME FISH)

FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION

Yakima river conservation area hunting, authority to regulate and manage 43.51.955

FISH AND WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF

Agricultural and grazing lands fish and wildlife goals, implementation 77.12.204
Appointing power fish and wildlife commission 77.04.030
Columbia river fish cultural stations, laboratories, and protective devices agreements with federal government to establish and maintain 75.08.055
Commission appointment of members 77.04.030
chair 77.04.060
composition 77.04.030
delegation of authority 77.04.020
director as ex officio secretary 77.04.080
duties 77.04.055
meetings 77.04.060
qualifications 77.04.040
seizure or forfeiture of personal property involved with wildlife offenses liability 77.12.105
staff provided by department 77.04.080
travel expenses 77.04.060
vacancies 77.04.030
Composition 77.04.020
Conservation license for use of department land, fee 77.32.380
Consolidation of departments of fisheries and of wildlife legislative purpose 43.300.005
Cooperative agreements fish restoration and management projects 77.12.440
Creation 43.300.010
Definitions 43.300.020, 77.08.010
Dike vegetation management guidelines 75.20.1041
Director appointment 43.17.020, 43.300.030
authority 75.08.014, 77.04.080
commission ex officio secretary 77.04.080
dlegation of authority 77.04.080
executive head of and appointing authority for department 43.300.030

2001,
exempt employees, authority to appoint 43.300.050
powers and duties 43.300.040, 77.04.020, 77.04.080
qualifications 75.08.014, 77.04.080
salary 43.300.030, 77.04.080
Employees exempt employees director’s authority to appoint 43.300.050
Federal fish restoration, cooperation 77.12.440
Federal exclusive economic zone fish and wildlife harvest, rules 75.08.055
Fees conservation license for use of department land 77.32.380
Firearms range advisory committee, membership and duties 77.12.730
Fish cultural stations, laboratories, and protective devices agreements with federal government to establish and maintain 75.08.055
Fishing nets prohibited 77.16.060
unauthorized devices prohibited 77.16.060
Flood control informational brochure on regulatory permitting processes 75.20.005
repair of 1990 flood damage, application processing 75.20.1001
Game fish plan to double production by year 2000, contents 77.12.710
steelhead commercial fisheries prohibited 77.12.760
recreational fishery only for non-Indian fishermen 77.12.760
Game fish mitigation definitions 77.18.010
Governor’s appointment authority 77.04.080
Hydraulic projects irrigation or stock watering, permit process 75.20.103
permit applications, department approval 75.20.050
repair of 1990 flood damage, application processing 75.20.1001
violations, civil penalties 75.20.106
woody debris placement as permit condition 75.20.104
Licenses conservation license 77.32.380
department land, use of, fee 77.32.380
Licenses, recreational categories issued by department 75.25.005
Net prohibited in game fishing 77.16.060
Patrol officers fisheries enforcement of rules and laws 75.10.010
Recreational salmon and marine fish enhancement program Ch. 75.54
Regional fisheries enhancement group account expenditures, authorization 75.50.100
Salmon Cedar River spawning channel construction authorized 75.52.100
mitigation of water diversion projects 75.52.160
policy committee 75.52.110
technical committee 75.52.110
Senior environmental corps powers and duties relating to 75.08.035, 77.12.750
Skagit river salmon recovery plan director to prepare, requirements 75.50.130
Toutle river fish collection facility 75.20.310
Transfer of powers, duties, and functions of the departments of fisheries and of wildlife 43.300.010

Trapping
- disclosure of identities 77.16.170
- identification of traps 77.16.170
- interfering with traps 77.16.170
- removal of traps by property owner 77.16.170

Violations
- enforcement authority 77.12.055
- nets, prohibited in game fishing 77.16.060
- robbing or interfering with 77.16.170
- wildlife agents or other law enforcement officers, assault on 77.16.135
- revocation of licenses and privileges 77.16.135

Water diversion or storage
- applications for permits, department approval 75.20.050
- wildlife agents, assault on 77.16.135
- revocation of licenses and privileges 77.16.135
- authority 77.12.055
- liability 77.12.055
- training 77.12.055

Wildlife offenses
- seizure or forfeiture of personal property 77.16.135
- liability of department and commission 77.12.103
- limitations 77.12.103

Yakima river conservation area
- hunting, authority to regulate and manage 43.51.955

FISH LADDERS (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Fishways)

FISHERIES, DEPARTMENT OF (See also FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Department of fisheries)
Commercial fishing
- advisory review boards 75.30.050
- Dike vegetation management guidelines 75.20.1041
- Flood control
  - hydraulic projects to repair 1990 flood damage 75.20.050
  - application processing 75.20.1001
  - informational brochure on regulatory permitting processes 75.20.005
- Hydraulic permits
  - woody debris placement as permit condition 75.20.104
- Hydraulic projects to repair 1990 flood damage
  - application processing 75.20.1001
- Recreational fishing licenses
  - types issued by department 75.25.005
- Recreational salmon and marine fish enhancement program Ch. 75.54
- Regional fisheries enhancement group account expenditures, authorization 75.50.100
- Salmon
  - Cedar River spawning channel construction authorized 75.52.100
  - mitigation of water diversion projects 75.52.160
  - policy committee 75.52.110
  - technical committee 75.52.110
  - Salmon for human consumption labeling requirements rules for identification and enforcement, department to adopt 69.04.935

Senior environmental corps
- powers and duties relating to 75.08.035
- Skagit river salmon recovery plan
director to prepare, requirements 75.50.130
Wildlife violator compact notification by wildlife department of violations 75.10.220

FLAX (See WAREHOUSES, subtitle Storage of agricultural commodities)

FLIES (See INSECTS)

FLOATER LICENSE PLATES (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Reciprocal or proportional registration)

FLOATING HOMES
- Defined 82.45.032
- Real estate defined 82.45.032
- Real property defined 82.45.032
- Taxation
  - real estate sales excise tax stamp evidencing satisfaction of lien 82.45.090
- Used
  - defined 82.45.032

FLOOD CONTROL
Hydraulic projects to repair 1990 flood damage application processing 75.20.1001
- Informational brochure on regulatory permitting processes 75.20.005
- Special districts
  - rates and charges 85.38.145
  - reorganization authorization 85.22.010
  - uniform procedures for creation and operation financing 85.38.140
  - State participation in maintenance flood control assistance account establishment, use 86.26.000
  - Zone districts property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052

FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICTS (See FLOOD CONTROL)

FOOD (See FOOD, DRUG AND COSMETIC ACT, subtitle Food)

FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH
Aquaculture disease control aquaculture disease control account 75.58.020
  - aquatic farmers, registration 75.58.040
diagnostic field services 75.58.030
  - fish and wildlife department duties 75.58.010, 75.58.020
  - user fees 75.58.020
  - Aquaculture disease inspection and control development of program 75.58.000
  - rules 75.58.010
  - violations 75.58.010
  - Aquaculture marketing
    aquatic products defined as commodities 15.65.020, 15.66.010
    commercial fisheries licenses and permits, exempt 75.28.010
    Aquatic farmers
    registration 75.58.040
    Aquatic lands enhancement account
    created 79.24.580
    use 79.24.580
    Canals, ditches and drains
    diversion or storage of water, hydraulic permits, review and approval 75.20.050
    Charter boats
    advisory review boards 75.30.050
    commercial fishing, restrictions 75.28.095
    defined 75.28.095
    fees 75.28.095
    licenses 75.28.095 required 75.28.010
    Oregon licensed boats, when allowed to fish in Washington waters 75.28.095
    ownership and license qualification status 75.30.011
    recreational and commercial fishing on same day unlawful 75.12.127
    salmon licenses
    angler permits 75.30.070-75.30.100
    limitation on issuance 75.30.065
    renewal 75.30.065
    transfer 75.30.065
    salmon roe sale by crew member, license required 75.28.690
    Clams
    hardshell clam mechanical harvester fishery license 75.28.280
    lease of beds of navigable waters authorized, maximum area, terms 79.96.010
    notice to director of fisheries renewal lease 79.96.050
    razor clams
    physical disability permit 75.25.080
    Columbia river
    anadromous fish sanctuary, restrictions 75.20.110
    salmon fishing
    unlawful gear 75.12.040
    Commercial fishing licenses
    application deadline 75.28.014
    salmon fishing gear in Pacific Ocean, limitation on 75.12.210
    shrimp
    Hood Canal shrimp pots, limitation 75.12.440
    Commercial fishing licenses, See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Licenses, commercial
    Commercial harvesting shellfish
    hardshell clam mechanical harvester fishery license 75.28.280
    licenses required 75.28.010
    Concessions
    disposition of moneys collected 75.08.230
    Crab
    commercial licenses
dungeness crab-Puget Sound fishery license 75.30.130
    Dams or obstructions
    Columbia river anadromous fish sanctuary, restrictions 75.20.110
    height restrictions
    Columbia river tributaries 75.20.110
    Definitions 75.08.011
    Delivery license
    emergency salmon delivery license 75.28.116
    nonsalmon 75.28.125
    ocean pink shrimp 75.28.730, 75.30.290-75.30.330

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1221]
FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH

salmon 75.28.113, 75.30.120, 75.30.125
fee 75.28.113
Department of fish and wildlife
Skagit river salmon recovery plan
director to prepare, requirements 75.50.130
Department of fisheries
created 43.17.010
director
appointment 43.17.020
authority 75.08.014
qualifications 75.08.014
rules
scope of authority 75.08.080
disposition of moneys collected 75.08.230
patrol officers
enforcement 75.10.010
rules
enforcement by patrol officers 75.10.010
private tideland owners or lessees, application to 75.08.080
scope of authority 75.08.080
senior environmental corps
powers and duties relating to 75.08.035
Skagit river salmon recovery plan
director to prepare, requirements 75.50.130
Disabled persons
physical disability permit to take shellfish or food fish 75.25.080
Disposition of moneys collected 75.08.230
Emerging commercial fishery
designation 75.28.740, 75.30.220
experimental fishery permits 75.30.220
license status, report 75.30.240
licenses and permits 75.28.740
Enhanced food fish
taxation
generally 82.27.020
Farming commercially
license required 75.28.010
Federal exclusive economic zone
fish and wildlife harvest, state rules for 75.08.055
Fees
recreational licenses, use specified 75.25.170
Fines, disposition of 75.08.230
Fish buyer's license 75.28.340
Fish cultural stations, laboratories, and protective devices for Columbia river fish
acquisition of land and rights for use by United States 75.08.035
agreements with United States 75.08.055
funds, federal, acceptance of 75.08.055
maintenance and operation 75.08.055
Fish restoration and management projects
federal legislation 77.12.440
Funds
fish cultural stations, laboratories, and protective devices for Columbia river fish
acceptance from federal government 75.08.055
Gear
Columbia river regulations 75.12.040
Geoducks
commercial licenses
conditions and limitations 75.30.280
OSHA regulations, violations 75.30.280
diver license 75.28.750
harvesting, commercial
gear requirements 75.24.100
limitations and unlawful acts 75.24.100
Herring
commercial licenses
herring fishery license, limitations 75.30.140
Herring spawn on kelp fishery
commercial licenses
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1222]
Columbia river unlawful gear 75.12.040
commercial licenses
limitations 75.30.120
regional fisheries enhancement group account, surcharge for 75.50.100
reversion to department 75.30.125
delivery license
limitations 75.30.120
restrictions and revocation 75.28.113
emergency delivery license
fee 75.28.116
nontransferable and nonrenewable 75.28.116
fishing gear in Pacific Ocean, limitation on 75.12.210
labeling requirements
definitions 69.04.932
identification as farm-raised or commercially caught 69.04.934
identification of species 69.04.933
rules for identification and enforcement, department of fisheries to adopt 69.04.935
licenses
blind persons 75.25.110
veterans 75.25.110
licenses, advisory review boards 75.30.050
licenses, commercial
fees 75.28.110
geographic designations 75.28.110
professional salmon guide license 75.28.710
recreational salmon and marine fish enhancement program Ch. 75.54
reinstate runs on Tilton and Cowlitz rivers, proposals 77.04.100
salmon roe sale by crew member, license required 75.28.690
scientific uses
fishing gear in Pacific Ocean 75.12.210
Skagit river recovery plan
director of fish and wildlife to prepare, requirements 75.50.130
director of fisheries to prepare, requirements 75.50.130
smolt production, private contracting of legislative findings 75.08.400
surplus eggs and carcasses 75.52.035
wild salmon
instream flows, evaluation priorities 90.22.060
water diversion impact, metering requirements 90.03.360
wild salmonid policy
establishment 75.28.760
management and gear strategies 75.28.770
Salmon enhancement program
legislative findings 75.50.010
regional fisheries enhancement groups formation authorized 75.50.070
goals 75.50.080
regional fisheries enhancement group account 75.50.100
Sea cucumbers
commercial licenses
dive fishery license 75.30.250
Sea urchins
commercial licenses
dive fishery license 75.30.210
Shellfish
lease of navigable waters for cultivation authorized, maximum area, terms 79.96.010
renewal lease 79.96.050
Shrimp
Hood Canal

FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH

Authorized, maximum area, terms
79.96.010
renewal lease 79.96.050
Olympia oysters
cultivation on reserves 75.24.065
oyster reserve commercial license 75.28.290
renewal lease 79.96.050
Pacific Ocean
commercial salmon fishing
salmon fishing gear, limitation on 75.12.210
salmon fishing gear, limitation on 75.12.210
Patrol officers
enforcement 75.10.010
Permits, commercial
angler permits and charter boat licenses 75.28.095
application contents 75.28.030
application deadline 75.28.014
catch record 75.28.030
experimental fishery 75.30.220
replacement fee 75.28.030
salmon
limitations 75.30.120
when required 75.28.010
Possession excise tax
measure of tax 82.27.020
rate of tax 82.27.020
taxable event 82.27.020
Recreational fisheries enhancement account 75.54.150
Recreational fishing licenses
free, criteria 75.25.110
types issued by department 75.25.005
Recreational salmon and marine fish enhancement program
access to recreational resources, plans for increased 75.54.120
chinook and coho salmon, rearing program changes 75.54.100
contracts with private entities 75.54.130
coordination with wild stock initiative 75.54.110
coordinator 75.54.010
department responsibilities 75.54.020
freshwater rearing of delayed-release chinook salmon 75.54.040
hatchery-produced fish, targeting of to minimize catch of naturally spawned fish 75.54.100
legislative findings 75.54.005
marine bottomfish species, artificial rearing 75.54.050
planning and operation 75.54.030
predator management and control 75.54.090
projects, siting process 75.54.070
public awareness program 75.54.080
research goals 75.54.060
surcharge to fund 75.54.140
Rules
director's scope of authority 75.08.080
enforcement by patrol officers 75.10.010
private tideland owners or lessees, application to 75.08.080
Salmon
Cedar River spawning channel
construction authorized 75.52.100
mitigation of water diversion projects 75.52.160
policy committees 75.52.110
technical committee 75.52.110
charters
angler permits 75.30.070-75.30.100
limitation on issuance 75.30.065
renewal 75.30.065
transfer 75.30.065
FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS

FORMS

- Initiative and referendum
- Referendum petitions 29.79.110

FORMS REDUCTION ACT OF 1982 (See FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF, subtitle Forms reduction act)

FORTS (See UNITED STATES, subtitle Forts)

FOSTER CARE

- Citizen review board system
- Appointments to boards, guidelines 13.70.040
- Case review
- Dependent children, procedure 13.70.110
- Participation of caretaker agency, employee duties 13.70.080
- Voluntary placements and placements without dependency petition, procedure 13.70.100
- Composition of board 13.70.030
- Confidentiality, members' oath, penalties for violation of confidentiality 13.70.060
- Confidentiality, participants' oath, limits on disclosure 13.70.090
- Conflicts of interest, disclosure by and removal from participation of member 13.70.090
- Court review of cases subject to review by board, frequency 13.70.140
- Definitions 13.70.010
- Funds, authority to apply for and use public and private funds 13.70.130
- Privileges from civil liability, board members 13.70.090
- Indian children, local Indian child welfare advisory committee may serve as board 13.70.150
- Officers, selection 13.70.040
- Periodic case review 13.70.005
- Permanency planning hearings 13.70.140
- Quorum of board 13.70.030
- Records of meetings 13.70.090
- Records, board access to 13.70.070
- Supreme court, duties and rule making authority 13.70.020
- Terms of appointments 13.70.040
- Training requirement for board members 13.70.050
- Vacancies in office 13.70.040
- Dependency hearings
- Foster parent or relative care provider attendance 13.34.110
- Evaluation to identify children with long-term needs 74.14A.050

FOWL (See BIRDS; POULTRY)

FRANCHISES

- Cities and towns
- City streets as part of state highway, franchisees on 47.24.020
- Streets and sidewalks
- Ordinances for use and occupancy 35.27.370
- Third class cities, restrictions on granting 35.24.290
- State parks, granting of franchises 43.51.060
- Transportation of passengers in motor vehicles, for, department of transportation to approve if granted when city or town streets part of state highway system 47.24.020

FRANKLIN COUNTY

- Hanford area economic investment fund established 43.31.422
- Superior court judges, number of 2.08.064

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

- Filings, articles of incorporation 24.20.020
- Incorporation articles of incorporation
- Filing 24.20.020
- Filing fee 24.20.020
- Incorporation to own property fees 24.24.100
- Filings fees 24.24.100

FREEWAYS (See HIGHWAYS)

FREIGHT CARS (See RAILROADS)

FREIGHT ELEVATORS (See ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND DUMBWAITERS)

FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS (See COLD STORAGE FOOD LOCKERS)

FUEL TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Excise taxes)

FUGITIVES (See also ESCAPE)

Funds (See also PUBLIC FUNDS)

Center for improvement of student learning account
- 28A.300.135

Dependent care administrative account
- 41.04.615

Hanford area economic investment fund
- Established 43.31.422

Local real estate tax account
- Deposit of local real estate sales excise tax revenues 82.45.180

Minority and women's business enterprises account
- 39.19.200

Public works administration account
- 39.12.080

Public works assistance account
- Established, purpose 43.155.050

Schools and school districts
- Real estate sales excise tax proceeds support of common schools 82.45.180

Tuition recovery trust fund 28C.10.084

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Authorization for burial right to rely on 68.50.180

Funeral directors and embalmers account
- 18.39.800

Funeral establishment
- Prearrangement funeral service contract certificate of registration fees, disposition 18.39.290
- Renewal 18.39.290

Prearrangement funeral service contract certificate of registration fees, disposition 18.39.290
- Renewal 18.39.290

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1225]
FUNERALS (See also BURIAL AND INTER- 
MENT) 
Industrial insurance, burial expenses 51.32.050 
Public assistance recipients 74.08.125 
family assets considered in determining 
responsibility for costs 74.08.125 

FURLoughs (See PRISONS AND PRISON-
ERS) 

FUTURE TEACHERS CONDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (See TEACHERS) 

GALLONAGE TAX 
Intoxicating liquor 
beer wholesalers 
additional imposed 66.24.290 
brewers 
additional imposed 66.24.290 
wines 
additional tax imposed 66.24.210 

GAMBLING 
Cities and towns 
second class cities, control of 35.23.440 
third class cities, control of 35.24.290 
towns, control and punishment of 35.27.370 
Commission 
powers and duties of 9.46.070 
Indian gambling compacts 
authority of governor to execute 43.06.010 

GAME AND GAME FISH (See also WILD-
LIFE, DEPARTMENT OF) 
Aquatic lands enhancement account 
created 79.24.580 
Bag limits 
defined 77.08.010 
Canals, ditches and drains 
diversion or storage of water, hydraulic 
permits, review and approval 75.20.050 
Closed area 
defined 77.08.010 
Closed seasons 
defined 77.08.010 
Closed waters 
defined 77.08.010 
Columbia river 
anadromous fish sanctuary, restrictions 
75.20.110 
dams 
height restrictions on tributaries 75.20.110 
Conservation license for use of department 
land, fee 77.32.380 
Cooperative agreements 
fish restoration and management projects 
77.12.440 
Dams or obstructions 
height restrictions 
Columbia river tributaries 75.20.110 
Definitions 77.08.010 
Department of wildlife 
director 
appointment 43.17.020 
Federal exclusive economic zone 
fish and wildlife harvest, state rules for 
75.08.055 
Fees 
conservation license for use of department 
land 77.32.380 
Fish restoration and management projects, 
federal act 77.12.440 
Fishing 
77.08.010 
net prohibited 77.16.060 
unauthorized devices prohibited 77.16.060 
Forfeitures 
contraband wildlife and property used in 
violation of law 
burden of proof 77.12.103 
civil liability of agents and agencies 
77.12.103 
Game fish mitigation 
definitions 77.18.010 
Game fish reserves 
defined 77.08.010 
Game reserves 
defined 77.08.010 
Hunter education training program 77.32.155 
Hunting 
defined 77.08.010 
minors, hunter education training program 
77.32.155 
Hydraulic permits 
Mt. St. Helens rivers 75.20.300 
review and approval 75.20.050 
violations, civil penalties 75.20.106 
Licenses 
conservation license 77.32.380 
hunting 
minors, hunter education training program 
77.32.155 
use of department land, fee 77.32.380 
Mt. St. Helens 
fish resource preservation 75.20.300 
Nets 
prohibited in game fishing 77.16.060 
Open season 
defined 77.08.010 
Person 
defined 77.08.010 
Production 
plan to double by year 2000, contents 
77.12.710 
Public safety and education account to benefit 
state game programs 43.08.250 
Salmon 
wild salmon, restoration 
aquatic lands enhancement account 
79.24.580 
Seizures 
contraband wildlife and property used in 
violation of law 
burden of proof 77.12.103 
civil liability of agents and agencies 
77.12.103 
Steelhead 
commercial fisheries prohibited 77.12.760 
plan to double by year 2000, contents 
77.12.710 
recreational fishery only for non-Indian 
fishermen 77.12.760 
reintroduce runs on Tilton and Cowell rivers, 
proposals 77.04.100 
Surplus salmon eggs and carcasses 
sale by cooperative projects 75.52.035 
Toutle river fish collection facility 75.20.310 
Trapping 
defined 77.08.010 
disclosure of identities 77.16.170 
identification of traps 77.16.170 
interfering with traps 77.16.170 
removal of traps by property owner 
77.16.170 
Trout 
plan to double by year 2000, contents 
77.12.710 
United States 

fish restoration and management projects, 
federal act 77.12.440 
Violations 
enforcement authority 77.12.055 
ets, prohibited in game fishing 77.16.060 
traps, robbing or interfering with 77.16.170 
wildlife agents or other law enforcement 
oficers, assault on 
recovery of licenses and privileges 
77.16.135 
wildlife violator compact, citations from 
party state 
failure to comply 77.21.090 
Volunteer cooperative fish and wildlife en-
hancement program 
aquatic lands enhancement account 
created 79.24.580 
definitions 75.20.020 
legislative findings 75.52.010 
surplus eggs and carcasses 75.52.035 
Wildlife agents 
asault on 
recovery of licenses and privileges 
77.16.135 
authority 77.12.055 
liability 77.12.055 
seizure of contraband wildlife and property 
used in violation of law 
burden of proof 77.12.103 
civil liability of agents and agencies 
77.12.103 
training 77.12.055 
Wildlife violator compact 
administration facilitation 77.17.030 
citations from compact party state, failure to 
comply 77.21.090 
established 77.17.010 
licensing authority defined 77.17.020 
notification by fisheries department of viola-
tions 75.10.220 

GAMES (See GAMBLING) 

GANGS 
Youth gangs 
cultural awareness retreats 43.310.040 
definitions 43.310.010 
gang risk prevention and intervention pilot 
programs 43.310.007 
request for proposals 43.310.020 
scope of programs 43.310.030 
legislative findings 43.310.005 
legislative intent 43.310.007 

GARBAGE (See also COUNTRIES, subtitle 
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICTS; SOLID 
WASTE MANAGEMENT; SOLID 
WASTE PROCESSING) 
Solid waste collection tax 
imposition on users of services of solid 
waaste collection business, rates 82.18.100 

GARFIELD COUNTY 
Superior court judges, number of 2.08.064 

GARNISHMENT 
Child support 
uniform interstate family support act, see 
UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY 
SUPPORT ACT 
wages 26.18.070, 26.18.090-26.18.120, 
26.18.140
hearing to quash, modify, or terminate 26.18.140

Fees
collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020
Insurance company liquidation or delinquency proceedings
stay of garnishment during pendency of proceedings 48.99.070

Spousal maintenance
uniform interstate family support act, see UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT
wages 26.18.070, 26.18.090-26.18.120, 26.18.140
hearing to quash, modify, or terminate 26.18.140

Wages
child support 26.18.070, 26.18.090-26.18.120, 26.18.140
hearing to quash, modify, or terminate 26.18.140
spousal maintenance 26.18.070, 26.18.090-26.18.120, 26.18.140
hearing to quash, modify, or terminate 26.18.140

GASOLINE BILL OF RIGHTS ACT (See GASOLINE, subtitle Retail trading practices)

GASOLINE, subtitle Retail trading practices)

GENERIC DRUGS (See SUPERIOR STUDENTS DIVISION)

GEODECKS (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH)

GEOLOGY DIVISION (See NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Geology division)

GIFT TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Estate and transfer tax)

GIFTED STUDENTS (See SUPERIOR STUDENTS DIVISION)

GLASS
Sunscreening and coloring of glass on motor vehicles 46.37.430

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS SALES (See SALES, subtitle Going out of business sales)

GOLF
Business and occupation tax, charge or service as retail sale 82.04.050

GONORRHEA (See VENEREAL DISEASES)

GOVERNOR
Actions against state, power to direct attorney general to appear for state 43.06.010

Appointing power
board of registration for landscape architects 18.96.040
board on fitting and dispensing of hearing aids 18.35.150
community economic revitalization board 43.160.030
court of appeals judges additional members 2.06.075
new positions created by chapter 420, Laws of 1993 2.06.076
director of fish and wildlife 77.04.080
director of wildlife 77.04.080
directors of state departments and agencies 43.17.020
historic preservation, advisory council on 27.34.250
personnel resources board 41.06.110
state board of health 43.20.030
state school for blind, board of trustees 72.41.020
state school for deaf, board of trustees 72.42.020
Washington state heritage council 27.34.040
wildlife commission 77.04.030
Assemblies, state of emergency, power to suppress unlawful assemblies 43.06.010
Attorney general actions against state, may direct attorney general to appear for state 43.06.010
corporations, may require attorney general to inquire into 43.06.010
may require to aid any prosecuting attorney 43.06.010
Budget, development of 43.88.090
Corporations, power to require attorney general to appear for state of emergency 43.06.010
Council on environmental education duties 28A.234.010
Disaster, power to call state of emergency 43.06.010
Elections proclamations, power to issue 43.06.010
Energy emergency powers, duties 32A.016.030
call state of emergency 43.06.010
Environmental enhancement and job creation task force membership and duties 43.21J.030
Extradition agents appointment of 10.34.030
Extradition proceedings power and duties as to 10.34.030
Health care reform waivers and exemptions from federal laws to implement reform powers and duties as to 43.06.010
Indian gambling compacts authority to execute 43.06.010
Internship program career executive program eligibility 43.06.430
employment experience, civil service credit 43.06.425
established 43.06.410
governor’s duties 43.06.410
Military impacted area authority to declare 43.06.115
Plant pests emergency action 43.06.010
Powers and duties, generally 43.06.010
Proclamations authority of governor to issue 43.06.010
elections, power to issue 43.06.010

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1227]
Public disorder, state of emergency
power to suppress 43.06.010
Reports to
financial management, office of, director of
power of governor to demand 43.06.010
state committee on agency officials’ salaries
43.03.028
Rewards
power to offer, limitation on amount
43.06.010
Riots, state of emergency, power to suppress
43.06.010
State of emergency
proclamation, authority to issue 43.06.010
Strikes, power to suppress 43.06.010
Term limitation 43.01.015
Uniform interstate family support act, powers
43.06.010

GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON SALARIES (See STATE COMMITTEE
ON SALARIES)

GOVERNOR-ELECT
Budget and accounting system, information
furnished to, attendance at hearings
43.88.090

GRADES AND PACKS (See AGRICUL-
TURE AND MARKETING, subtitle
Grades and packs)

GRAFT (See BRIBERY AND GRAFTING)

GRAIN STORAGE (See WAREHOUSES)

GRAND LARCENY (See LARCENY)

GRANTED LANDS (See PUBLIC LANDS,
subtitle State lands)

GRAPEs (See WINE COMMISSION)

GRASS BURNING RESEARCH ADVIS-
ORY COMMITTEE (See ECOLOGY,
DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Grass burn-
ing research advisory committee)

GRAZING
Fish and wildlife, department-owned
fish and wildlife goals, implementation
77.12.204
State parks, rental for grazing 43.51.060
Wildlife, department-owned
fish and wildlife goals, implementation
77.12.204

GROSS MISDEMEANOR
Criminal impersonation in first degree
9A.60.040
Incarceration costs
convicted defendant may be required to pay
10.64.130
Limitation of action 9A.04.080

GROUND WATER (See WATER AND WA-
TER RIGHTS, subtitle Ground waters)

GROUP TRAINING HOMES (See RESI-
DENTIAL SCHOOLS, subtitle Group
homes)

GROWTH MANAGEMENT
Community, trade, and economic development,
department of
departmental responsibilities 43.330.120
Comprehensive planning by cities and counties
cities and counties required to plan, compli-
ance 36.70A.040
comprehensive plans
accessory apartments 36.70A.400
noncompliance and sanctions 36.70A.345
planning activities and capital budget
decisions, conformity with
36.70A.120
residential structures occupied by persons
with handicaps 36.70A.410
urban growth areas 36.70A.110
county-wide planning policy 36.70A.210
Public works assistance account
loans or pledges, eligibility 43.155.070

GUARANTY FUND (See INSURANCE,
subtitle Title insurers)

GUARDIAN AD LITEM
Court-appointed special advocate program
26.12.175
Defined 13.34.030
Dependent children
custody proceedings 13.34.100
duties, information access, and immunity
13.34.105
Family court
authority to appoint 26.12.175
duties 26.12.175

GUARDIAN AND WARD (See also CHIL-
DREN; PROBATE)
Dependent children
order establishing guardianship, contents
13.34.232
Guardian
defined 11.02.005
Guardian ad litem
appointment by family court 26.09.220
Limited guardian
defined 11.02.005
School property, defacing or otherwise injuring,
penalty, parent's liability 28A.635.060

GUARDIANSHIP (See GUARDIAN AND
WARD)

GUILTY (See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
subtitle Pleadings)

GUNS (See FIREARMS)

HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFENDERS ACT
(See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Habit-
ual traffic offenders act)

HAIRCUTTING (See BARBERS)

HANDICAPPED (See also DISABLED PER-
SONS)
Discrimination in insurance benefits on basis
of, prohibited 48.30.300

Insurance benefits for, discrimination prohibited
48.30.300
Insurance, notice of cancellation, denial, or
refusal to renew contract 48.44.260
Malicious harassment 9A.36.080
Parking privileges 46.16.381
persons eligible for special privileges
46.16.381
Razor clamming, physical disability permit
75.25.080
Recreational fishing licenses
free, eligibility 75.25.110

Residences
optional municipal code city may not treat a
residence occupied by persons with handi-
caps differently than any similar resi-
dence 35A.63.240
structures occupied by persons with handi-
caps, treatment of 35.63.220, 36.70.990,
36.70A.410
Tax exemptions
fuel
private, nonprofit transportation providers
82.38.080

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN (See CHIL-
DREN, subtitle Handicapped)

HANFORD
Hanford area economic investment fund
established 43.31.422
Reservation lease
promotion of sublease for nuclear-related
industry
department of community, trade, and
economic development duties 43.31.205
department of trade and economic devel-
opment duties 43.31.205

HARASSMENT
Explosives or improvised devices, intimidation
with 70.74.275
Malicious
civil action, actual and punitive damages
9A.36.083
information repository
reporting and dissemination 36.28A.030
legislative finding 9A.36.078
race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin,
gender, sexual orientation, mental, physical,
or sensory handicap 9A.36.080
Mental patients' records
disclosure 71.05.390

HARASSMENT—CIVIL PROCEEDING
(See also DOMESTIC VIOLENCE)
Arrest without warrant 10.31.100

HARDWOODS COMMISSION (See FOR-
ESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS, subti-
tle Hardwoods commission)

HATE CRIMES (See HARASSMENT)

HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEANUP
(See also SUPERFUND)
Private right of action 70.105D.080
Remedial action costs, recovery 70.105D.080

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL
(See ECOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle
Hazardous waste disposal)
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
(See ECOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Hazardous waste management)

HEAD START
Child abuse prevention training for participants 43.63A.066

HEALTH AND SAFETY
(See also ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND DUMB-WAITERS)
Bottled water
quality standards for, authority of state board of health to adopt 43.20.050
Cities and towns
first class cities, preservation of 35.22.280
second class cities
power to provide for 35.23.440
providing for 35.23.440
towns, ordinances to provide for 35.27.370
unfit dwellings Ch. 35.80

Diseases
contagious
crimes related to 70.05.120
state board of health, powers as to 43.20.050

Explosives
endangering life and property 70.74.270

Local health departments
administrative officer
appointment 70.05.040
responsibilities 70.05.070, 70.05.120
chair of local board 70.05.040
contracts for sale or purchase of health services 70.05.150
definitions 70.05.010
expenses of enforcement and administration 70.05.130
home rule charters
jurisdiction of board 70.05.035
jurisdiction of board 70.05.030
local health officer
appointment, qualifications, term, salary and expenses 70.05.050
failure of local board to appoint, procedure 70.05.080
failure of local health board to appoint, procedure 70.05.080
powers and duties of 70.05.070
vacancies on board 70.05.040
On-site sewage disposal systems
additives, regulation 70.118.060
definitions 70.118.020
Quarantine
state board of health, powers as to 43.20.050
Sewage and waste disposal, powers of state board as to 43.20.050
Water
bottled water, authority of state board of health to adopt quality standards for 43.20.050
water supply and distribution, powers of
Community health centers
multicultural health care technical assistance programs 41.05.230

HEALTH CARE
American Indian health care delivery plan 41.05.240
Certified health plans
conscience or religion, plan or provider may not be required to provide uniform benefits objected to on the basis of 43.72.200
Community health centers
multicultural health care technical assistance programs 41.05.230
transfer of responsibilities to state health care authority 41.05.220
Data collection and reporting
personal health services data and information system 70.170.140
reports and analyses, release by department of health, contents, review procedure 70.170.110
state-wide system
confidentiality 70.170.120
department of health duties 70.170.100
health services commission, access to data 70.170.130
Dental services coverage
insurers, health care service contractors, and
health maintenance organizations authorized to provide 48.01.210
Health personnel resource plan
committee 28B.125.010
new training programs, identification and description 28B.125.030
plan requirements 28B.125.010
Health services act controls 48.01.200
Health services commission (See HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION)
Home health visitor program
plan development requirements 43.70.530
Information access and disclosure
definitions 70.02.010
Information disclosure by health care provider
disclosure without patient's authorization, when allowed 70.02.050
patient authorization, expiration 70.02.030
written authorization by patient 70.02.020
Life care pilot programs 43.72.800
Long-term care integration plan 43.72.800
Malpractice claims
mediation
exemption of mediated action from superior court arbitration or settlement conference requirements 7.70.130
mandatory mediation required, procedures 7.70.100
right to trial not abridged by unsuccessful attempt 7.70.120
tolling of statute of limits for, requirements 7.70.110
Managed competition
anti-trust immunity 43.72.310
attorney general duties 43.72.310
legislative findings and intent 43.72.300
personal health services account 43.72.906
public health services account 43.72.902
revisions to the Revised Code of Washington to implement reform
health services commission reporting duties 43.72.810
short title 43.72.910
small firm financial assistance 43.72.240
waivers and exemptions from federal laws to implement reform
governor to seek 43.72.810
health services commission to determine necessary waivers and exemptions 43.72.810
reporting duties of health services commission 43.72.810
workers' compensation managed care pilot projects authorized, conditions and reporting requirements 43.72.860
workers' compensation, health services commission to study inclusion of medical benefits in a consolidated health care system 43.72.850
Risk management protocols and practice indicators, department of health development and evaluation duties 43.70.500
Rural and underserved areas
health care professionals recruitment and retention Ch. 70.185
Underserved areas, see RURAL HEALTH CARE
Underserved populations, multicultural health care technical assistance programs 41.05.230
Underserved populations, responsibility of state health care authority for extension of access to managed care to 41.05.220
Washington health services act of 1993 43.72.910
Washington state group purchasing association administration 41.05.200
coverage requirements 41.05.200
marketing plan for basic health plan and the association 41.05.210
membership 41.05.200

HEALTH CARE ASSISTANTS
(See HEALTH SERVICES)

HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY
American Indian health care delivery plan 41.05.240
Authority
general provisions 41.05.140
Basic health plan
administrator and appointing authority 70.47.040
administrator, powers and duties 70.47.060
powers, duties, and functions transferred to health care authority 70.47.005
Benefit plans
general provisions 41.05.075
Claims
general provisions 41.05.140
Community health centers
multicultural health care technical assistance programs 41.05.230
transfer of responsibilities to authority 41.05.220
Contributions by agencies 41.05.050
Cost control and delivery strategies 41.05.021
Definitions 41.05.011
Disabled employees, continuation of benefits 41.05.080
Employer and employee health insurance payments
authority to establish depository for safekeeping of payments for unqualified employees 43.72.230
Inmate health care system
department of corrections to confer with authority to develop plan to conform to health care reform act requirements 41.05.280
Law enforcement officers' and fire fighters' retirement system
eligibility of members to enroll in authority benefit plans 41.04.205
Managed competition 41.05.140
Medicare insurance plan
choice of policies to be made available 41.05.195
self-insured supplemental plan 41.05.190
availability to all residents after January 1, 1995, if health care reform act federal waiver not granted 41.05.197
Migrant health centers
multicultural health care technical assistance programs 41.05.230
transfer of responsibilities to authority 41.05.220
Multicultural health care technical assistance programs 41.05.230
Organization and duties 41.05.021
Public employees' benefits board
duties 41.05.065
members 41.05.055
Public employees' insurance account 41.05.120
Public employees' insurance reserve fund 41.05.140
Purchasing agent for state health services, designation as single agent for 41.05.022
Retired employees, continuation of benefits 41.05.080
Retired or disabled school employees
purchase of insurance from authority authorized 41.05.250
retired school employees' insurance account 41.05.250
subsidy account 41.05.260
Risk pool
merger of state-purchased health services program into single, community-rated risk pool 41.05.022
Self-insurance

Authority 41.05.140
Survey of group insurance programs 41.05.050
Underserved populations, multicultural health care technical assistance programs 41.05.230
Underserved populations, responsibility for extension of access to managed care to 41.05.220
Washington state group purchasing association administration 41.05.200
coverage requirements 41.05.200
marketing plan for basic health plan and the association 41.05.201
membership 41.05.200

HEALTH CARE CONTRACTORS
Benefits reduction or refusal on basis of other existing coverage
restrictions on the use of 48.21.200
Business and occupation tax exemption 82.04.322
Certified health plans
certification required to offer uniform benefits package and supplemental benefits 43.72.090
conscience or religion, plan or provider may not be required to provide uniform benefit objected to on the basis of 43.72.200
dental care
coverage requirements 43.72.110
limited certified dental plans 43.72.110
duties 43.72.100
employer participation requirements 43.72.210
enrollment requirements 43.72.210
individual participation requirements 43.72.210
uniform and supplemental benefits additional benefits, authority to insure, provide, or contract for 43.72.190
compliance requirements 43.72.160
premium rates, filing and approval requirements 43.72.170
uniform benefits package constitutes minimum benefits that may be offered by plan 43.72.200
disapproval by legislature, submission of modified package by health services commission 43.72.180
health services commission to design and submit to legislature 43.72.130
household income analysis 43.72.150
small business economic impact statement, health services commission to prepare and submit to legislature 43.72.140
Dental services coverage
authority to provide 48.01.210
Medical risk adjustment mechanisms
disapproval by legislature, submission of revised package by health services commission 43.72.180
Mental health treatment
waiver of preauthorization requirement for persons involuntarily committed 48.44.342
Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation restrictions on the use of 48.20.540, 48.21.340, 48.44.480
Premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.020
Prescriptions
preapproved individual claim may not be rejected later, recordkeeping requirements 48.44.465
State employee health care programs Ch. 41.05

Taxes
premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.020
Unfair practices 48.44.490

HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY
(See WASHINGTON HOSPITAL COMMISSION, subtitle Health care costs)

HEALTH CARE CONTRACTORS
benefits reduction or refusal on basis of other existing coverage
restrictions on the use of 48.21.200
Business and occupation tax exemption 82.04.322
Certified health plans
certification required to offer uniform benefits package and supplemental benefits 43.72.090
conscience or religion, plan or provider may not be required to provide uniform benefit objected to on the basis of 43.72.200
dental care
coverage requirements 43.72.110
limited certified dental plans 43.72.110
duties 43.72.100
employer participation requirements 43.72.210
enrollment requirements 43.72.210
individual participation requirements 43.72.210
uniform and supplemental benefits additional benefits, authority to insure, provide, or contract for 43.72.190
compliance requirements 43.72.160
premium rates, filing and approval requirements 43.72.170
uniform benefits package constitutes minimum benefits that may be offered by plan 43.72.200
disapproval by legislature, submission of modified package by health services commission 43.72.180
health services commission to design and submit to legislature 43.72.130
household income analysis 43.72.150
small business economic impact statement, health services commission to prepare and submit to legislature 43.72.140
Dental services coverage
authority to provide 48.01.210
Medical risk adjustment mechanisms
disapproval by legislature, submission of revised package by health services commission 43.72.180
Mental health treatment
waiver of preauthorization requirement for persons involuntarily committed 48.44.342
Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation restrictions on the use of 48.20.540, 48.21.340, 48.44.480
Premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.020
Prescriptions
preapproved individual claim may not be rejected later, recordkeeping requirements 48.44.465
State employee health care programs Ch. 41.05

HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT
Certificate of need
amendment 70.38.115
exemptions 70.38.111
issuance, review criteria 70.38.115
Information access and disclosure
definitions 70.02.010
Information disclosure by health care provider disclosure without patient's authorization, when allowed 70.02.050
patient authorization, expiration 70.02.030
written authorization by patient 70.02.020
Interference with
warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
Interference with facilities or providers
civil damages 9A.50.050
civil remedies 9A.50.040
definitions 9A.50.010
informational picketing not prohibited 9A.50.060
legislative finding 9A.50.005
penalties 9A.50.030
protection of patients and providers 9A.50.070
unlawful acts 9A.50.020
Medical records
patient's examination and copying, requirements 70.02.080

HEALTH CARE INFORMATION
Access and disclosure
definitions 70.02.010
Data collection and reporting
personal health services data and information system 70.170.140
reports and analyses, release by department of health, contents, review procedure 70.170.110
state-wide system availability of data 70.170.100
confidentiality 70.170.120
health services commission, access to data 70.170.130
Disclosure by health care provider
patient authorization, expiration 70.02.030
written authorization by patient 70.02.020
Disclosure by health care provider without patient's authorization, when allowed 70.02.050
Mentally ill medical records, confidentiality and 71.05.390
patients' records, application of uniform health care information act 71.05.395
release of information to patient's attorney, guardian, or next of kin 71.05.400
Patient's examination and copying, requirements 70.02.080
Personal health services data and information system 70.170.140

HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS
Certified health plans
opportunity for inclusion in, requirements 48.43.170

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1230]
HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Health personnel resource plan committee 28B.125.010
new training programs, identification and description 28B.125.030
plan requirements 28B.125.030
Information access and disclosure definition 70.02.010
Information disclosure by health care provider disclosure without patient's authorization, when allowed 70.02.050
patient authorization, expiration 70.02.030
written authorization by patient 70.02.020
Malpractice insurance coverage by casualty insurer conditioned upon practitioner participation in risk management training 48.22.080
coverage by self-insurer conditioned upon practitioner participation in risk management training 48.05.410
Medical malpractice
health care services coordinated quality improvement program to identify and prevent 43.70.510
Medical records
patient's examination and copying, requirements 70.02.080
Practice indicators and risk management protocols, department of health development and evaluation duties 43.70.500
Risk management protocols and practice indicators, department of health development and evaluation duties 43.70.500
Voluntary substance abuse monitoring program 18.130.186

HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS

Health services
expenses, responsibility for 70.46.085
Two or more counties 70.46.020
Well sealing and decommissioning authority delegation to county or local health district 18.104.043
Withdrawal from 70.46.090

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE ACCESS ACT (See INSURANCE, subtitle Health care access)

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS
Benefits reduction or refusal on basis of other existing coverage restrictions on the use of 48.21.200
Business and occupation tax exemption 82.04.322
Cancellation, denial, refusal to renew agreement notice of reason for 48.46.380
Certificate of need issuance, review criteria 70.38.115
Certified health plans certification required to offer uniform benefits package and supplemental benefits 43.72.090
conscience or religion, plan or provider may object to on the basis of 43.72.200
dental care coverage requirements 43.72.110
limited certified dental plans 43.72.110
duties 43.72.100
employer participation requirements 43.72.220
enrollment requirements 43.72.210
individual participation requirements 43.72.210
uniform and supplemental benefits additional benefits, authority to insure, provide, or contract for 43.72.190
compliance requirements 43.72.160
premium rates, filing and approval requirements 43.72.170
uniform benefits package constitutes minimum benefits that may be offered by plan 43.72.090
disapproval by legislature, submission of modified package by health services commission 43.72.180
health services commission to design and submit to legislature 43.72.130
household income analysis 43.72.150
small business economic impact statement, health services commission to prepare and submit to legislature 43.72.140
Dental services coverage authority to provide 48.01.210
Discrimination
freedom from for insurance transactions 49.60.030
prohibited practices 49.60.178
Financial statement, annual reporting requirements 48.46.080
Group disability insurance benefits reduction or refusal based on other existing coverage restrictions on the use of 48.21.200
Medical risk adjustment mechanisms disapproval by legislature, submission of revised package by health services commission 43.72.180

Mental health treatment waiver of preauthorization requirement for persons involuntarily committed 48.46.292
Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation restrictions on the use of 48.20.540, 48.21.340, 48.46.550
Premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.0201
Prescriptions
preapproved individual claim may not be rejected later, recordkeeping requirements 48.46.535
State employee health care programs Ch. 41.05
Taxes
premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.0201
Unfair practices 48.46.560, 49.60.178

HEALTH PLAN—STATE (See HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT)

HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
Certificate of need
amendment 70.38.115
exemptions 70.38.111
issuance, revocation procedures 70.38.115
procedures and review criteria, establishment of 70.38.115

HEALTH PLANNING, STATE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (See HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT)

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL CONDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
Award amount 28B.115.080
Eligible health care professions service obligations requirements 28B.115.080
Participant obligations 28B.115.120
Scholarship preferences 28B.115.080

HEALTH PROFESSIONS ACT (See HEALTH SERVICES, subtitle Health professions act)

HEALTH SERVICES
Food and food products, powers as to 43.20.050
Health care assistants authorized functions, conditions 18.135.060
Hospitals
cost disclosure to providers 70.41.250
Indecent liberties
class B felony 9A.44.100
Interference with facilities or providers
civil damages 9A.50.050
civil remedies 9A.50.040
definitions 9A.50.010
informational picketing not prohibited 9A.50.060
legislative finding 9A.50.005
penalties 9A.50.030
protection of patients and providers 9A.50.070
unlawful acts 9A.50.020
Investments and referrals
conflict of interest standards 18.130.320
Malpractice insurance coverage mandated 18.130.330
Rape and indecent liberties
chemically dependent and mentally disordered persons 9A.44.010, 9A.44.100
Rape in second degree
defined, elements 9A.44.050
Uniform disciplinary act, governance 18.135.100

HEALTH DISTRICTS
Board of health
powers and duties 70.46.060
representation 70.46.020
Cities over 100,000 inclusion within 70.46.020, 70.46.080
Defined 70.12.030
Expenses of public health services, responsibility for 70.46.085
Fees for license or permit 70.46.120

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1231]
HEALTH SERVICES

procedures, generally 70.127.080, 70.170.100
renewal 70.127.085
rules 70.127.120
scope of regulation, exemptions 70.127.040

Home health care
licensure definitions 70.127.010
drugs and controlled substances, rules 70.127.130
fees 70.127.090
interpretive guidelines 70.127.125
procedures, generally 70.127.080, 70.127.100
renewal 70.127.085
rules 70.127.120
scope of regulation, exemptions 70.127.040
patient care and treatment definitions 70.127.250
rules 70.127.250

Hospice care
licensure definitions 70.127.010
drugs and controlled substances, rules 70.127.130
fees 70.127.090
interpretive guidelines 70.127.125
procedures, generally 70.127.080, 70.127.100
renewal 70.127.085
rules 70.127.120
scope of regulation, exemptions 70.127.040
volunteer organizations 70.127.050

Membership 43.20.030
Minor health care services
authorized functions, conditions 18.135.060
complaints and investigations 18.135.070
Powers and duties, generally 43.20.050
Public facilities, powers as to 43.20.050
Quarantine, powers as to 43.20.050
Rules and regulations, duty of public officers to enforce, penalty 43.20.050
Sewage and waste disposal, powers as to 43.20.050
Water and water supply, treatment, storage and distribution of, powers as to 43.20.050

HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION
Advisory committee 43.72.060
Business and occupation tax credit against employer tax
submission of proposed legislation to legislature, requirements 43.72.870

Certified health plans
enrollment of individuals, monitoring requirements 43.72.210
maximum premium
increase in premium to protect economic viability of plans, submission of proposal to legislature 43.72.050
uniform benefits package
disapproval by legislature, submission of modified package 43.72.180
duty to design and submit package to legislature 43.72.130
household income analysis 43.72.150
small business economic impact statement, preparation and submission to legislature 43.72.140
Chair powers and duties 43.72.030
Creation 43.72.020

Data collection and reporting, state-wide system
commission’s access to data 70.170.130
Definitions 43.72.010
Employers small firm financial assistance 43.72.240
Health care cost control and access commission reports
consideration by health services commission in carrying out its powers and duties 43.72.820
health services commission not required to follow any specific recommendation 43.72.820
Health care reform
revisions to the Revised Code of Washington to implement reform
reporting duties 43.72.810
waivers and exemptions from federal laws to implement reform
determination of necessary waivers and exemptions, duties 43.72.810
reporting duties 43.72.810
Health insurance purchasing cooperatives
designation of regions 43.72.080
information clearinghouse for cooperatives 43.72.080
minimum standards for cooperatives 43.72.080
rule making authority 43.72.080
Health services effectiveness committee 43.72.060
Long-term care integration plan
long-term care integration plan duties 43.72.800
Managed competition
anti-trust immunity 43.72.310
attorney general duties 43.72.310
legislative findings and intent 43.72.300
Medical risk adjustment mechanisms
disapproval by legislature, submission of modified package 43.72.180
Members 43.72.020
Organized labor advisory committee 43.72.060
Powers and duties 43.72.040
Quality management and reporting
authority to establish total quality management system of continuous quality improvement
appointment of committee to develop standards for commission review and adoption 43.72.070
compliance schedule, commission to adopt schedule requiring provider and facility certification prior to providing uniform benefits package 43.72.070
Small business advisory committee 43.72.060
Special committees 43.72.060
Workers’ compensation
study of inclusion of medical benefits in a consolidated health care system 43.72.850

HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF
Adoptions
birth certificate, availability of noncertified copy 26.33.345
Board on fitting and dispensing of hearing aids membership qualifications 18.35.150
organization and procedure 18.35.150
travel expenses and compensation 18.35.150
Cease and desist orders 18.35.220
Controlled substances
diversion from licit to illicit channel of distribution or use
prevention and control of 69.50.525
fees relating to registration and control, authority to set 69.50.301
Created 43.17.010
Definitions 18.35.010
Dental hygienist licensing
secretary’s rule-making authority 18.29.210
temporary licensees, examination eligibility 18.29.200
temporary licenses 18.29.190
Emergency medical care and transportation services
secretary of health, duties 18.73.081
Establishments
surety bonds, other forms of security 18.35.240
Health care data collection and reporting reports and analyses, release by department of health, contents, review procedure 70.170.110
state-wide system availability of data 70.170.100
duties 70.170.100
Health care practitioners
practice indicators and risk management protocols, development and evaluation duties 43.70.500
Health care services coordinated quality improvement program 43.70.510
Health insurance purchasing cooperatives
information clearinghouse for cooperatives 43.72.080
Health planning
certificate of need amendment 70.38.115
exemptions 70.38.111
issuance, review criteria 70.38.115
Health professions
licensing
health professions account, deposit of fees and penalties 43.70.320
Hearing aids
department duties 18.35.140
Home health visitor program
plan development requirements 43.70.530
Hospital data collection and reporting
assessments against hospitals to fund, availability to department 70.170.080
Injunctions 18.35.220
License applicants
examination 18.35.050
disciplinary action grounds 18.35.110
examination annual review 18.35.050
inactive status 18.35.095
License fees rates, exemptions, waivers, review 43.70.110
Licensees
inactive status 18.35.095
Licensing, department of
powers and duties 18.35.140
Medical malpractice
health care services coordinated quality improvement program to identify and prevent 43.70.510
Physicians
retired primary care providers providing free care to low-income persons, provision of malpractice insurance for 43.70.460
conditions for participation 43.70.470
Poison and drug information services program
services enumerated 18.76.030
Poison information center
consulting with other poison programs 18.76.041
Practice indicators and risk management protocols, development and evaluation duties 43.70.500
Public health services improvement plan 43.70.520
Public water systems
public health emergency, authority to declare 70.119A.030
Radionuclides emissions, enforcement powers 70.94.422
Rescission of transaction procedure 18.35.185
Risk management protocols and practice indicators, development and evaluation duties 43.70.500
Rural and underserved areas
health care professionals recruitment and retention Ch. 70.185
area health education centers 70.185.100
community contracted student educational positions 70.185.090
health care professionals recruitment and retention projects duties 70.185.030
Sales rescission of transaction, procedure 18.35.185
Secretary appointment 43.17.020
public water supply system operators, authority 70.119.120
Surety bonds, other forms of security 18.35.240
Teen pregnancy prevention Ch. 70.83D
Trainee license
authority 18.35.060
contents 18.35.060
expiration 18.35.060
fee 18.35.060
requirements 18.35.060
Uniform disciplinary act, health services communication with complainant 18.130.085
secretary's authority 18.130.040
Violations cease and desist orders 18.35.220
injunctions 18.35.220
surety bonds, other forms of security 18.35.240
Water supply conservation delivery rate structures to encourage, department report 43.20.235
STATE GOVERNMENT (See also BRIDGES; COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGES; MOTOR VEHICLES; TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF)
State health report duties relating to 43.20.050
Water and water supply, treatment, storage and distribution of, powers as to 43.20.050
Water, bottled quality standards for, authority to adopt 43.20.050
HEARING IMPAIRED (See DEAF)
HEARINGS (See also ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS, OFFICE OF; MEETINGS AND ASSEMBLIES)
Juvenile court closed to public 13.34.110
record of proceedings 13.34.110
summary proceedings 13.34.070
time and place 13.34.110
State personnel appeals
hearings officers, appointment authority 41.06.110
HEIRS (See also DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION; PROBATE)
Definition, probate 11.02.005
Descent and distribution, posthumous, considered as living for purposes of descent and distribution 11.02.005
Posthumous, considered as living for purposes of descent and distribution 11.02.005
Representation, posthumous children considered as living 11.02.005
HERBICIDES (See PESTICIDE APPLICATION)
HERITAGE COUNCIL (See HISTORIC PRESERVATION, subtitle Heritage council)
HERRING (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Herring, commercial fishing for)
HIGH CAPACITY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS (See PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, subtitle High capacity transportation systems)
HIGH SCHOOLS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle High schools)
HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION (See PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, subtitle High-speed ground transportation program)
HIGH-TECHNOLOGY (See TECHNOLOGY)
HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING BOARD
Administrative barriers, identification of methods to reduce duties 28B.80.612
American Indian endowed scholarship program endowment fund 28B.108.060
state matching funds 28B.108.070
College work-study program development and administration 28B.12.040
HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF
Bottled water
quality standards for, authority to adopt 43.20.050
Chairman, selection of 43.20.030
Disease, powers as to 43.20.050
Drinking water
safe and reliable supply, adoption of rules to assure 43.20.050
Environmental conditions, powers as to 43.20.050
Food and food products, powers as to 43.20.050
Membership 43.20.030
Powers and duties, generally 43.20.050
Public facilities, powers as to 43.20.050
Quarantine, powers as to 43.20.050
Rules and regulations, duty of public officers to enforce, penalty 43.20.050
Sewage and waste disposal, powers as to 43.20.050
rules, mandatory provisions 28B.12.060
Coordination of activities with other entities 28B.80.350
Duties 28B.80.330
Educational restructuring, joint select committee on progress reports to be made to committee 28A.630.953
Financial aid programs for students college work-study program development and administration 28B.12.040
rules, mandatory provisions 28B.12.060
Foreign branch campuses approval of foreign degree-granting institution to operate a branch campus 28B.90.020
Forest products workers, displaced program to provide upper division classes for placebound students, services for 28B.80.580
tuition and fee waivers 28B.80.580
Graduation rate improvement review of strategic plans to reduce time required to get degree and to improve graduation rate 28B.10.692
Health professional conditional scholarship program award amount 28B.115.080
eligible health care professions service obligation requirements 28B.115.080
participant obligations 28B.115.120
scholarship preferences 28B.115.080
International education and cultural exchanges, task force on establishment, administration, and members 28B.80.800
gifts and grants, authority to accept 28B.80.802
purpose 28B.80.801
reporting duties 28B.80.803
Report to legislature and citizens on postsecondary educational system format and contents of reports 28B.80.616
Responsibilities 28B.80.610
State support received by students information to be provided to them 28B.10.044
System operations study board to conduct 28B.80.614
Washington/Oregon reciprocity tuition and fee program duties 28B.15.730
HIGHER EDUCATION PERSONNEL SYSTEM
Relationship between higher education institution and employee bargaining unit option to have relationship and obligations governed by chapter 41.56 RCW 28B.16.015
HIGHERLY CAPABLE STUDENTS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Highly capable students)
HIGHWAYS (See also BRIDGES; COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGES; MOTOR VEHICLES; TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF)
Acquisition and disposition of property for exchange of land with abutting owner 47.12.063

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1233]
HIGHPWAYS

sale of land to abutting owner, authorized 47.12.063
sale or exchange of rights or land not needed 47.12.063
Bond issues
interstate and other highway improvements—1993 act 47.10.819-47.10.824
interstate highway improvements—1993 act 47.10.826-47.10.831
refunding bonds 47.56.770-47.56.775
reserve funds for highway, street and road purposes—1967 act
issuance and sale of general obligation bonds 47.10.762
purpose 47.10.761
special category C improvements 47.10.812-47.10.817
urban transportation projects, see TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT BOARD, subtitle Bond issues
Construction and maintenance of road machinery, road rollers and snow removal machinery
vehicle driver's license unnecessary for operation of 46.20.025
special highway construction equipment, exemption of from vehicle licensing 46.16.010
Counties, powers in regard to 36.32.120
Franchises on state highways
state highways in cities and towns 47.24.020
Functional classification 47.05.021
Highway advertising control
definitions 47.42.020
highways designated as scenic areas 47.42.140
preexisting signs, date for removal 47.42.100 scenic and recreational system definitions 47.42.020
Priority programming system
comprehensive highway investment program
priority selection criteria 47.05.051
functional classification of highways 47.05.021
procedures, modification 47.05.090
purpose 47.05.010
six year plan
allocation of funds 47.05.035
contents 47.05.030
six year plans for highway investments, improvements, and preservation contents and objectives 47.05.030
Public safety and education account to benefit highway safety 43.08.250
Public-private transportation initiatives program Ch. 47.46
Roadside areas—safety rest areas
penalties for violations of rules and regulations 47.38.030
rules and regulations for use and control of, adoption by department 47.38.010
Scenic and recreational highways
department of transportation consultation with other agencies 47.39.090
designation of portions of existing highways as part of system 47.39.020
funding priorities 47.39.080
highway advertising control definitions 47.42.020
scenic areas designated 47.42.140
signage 47.39.080
tourist routes, identification 47.39.090
Scenic areas under highway advertising control act of 1961, designation of 47.42.140
Special 27 mobile equipment exemption of from vehicle licensing 46.16.010
State highway system
criteria for changes to 47.17.001
designation as part of, criteria 47.17.001
State-wide transportation planning Ch. 47.06
Streets as state highways jurisdiction, control and duties of city or town and state with respect to 47.24.020
speed, parking and traffic control regulations, subject to approval of department of transportation 47.24.020
Trails or paths
public highways, paths as 47.30.070
HISPANIC AFFAIRS COMMISSION
Chair 43.115.040
Executive director 43.115.045
Legislative declaration 43.115.010
Membership 43.115.030
Powers and duties 43.115.040
Quorum 43.115.030
Sunset act
termination 43.131.341, 43.131.342
Terms 43.115.030
Travel expenses 43.115.030
Vacancies 43.115.030
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Advisory council
members 27.34.250
Definitions 27.34.020
Eastern Washington state historical society trustee for state 27.34.010
Heritage council
meetings 27.34.040
members
compensation 27.34.040
terms 27.34.040
vacancies, how filled 27.34.040
Historic state-owned or leased properties inventory of definitions 27.34.310
development grants, authority to provide 27.34.320
procedure 27.34.320
Historical societies definitions 27.34.020
purpose for creation 27.34.010
State capital historical museum 27.34.900
State historical society trustee for state 27.34.010
Taxation
open space type acquisition by corporations 84.34.210, 84.34.220
HISTORIC SITES
Cities and towns
special review districts
tax immunity or exemption, conditions 35.21.755
Counties
special review districts
tax immunity or exemption, conditions 35.21.755
Special review districts
historical sites
tax immunity or exemption, conditions 35.21.755
Taxation, in lieu excise taxes, public corporations, convention, performing and fine arts centers, federal grants 35.21.755
HIV (See AIDS)
HOGS (See SWINE)
HOLDER (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Holder)
HOLDER IN DUE COURSE (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Holders in due course)
HOLIDAYS
Enumerated 1.16.050
Legal holidays
designation of 1.16.050
Observations not designated legal holidays
enumeration of 1.16.050
HOME DETENTION (See SENTENCES, subtitle Home detention)
HOME HEALTH CARE (See HEALTH SERVICES, subtitle Home health care)
HOME RULE (See COUNTIES, subtitle Home rule charter)
HOME SCHOOLING
Duties of parent 28A.200.010
Extension programs of private schools 28A.195.010
HOMELESS PERSONS
Vision services
cooperation 43.20A.800
funding 43.20A.810
provider liability 43.20A.830
third-party payers 43.20A.840
used eyeglass frames, use by providers 43.20A.820
HOMEMAKER HOME SERVICES (See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, subtitle Home-maker home services)
HOMEOWNER'S PROPERTY TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1983 (See TAXATION, subtitle Homeowner's property tax relief act of 1983)
HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATIONS
Homestead exemption 6.13.080
HOMEPORNT (See NAVY HOMEPORT)
HOMES (See also DWELLING HOUSE)
HOMESTEADS
Abandonment, declaration of 6.13.040
Bankruptcy
federal, state exemption
duplication prohibited 6.13.080
Child support obligation, homestead subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080
Dwelling or mobile home, homestead includes 6.13.010
Exemptions
automatic 6.13.040, 6.15.060
limitations on value 6.13.030
Forced sale
subject to, when 6.13.080
Improvements
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1234]
HOMESTEADS
included in 6 . 1 3.010
value limitation 6. 1 3 .030
Liens
laborers', homestead subject to execution or
forced sale 6. 1 3.080
materialmen's, homestead subject to execu­
tion and forced sale 6.1 3.080
mechanics', homestead subject to execution
and forced sale 6 . 1 3 .080
vendors', homestead subject to execution and
forced sale 6 . 1 3.080
Limitation on value of homestead 6. 1 3.030
exception when judgment for out-of-state
income tax on pension benefits 6. 1 3 .030
Mobile homes included 6 . 1 3.010
Mortgages, homestead subject to execution and
forced sale 6 . 1 3.080
Net estate, homestead excluded from computation for probate purposes 1 1 .02.005
Net value, defined 6 . 1 3.010
Owners, defined 6 . 1 3.010
Personal or real property used as residence
included in 6. 1 3.010
Probate
net estate, homestead excluded from compu­
tation 1 1 .02.005
Real or personal property used as residence
included in 6. 1 3.010
Requirements 6.1 3.0 1 0
Residence
homestead requirements 6 . 1 3.010
Spousal maintenance obligation, homestead
subject to execution and forced sale
6 . 1 3.080
Use requirements and limitations 6. 1 3.030
Value
homestead limitations 6. 1 3.030
exception when judgment for out-of-state
income tax on pension benefits
6.13.030

HOMICIDE
Murder, aggravated first degree Ch. 10.95
Survivors
counseling for victim's immediate family
members 7.68.070

HONORARY COMMERCIAL ATI'ACHE
PROGRAM (See COMMERCE AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, subtitle
Honorary commercial attache program)

HORIZONTAL PROPERTY REGIMES
(See CONDOMINIUMS)

HORSE RACING COMMISSION
Payments to commission, percentage of receipts
schedule 67. 16. 105

HORSES (See also ANIMALS; EQUESTRI­
AN; LIVESTOCK, subtitle Running at
large)
Brand inspection
fee 16.57.220
Brands and marks
identification certificates 16.57.400
Individual identification symbols, requirements
16.57.410
Special open consignment sales
brands, inspection fees 16.65.090

HORTICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEAS­
ES INSPECTION BOARD (See AGRI­
CULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle
Horticultural pests and diseases; AGRI­
CULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle
Horticultural-plants and facilities, inspec­
tion and licensing of; AGRICULTURE
AND MARKETING, subtitle Planting
stock act)

HOSPICE CARE (See HEALTH SERVICES,
subtitle Hospice care)

HOSPITAL COMMISSION (See WASH­
INGTON HOSPITAL COMMISSION)

HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT (See
WASHINGTON HOSPITAL COMMIS­
SION, subtitle Health care costs)

HOSPITALS
Anatomical donations
identification of potential donors, procedures
68.50.500
Anatomical gift act
procedure, entries in medical record, and
limits on liability 68.50.560
to establish agreements or affiliations to
coordinate procurement and use of gifts
68.50.600
Business and occupation tax 82.04.260
Charges, disclosure to health care providers
70.4 1 .250
Cities and towns
first class cities, establishment and regulation
of 35.22.280
second class cities, establishment and main­
tenance of 35.23.440
Cost disclosure to health care providers
70.41 .250
Data collection and reporting
assessment against hospitals to fund
70. 170.080
Employees
minimum wages 49.46.010
Industrial insurance
self-insurers
two or more authorized to form
self-insurance group 5 1 . 14. 1 50
Intermediate care facilities
mentally retarded
medical care
accounting rules 74.09.120
Medical malpractice
physician's privileges, hospitals to review
past 70.41 .230
prevention program 70.41 .200
Mentally retarded
intermediate care facilities
accounting rules 74.09. 120
Organ donations
identification of potential donors, procedures
68.50.500
Physician's privileges
hospital to review past 70.41 .230
Public hospital districts
annexation of territory 70.44.200
chaplains, employment authorized 70.44.059
construction
contracts for material and work, bid proce­
dures and alternatives 70.44.140
property tax excess levies
authorized 84.52.052
Quality improvement program 70.41 .200

Retail sales tax
state
free hospitals
exemption from tax 82.08.02795
State
patients
group disability insurance
preauthorization requirement waived for
persons involuntarily committed
48.2 1 .242
health care service contractors
waiver of preauthorization requirement
for persons involuntarily committed
48.44.342
health maintenance organizations
waiver of preauthorization requirement
for persons involuntarily committed
48.46.292
Use tax
state
free hospitals
exemption from tax 82.1 2.02745

HOSPITALS FOR MENTALLY ILL
Financial responsibility for mentally ill
treatment costs, revenue recovery 43.20B.347
Firearms
possession of, prohibited in certain areas,
exceptions 9.41 .300

HOSTELS (See TRANSIENT ACCOMMO­
DATIONS)

HOT WATER (See BOILERS AND PRES­
SURE VESSELS)

HOTELS (See also TRANSIENT ACCOM­
MODATIONS)
Business and occupation tax, charge for lodg·
ing as retail sale 82.04.050
Cities, special excise tax authorized 67.28.240
Counties, special excise tax authorized
67.28.240
Discrimination
prohibited practices 49.60.2 1 5
Intoxicating liquor, beer retailer's license
class E 66.24.360
Mt. St. Helens tourist facilities, special excise
tax to fund 67.28.290
Pasco, special excise tax authorized 67.28.280

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (See
LEGISLATURE, subtitle House of repre­
sentatives)

HOUSEBOATS (See FLOATING HOMES)
HOUSES (See DWELLING HOUSE)
HOUSING (See also JOINT CITY-COUNTY
HOUSING AUTHORITIES)
Accessory apartments 35.63.210, 36.70.677,
36.70A.400
incorporation of report recommendations into
local government development and zon­
ing regulations 43.63A.215
optional municipal code cities required to
comply with law regarding development
and placement of 35A.63.230
report to legislature on development and
placement of accessory apartments
43.63A.2 1 5

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1235]


authorized 46.20.117
proof of identity required for issuance 46.20.035

IDIOTS (See MENTALLY ILL)

ILLEGITIMACY (See UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT)

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (See also CHILDREN; GUARDIAN AND WARD; PROBATE; UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT)

ILLNESS (See also DISEASES; MENTALLY ILL; TUBERCULOSIS)

IMMORAL (See OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY; PROSTITUTION; SEX CRIMES)

IMMUNITY (LEGAL) (See also BAR TO PROSECUTION; PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle action; SELF-INCrimination)

Anatomical gift act
hospital failing to discharge duties, exemption from civil and criminal liability 68.50.560
liability limited for persons acting in accordance with act or making gift under act 68.50.620

Architects
emergency worker exemption from liability applies to architect acting as volunteer emergency worker 38.52.1951

Boating accidents
persons rendering assistance 88.12.155
Burial or cremation
 cemetery authority or funeral establishment acting on written authorization 68.50.180
child mortality review by local health department 70.05.170

Cremation
 cemetery authority or funeral establishment relying on authority of most responsible party available 68.50.180
Dog handler using police or accelerometer detection dog in line of duty 4.24.410

Domestic violence arrests 10.31.100

Emergency workers
architect or engineer exempt from liability when serving as volunteer emergency worker 38.52.1951

Engineers
emergency worker exemption from liability applies to engineer acting as volunteer emergency worker 38.52.1951

Financial institutions, department of department personnel immune from liability for acts done in good faith in the performance of departmental duties 43.320.070

Health professions disciplinary authorities 18.130.300

Insurance examinations, civil actions arising from the conduct of civil immunity and indemnification protections for commissioner, commissioner's representatives, examiners, and good faith providers of information 48.03.075

Insurers, delinquency proceedings against immunity from suit and liability, persons entitled to protection 48.31.115

Law enforcement officer domestic violence arrests 10.31.100

Local health departments
child mortality review 70.05.170
mentally ill sex offenders for release of information regarding 71.05.390

Nursing homes, state hospital patients, abuse, reports of 70.124.060
real estate appraiser licensure and certification director, board, and individuals in the course of duties 18.140.040

Securities
transfer on death security registration protection for registering entity, discharge from claims to security by estate, creditors, heirs, or devisees, requirements 21.35.040

State parks and recreation commission underwater parks system immunity from liability of commission, limitations 43.51.438
water trail recreation program immunity from liability of commission, limitations 43.51.446

Support proceedings
limited immunity of petitioner under uniform interstate family support act 26.21.335

Underwater parks system
immunity from liability of state parks and recreation commission, limitations 43.51.438

Vision services for homeless persons 43.20.830

Water trail recreation program state parks and recreation commission immunity from liability, limitations 43.51.446

IMPELAINING JURY (See JURIES AND JURORS)

IMPERSONATION (See FALSE PERSONATION)

IMPLIED CONSENT LAW (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle implied consent)

IMPOUNDING
Motor vehicles
abandonment or unauthorized notice to owner 46.55.110
redemption procedure 46.55.120
sale at auction of unredeemed vehicles 46.55.120
unauthorized vehicle in right of way 46.55.085

IMPRISONMENT (See COMMITMENT; GARNISHMENT, subtitle Imprisonment; PRISONS AND PRISONERS)

IMPROVEMENTS
(See also LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS; LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSESSMENTS; LOCAL UTILITY DISTRICTS)

Homesteads
included in 6.13.010
included in valuation 6.13.030

IN FORMA PAUPERIS (See FORMA PAUPERIS)

INCENTIVE PAY (See PRODUCTIVITY BOARD)

INCOMPETENTS (See also GUARDIAN AND WARD; MENTALLY ILL; PROBATE)

Independent adults defined 26.44.020
report of abuse 26.44.030
oral, written, contents 26.44.040

Tolling of statute of limitations of actions 4.16.190

INCrimination (See SELF-INCrimination)

INCUMBENTs (See also CHATTEL MORTGAGES, ENCUMBRANCES; LIENS; MORTGAGES)

INDEBTEDNESS
Cities and towns limitations upon limitations prescribed 39.36.020
metropolitan park districts warrants, short-term obligations, or bonds 35.61.100

Counties legislative authorities, powers in regard to 36.32.120
limitations upon limitations prescribed 39.36.020
with vote of electors 39.36.020

Exceeding limitations upon cities and towns water, light and sewer purposes 39.36.020
school districts capital outlays 39.36.020

Fire protection districts contracting for 52.16.061

Limitations upon limitations prescribed 39.36.020

Municipal corporations limitations upon limitations prescribed 39.36.020

Public hospital districts limitation on indebtedness 39.36.020

INDECENT EXPOSURE
Arrest without warrant 10.31.100

INDECENT LANGUAGE (See PROFANITY)

INDECENT LIBERTIES (See also CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Indecent liberties)

Chemical dependency treatment providers 9A.44.010, 9A.44.100

Class B felony 9A.44.100

Developmentally disabled victim 9A.44.100

Health care providers for chemically dependent or mentally disordered persons 9A.44.010, 9A.44.100

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE REVIEW BOARD (See also PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES, subtitle Indeterminate sentence review board)

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1237]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIGENTS</td>
<td>Civil representation of public safety and education account funding for 43.08.250 Rights, criminally insane, procedures 10.77.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDORSEES (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Indorsee)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (See PORT DISTRICTS, subtitle Industrial development districts)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REVENUE BONDS (See COMMUNITY ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION BOARD, subtitle Industrial development revenue bonds)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE</td>
<td>Accident fund employers temporary total disabilities, effect of paying wages 51.32.090 medical examinations, travel expenses 51.32.110 temporary total disabilities compensation schedule 51.32.090 duration of payments 51.32.090 earnings during disability, loss required 51.32.090 employer paying wages, effect 51.32.090 time lapse required 51.32.090 Acting in course of employment defined 51.08.013 Aggravation permanent partial disabilities, compensation schedule 51.32.080 Amputation compensation schedule 51.32.080 disability without amputation 51.32.080 monthly payments, when, interest 51.32.080 second injuries, permanent partial 51.32.080 Appeals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Department of Labor and Industries

Compensation

Amputation 51.32.080
permanent total following permanent partial, computation 51.32.080
burial expenses 51.32.050
death benefits 51.32.050
expenses, medical examinations, traveling 51.32.110
injury after permanent partial disability 51.32.080
installments, permanent partial, conversion to lump sum 51.32.080
invalid surviving spouses, death benefits 51.32.050
medical examinations
expenses, traveling 51.32.110
refusal to submit 51.32.110
medical treatment, refusal, effect 51.32.110
monthly payments
when, interest 51.32.080
permanent partial disabilities
death, lump sum to dependent 51.32.080
schedule 51.32.080
permanent total disability benefits 51.32.060
permanent total disabilities
death during 51.32.050
personal attendant, payments 51.32.060
remarriage of surviving spouse 51.32.050
second injuries
penion available despite prior lump sum 51.32.060
permanent partial 51.32.080
specified permanent partial 51.32.080
surgical treatment, refusal, effect 51.32.110
suspension, reduction, grounds 51.32.110
temporary total disabilities
compensation schedule 51.32.090
duration of payments 51.32.090
earnings during disability, loss required 51.32.090
prerequisites 51.32.090
return to available work 51.32.090
time lapse required 51.32.090
wages, effect of receiving 51.32.090
specified permanent partial 51.32.080
unspecified permanent partial 51.32.080
Compensation of victims of crimes 7.68.070

Contracts

medical aids, goods and services 51.04.030
Cost experience
permanent partial disability, installment interest borne by class 51.32.080
Courts

temporary total disabilities, order of support of child 51.32.090
Crime victim's compensation 7.68.070

Custody

children, temporary total disabilities 51.32.090
temporary total disabilities, children 51.32.090

Death

benefits payable 51.32.050
burial expenses 51.32.050
invalid surviving spouses, benefits available 51.32.050
permanent partial disabilities, lump sum to dependents 51.32.080
permanent total disability
death during, payments 51.32.050
remarriage of surviving spouse 51.32.050

Definitions
acting in course of employment 51.08.013

Department of Labor and Industries

administrative fund

attorney fees, when 51.52.130
witness fees as administrative expense 51.52.130
attorney fees 51.52.130
administrative fund expense, when 51.52.130
in court 51.52.130
remarriage of surviving spouse 51.52.130

Compensation

suspension, reduction, grounds 51.32.110
conversion to lump sum
permanent partial installments to lump sum 51.32.080
general practitioners and functions 51.04.030
medical aid functions of department 51.04.030
medical examinations
compensation, suspension, reduction, grounds 51.32.110
expenses, traveling 51.32.110
mandatory 51.32.110
refusal of 51.32.110
medical treatment, effect of refusal 51.32.110
permanent partial disabilities
death, lump sum to dependents 51.32.080
installments, conversion to lump sum 51.32.080
permanent total following permanent partial, computation 51.32.080
permanent total disabilities
permanent total following permanent partial, computation 51.32.080
rules
medical examinations 51.32.110
surgical treatment, effect of refusal 51.32.110
witness fees, when administrative fund expense 51.52.130

Dependants

attorney fees
before department, board 51.52.130
in court 51.52.130
when administrative fund expense 51.52.130

burial expenses 51.32.050
death benefits 51.32.050
ineligible surviving spouse, death benefits 51.32.050
parents, death benefits 51.32.050
permanent partial disabilities
amputation 51.32.080
disability without 51.32.080
compensation schedule 51.32.080
death, lump sum to dependent 51.32.080
installments, conversion to lump sum 51.32.080
monthly payments, when, interest 51.32.080
permanent partial following permanent partial, computation 51.32.080
second injuries 51.32.080
specified 51.32.080
unspecified 51.32.080
Compensation of victims of crimes 7.68.070

Contraction

medical aids, goods and services 51.04.030
Cost experience
permanent partial disability, installment interest borne by class 51.32.080
Courts

temporary total disabilities, order of support of child 51.32.090
Crime victim's compensation 7.68.070

Custody

children, temporary total disabilities 51.32.090
temporary total disabilities, children 51.32.090

Death

benefits payable 51.32.050
burial expenses 51.32.050
invalid surviving spouses, benefits available 51.32.050
permanent partial disabilities, lump sum to dependents 51.32.080
permanent total disability
death during, payments 51.32.050
remarriage of surviving spouse 51.32.050

Definitions
acting in course of employment 51.08.013

administrative fund, attorney, witness fees, when 51.52.130
attorney fees
before department 51.52.130
in court 51.52.130
when administrative fund expense 51.52.130
witness fees, when administrative fund expense 51.52.130

Disability leave supplemental payments
limitations 51.32.090

Division of industrial insurance

medical aid powers 51.04.030

Druggists, fee schedule, medical aid 51.04.030

Earnings, temporary total disability
loss of earnings required 51.32.090
wages received during 51.32.090

Educational service districts
self-insurers
two or more authorized to form
self-insurance group 51.14.150

Employers

acting in course of employment, defined 51.08.013
cost experience
permanent partial disability, installment interest borne by class 51.32.080
permanent partial disabilities, cost experience, installment interest borne by class 51.32.080
permanent total disabilities
compensation schedule 51.32.090
duration of payments 51.32.090
earnings during disability 51.32.090
prerequisites 51.32.090
time lapse required 51.32.090
wages received during disability 51.32.090
wages, temporary total disability computation, effect 51.32.090

Expenses

burial 51.32.050
medical examinations, traveling 51.32.110

Experience rating
adjustment based on third-party recovery by worker or beneficiary 51.24.060

Fault for claimant's damages
determination of percentage of fault among multiple parties
exception for parties immune to liability under workers' compensation laws 4.22.070

Fee schedule, medical aid
establishment of 51.04.030

Fees

attorneys
administrative fund expense, when 51.52.130
before department, board 51.52.130
in court 51.52.130
witnesses, when administrative fund expense 51.52.130

Feeds and medical charges

audit 51.36.080
conformance to regulations 51.36.080
diagnosis-related groups 51.36.080
interest payments 51.36.080
payment 51.36.080
policy for establishing 51.36.080
self-insurers 51.36.085

Foreign degree-granting institutions

services of nonimmigrant alien employees
considered localized in institution's country of domicile 51.12.160

Funerals, burial expenses 51.32.050

Health care providers
INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

audits authorized 51.36.100
powers of department 51.36.110

Health care reform
health services commission to study inclusion of medical benefits in a consolidated health care system 43.72.850

Hospital treatment
fee schedule, medical aid services 51.04.030

Hospitals self-insurers

Hospital treatment

Injuries
acting in course of employment, defined 51.08.013

Invalid surviving spouses
death benefits 51.32.050

Invalids
permanent total disability benefits 51.32.060
spouse of worker, permanent total disability benefits 51.32.060

Jail industries program
employment status of inmates 36.110.120

Jobsites
acting in course of employment, defined 51.08.013

Longshoreman's and harbor worker's compensation coverage
advisory committee, reporting duties 48.22.072
plan creation 48.22.070

Managed care pilot projects
authorization, conditions, and reporting requirements 43.72.860

Maritime workers
asbestos-related disease, benefits for 51.12.102

Medical aid
acting in course of employment, defined 51.08.013
care, standards 51.04.030
charges 51.04.030
contracts

goods and services 51.04.030
departmental functions, generally 51.04.030
discrimination 51.04.030
division of industrial insurance, powers 51.04.030
drugstores, maximum charges 51.04.030
fee schedule 51.04.030
rejection 51.04.030
fund, charge against limited 51.04.030
hospitals, etc., maximum charges 51.04.030
physicians, etc., maximum charges 51.04.030
premises

acting in course of employment, defined 51.08.013

recommendation of particular services and providers 51.04.030
records of disability 51.04.030
rules, care and treatment 51.04.030
treatment, standards 51.04.030
violation of principles 51.04.030

Medical aid fund
charges against limited 51.04.030

Medical examinations
expenses, traveling 51.32.110
permanent disabilities
chiropractors authorized to conduct special medical examinations 51.32.112
compensation guidelines 51.32.112
reporting criteria 51.32.112
standards and criteria 51.32.112

refusal to submit, effect 51.32.110
worker
must submit 51.32.110

Medical treatment
fee schedule, medical aid services 51.04.030
refusal to submit, effect 51.32.110

Minority
burial expenses 51.32.050
death benefits 51.32.050
permanent partial disabilities
compensation schedule 51.32.080
parents' right to lump sum 51.32.080
second injuries 51.32.080
permanent total disability
death during, payments 51.32.050
remarriage of surviving spouse, child payments to continue 51.32.050
Paying areas, acting in course of employment, defined, exception 51.08.013

Pension reserve
permanent total following permanent partial, computation 51.32.080

Pensions
death benefits 51.32.050
minor, death benefit 51.32.050
permanent total disabilities, death during 51.32.050
permanent total following permanent partial, computation 51.32.080
remarriage of surviving spouse, computation 51.32.080
reserve fund 51.32.050
second injuries, available despite prior lump sum 51.32.060

Permanent partial disabilities
compensation schedule 51.32.080
installments, conversion to lump sum 51.32.080
monthly payments, when, interest 51.32.080
permanent total following permanent partial, compensation 51.32.080
second injuries 51.32.080
unspecified disability 51.32.080
Permanent total disabilities
compensation
amount 51.32.060
death during, payments 51.32.050

further accident, pension still payable 51.32.060

 lump sum conversion

doesn’t bar pension for second injury 51.32.060

personal attendant, amount 51.32.060

second injuries

pension still payable 51.32.060

voluntarily retired, no benefits 51.32.060

Personal attendants
payments allowed 51.32.060
permanent total disabilities, amount allowed 51.32.060

Premiums
acting in course of employment, defined 51.08.013
Records

disabilities 51.04.030

Return to work
from temporary total disability
restoration of health and welfare benefits 51.32.090

Rules

medical aid standards 51.04.030
medical examinations 51.32.110
School districts self-insurers

two or more authorized to form self-insurance group 51.14.150

Second injuries
pension available despite prior lump sum 51.32.060

permanent partial disabilities 51.32.080

Self-insurers
allowance of claim, request for time allowed to make 51.14.130

violation relating to penalty, order by director 51.14.140

claim file, employee’s provision at request of employee or employee’s representative, requirements 51.14.120

violation of disclosure requirements penalty, order by director 51.14.140

claims employee’s claim file, provision at request of employee or employee’s representative, requirements 51.14.120

employee’s claim file, violation of disclosure requirements penalty, order by director 51.14.140

request for allowance or denial of claim time allowed to make 51.14.130

violation relating to penalty, order by director 51.14.140

request for closure, medical report to be submitted with 51.14.120

closure of claim medical report to be submitted with request for closure 51.14.120

denial of claim violation relating to penalty, order by director 51.14.140

denial of claim, request for time allowed to make 51.14.130

educational service districts two or more authorized to form self-insurance group 51.14.150

employee notice of protest or appeal, forwarding to department, determination of date of receipt 51.14.120

fees and medical charges, payment of 51.36.085

hospitals two or more authorized to form self-insurance group 51.14.150

school districts two or more authorized to form self-insurance group 51.14.150

Spouse
able-bodied, permanent total disability to worker’s spouse 51.32.060
permanent total disability payments to worker’s spouse 51.32.060

Supervisor of industrial insurance
medical aid powers and duties 51.04.030
permanent total disabilities
compensation when 51.32.060
personal attendant 51.32.060

Supplemental payments, disability leave limitations 51.32.090

Surgical treatment
fee schedule, medical aid services 51.04.030
refusal to submit, effect 51.32.110

Surviving spouses
ineligible surviving spouse, death benefits 51.32.050
remarriage, lump sum payment 51.32.050

Temporary total disabilities
compensation schedule 51.32.090
duration of payments 51.32.090
earnings during disability, loss required 51.32.090
prerequisites 51.32.090

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1240]
return to available work 51.32.090
voluntarily retired, no benefits 51.32.090
wages, effect of receiving 51.32.090

Third party recoveries
adjustment of employer experience rating
based on recovery by worker or beneficiary 51.32.040
distribution of award or settlement 51.24.060

Unspecified disabilities
amputation, disability without 51.32.080
compensation schedule 51.32.080
death, lump sum to dependent 51.32.080
installments, conversion to lump sum 51.32.080
monthly payments, when, interest 51.32.080
second injury, permanent partial 51.32.080
 Victims of crimes, compensation 7.68.070

Wages
temporary total disabilities
earnings during disability, loss required 51.32.090
receive wages during disability 51.32.090

Work process, acting in course of employment,
return to available work 51.32.040
installments, conversion to lump sum 51.32.080

time lapse required

compensation

burial expenses

compensation schedule

expenses, medical examination

amputation, disability without

distribution of award or settlement

time lapse required

wages, effect of receiving 51.32.090

witness fees, when administrative fund expense 51.52.130

Worker
acting in course of employment, defined 51.08.013

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE (See INSURANCE, subtitle Industrial life insurance)

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

Industrial welfare committee

special rules 49.12.121
wages and working conditions 49.12.121
work permits 49.12.121

Minors
minimum wage 49.12.121

INEBRIACY (See ALCOHOLISM)

INFECTIOUS (See DISEASES)

INFIRMARIES (See HOSPITALS)

INFORMATION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF

Definitions 43.105.020
Drivers' license and identicard information

INFECTIONS (See DISEASES)

INJUNCTIONS (See also RESTRAINING ORDERS)

Commercial fertilizer act, enforcement of

15.54.470

INJURIES TO PROPERTY (See DAMAGES, PERSONAL PROPERTY, REAL PROPERTY)

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1241]
INMATE WORK PROGRAMS

INMATE WORK PROGRAMS (See CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Inmate work programs)

INMATES (See PRISONS AND PRISONERS)

INN KEEPERS (See HOTELS; LIENS, subtitle Inn keepers)

INNS (See also HOTELS; TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATIONS)

INSANE (See HOSPITALS FOR MENTALLY ILL; MENTALLY ILL)

INSECTICIDES AND HERBICIDES (See PESTICIDE APPLICATION)

INSPECTIONS (See also WAREHOUSES, subtitle Storage of agricultural commodities)

Boilers and pressure vessels 70.79.240, 70.79.250

INSTALLMENT SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Assignment of contract or charge agreement allowed 63.14.145

Attorney’s fee prohibited unless contract or charge agreement provides 63.14.090

Buyer, defined 63.14.010

Charge agreement, defined 63.14.010

Consumer lease, not a retail installment contract 63.14.010

Contract, defined 63.14.010

Delinquency charges limits on 63.14.090

Delinquency or collection charges prohibited unless contract or agreement so provides 63.14.090

Employment agency contracts, applicability 19.31.040

Financial institution defined 63.14.010

Goods, defined 63.14.010

Lender credit card defined 63.14.010

Lender credit card agreement defined 63.14.010

delinquency charges limits on 63.14.090

delinquency or collection charges prohibited unless agreement provides 63.14.090

Official fees defined 63.14.010

Person, defined 63.14.010

Principal balance defined 63.14.010

Rate, defined 63.14.010

Retail buyer, defined 63.14.010

Retail charge agreement defined 63.14.010

Retail installment contract defined 63.14.010

Retail installment transaction, defined 63.14.010

Retail seller, defined 63.14.010

Revolving charge agreement, defined 63.14.010

Sale price defined 63.14.010

Sale, transfer, or assignment of contract or charge agreement allowed 63.14.145

Sellers, defined 63.14.010

Service charge defined 63.14.010

Services, defined 63.14.010

Time balance, defined 63.14.010

Transfer of contract or charge agreement allowed 63.14.145

Violations remedies, limitations on 63.14.175

INSTITUTION FOR THE MENTALLY ILL (See HOSPITALS FOR MENTALLY ILL)

INSTITUTIONS, STATE DEPARTMENT OF (See SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Division of institutions)

INSTRUCTION (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES)

INSURANCE (See also RISK MANAGEMENT OFFICE)

Adjuster’s examinations for license fee for 48.14.010

fee for 48.14.010

license fee for 48.14.010

Advisory organizations examination of, in general 48.03.010

Agents, brokers, and solicitors

agent-broker combinations permitted transactions, disclosure requirements 48.17.270

agents managing general agencies, See INSURANCE, subtitle Managing general agents

appointment of, fee 48.14.010

brokers

agents licensed as permitted transactions, disclosure requirements 48.17.270

examinations for license fee 48.14.010

fire and casualty insurance company agents, business and occupation tax 82.04.280

license fees for 48.14.010

solicitor’s license, application for 48.14.010

managing general agents, See INSURANCE, subtitle Managing general agents

solicitors

license application for fee for 48.14.010

taxation 82.04.260

Alien insurers additional funds and surplus requirements 48.05.340

capital and surplus requirements 48.05.340

unimpaired paid in capital stock requirement 48.05.340

unimpaired surplus requirement 48.05.340

Annual statement filing, fee 48.14.010

Assets property, valuation of 48.12.190

purchase money mortgages, valuation of 48.12.200

reinsurance as, credit disallowed for reinsurance ceded to an insurer, exceptions 48.05.300

stocks, valuation of 48.12.180

Audit, examination 48.03.010

Automobile accident prevention course reduction of premium for older insureds completing 48.19.460

senior citizens, fifty-five and over premium reduction for accident prevention course 48.19.460

Basic health plan administration, staff, technical advisory committees 70.47.040

administrator, power and duties 70.47.060

availability, notice 74.04.033

coordinate with managed health care system projects 74.09.522

definitions 70.47.020

eligibility determination and coordination 70.47.010

enrollment, participation limitations 70.47.080

legislative findings and purpose 70.47.010

powers, duties, and functions transferred to health care authority 70.47.005

premium pricing structure 70.47.065

subscription account 70.47.030

trust account 70.47.030

Broker-controlled property and casualty insurers

application of chapter 48.97.010

controlled insurers

application of section 48.97.015

audit committee 48.97.015

relationship between broker and controlled insurer, broker’s duty to disclose 48.97.020

report to insurance commissioner, annual 48.97.015

written contract required 48.97.015

controlling brokers

failure to comply with chapter, penalties 48.97.025

relationship between broker and controlled insurer, broker’s duty to disclose 48.97.020

definitions 48.97.005

disclosure requirements

relationship between broker and controlled insurer, broker’s duty to disclose 48.97.020

short title 48.97.900

subbrokers

relationship between controlling broker and controlled insurer, subbroker’s commitment to disclose 48.97.020

Casualty insurance

broker-controlled property and casualty insurers, See INSURANCE, subtitle

Broker-controlled property and casualty insurers

independent general agents, business and occupation tax 82.04.280

Certificates of authority

fee 48.14.010

Certified health plans (See also HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION)

certification required to provide the uniform benefits package and supplemental benefits 43.72.090

dental care coverage requirements 43.72.110

limited certified dental plans 43.72.110

dental services coverage

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1242]
charter

colleges and universities, officers, employees
delinquency proceedings
community colleges, officers, employees and
jurisdiction of courts
employer participation requirements
individual participation requirements
maximum premium
increase in premium to protect economic
viability of plans, submission of
proposal to legislature 43.72.050
premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.020
taxes
premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.020
uniform and supplemental benefits
additional benefits, authority to insure,
provide, or contract for 43.72.190
compliance requirements 43.72.160
premum rates, filing and approval requirements
43.72.170
uniform benefits package
constitutes minimum benefits that may be
offered by plan 43.72.090
disapproval by legislature, submission of
modified package by health services
commission 43.72.180
health services commission to design and
submit to legislature 43.72.130
household income analysis 43.72.150
small business economic impact statement,
health services commission to pre-
pare and submit to legislature
4..72.140
charter
filing
fee for 48.14.010
Cities and towns
employees, participation in state insurance
program 41.04.205
colleges and universities, officers, employees
and students 28B.10.660
community colleges, officers, employees and
students 28B.10.660
county employees
participation in state program 41.04.205
definition
earned surplus, domestic stock insurers
48.08.030
delinquency proceedings
commencement by insurance commissioner
43.72.111
cooperation with commissioner required in
43.72.105
definitions 43.72.105
failure to cooperate with commissioner,
penalties 43.72.105
foreign or alien insurer
formal delinquency proceeding
commissioner may institute proceeding
at request of domiciliaty state of
insurer having property in this state
43.72.175
formal delinquency proceeding
commissioner may petition court for
43.72.121
foreign or alien insurer
commissioner may institute proceeding
at request of domiciliaty state of
insurer having property in this state
43.72.175
insurer may petition for hearing and re-
view 48.31.121
immunity from suit and liability, persons
entitled to protection 48.31.115
jurisdiction of courts 48.31.111
recovery from reinsurer

capital and surplus requirements 48.05.340
employees
local governments, participation in state
program 41.04.205
employer health plans, registered
plan requirements 43.72.120
uniform benefits package constitutes mini-
imum benefits that may be offered by plan
43.72.090
Examinations
advisory organizations, in general 48.03.010
civil immunity and indemnification
protections for commissioner,
commissioner's representatives, examin-
ers, and good faith providers of informa-
tion 48.03.075
examiners
appointment of 48.03.025
disqualification from appointment for con-

cflict of interest or affiliation
with insurer 48.03.065
examining bureaus, in general 48.03.010
expense of
responsibility for payment of 48.03.060
guidelines and procedures to be followed
48.03.025
insurers, in general 48.03.010
joint underwriting or reinsurance organiza-
tions 48.03.010
rating organizations, in general 48.03.010
report of examination 48.03.040
withholding from public inspection
48.03.050
scope of examination 48.03.025
examining bureaus
examination of 48.03.010
fees
schedule of 48.14.010
filing fees, generally 48.14.010
Fire insurance
independent general agents, business and
occupation tax 82.04.280
fire risks, limitation of single risk 48.11.140
foreign insurers
additional funds and surplus requirements
48.05.340
capital and surplus requirements 48.05.340
possession and maintenance of unimpaired
paid in capital stock required 48.05.340
unimpaired surplus required 48.05.340
General agents
license
fees for 48.14.010
Group disability insurance
benefits reduction or refusal on basis of
other existing coverage
restrictions on the use of 48.21.200
cancellation, denial, or refusal to renew
policy
notification requirements 48.18.540
discrimination
unfair discrimination prohibited
48.30.300
employer participation requirements
43.72.220
preexisting condition exclusion or limitation
restrictions on the use of 48.20.540
prescription claims
preapproved individual claim may not be
rejected later, recordkeeping re-
quirements 48.20.525
members, retired

deduction from retirement allowance for
benefit plans 41.04.235
uniform benefits package and supplemental
benefits
additional benefits, authority to insure,
provide, or contract for 43.72.190
valuation
minimum standards, insurance commis-
ioner to establish by rule 48.74.090
Discrimination
freedom from, rights enumerated 49.60.030
prohibited practices 49.60.178
sensory, mental, or physical handicap, sex,
or marital status, discrimination prohib-
et 48.30.300
Dividends
stock insurers, domestic
payment to stockholders 48.08.030
Documents
copies of, fee for 48.14.010
filing fee 48.14.010
Domestic insurers
additional funds and surplus requirements
48.05.340

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1243]
INSURANCE

labor union members, dependents of, eligibility 48.24.030
public employee associations members, dependents of, eligibility 48.24.030
Washington state patrol members, dependents of, eligibility 48.24.030
Health and welfare benefit trusts existing health and welfare benefit trust program, compliance requirements 48.62.123
self-insuring local governments authorized to participate in 48.62.121
Health care programs and insurance for local government employees, participation in state program 41.04.205
Health care service contractors cancellation, denial, or refusal to renew contract, notice 48.44.260 financial statement, annual filing requirement 48.44.095 penalty for failure to file 48.44.095 handicapped, notice of cancellation, denial, or refusal to renew contract 48.44.260 mental health treatment waiver of preauthorization requirement for persons involuntarily committed 48.44.342 preexisting condition exclusion or limitation restriction on the use of 48.44.480 restrictions on use of 48.21.340 prescriptions preapproved individual claim may not be rejected later, recordkeeping requirements 48.44.465 unfair practices 48.44.490
Health care services (See also HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION) acquired human immunodeficiency syndrome insurance program authorization, definitions 74.09.757 benefits reduction or refusal on basis of other existing coverage restrictions on the use of 48.21.200 cancellation, denial, or refusal to renew policy notification requirements 48.18.540 certified health plans annual report by insurance commissioner to health services commission on 48.43.150 application 48.43.130 business and occupation tax exemption 82.04.322 certification application for certification 48.43.020 eligibility requirements 48.43.020 issuance of certificate 48.43.030 refusal to issue certificate, grounds 48.43.030 enforcement powers of insurance commissioner 48.43.140 examination by insurance commissioner 48.43.090 financial statement, requirements for filing of annual report 48.43.050 funded reserve requirements 48.43.080 grievance procedure 48.43.120 health care providers, opportunity for inclusion in, requirements 48.43.170 insololvency allocation of coverage 48.43.100 continuation of benefits 48.43.100 equitable distribution of insolvent plan's enrollees 48.43.100 priority of distribution of assets 48.43.110 supervision by insurance commissioner under laws governing insolvent insurers 48.43.110 minimum net worth requirements 48.43.110 premiums and enrollee financial participation amounts additional charges prohibited 48.43.040 premium schedule filing requirements 48.43.040 verification by insurance commissioner provider contract requirements 48.43.060 registration required, penalties for violations 48.43.010 computerized information sharing definitions 74.09A.010 legislative findings 74.09A.005 medical assistance administration, provision of information to private insurers 74.09A.020 dental services coverage insurers, health care service contractors, and health maintenance organizations authorized to provide 48.01.210 discrimination unfair discrimination prohibited 48.30.300 employer participation requirements 43.72.220 health insurance purchasing cooperatives annual report by insurance commissioner to health services commission on 48.43.150 certification requirements 48.43.160 health services act of 1993 conflict with provisions of Title 48 RCW, health services act controls 48.01.200 preexisting condition exclusion or limitation restrictions on the use of 48.20.540 premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.0201 prescription claims preapproved individual claim may not be rejected later, recordkeeping requirements 48.20.525 public employees, retired deduction from retirement allowance for benefit plans 41.04.235 retired or disabled school employees purchase from state health care authority authorized 41.05.250 retired school employees' insurance account 41.05.270 subsidy account 41.05.260 state employee benefit plans Ch. 41.05 uniform benefits package and supplemental benefits additional benefits, authority to insure, provide, or contract for 43.72.190 Washington state group purchasing association administration 41.05.200 coverage requirements 41.05.200 marketing plan for basic health plan and the association 41.05.210 membership 41.05.200 Health insurance purchasing cooperatives designation of regions 43.72.080 information clearinghouse for cooperatives 43.72.080 minimum standards for cooperatives 43.72.080 rule making authority 43.72.080
Health services act of 1993 conflict with provisions of Title 48 RCW, health services act controls 48.01.200 insurer holding companies acquisition of control of domestic insurer approval of commissioner required 48.31B.015 competition standard, maintenance of, commissioner's powers and duties 48.31B.020 conditional approval by commissioner 48.31B.015 definitions 48.31B.020 disapproval by commissioner 48.31B.015 exempt transactions 48.31B.015, 48.31B.020 jurisdiction of courts 48.31B.015 preacquisition notification requirements 48.31B.020 restrictions on 48.31B.015 statement to be filed with commissioner and affected insurer, required contents 48.31B.015 violations 48.31B.015, 48.31B.020 aggrieved persons recourse for persons aggrieved by actions of commissioner 48.31B.070 definitions 48.31B.005 holding company systems registered insurers disclaimer of affiliation 48.31B.025 examination of registered insurers 48.31B.035 exempt insurers 48.31B.025 extraordinary dividend or distribution to shareholders, restrictions on 48.31B.030 failure to file registration statement a violation 48.31B.025 insurer's surplus, determination of, considerations 48.31B.030 registration statement, contents 48.31B.025 registration with insurance commissioner required 48.31B.025 transaction standards for transactions within holding company system 48.31B.030 liquidation or rehabilitation of insurer recovery of distribution or payment, personal liability, maximum amount recoverable 48.31B.060 rule making authority of insurance commissioner 48.31B.040 securities subject to acquisition, treatment of 48.31B.045 short rate 48.31B.090 subsidiary of insurer cessation of control of subsidiary, disposal of investment, requirements 48.31B.010 violations of chapter civil forfeitures 48.31B.050 commissioner may seek injunctive or other equitable relief in regard to 48.31B.045 continued operation contrary to interest of policyholders or the public suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal of license 48.31B.065 criminal penalties 48.31B.050 impairment of financial condition commissioner may take possession and conduct business of insurer 48.31B.055 orders 48.31B.050

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1244]
Insuring powers

Insurers

Investments

Joint underwriting or joint reinsurance

Jurisdiction

Liabilities

Liquidation

Liability insurance

Life insurance

local government self-insurance authority

Long-term care partnership program

Local government self-insurance authority agents and brokers, use of 48.62.121 employees and officials, remuneration beyond salary and benefits prohibited 48.62.121

governing control, obligation to maintain 48.62.121

health and welfare benefit trusts

authority to participate in 48.62.121 existing health and welfare benefit trust program, compliance requirements 48.62.123

health care services, inclusion of mandated benefits 48.62.121

operation and management of program, general conditions and restrictions on 48.62.121

Long-term care partnership program

consumer education program 48.85.040 federal waivers to protect participant assets 48.85.020

financing of long-term care through private insurance and medicare funds 48.85.010

show cause order 48.31.190

receivers

ancillary receiver in another state or country, failure to transfer assets, effect on claims filed in that ancillary receivership 48.31.184

court receivership 48.31.184

court receivership 48.31.184

court receivership 48.31.184

court receivership 48.31.184

court receivership 48.31.184

court receivership 48.31.184

court receivership 48.31.184

domiciliary receiver appointed in another state, liquidator to act as ancillary receiver 48.31.165

if no domiciliary receiver appointed commissioner may apply for liquidation order; notice requirements 48.31.165

rehabilitation

action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is subject powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045

action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045

grounds for 48.31.030

rehabilitation order 48.31.040

opening of liquidation proceedings good cause required 48.31.161

termination of coverage following issuance of liquidation order 48.31.125

unclaimed funds

deposit with state treasurer; payment to claimant or escheat to state 48.31.155

uniform insurers liquidation act

attachment, garnishment, or execution stayed during pendency of proceedings 48.99.070

claims domestic insurer, claim of nonresident against, procedure 48.99.040

foreign insurer, claim of resident against, procedure 48.99.050

priority of claims 48.99.060

definitions 48.99.010

insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010

special procedural rules relating to aC

tation order 48.31.125

powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045

action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045

grounds for 48.31.030

rehabilitation order 48.31.040

opening of liquidation proceedings good cause required 48.31.161

termination of coverage following issuance of liquidation order 48.31.125

unclaimed funds

deposit with state treasurer; payment to claimant or escheat to state 48.31.155

uniform insurers liquidation act

attachment, garnishment, or execution stayed during pendency of proceedings 48.99.070

claims domestic insurer, claim of nonresident against, procedure 48.99.040

foreign insurer, claim of resident against, procedure 48.99.050

priority of claims 48.99.060

definitions 48.99.010

insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010

special procedural rules relating to aC

tation order 48.31.125

powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045

action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045

grounds for 48.31.030

rehabilitation order 48.31.040

opening of liquidation proceedings good cause required 48.31.161

termination of coverage following issuance of liquidation order 48.31.125

unclaimed funds

deposit with state treasurer; payment to claimant or escheat to state 48.31.155

uniform insurers liquidation act

attachment, garnishment, or execution stayed during pendency of proceedings 48.99.070

claims domestic insurer, claim of nonresident against, procedure 48.99.040

foreign insurer, claim of resident against, procedure 48.99.050

priority of claims 48.99.060

definitions 48.99.010

insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010

special procedural rules relating to aC

tation order 48.31.125

powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045

action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045

grounds for 48.31.030

rehabilitation order 48.31.040

opening of liquidation proceedings good cause required 48.31.161

termination of coverage following issuance of liquidation order 48.31.125

unclaimed funds

deposit with state treasurer; payment to claimant or escheat to state 48.31.155

uniform insurers liquidation act

attachment, garnishment, or execution stayed during pendency of proceedings 48.99.070

claims domestic insurer, claim of nonresident against, procedure 48.99.040

foreign insurer, claim of resident against, procedure 48.99.050

priority of claims 48.99.060

definitions 48.99.010

insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010

special procedural rules relating to aC

tation order 48.31.125

powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045

action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045

grounds for 48.31.030

rehabilitation order 48.31.040

opening of liquidation proceedings good cause required 48.31.161

termination of coverage following issuance of liquidation order 48.31.125

unclaimed funds

deposit with state treasurer; payment to claimant or escheat to state 48.31.155

uniform insurers liquidation act

attachment, garnishment, or execution stayed during pendency of proceedings 48.99.070

claims domestic insurer, claim of nonresident against, procedure 48.99.040

foreign insurer, claim of resident against, procedure 48.99.050

priority of claims 48.99.060

definitions 48.99.010

insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010

special procedural rules relating to aC

tation order 48.31.125

powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045

action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045

grounds for 48.31.030

rehabilitation order 48.31.040

opening of liquidation proceedings good cause required 48.31.161

termination of coverage following issuance of liquidation order 48.31.125

unclaimed funds

deposit with state treasurer; payment to claimant or escheat to state 48.31.155

uniform insurers liquidation act

attachment, garnishment, or execution stayed during pendency of proceedings 48.99.070

claims domestic insurer, claim of nonresident against, procedure 48.99.040

foreign insurer, claim of resident against, procedure 48.99.050

priority of claims 48.99.060

definitions 48.99.010

insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010

special procedural rules relating to aC

tation order 48.31.125

powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045

action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045

grounds for 48.31.030
insurance policy criteria, insurance commissioned to establish by rule; requirements 48.85.030
report to legislature 48.85.050
Malpractice coverage
health care practitioners, insurance mandated 18.130.330
Managing general agents
continuing use of agent, compliance with chapter required 48.98.040
contract between managing general agent and insurer, minimum provisions 48.98.015
contract between managing general agent and insurer
insurer duty to notify commissioner of entry into or termination of 48.98.020
definitions 48.98.005
examination by insurance commissioner 48.98.025
insurers
loss reserves established by managing general agent, duty to obtain annual actuarial opinion on 48.98.020
on-site review of managing general agent 48.98.020
quarterly review of books and records to determine if agent has become managing general agent 48.98.020
required practices for 48.98.020
judicial review of commissioner’s decisions regarding violations of chapter 48.98.030
licensing requirements 48.98.010
rule making authority 48.98.035
short title 48.98.900
violations of chapter, penalties 48.98.030
Medical malpractice
health care practitioner coverage by self-insurer conditioned upon participation in risk management training 48.05.410
health care practitioner coverage by casualty insurer conditioned upon participation in risk management training 48.22.080
midwives and birthing centers, joint underwriting association administration of plan 48.87.060
composition of association 48.87.040
definitions 48.87.020
liability limits 48.87.050
plan for establishment of association, requirements for 48.87.030
policies written on a claims made basis, required insurer guarantees 48.87.070
rating plan requirements 48.87.050
report to legislature 48.87.060
risk management program requirements 48.87.080
rule making authority 48.87.100
Motor freight carriers 81.80.318
single trip permitees 81.80.318
Motor vehicle insurance
personal injury protection benefits
coverage in lieu of required minimum coverage, benefit limits 48.22.100
definitions 48.22.005
exceptions and exclusions 48.22.090
minimum coverage requirements, benefit limits 48.22.095
offering as optional coverage required 48.22.085
rejection of optional coverage by insured 48.22.085
rule making authority of insurance commissioner 48.22.105
Mutual insurers
domestic
limitation of single risk 48.11.140
Organization of insurers
filing fees 48.14.010
Policies
valuation, minimum standards 48.74.030
Preexisting condition exclusion or limitation restrictions on the use of 48.20.540,
48.21.340, 48.44.480, 48.46.550
Premium tax
credit for assessments for payment of claims against insolvent insurers 48.32.145
in lieu of other forms of taxation of insurers 48.14.080
purchasing groups
requirements regarding imposition, obligation, and member’s liability 48.92.095
Premiums
insolvent insurer
responsibility for payment of earned or unearned premiums, violations, penalties, and rights of aggrieved party 48.31.141
insurance for officers, employees and students 28B.10.660
tax on
credit for assessments for payment of claims against insolvent insurers 48.32.145
Premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.0201
Property
valuation of property held by insurer 48.12.190
Property insurance
broker-controlled property and casualty insurers, See INSURANCE, subtitle
broker-controlled property and casualty insurers
limitation of single risk 48.11.140
Public hazards, disclosure of violation by attempting to condition agreement or contract on another party’s agreement to conceal public hazard constitutes violation of consumer protection act and, if party is an insurer, an unfair insurance practice 4.24.620
Rates
advisory organizations examination of 48.03.010
Rating organizations examination of, in general 48.03.010
Records
examination by commissioner
expenses, responsibility for payment of 48.03.060
report of examination 48.03.040
reinsurers withholding from public inspection 48.03.050
Rehabilitation of insurers
action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is subject
powers and duties of rehabilitator 48.31.045
action to which insurer subject to rehabilitation order is party
special procedural rules relating to actions of the rehabilitator 48.31.045
grounds for 48.31.030
rehabilitation order 48.31.040
Reinsurance 48.05.300
agreement, terms of, qualification for credit 48.12.160
reserve credit for 48.12.160
Reinsurance intermediaries
contract between reinsurance intermediary-manager and reinsurer, requirements 48.94.030
definitions 48.94.005
examination by insurance commissioner 48.94.045
insurers
access to reinsurance intermediary-broker records 48.94.020
financial statement of each reinsurance intermediary-broker with which insurer transacts business, duty to obtain annually 48.94.025
restrictions on 48.94.025
written authorization required between reinsurance intermediary-broker and insurer, requirements 48.94.015
judicial review of decisions of insurance commissioner concerning violations of chapter 48.94.050
recordkeeping requirements, insurer access to records 48.94.020
reinsurance intermediary-brokers
licensing requirements, exemption 48.94.010

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1246]
recordkeeping requirements, insurer
access to records 48.94.020
requirements to act as broker 48.94.010
written authorization required between
broker and insurer, requirements 48.94.015
intermediary-managers
contract between reinsurance
intermediary-manager and reinsurer, requirements 48.94.030
licensing requirements, exemption 48.94.010
prohibited practices 48.94.035
requirements to act as manager 48.94.010
reinsurers
contract between reinsurance
intermediary-manager and reinsurer, requirements 48.94.030
financial statement of reinsurance
intermediary-manager, duty to obtain annually 48.94.040
loss reserves established by reinsurance
intermediary-manager, duty to obtain annual actuarial opinion on 48.94.040
restrictions on 48.94.040
rule making authority of insurance commissioner 48.94.055
short title 48.94.900
violations of chapter, penalties 48.94.050
written authorization required between reinsurance intermediary-broker and insurer, requirements 48.94.015
Renewal
required, exceptions 48.18.2901
Reserves
credit for reinsurance 48.12.160
reinsurance, credit for 48.12.160
Risk retention groups
agents, brokers, solicitors
licensing requirements 48.92.120
chartering requirements 48.92.030, 48.92.040
commissioner authority 48.92.100
definitions 48.92.030
foreign insurers 48.92.130
insolvency guaranty fund participation prohibited 48.92.050
mandatory participation, joint underwriting associations and pools 48.92.050
prohibited practices 48.92.040
purchasing groups
aggregate limits 48.92.090
dealing with foreign insurers 48.92.090
deductible or self-insurance retention, restrictions on 48.92.090
exemption from certain laws 48.92.070
notice and registration requirements 48.92.080
premium taxes, requirements regarding imposition, obligation, and member's liability 48.92.095
purpose 48.92.010
rule making authority 48.92.140
Risks
limitation of single risk 48.11.140
Schools and school districts
employees, participation in state insurance plans, conditions 41.04.205
liability, life, health, accident, disability and salary 28A.400.350
officers, employees and students 28A.400.350, 28B.10.660
retired or disabled district employees

minimum coverage requirements, benefit limits 48.22.095
offering as optional coverage required 48.22.085
rejection of optional coverage by insured 48.22.085
rule making authority of insurance commissioner 48.22.105
Washington insurance guaranty association credit against premium tax for assessments for payment of claims 48.32.145
Washington life and disability insurance guaranty association certificate of contribution 48.32A.090
certificates of contribution
allowance as offset against premium taxes 48.32A.090
insurer members
assets, certificates of contribution 48.32A.090
distributions to stockholders prohibited until assessments are paid in full 48.32A.090
Washington state group purchasing association employer participation 43.72.220
Workers' compensation
longshoreman's and harbor worker's compensation coverage advisory committee, reporting duties 48.22.072
plan creation 48.22.070

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER
Broker-controlled property and casualty insurers
regulation of, powers and duties Ch. 48.97
Certified health plans
certification
required to provide the uniform benefits package and supplemental benefits 43.72.090
regulation of, powers and duties Ch. 48.43
uniform and supplemental benefits
compliance requirements 43.72.160
premium rates, filing and approval requirements 43.72.170
uniform benefits package constitutes minimum benefits that may be offered by plan 43.72.090
Delinquency proceedings
commencement by commissioner 48.31.111
foreign or alien insurer
formal delinquency proceeding
commissioner may institute proceeding at request of domiciliary state of insurer having property in this state 48.31.175
formal delinquency proceeding
commissioner may petition court for 48.31.121
foreign or alien insurer
commissioner may institute proceeding at request of domiciliary state of insurer having property in this state 48.31.175
insurer may petition for hearing and review 48.31.121
immunity from suit and liability, persons entitled to protection 48.31.115
Employer health plans, registered
plan requirements 43.72.120
uniform benefits package constitutes minimum benefits that may be offered by plan 43.72.090
Fees to be collected, schedule 48.14.010

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1247]
calculated regarding payment of obligations 39.96.060
construction of chapter 39.96.900
credit enhancement or similar agreements, authority to make in connection with payment agreement 39.96.050 definitions 39.96.020 expiration of authority 39.96.010 legislative findings and declaration 39.96.010
Qualified public depositories term deposits 43.85.230
Tax title property sales contracts 84.64.270
INTERLOCAL COOPERATION
District court filing fees
establishment of fees to be paid by city in actions for violation of ordinance, procedure 3.62.070
High school students enrolled in technical colleges
basic education allocation to serving college rather than school district 28A.150.275
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT
(See EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICTS)
INTERMENT
(See BURIAL AND INTERMENT)
INTERNAL REVENUE
Charitable trusts
tax reform act of 1969 application to 11.110.200
Marital deduction gift compliance with internal revenue code 11.108.020
citizen surviving spouse qualification of gift 11.108.050
trust governance 11.108.050
Noncitizen surviving spouse
dependent deduction gift qualification of gift 11.108.050

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Citizens' exchange program 43.07.350
INTERNATIONAL TRADE, OFFICE OF
(See COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, subtitle International trade, office of)
INTERNERSHIP PROGRAM
(See GOVERNOR, subtitle Internship program)
INTERPRETATION
(See RULES OF CONSTRUCTION)
INTERPRETERS
Juvenile court
non-English speaking youth and families 13.04.043
Non-English-speaking persons juvenile court proceedings 13.04.043
INTERSTATE AGREEMENTS
Uniform interstate family support act, see UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT
Wildlife violator compact Ch. 77.17
INTERSTATE AGREEMENTS ON DETAINERS
(See DETAINERS, INTERSTATE)
INTERSTATE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER COMPACT
(See EMERGENCY SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Interstate civil defense and disaster compact)
INTERSTATE COMMERCE
Motor vehicles in combination, maximum length 46.44.030
INTERSTATE COMPACTS
(See also COMPACTS)
National guard mutual assistance counter-drug activities compact 38.08.500
INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT
(See CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Interstate corrections compact)
INTERSTATE NUCLEAR COMPACT
(See WESTERN INTERSTATE NUCLEAR COMPACT)
INTERSTATE TAX COMPACT
(See MULTISTATE TAX COMPACT)
INTERRUPTION
Fees, collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020
INTESTATE SUCCESSION
(See DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION)
INTIMIDATION
(See CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Intimidating a witness, juror)

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1248]
INTOXICATING LIQUOR  (See also ALCOHOL)
Alcohol awareness program
liquor control board’s duties 66.08.050
Beer
retail sales excise tax 82.08.150
samples 66.24.360
strong beer, retail sales tax 82.08.150
Beer wholesalers
gallonage tax, additional imposed 66.24.290
report of sales to licensees 66.24.290
revenue stamp 66.24.290
Birth defects
warning notice, posting required in liquor stores 66.16.110
Brewers and breweries
gallonage tax, additional imposed 66.24.290
revenue stamps 66.24.290
taxation, gallonage tax
additional imposed 66.24.290
Cities and towns
first class, enforcement of state laws 35.22.280
second class cities, regulation of 35.23.440
vendor appointments 66.08.050
Clubs
beer retailer’s license
class E 66.24.360
Communities, vendor appointments in
66.08.050
Crimes and offenses
minors
exhibition of effects 66.44.270
furnishing liquor to, exceptions 66.44.270
possession, use of liquor, exceptions 66.44.270
Dining places on vessels and aircraft, beer retailer’s license
class E 66.24.360
Drug stores
beer retailer’s license
class E 66.24.360
Emergency response caused by intoxication
recovery of costs of emergency response
from person convicted of intoxication related offense by responding public agency authorized 38.52.430
Employees
fidelity bonds 66.08.050
Fetal alcohol syndrome
warning notice, posting required in liquor stores 66.16.110
First class cities, enforcement of state laws
35.22.280
Forfeited liquor
law enforcement training or investigation
purposes, use for 66.08.095
Forfeiture, adjudication of 66.32.040
Hotels, beer retailer’s license
class E 66.24.360
Keg registration
container identification, rules, violations
66.28.220
fees 66.28.220
seller’s duties 66.28.200
Law enforcement agencies
liquor for training or investigation purposes
66.08.095
Licenses
class M, motels 66.24.540
retailers
beer
class E 66.24.360
class M, motels 66.24.540
Liquor control board
agency vendors ineligible for state employees retirement system membership 41.40.023
alcohol awareness program, duties 66.08.050
duties relating to state lottery 66.08.050
law enforcement training or investigation, liquor provided for 66.08.095
minors’ access to tobacco, restrictions and board authority, see TOBACCO, subtitle
Minors’ access, restrictions
powers, generally 66.08.050
Liquor stores
leasing of premises 66.08.050
locality determination 66.08.050
Minors
exhibition of effects 66.44.270
furnishing liquor to, exceptions 66.44.270
possession, use of liquor, exceptions 66.44.270
Motor vehicles
driving under the influence 46.61.502
physical control of while under the influence 46.61.504
Operation of while intoxicated
vessel 88.12.025
Restaurants
beer retailer’s license
class E 66.24.360
Revenue stamps
beer wholesalers 66.24.290
bakers 66.24.290
wineries 66.24.210
wines 66.24.210
Sales
all wines to wine wholesalers and liquor control board
additional tax imposed 66.24.210
wines 66.24.210
additional tax imposed 66.24.210
Samples of beer 66.24.290
Search and seizure
forfeiture and disposal of liquor 66.32.040
law enforcement officers, duty to board 66.32.090
report to board 66.32.090
Soda fountains
beer retailer’s license
class E 66.24.360
Taverns
beer retailer’s license
class E 66.24.360
Taxation
gallonage tax, additional imposed
beer wholesalers 66.24.290
bakers 66.24.290
retail sales tax 82.08.150
beer, strong 82.08.150
tax, additional tax imposed
wines 66.24.210
Vendors
appointment in cities and towns 66.08.050
state civil service law, exempted persons 41.06.070
Warehouses
board’s power in regard to 66.08.050
Wines
nondomestic, sale
additional tax imposed 66.24.210
sale to wine wholesalers and liquor control board
additional tax imposed 66.24.210
 tax, additional tax imposed 66.24.210

INTOXICATION
Emergency response caused by intoxication
recovery of costs of emergency response
from person convicted of intoxication related offense by responding public agency authorized 38.52.430

INTRA VENOUS THERAPY TECHNICIANS  (See also EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES)

INURNMENT  (See CREMATION)

INVESTMENT SECURITIES  (See UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle
Investment securities (Article 8)

INVESTMENTS  (See also BOND ISSUES; SECURITIES ACT)
Metropolitan municipal corporations, investment of surplus funds 35.58.520
Washington investment opportunities office created in business assistance center 43.31.409
duties 43.31.411

IN VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT  (See COMMITMENT, subtitle Involuntary)

IRRIGATION  (See also IRRIGATION DISTRICTS; WATER AND WATER RIGHTS)
Conservation rate structures 90.54.200
Irrigation or stock watering
hydraulic permit process 75.20.103
woody debris placement as permit condition 75.20.104

IRRIGATION AND REHABILITATION DISTRICTS  (See IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, subtitle Irrigation and rehabilitation districts)

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS  (See also COMMERCIAL WATERWAY DISTRICTS; PUBLIC WATERWAY DISTRICTS; WATER DISTRIBUTION DISTRICTS)
Assessments
claims 87.03.440
treasurer, county duties, generally 87.03.440
Claims, crop damage claims, limitation, procedure 87.03.440
Consolidation 87.03.50-87.03.551
Crop damage claims, limitations, procedure 87.03.440
Financing 85.38.140
Merger of smaller districts into larger districts application of RCW 87.04.030 - 87.04.055
87.04.058
approval of request 87.03.847
authorization 87.03.530
board of directors 87.03.849
denial of request 87.03.847
local improvement districts to carry out obligations authorized 87.03.851
merger of more than two districts 87.03.855
obligations not impaired enforcement remedies 87.03.851
proceedings to initiate 87.03.845
statement of property and assets of minor district 87.03.853
transfer of property and assets 87.03.849

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1249]
**IRRIGATION DISTRICTS**

water rights, existing rights not impaired 87.03.857
Officers
directors and employees
treasurer, warrants, checks, issuance authority 87.03.440
Rates and charges 85.38.145
Rates, tolls, charges
conservation rate structures 90.54.200
evaluation 90.54.200
Reorganization
authorization 85.22.010
Treasurer
duties, generally 87.03.440
warrants, checks, issuance authority 87.03.440

**ISSUE (See DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION; PROBATE)**

**ISSUES**

Descent and distribution
defined for purposes of 11.02.005

**JACKS (See STALLIONS AND JACKS)**

**JAILS (See also PENITENTIARY, PRISONS AND PRISONERS, REFORMATORIES)**

Emergency or necessary medical and health care, reimbursement 70.48.130
Firearms, possession of, prohibited in certain areas, exceptions 9.41.300
Incarceration costs
convicted misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor or defendant may be required to pay 10.64.130
Jail industries program
board of directors
advice to cities or counties 36.110.040
cooperation of programs 36.110.040
duties 36.110.060
fee schedule, establishment 36.110.070
meetings, terms, and compensation 36.110.080
membership 36.110.030
receipt of funds 36.110.070
comprehensive work programs, city or county authorized to provide 36.110.100
deductions from offenders' earnings, disbursement 36.110.110
definitions 36.110.020
education and training to improve worker literacy and employability 36.110.140
employment status of inmates 36.110.120
free venture industries
agreements, effect of failure or discontinuance 36.110.130
employment status of inmates 36.110.120
funding
city or county special revenue fund 36.110.090
deductions from offenders' earnings 36.110.110
legislative finding 36.110.010
local advisory groups, membership and duties 36.110.050
staff assistance provided by department of corrections 36.110.150
Weapons possession prohibited in, exceptions 9.41.300

**JAPANESE EMPLOYEES—REPARATIONS (See PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle World War II reparations)**

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**

Superior court judges, number of 2.08.064

**JEOPARDY, DOUBLE (See BAR TO PROSECUTION)**

**JET SKIS (See WATER SKIING, subtitle Personal watercraft)**

**JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE RULES REVIEW COMMITTEE (See ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE, subtitle Rules review committee)**

**JOINT CENTER FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (See WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, subtitle Joint center for higher education)**

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS (See LEGISLATIVE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE)**

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON PENSION POLICY (See RETIREMENT AND PENSIIONS, subtitle Joint committee on pension policy)**

**JOINT COOPERATION (See INTERLOCAL COOPERATION)**

**JOINT DEFENDANTS (See DEFENDANTS, subtitle Joint)**

**JOINT FERRIES (See FERRIES, subtitle County owned)**

**JOINT OCTA (See also SURFACE WATER, subtitle Joint pumpage development)**

**JOINT TENANCY (See also SURVIVORSHIP)**

Community property
premises 64.28.040
severability 64.28.040
Creditors' rights saved upon creation of 64.28.010
Husband and wife
presumption of community property 64.28.040
severability 64.28.040
Incidents of 64.28.010
Methods of creation 64.28.010
Right of survivorship, authorization 64.28.010
Severability 64.28.010

**JUDGES (See also COURT OF APPEALS; DISTRICT JUDGES; SUPERIOR COURTS; SUPREME COURT)**

Court of appeals
creation 2.06.020
Judicial education
public safety and education account to benefit 43.08.250
Municipal courts
filling of municipal department positions by election, when required 3.46.063, 3.50.055
residency requirement for municipal department judges 3.46.067, 3.50.057
Superior courts
allocation of 2.08.064
Training and education program, administrative authority 2.56.030
Weighted caseload analysis 2.56.030

**JUDGES OF ELECTIONS (See ELECTIONS)**

**JUDGMENT ROLL (See JUDGMENT ROLL)**

**JUDGMENTS (See also DECREES, UNIFORM FOREIGN MORTGAGE—JUDGMENT RECOGNITION ACT)**

Cities and towns
second class, power to pay 35.23.440
Eminent domain by cities
acceptance of award waived 8.12.200
final, effect 8.12.200
Enforcement of execution
local governmental entity, against 6.17.080
Entry of satisfaction of judgment against local governmental entity 6.17.080
Execution
local governmental entity, against 6.17.080
Fees, collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020
Juvenile court
modification of permitted 13.34.150
Local governmental entity, execution against 6.17.080
Recovery of money
execution against local governmental entity 6.17.080
Satisfaction of execution against local governmental entity requirement 6.17.080
Second class cities, against, power to pay 35.23.440

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL**

Report to administrator for the courts 2.56.030
Weighted caseload analysis 2.56.030

**JUDICIAL IMPACT NOTES (See ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE COURTS, subtitle Judicial impact notes)**

**JUDICIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Public safety and education account to benefit 43.08.250

**JUNK DEALERS (See PAWNBROKERS AND SECOND-HAND DEALERS)**

**JUNK VEHICLES (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Junk vehicles)**

**JURIES AND JURORS (See also CRIMINAL CODE)**

Definitions 2.36.010
Electronic data processing to compile source list 2.36.063
Electronic data processing to list and select jurors 2.36.063
Fees
**JURIES AND JURORS**

| Demand for jury | 36.18.020 |
| Jury service summons to persons selected | 2.36.095 |
| Jury term summons to persons selected to serve | 2.36.095 |
| Licensed drivers and identicard holders, expanded source list created from | 2.36.054, 2.36.057 |
| Master jury list | 2.36.054-2.36.063 |
| Qualifications | 2.36.072 |
| Random selection, judge's duty | 2.36.065 |
| Selection of jurors electronic data processing to list and select jurors | 2.36.063 |
| Master jury list | 2.36.054-2.36.063 |
| Random selection, judge's duty | 2.36.065 |
| Source list | 2.36.054-2.36.057 |
| Summons to persons selected | 2.36.095 |
| Source list | 2.36.054-2.36.063 |
| Voter registration computer file furnished to department of information services to create list | 29.04.160 |

**JURISDICTION** (See also VENUE)

- Insurance contracts
- Liquidation mergers and rehabilitation
- Motor vehicles
  - size, weight and load limits, violations
  - 46.44.105
- Municipal courts
- Pollution control hearings board
- Uniform interstate family support act, see UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT

**JURORS** (See CRIMINAL CODE; GRAND JURY, subtitle Jurors; JURIES AND JURORS)

**JURY BOX** (See JURIES AND JURORS)

**JURY LIST** (See JURIES AND JURORS)

**JURY TRIALS** (See TRIALS, subtitle Jury trials)

**JUSTICE AND INFERIOR COURTS ACT OF 1961** (See also DISTRICT COURTS)

- Probation of prisoners
  - 9.95.210

**JUSTICE COURTS** (See DISTRICT COURTS)

**JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS** (See CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS)

**JUVENILE COURT** (See also JUVENILES, subtitle Crisis residential centers)

- Administrator of interpreters for non-English speaking persons
  - 13.04.043
- Commitment support during
  - parent or guardian, enforcement of support from
  - 13.34.160
- Contempt
  - failure to obey summons
  - 13.34.070
  - nonappearance when summoned
  - 13.34.070
  - Counsel for child
  - appointment
  - 13.34.100
  - Detention
  - racial disproportionality, annual report on programs to reduce
  - 13.06.050
  - Diversity, ethnic and cultural curriculum for understanding, administrator for the courts and criminal justice training commission to develop
  - 2.56.030
  - Financial responsibility for dependent child support
  - 13.34.160
  - Guardian ad litem
  - appointment
  - 13.34.100
  - duties
  - 13.34.105
  - immunity
  - 13.34.105
  - information access
  - 13.34.105
  - Hearings
  - closed to public
  - 13.34.110
  - record of proceedings
  - 13.34.110
  - summary proceedings
  - 13.34.070
  - time and place
  - 13.34.110
  - Informational materials on laws and court procedures, administrator for the courts to develop
  - 2.56.130
  - Interpreters for non-English speaking youth and families
  - 13.04.043
  - Judgments
  - modification of permitted
  - 13.34.150
  - Juvenile justice administrator for the courts to develop curriculum relating to
  - 2.56.030
  - Laws and court processes and procedures, administrator for the courts to develop
  - informational materials on
  - 2.56.130
  - Notices
  - parent or guardian when child summoned to appear
  - 13.34.070
  - Offenders
  - collection and reporting of information on
  - 2.56.031
  - consolidated juvenile services computation of state aid
  - 13.06.050
  - disparity in disposition of cases, annual report
  - 13.40.430
  - interpreters for non-English speaking persons
  - 13.04.043
  - Orders
  - modification permitted
  - 13.34.150
  - Parental rights
  - enforcement of dependent child support payments
  - 13.34.160
  - notice to of proceedings
  - 13.34.070
  - Records
  - hearings
  - 13.34.110
  - Summons
  - failure to obey, contempt
  - 13.34.070
  - issuance
  - 13.34.070
  - service
  - 13.34.070
  - Support for dependent child, enforcement
  - 13.34.160
  - Traffic violations
  - driving while license is suspended or revoked
  - 46.20.342

**JUVENILE DELINQUENTS** (See JUVENILE COURT, subtitle Detention)

**JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES** (See JUVENILE COURT, subtitle Detention)

**JUVENILE DISPOSITION STANDARDS COMMISSION** (See JUVENILES, subtitle Juvenile disposition standards commission)

**JUVENILES** (See also CHILDREN; GUARDIAN AND WARD; MINORS; PARENT AND CHILD)

- Child, defined
  - 13.34.030
- Crimes
  - definitions
  - 13.40.020
- Custody
  - dependent children
  - counsel for child, appointment
  - 13.34.100
  - court hearings
  - disposition
  - 13.34.110
  - studies, information required in
  - 13.34.120
  - fact-finding
  - 13.34.110
  - guardian ad litem or suitable person
  - 13.34.100
  - length of dependency
  - limited
  - 13.34.145
  - order modification
  - 13.34.150
  - permanency planning hearing, time for, required findings
  - 13.34.145
  - support payments
  - 13.34.160
  - termination of parental rights
  - alcohol or substance abuse evaluation and treatment
  - breach of court-ordered treatment
  - 13.34.174
  - violation of conditions
  - 13.34.176
- Custody (parental)
  - cost of support treatment and confinement, obligation and enforcement of payment
  - 13.40.220
- Definitions
  - child
  - 13.34.030
  - dependent child
  - 13.34.030
  - juvenile
  - 13.34.030
  - offenses (crimes)
  - 13.40.020
- Dependency proceedings
  - fact-finding hearing
  - 13.34.070
  - orders
  - modification
  - 13.34.150
  - service of summons
  - 13.34.070
  - summons requirements
  - 13.34.070
- Dependent children custody
  - counsel for child, appointment
  - 13.34.100
  - court hearings
  - disposition
  - 13.34.110
  - studies, information required in
  - 13.34.120
  - fact-finding
  - 13.34.110
  - foster parent or relative care provider attendance
  - 13.34.110
  - detention order and summons
  - 13.34.070
  - service when child member of Indian tribe
  - 13.34.070
  - guardian ad litem or suitable person
  - 13.34.100
  - order modification
  - 13.34.150
  - support payments
  - 13.34.160
  - defined
  - 13.34.030
  - guardianship court order contents
  - 13.34.232
- length of dependency
  - limited
  - 13.34.145
- permanency planning hearing, time for, required findings
  - 13.34.145
- termination of parent-child relationship
  - fact-finding hearing
  - 13.34.070
  - requirements
  - 13.34.070

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1251]
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1252]
Overtime compensation 49.46.130
Prohibited practices
age discrimination 49.44.090
discrimination
employers 49.60.180
labor unions 49.60.190
Public employees, personnel resources board to
promulgate rules concerning determination of appropriate bargaining unit and
concerning agreements between agencies and the bargaining unit 41.06.150

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF
Created 43.17.010
Director
appointment 43.17.020
Electrical installations
standards and rules, adoption 19.28.060
Electricians
certificate of competency
continuing education 19.28.550
issuance 19.28.550
Explosives
access, authorization 70.74.160
Fees
public works
approvals, certifications, arbitration 39.12.070
Industrial insurance
audits of health care providers
powers of department 51.36.110
health care providers
audits of
powers of department 51.36.110
Public works, prevailing wages
approvals, certifications, arbitration
fees 39.12.070
public works administration account 39.12.080

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
Employment agency regulation act, exemption from 19.31.020

LABOR RELATIONS (See EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS ACT; PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS)

LABOR UNIONS
Discrimination
unfair practices 49.60.190
Group life insurance
dependents of union members, eligibility 48.24.030
Public employees
agreements between agencies and bargaining unit, subject to rules of personnel resources board 41.06.150
bargaining unit, determination of, by personnel resources board 41.06.150
Unfair practices 49.60.190

LABORERS (See also EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES; LABOR)
Liens of
homestead subject to execution and forced sale to satisfy 6.13.080

LAKE WASHINGTON TOLL BRIDGES (See BRIDGES)

LAND COMMISSIONER (See PUBLIC LANDS, subtitle Commissioner of public lands)

LAND DEVELOPMENT
Impact fees
legislative intent 82.02.050

LAND OFFICE RECEIPTS (See RECORDING AND FILING)

LAND SURVEYORS (See ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS)

LAND TITLE REGISTRATION (See REGISTRATION OF LAND TITLES)

LAND USE PLANNING (See also PLANS AND PLANNING, ZONES AND ZONING)
Comprehensive planning by cities and counties
cities and counties required to plan, compliance 36.70A.040
comprehensive plans
accessory apartments 36.70A.400
nonconformance and sanction 36.70A.345
planning activities and capital budget decisions, conformity with 36.70A.120
residential structures occupied by persons with handicaps 36.70A.410
urban growth areas 36.70A.110
county-wide planning policy 36.70A.210
Surface mining, regulation and reclamation Ch. 78.44

LANDFILLS (See SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, subtitle Landfills)

LANDLORD AND TENANT (See also LEASES, REAL PROPERTY)
Controlled substances
seizure and forfeiture, damage to property in landlord's claim against sale of assets 69.50.505
Criminal activities
mobile homes
termination grounds 59.20.080
Damage to property
drug search and seizure
landlord's claim against sale of assets 69.50.505
Discrimination
restrictive covenants 49.60.227
Drug searches
damage to property
landlord's claim against sale of assets 69.50.505
Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act
abandoned
defined 59.20.030
criminal activities
termination grounds 59.20.080
definitions 59.20.030
eviction
grounds 59.20.080
failure to renew tenancy
grounds 59.20.080
landlord
defined 59.20.030
duties of 59.20.130
prohibited acts 59.20.070
drug search and seizure
landlord's claim against sale of assets 69.50.505

Live-in care provider may share home with tenant but will not be considered a tenant and may not be required to pay a guest fee 59.20.145
mediation
termination or nonrenewal of tenancy 59.20.080
mobile home lot
defined 59.20.030
mobile home park
defined 59.20.030
mobile home park cooperative
defined 59.20.030
mobile home park subdivision 59.20.030
notice
termination or failure to renew tenancy 59.20.080
recreational vehicle
defined 59.20.030
rent
nonpayment, grounds for termination or nonrenewal of tenancy 59.20.080
rental agreements
transfer of, procedure 59.20.073
tenant
defined 59.20.030
enforceability of rules against, necessary conditions for enforcement 59.20.045
live-in care provider may share home with tenant but will not be considered a tenant and may not be required to pay a guest fee 59.20.145
termination or failure to renew tenancy
grounds 59.20.080
mediation 59.20.080
notice 59.20.080
transient
defined 59.20.030
Mobile home parks
owner purchase of tenant's mobile home negotiations for sale to park owner, time frame and terms established 59.23.035
notice to all tenants of owner's desire to purchase their mobile homes sales must comply with provisions of section 59.23.035
notice to owner of sale of tenant's mobile home 59.23.035
improper notice, court to set sale aside 59.23.040
sale or transfer to tenant's relative exempted from requirements of section 59.23.035
resident purchase of park in event of sale of park definitions 59.23.020
good faith obligation imposed on parties to transaction 59.23.010
legislative findings and intent 59.23.005
negotiations with qualified tenant organization, time frame and terms established for 59.23.025
notice of intent to purchase application of chapter 59.23.015
definition of notice 59.23.015
notice to qualified tenant organization of sale 59.23.025
improper notice, court to set sale aside 59.23.030
sale or transfer of park to owner's relative exempt from chapter 59.23.025

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1253]
nonresidence in district where elected, grounds for vacation of office, exceptions 42.12.010
Personal services contracts, state agency list of contracts, office of financial management to maintain and to make annual report to legislature 39.29.068
Printing duties of public printer concerning 43.78.030
Purchases prison work programs purchase of goods and services required, exceptions 43.19.534
Reports to educational centers 28A.205.060 employee stock ownership plans, department of community, trade, and economic development 43.63A.220 legislative budget committee 43.88.160 post-audit and financial affairs by state auditor 43.88.160 state committee on agency officials’ salaries 43.03.028 tax deferrals for manufacturing, research, and development projects 82.61.070
Rules review committee failure to adopt rule, review 34.05.640 objections to agency action, statement in register and Washington Administrative Code 34.05.640 regulatory fairness act, authority to review rule for compliance with 34.05.670 review procedure 34.05.630 scope of review authority 34.05.630 small business economic impact statements, notice, hearing and review, and objections procedures 34.05.680 suspension of rule 34.05.640
Senate term limits established for members 44.04.015
Term limits for members of the house of representatives and of the senate established 44.04.015
LIABILITY
Debts upon death of either or both spouses 4.20.046
Dog handler using police or accelerant detection dog in line of duty, immunity from liability 4.24.410

LIABILITY RISK RETENTION
Agents, brokers, solicitors licensing requirements 48.92.120
Business requirements 48.92.040
Chartering requirements 48.92.030, 48.92.040 Commissioner authority 48.92.100
Definitions 48.92.020
Federal injunctions 48.92.130
Insolvent guaranty fund participation prohibited 48.92.050
Mandatory participation, joint underwriting association and pools 48.92.050
Prohibited practices 48.92.040
Purchasing groups aggregate limits 48.92.090 dealing with foreign insurers 48.92.090 deductible or self-insurance restriction, restrictions on 48.92.090 exemption from certain laws 48.92.070 premium taxes, requirements regarding imposition, obligation, and member’s liability 48.92.095
Purchasing groups, exemptions, requirements notice and registration requirements 48.92.080 Purpose 48.92.010
Rule making authority 48.92.140
LIBRARIES
Cities and towns first class cities, establishment and maintenance of 35.22.280 third class cities, establishment and maintenance 35.24.290
Counties libraries on county-owned parks and recreation land authorized 36.68.110
Governmental unit, defined 27.12.010
Intercounty rural library districts definition 27.12.010
property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052
Island library districts defined 27.12.010
property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052
Legislative body, defined 27.12.010
Library, defined 27.12.010
Public libraries definitions 27.12.010
Regional libraries defined 27.12.010
Rural county library districts county treasurer’s duties 27.12.070 defined 27.12.010
property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052
taxation county treasurer’s duties 27.12.070
Rural partial-county library districts consolidation with another library district, requirements for 27.12.470
county treasurer’s duties 27.12.070 creation, procedures 27.12.470 defined 27.12.010
dissolution of districts upon approval of creation of rural county library district in county 27.12.470
taxation county treasurer’s duties 27.12.070
State law library librarian legislative journals distribution, sale and exchange of 40.04.090
LICENSES
Aircraft 47.68.230
airmen and airwomen certificate and licenses 47.68.230 registration 47.68.250
Airman 47.68.233
Airman and airwoman 47.68.230
Bail bond agents Ch. 18.185
Boxing, sparring, and wrestling Ch. 67.08
Cities and towns first class cities, general power 35.22.280 second class cities, generally 35.23.440 third class cities 35.24.290
towns, general power of granting 35.27.370
Counties legislative authorities, powers in regard to 36.32.120
Drivers’ licenses case record of convictions and findings 46.52.120
identity, proof of necessary for issuance 46.20.035
ineligible persons 46.20.031
Food processing plants 69.07.040
Identifiers authorized, fee 46.20.117
Insurance fees for 48.14.010
Mortgage brokers Ch. 19.146
Motor vehicle special fuel tax, license requirements 82.38.090
Motor vehicles handicapped placards and license plates 46.16.381 size, weight and load limits enforcement 46.44.105
trip permits authorized, fees, distribution of proceeds 46.16.160
Pilots (airmen) 47.68.233
LICENSES, DEPARTMENT OF
Bail bond agents Ch. 18.185
Boxing, sparring, and wrestling Ch. 67.08
Created 43.17.010
Director appointment 43.17.020
bail bond agents authority regarding 18.185.120 boxing, sparring, and wrestling, director’s powers 67.08.017
mortgage brokerage commission, duties 19.146.280
mortgage brokers, powers and duties regarding 19.146.220, 19.146.225, 19.146.235
Drivers’ licenses facilities siting coordination with state patrol 46.01.330
information furnished to department of information services, exception 46.20.157
Functions sitting coordination with state patrol 46.01.330
Financial institutions, department of apportionment of budgeted funds 43.320.016 collective bargaining agreements unaffected 43.320.017
continuation of rules, pending, business, contracts, and obligations 43.320.014
transfer of banking, savings, and loan related powers, functions, and duties 43.200.11
civil service employees 43.320.013
equipment, records, and funds 43.320.012
validity of acts performed relating to transferred powers, duties, and functions 43.320.015
Identifiers authorized, fee 46.20.117
Mobile homes, travel trailers and campers excise tax travel trailers and campers powers and duties 82.50.400
Model traffic ordinance statute changed to rule rule-making authority of department 46.90.005
Mortgage brokers, duties concerning Ch. 19.146
Motor vehicles licenses facilities siting coordination with state patrol 46.01.330
Real estate appraiser licensure and certification powers and duties of director 18.140.030

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1255]
LIMITING ACTIONS

Bank deposits and collections Ch. 62A.4-207
Bigamy 9A.04.080
Consumer reporting agencies 19.182.120
Credit reports 19.182.120
Criminal actions
arson 9A.04.080
gross misdemeanor 9A.04.080
murder, no limitation 9A.04.080
public officials, official duties 9A.04.080
Crop damage actions against irrigation districts, limitation, procedure, filing claim 87.03.440
Disabilities
personal disability of plaintiff 4.16.190
Health care claims
tolling of statute of limits for, requirements 7.70.110
Lease contracts, default Ch. 62A.2A-506
Minors 4.16.190
Negotiable instruments Ch. 62A.3-118
Prisoners
imprisonment on a criminal charge does not toll statute except for period prior to sentencing 4.16.190
Public hazards, disclosure of
limitation on action to determine whether agreement, contract, order, or judgment conceals hazard 4.16.380
Rape 9A.04.080
Tolling of
criminal actions 9A.04.080
health care claims, requirements 7.70.110
imprisonment on a criminal charge does not toll statute except for period prior to sentencing 4.16.190
minors 4.16.190
personal disability of plaintiff 4.16.190
LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS (See OIL AND GAS, subtitle Liquid petroleum gas)
LIQUOR
Minors
arrest without warrant 10.31.100
LITTER CONTROL AND RECYCLING
Cities and towns
public works contracts
recycled materials, preferential purchase of, authorization 35.23.352
First class cities
public works contracts
recycled materials, preferential purchase of, authorization 35.22.620
Recyclable materials processing facilities
notice of applications for assistance from community economic revitalization board by department of ecology 43.160.077
LIVESTOCK
Alpacas
defined as agricultural commodity 15.65.020, 15.66.010
Brands and marks
personal property of owner 16.57.090
registration renewal 16.57.080
Cattle
identification certificates 16.57.400
Certified copy of brand record, fee 16.57.140
Horses
identification certificates 16.57.400
Irrigation or stock watering
hydraulic permit process 75.20.103
woody debris placement as permit condition 75.20.104
Lien for feeding and care of
creation and attachment 60.56.010
definition of agister 60.56.005
enforcement of lien 60.56.050
expiration of 60.56.035
notice requirement violation
civil action authorized for damages, civil action may also be assessed 60.56.021
perfection 60.56.015
potential sale of animal to which lien is attached
notice to be given to lien holder and to potential buyer 60.56.018
Construction liens
application of chapter 281, Laws of 1991, to actions pending as of June 1, 1992 60.04.904
Insurance company liquidation or delinquency
proceedings
voiding of lien obtained by attachment, garnishment, or execution 48.99.070
Laborers
homesteads subject to execution or forced sale 6.13.080
Livestock, for feeding and care of
authorization to retain possession of livestock 60.56.010
creation and attachment 60.56.010
definition of agister 60.56.005
enforcement of lien 60.56.050
notice requirement violation
civil action authorized for damages, civil fine may also be assessed 60.56.021
perfection 60.56.015
potential sale of animal to which lien is attached
notice to be given to lien holder and to potential buyer 60.56.018
Mechanics' and materialmen's
homesteads subject to execution or forced sale 6.13.080
Motor vehicle fuel tax delinquencies and tax due 82.36.110
Public assistance
revenue recovery
mental health treatment 43.20B.347
public assistance rendered recipients sixty-five or older
attachment at recipient's death 43.20B.140
Real estate sales excise tax
satisfaction of, receipt evidence of, recording 82.45.090
Tax liens
motor vehicle fuel tax 82.36.110
real estate sales excise tax 82.45.090
Vendors'
homesteads subject to execution or forced sale 6.13.080
LIENTEN GOVERNOR
Term limitation 43.01.015
LIFE PRESERVERS
Motor boats, requirement 88.12.115

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1256]
payment sources 39.96.050
report to legislature by state finance committee 39.96.070
status of payments 39.96.060
terms and conditions of agreements

Self-insurance authority
agents and brokers, use of 48.62.121
employee remuneration beyond salary and benefits prohibited 48.62.121
governing control, obligation to maintain 48.62.121
health and welfare benefit trust
authority to participate in 48.62.121
existing health and welfare benefit trust program, compliance requirements 48.62.123
health care services, inclusion of mandated benefits 48.62.121
operation and management of program, general conditions and restrictions on 48.62.121

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSESSMENTS
Cities and towns
assessments
first class cities, special 35.22.280
first class cities
authority for special assessments 35.22.280
local improvement districts
metropolitan municipal corporations, effect on 35.58.500
second class cities, providing for 35.23.440
Metropolitan municipal corporations
local improvement districts 35.58.500

LOCAL LAW AND JUSTICE COUNCIL
Duties 72.09.300
Formation authority and procedure 72.09.300
Membership 72.09.300

LODGES
Incorporation
articles of incorporation
filing 24.20.020
fees, filing 24.20.020
filing fee 24.20.020
Incorporation to own property
fees 24.24.100
filings
fees 24.24.100

LODGING HOUSES
Mt. St. Helens tourist facilities, special excise tax to fund 67.28.290
Pasco, special excise tax authorized 67.28.280

LOGS AND LOGGING
Real estate sales excise tax, timber subject to 82.45.010

LONG-TERM CARE
Adult family homes
Life care pilot programs 43.72.800
Long-term care integration plan 43.72.800
Long-term care partnership program
consumer education program 48.85.040
federal waivers to protect participant assets 48.85.020
financing of long-term care through private insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010
insurance policy criteria, insurance commissioner to establish by rule; requirements 48.85.030
report to legislature 48.85.050
Nursing home care
legislative findings 74.39A.005, 74.39A.007
Options, expansion
assisted living services, contracts 74.39A.010
conflict with federal requirements 74.39A.901
legislative findings 74.39A.005
purpose and intent 74.39A.007

LONGSHOREMEN
Workers' compensation
longshoreman's and harbor worker's compensation coverage
advisory committee, reporting duties 48.22.072
plan creation 48.22.070

LOW-INCOME HOUSING
Housing authority, powers 35.82.070
Taxation exemption and immunity 35.21.755

LOW-INCOME PERSONS
Affordable housing 35.21.687
accessory apartments 35.63.210, 36.70.677, 36.70A.400
lease of county property for 36.34.135
property tax levies to finance authorization and requirements 84.52.105
Affordable housing program
purpose, administration 43.185A.020
Community action agencies network
delivery system for federal and state anti-poverty programs, designation as 43.63A.1150
Community, trade, and economic development, department of
departmental responsibilities 43.330.130
Housing
housing authority, powers 35.82.070
Housing policy
affordable housing advisory board 43.185B.020
duties 43.185B.030
definitions 43.185B.010
goal 43.185B.007
housing advisory plan
preparation and reporting requirements 43.185B.040
legislative findings and purpose 43.185B.005
objectives 43.185B.009
short title 43.185B.900
Housing trust fund
affordable housing advisory board 43.185.110
Retired primary care providers providing free care to health department may provide malpractice insurance for 43.70.460
conditions of participation 43.70.470
Sewer districts
contributions to assist low-income residential customers
administration 56.40.010
contributions not commingling of funds 56.40.030
dispersal 56.40.020
quarterly report 56.40.020
Telephone assistance program
definition of department as used in chapter 80.36.005

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
limit, one line per household 80.36.450
Washington telephone assistance program
definition of department as used in chapter 80.36.005
limit, one line per household 80.36.450
Water districts
contributions to assist low-income residential customers
administration 57.46.010
contributions not commingling of funds 57.46.030
dispersal 57.46.020
quarterly report 57.46.020

MAGAZINES
Business and occupation tax on printing and publishing 82.04.280

MAGNESIUM
Retail sales tax, taxation of components used in processing 82.04.050

MAIL
Consolidated mail service for state agencies
area served 43.19.715
definitions 43.19.710
review of agency needs 43.19.720

MAIMING (See MAYHEM)

MAINTENANCE (See DIVORCE, subtitle Maintenance)

MAKER (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Maker)

MALICIOUS HARASSMENT (See HA-RASSMENT, subtitle Malicious)

MALICIOUS STRUCTURES (See INJUNCTIONS)

MALL ORGANIZATIONS (See CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Pedestrian malls)

MALPRACTICE (See also PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE)
Health care
mediation
exemption of mediated action from superior or court arbitration or settlement conference requirements 7.70.130
mandatory mediation required, procedures 7.70.100
right to trial not abridged by unsuccessful attempt 7.70.120
tolling of statute of limits for, requirements 7.70.110
Health care practitioners, malpractice insurance coverage mandated 18.130.330

MALT (See WAREHOUSES, subtitle Storage of agricultural commodities)

MANDATED HEALTH CARE COVERAGE (See LEGISLATURE, subtitle Mandated health care coverage)

MANDATORY ARBITRATION (See ARBITRATION AND AWARD)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARKS AND BRANDS (See BRANDS AND MARKS)</th>
<th>MEDICAL ASSISTANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARRIAGE (See also COMMUNITY PROPERTY, HUSBAND AND WIFE)</td>
<td>AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenses</td>
<td>acquired human immunodeficiency syndrome insurance program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>authorization, definitions 74.09.757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content 26.04.160</td>
<td>Care and services included 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fee 26.04.160</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASKS (See DISGUISE)</td>
<td>services provided by school district 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASON'S</td>
<td>Dental services and dentures, covered 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporation</td>
<td>Drugs, eyeglasses, prosthetic devices, covered 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filing 24.20.020</td>
<td>Family planning services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filing fee 24.20.020</td>
<td>definitions 74.09.790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASS TRANSIT (See PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS)</td>
<td>eligibility and available services 74.09.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASTECTOMY (See HEALTH SERVICES, subtitle Mastectomy)</td>
<td>Health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASTER AND SERVANT (See EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES)</td>
<td>computerized information sharing definitions 74.09A.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASTER LICENSE SYSTEM (See BUSINESS LICENSE CENTER)</td>
<td>legislative findings 74.09A.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERIALMEN'S LIENS (See LIENS, subtitle Mechanics' and materialmen's)</td>
<td>private insurers, provision of information to 74.09A.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITS (See SPEED LIMITS)</td>
<td>Home health care, covered 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAYORS (See CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Mayor)</td>
<td>Hospice services, coverage 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEASURES (See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)</td>
<td>Indigent, health care for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAT INSPECTION</td>
<td>managed health care systems 74.09.522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adulteration and misbranding</td>
<td>Inpatient hospital services, included 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retail operations and restaurants 16.49A.600</td>
<td>Laboratory and X-ray services, covered 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemptions</td>
<td>Limited casualty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retail operations and restaurants 16.49A.600</td>
<td>eligibility requirements 74.09.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MECHANICS' LIENS (See LIENS, subtitle Mechanics' and materialmen's)</td>
<td>Limited casualty program 74.09.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICHAL- THERAPY (See DRUGLESS HEALING)</td>
<td>Long-term care partnership program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIATION</td>
<td>consumer education program 48.85.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and materials exempt from disclosure in later proceeding, exceptions 5.60.070</td>
<td>federal waivers to protect participant assets 48.85.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care claims</td>
<td>financing of long-term care through private insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exemption of mediated action from superior court arbitration or settlement conference requirements 7.70.130</td>
<td>insurance policy criteria, insurance commissioner to establish by rule, requirements 48.85.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandatory mediation required, procedures 7.70.100</td>
<td>report to legislature 48.85.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right to trial not abridged by unsuccessful attempt 7.70.120</td>
<td>Managed health care systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL AID FUND (See INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE, subtitle Medical aid fund)</td>
<td>agreements for services to recipients of aid to families with dependent children 74.09.522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maternity care access program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>definitions 74.09.790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>services and procedures, requirements 74.09.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical assistance, enumeration of services included 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mentally ill institutional care, purchase by contract 74.09.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mentally retarded intermediate care facilities accounting rules 74.09.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mentally retarded, state medicaid receipts tax on intermediate care facilities for imposition of tax 82.65A.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nursing facility services, covered 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outpatient services, covered 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal care services, coverage 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physicians services, covered 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powers and duties of department of social and health services 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private nursing care, covered 74.09.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEDICAL DISCIPLINARY BOARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insurance, professional liability insurance malpractice settlements and awards, insurers to report 18.72.340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malpractice settlements and awards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEDICAL DISCIPLINARY BOARD

MENTALLY RETARDED
Death penalty
retarded person may not be sentenced to
death 10.95.030
Intermediate care facilities
medicaid tax
imposition of tax 82.65A.030
medical care
accounting rules 74.09.120
Medical care
intermediate care facilities
accounting rules 74.09.120

MERGERS
Irrigation districts
merger of smaller districts into larger dis­
tricts 87.03.530, 87.03.845-87.03.855,
87.04.058
water rights, existing rights not impaired
87.03.857

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL CORPO­
RATIONS
Adoption methods
elections
procedure 35.58.090
Advisory committees
parks and parkways 35.58.300
transportation 35.58.270
water supply 35.58.230
Annexation of contiguous territory
authority 35.58.530
requirements and procedure 35.58.530
Annexation of included territory to a
noncomponent city
effect 35.58.530
elections, requirements 35.58.530
procedure 35.58.530
requirements 35.58.530
resolutions or petitions for 35.58.530
Annexation of other territory
annexation to component city, effect
35.58.530
elections
requirements 35.58.530
procedure 35.58.530
resolutions or petitions for 35.58.530
Authorization 35.58.030
Boundaries 35.58.040
limitation 35.58.030
Consolidation into single corporation 35.58.040
Establishment of
first meeting of council 35.58.090
Fiscal matters
bonds
general obligation 35.58.450
issuance, sale, form, terms, and payment
35.58.450
limitation on indebtedness 35.58.450
revenue
issuance sale, form, terms, and payment
35.58.460
reserves for 35.58.460
budget adoption 35.58.410
expenditures, designation 35.58.410
warrants, interest bearing, authority to issue
35.58.490
Investments of surplus funds 35.58.520
Local improvement districts, creation of
35.58.500
Metropolitan council
composition 35.58.120

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1259]
Local improvement districts, creation of 35.58.500
Metropolitan council composition 35.58.120
representative from city partially included within the boundaries of the metropolitan municipal corporation 35.58.040
first meeting 35.58.090
powers, general grant 35.58.350
Open space, farm and timber land—acquisition by counties, cities, metropolitan park districts or municipal corporations, and nonprofit historic preservation or nature conservancies for conservation purposes
84.34.210, 84.34.220
Water supply
Conservation futures

Metropolis park districts

Territory

Local improvement districts, creation of

Parks and parkways

park board, exception to requirement to create 35.58.300
powers and duties
metropolitan council 35.58.350
property, unneeded, disposition of 35.58.340
where vested 35.58.350
Property old cemeteries

Property disposition of unneeded property 35.58.340

Utility local improvement districts, creation of 35.58.500

Water supply

advisory committee, exception to requirement to create 35.58.230

Metropolitan park districts

Conservation futures 84.34.220

Indebtedness

limit
without popular vote 35.61.100
limitations upon limitations prescribed 39.36.020
Open space land
acquisition and restrictions 84.34.220
authority to acquire 84.34.210
Property tax excess levies
authorized 84.52.052
Property taxes
open space land, acquisition 84.34.210, 84.34.220

Midwifery

Malpractice insurance
joint underwriting association, midwives and birthing centers
administration of plan 48.87.060
computation of association 48.87.040
definitions 48.87.020
legislative intent 48.87.010
liability limits 48.87.050
plan for establishment of association, requirements for 48.87.030
policies written on a claims made basis, required insurer guarantees 48.87.070
rating plan requirements 48.87.050
report to legislature 48.87.090
risk management program requirements 48.87.080
rule making authority 48.87.100

Migrant labor
See farm labor contractors, labor, subtitle seasonal

Migrant waterfowl stamp
See game and game fish, subtitle migratory waterfowl stamp

Military department
See militia and military affairs

Military and military affairs
Calling out organized militia for service causes and occasions 38.08.040
preservation of order 38.08.040
Military impacted area, governor authorized to declare 43.06.115
National guard day, January 26 declared as 1.16.050
National guard mutual assistance counter-drug activities compact 38.08.500
Purple heart recipient recognition day, August 7 declared as 1.16.050
Vehicle operator’s license, militia exempt from obtaining 46.20.025
Veterans
University of Washington fee exemption 28B.15.380
Washington State University fee exemption 28B.15.380
Veterans preference in examinations

Minerals

Surface mining, regulation and reclamation Ch. 78.44

Mines and mining
See also public lands

State parks, rental of land for mineral development 43.51.060
Surface mining
abandonment
cancellation of reclamation permit 78.44.230
performance security, order to submit 78.44.240
reclamation by department of natural resources, cost recovery 78.44.240
reclamation responsibility 78.44.220
subsequent mining operation 78.44.220
administration 78.44.040
permits 78.44.270
chapter nonexclusive 78.44.050
cities and towns
enforcement authority delegated to 78.44.050
coal
federal preemption 78.44.055
consulting service to assist with mine regulation, operations, and reclamation 78.44.310
cooperation with other agencies 78.44.070
county
enforcement authority delegated to 78.44.050
deficiencies
emergency notice and order to rectify 78.44.200
emergency suspension of operations 78.44.200
immediate danger to public, procedures 78.44.200
injunction 78.44.210
order to rectify 78.44.190
suspension of operations 78.44.210
time period for correction, extension 78.44.190
definitions 78.44.031
excellence in reclamation or reclamation research, recognition awards 78.44.300
failure to complete reclamation performance security, order to submit 78.44.240
reclamation by department of natural resources, cost recovery 78.44.240
funds, receipt and expenditure 78.44.070
legislative finding 78.44.010
legislative intent 78.44.011
natural resources, department of authority 78.44.060
other laws not altered or preempted 78.44.050
previously mined land, reclamation responsibility 78.44.910
purposes 78.44.020
reclamation objective, timeline 78.44.131
reclamation permits
abandonment of mine, cancellation of permit 78.44.230
annual report of completed activities 78.44.181
appeals from department determination 78.44.085
applications 78.44.081
compliance inspection of disturbed area 78.44.161
fees 78.44.085
modification 78.44.085
performance security, requirements 78.44.087
refusal to issue 78.44.083
requirements 78.44.081
transfer to subsequent permit holder 78.44.171
reclamation plans
approval process 78.44.091
joint plans, when necessary 78.44.101
modification, review 78.44.151
segmental reclamation agreements 78.44.111
reclamation setbacks, exemption 78.44.121
reclamation standards
minimum 78.44.141
waiver 78.44.141
reclamation on public lands, legislation 78.44.300
reclamation on public lands
constitutional authority 78.44.300
reclamation standards
minimum 78.44.141
waiver 78.44.141
recognition awards for excellence in reclamation or reclamation research 78.44.300
regulation and reclamation
no-cost consulting service to assist with information regarding 78.44.310
responsibility for reclamation of previously mined land 78.44.910
rule-making authority 78.44.040
governmental entity responsibility 78.44.045
violations
distribution of fees 78.44.250
criminal penalty 78.44.260
damage recovery costs 78.44.250

Minimum speed limits
See speed limits

Minimum wages
Agricultural or horticultural workers 49.46.010
Definitions 49.46.010
Agricultural or horticultural workers 49.46.010
Definitions 49.46.010
Exceptions from, generally 49.46.010
Forest workers 49.46.010
Hospital employees 49.46.010
Hourly wages, amount 49.46.020
Newspaper carriers or vendors 49.46.010
Nursing home employees 49.46.010
Overtime compensation, exceptions 49.46.130
Public officers and employees 49.46.010
Salesmen 49.46.010
MINING CODE (See COAL MINING CODE; LABOR, subtitle Underground Work)
MINING DISTRICTS (See MINES AND MINING, subtitle Mining districts)
MINISTERS (See CLERGYMEN)
MINOR HEALTH CARE SERVICES (See HEALTH SERVICES)
MINORITY AND WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
Business assistance center, duties 43.31.085
Entrepreneurial training courses 43.31.093
Linked deposit program 43.86A.060
allocation of funds from time certificate of deposit program 43.86A.030
community development, department of technical assistance, loan packaging services, and monitoring duties 43.63A.680
community, trade, and economic development, department of technical assistance, loan packaging services, and monitoring duties 43.63A.680
repeal 43.131.382
termination 43.131.381
Minority and women business development office 43.31.0925
Minority business export outreach program 43.210.130
Omnibus minority and women-owned businesses assistance act short title 43.172.900
Small business bonding assistance program assistance may be requested from other agencies 43.172.030
contractors
bond guarantees 43.172.080
approval process 43.172.090
entrepreneurial training course certificate of accreditation, requirements 43.172.050
grant administration 43.172.070
professional services assistance grants 43.172.060
definitions 43.172.010, 43.172.011
entrepreneurial training course 43.172.040
gifts, grants, and endowments, authority to accept 43.172.120
implementation duties and rule making authority 43.172.020
legislative intent 43.172.005
small business bonding assistance program fund 43.172.100
solicitation of funds and support for program fund 43.172.110
Washington state development loan fund committee
committee authorized to approve applications for loans and loan guarantees or enter into joint loan guarantee program for minority and women-owned businesses 43.168.150
MINORITY CONTRACTORS (See CONTRACTORS)
MINORS (See also CHILDREN; PARENT AND CHILD)
Alcohol violations
arrest without warrant 10.31.100
Crimes relating to school property, defacing or otherwise injuring, penalty, parent’s or guardian’s liability 28A.635.060
Emancipation
decree of emancipation, notation of status 13.64.050
eligibility to petition 13.64.010
forms for petition 13.64.080
hearing on petition 13.64.040
petition, contents and filing fee 13.64.020
power and capacity of emancipated minors 13.64.060
service of petition and notice of hearing 13.64.030
study authorized 74.14A.050
voiding of fraudulent declaration 13.64.070
Hunting, juvenile hunter education program 77.32.155
Intoxicating liquor
exhibition of effects 66.44.270
furnishing liquor to, exceptions 66.44.270
possession, use of liquor, exceptions 66.44.270
Minimum wage 49.12.121
Penalty for unlawful ownership or transfer of motor vehicle 46.12.270
Tobacco, restrictions on minors’ access to, See TOBACCO, subtitle Minors’ access, restrictions
Tolling of statute of limitations of actions 4.16.190
MISBRANDING (See BRANDS AND MARKS)
MISCONDUCT (See MALFEASANCE AND MISCONDUCT)
MISDEMEANORS (See also COMPROMISE OF MISDEMEANORS; CRIMES)
Charitable solicitations, violations 19.09.275
Health care facilities or providers, interference with 9A.50.030
Incarceration costs
convicted defendant may be required to pay 10.64.130
MISREPRESENTATION
Charitable solicitations
use of similar names, symbols, or statements 19.09.240
MISSILES (See ROCKETS AND MISSILES)
MOBILE HOME PARKS (See also MOBILE HOMES, subtitle Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act)
Conversion to another use
notice requirements 59.20.080
Owner purchase of tenant’s mobile home negotiations for sale to park owner, time frame and terms established 59.23.035
notice to all tenants of owner’s desire to purchase their mobile homes sales must comply with provisions of section 59.23.035
notice to park owner of sale of tenant’s mobile home 59.23.035
improper notice, court to set sale aside 59.23.040
sale or transfer to tenant’s relative exempted from requirements of section 59.23.035
Resident ownership of park
conversion of park to resident ownership department of community development may provide technical assistance 59.22.039
loans for park conversion costs
eligibility for loans and determination of loan amount, determining factors 59.22.038
financing approval, requirements for 59.22.036
loan duration, interest rate, and security requirements 59.22.034
program administration 59.22.034
resident eligibility and repayment terms 59.22.032
Resident purchase of park in event of sale of park
definitions 59.23.020
good faith obligation imposed on parties to transaction 59.23.010
legislative findings and intent 59.23.005
negotiations with qualified tenant organization, time frame and terms established for 59.23.025
notice of intent to purchase application of chapter 59.23.015
definition of “notice” 59.23.015
notice to qualified tenant organization of sale 59.23.025
improper notice, court to set sale aside 59.23.030
sale or transfer of park to owner’s relative exempt from chapter 59.23.025
MOBILE HOMES
Community property
ownership transfer 46.12.290
Homesteads, included in 6.13.010
Manufactured home, defined 46.04.302
Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act abandoned
defined 59.20.030
criminal activities
termination grounds 59.20.080
definitions 59.20.030
eviction
grounds 59.20.080
failure to renew tenancy
grounds 59.20.080
landlord
defined 59.20.030
duties of 59.20.130
prohibited acts 59.20.070
live-in care provider may share home with tenant but will not be considered a tenant and may not be required to pay a guest fee 59.20.145
mediation
termination or nonrenewal of tenancy 59.20.080
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1261]
MOBILE HOMES

Defined 59.20.030
Mobile home park defined 59.20.030
Mobile home park cooperative defined 59.20.030
Mobile home park subdivision defined 59.20.030
Notice termination or failure to renew tenancy 59.20.080
Recreational vehicle defined 59.20.030
Rent nonpayment, grounds for termination or nonrenewal of tenancy 59.20.080
Rental agreements transfer of, procedure 59.20.073
Tenant defined 59.20.030
Enforceability of rules against, necessary conditions for enforcement 59.20.045
Live-in care provider may share home with tenant but will not be considered a tenant and may not be required to pay a guest fee 59.20.145
Termination or nonrenewal of tenancy grounds 59.20.080
Mediation 59.20.080
Notice 59.20.080
Transit defined 59.20.030
Mobile home, defined 46.04.302
Office of mobile home affairs—Resident-owned parks conversion of park to resident ownership department of community development may provide technical assistance 59.22.039
Definitions 59.22.020
Loans for park conversion costs eligibility for loans and determination of loan amount, determining factors 59.22.036
Financing approval, requirements for 59.22.036
Loan duration, interest rate, and security requirements 59.22.034
Program administration 59.22.034
Resident eligibility and repayment terms 59.22.032
Park owner purchase of tenant's mobile home negotiations for sale to park owner, time frame and terms established 59.23.035
Notice to all tenants of owner's desire to purchase their mobile homes sales must comply with provisions of section 59.23.035
Notice to park owner of sale of tenant's mobile home 59.23.035
Improper notice, court to set sale aside 59.23.040
Sale or transfer to tenant's relative exempted from requirements of section 59.23.035
Resident purchase of park in event of sale of park definitions 59.23.020
good faith obligation imposed on parties to transaction 59.23.010
Legislative findings and intent 59.23.005
Negotiations with qualified tenant organization, time frame and terms established for 59.23.025
Notice of intent to purchase application of chapter 59.23.015 definition of notice 59.23.015
Notice to qualified tenant organization of sale 59.23.025
Improper notice, court to set sale aside 59.23.030
Sale or transfer of park to owner's relative exempted from chapter 59.23.025
Taxation real estate sales excise tax stamp evidencing satisfaction of lien 82.45.090
Transfer of ownership community property 46.12.290
MOBILE HOMES AND TRAVEL TRAILERS EXCISE TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Mobile homes, travel trailers and campers excise tax)
MOBILE HOMES, COMMERCIAL COACHES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES—SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
Registration, rules and regulations for 46.12.290
MOBILE HOMES, RENTAL (See LANDLORD AND TENANT, subtitle Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act)
MOBILE INTENSIVE CARE PARAMEDICS (See EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES)
MODULAR HOMES (See MOBILE HOMES, COMMERCIAL COACHES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES—SAFETY REQUIREMENTS)
MOLESTATION OF CHILDREN (See CHILD MOLESTATION; SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN)
MONOPOLIES Washington state milk pooling act not to authorize 15.35.070
MONTANA Pacific Northwest economic region PNW-Net interlibrary sharing network defined 43.147.050 legislative findings 43.147.040 PNW-Net working subgroup 43.147.060 acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations authorized 43.147.080 duties 43.147.070 terms of agreement 43.147.010
MOORAGE FACILITIES (See BOATS AND VESSELS, subtitle Moorage facilities; PORT DISTRICTS)
MORAL NUISANCES (See NUISANCES, subtitle Moral nuisances)
MORTGAGE BROKERS Branch offices fees 19.146.265 identification 19.146.250 license display 19.146.265
Manager required 19.146.265
Definitions 19.146.010
Exemptions from statute 19.146.020
Fees, commissions, compensation 19.146.070
Findings and declaration 19.146.005
Investigations powers of director of licensing 19.146.235
Licenses administrative procedure act, application 19.146.230
Application, contents 19.146.205
Authority restricted to person named, exceptions 19.146.250
Bond or approved alternative 19.146.205
Branch offices fees 19.146.265
Identification 19.146.250
License display 19.146.265
Manager required 19.146.265
Denial 19.146.210
Display in office required 19.146.260
Fee 19.146.205
Issuance, requirements 19.146.210
Mortgage brokers' licensing account, use 19.146.270
Powers and duties of director of licensing 19.146.220
Required 19.146.200
Rule-making powers of director of licensing 19.146.225
Suit or action, license required 19.146.200
Surrender of license 19.146.210
Loan originators unlawful acts 19.146.0201
Mortgage brokerage commission membership and duties 19.146.280
Mortgage brokers' licensing account, use 19.146.270
Offices establishment and maintenance required 19.146.260
License display 19.146.260
Zoning requirements, compliance 19.146.260
Truth-in-lending violation 19.146.030
Unlawful acts 19.146.0201
Violations claims against bond or approved alternative 19.146.240
Liability for employees' conduct 19.146.245
Violations, criminal penalties 19.146.110
Written, disclosure of fees, lenders, and costs 19.146.030
MORTGAGES (See also CHATTEL MORTGAGES)
Credit reports, fair credit reporting act Ch. 49.182
Discrimination damages for unfair practices 49.60.225
Freedom from, rights enumerated 49.60.030
Restrictive covenants prohibited 49.60.224
Unfair practices enumerated 49.60.222
Homesteads subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080
Mortgage brokers Ch. 19.146
Purchase money, insurance companies, valuation of mortgages held by 48.12.200
MORTGAGORS AND MORTGAGEES (See CHATTEL MORTGAGES; MORTGAGES)
MOTELS (See also HOTELS; TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATIONS)
Business and occupation tax, charge for lodging as retail sale 82.04.050
Cities, special excise tax authorized 67.28.240
Counties, special excise tax authorized 67.28.240
Liquor, retailer's license class M 66.24.540
Mt. St. Helens tourist facilities, special excise tax to fund 67.28.290
Pasco, special excise tax authorized 67.28.280

MOTION PICTURES (See also NUISANCES, subtitle Moral nuisances)
Projectionists
overtime compensation 49.46.130

MOTOR BOATS (See WATERCRAFT AND SHIPPING, subtitle Motor boats)

MOTOR FREIGHT CARRIERS (See TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Motor freight carriers)

MOTOR HOMES (See MOBILE HOMES, COMMERCIAL COACHES AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES—SAFETY REQUIREMENTS)

MOTOR INNS (See TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATIONS)

MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Motor vehicle excise tax)

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL IMPORTER USE TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Motor vehicle fuel importer use tax)

MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Motor vehicle fuel tax)

MOTOR VEHICLE FUND
Fees for out-of-state commercial vehicles and combinations, permits deposited in 46.16.160

MOTOR VEHICLE SPECIAL FUEL TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Motor vehicle special fuel tax)

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE (See GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Motor vehicle transportation service)

MOTOR VEHICLES (See also WASHINGTON MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE)
Abandoned, unauthorized, and junk vehicles
impoundment of abandoned vehicles notice to owners 46.55.110
impoundment of unauthorized vehicles notice to owner 46.55.110
law enforcement procedure 46.55.085
owner's responsibility and liability 46.55.105
Accident or violation by nonresident, service on secretary of state 46.64.040
Alcohol
juvenile driving privileges revoked 46.20.311
Alcohol or drugs, driving under the influence 46.61.502

Alcohol or drugs, driving or in physical control of vehicle under the influence 46.61.504
Automotive repair definitions 46.71.011
estimates
authorization to exceed 46.71.025
contents 46.71.015
failure to comply with requirements 46.71.035
written estimate required, alternatives 46.71.025
written estimates and invoices kept for one year 46.71.060
invoices, contents 46.71.015
legislative recognition 46.71.005
liens barred for facility's failure to comply with requirements 46.71.041
record keeping requirements 46.71.015, 46.71.060
replaced parts, disposition 46.71.021
signs, form, contents, and posting requirements 46.71.031
statutes, notice of to repair facilities 46.71.090
unfair practices, consumer protection act 46.71.070
unlawful acts or practices 46.71.045
warranty, copy of express warranty made available 46.71.051
Boarding homes
parking privileges for transportation of disabled persons 46.16.381
Border areas
size, weight, load limits 46.44.041
Bus drivers
overtime compensation 49.46.130
Buses
private carrier bus
flashing light 46.37.190
stop signal 46.37.190
school buses
signal lamps displaying alternately flashing red lights 46.37.190
stop signs 46.37.190
Buyers' agents
consumer protection act 46.70.320
unlawful acts and practices 46.70.180
violations 46.70.320
Camper units
equipment requirements 46.37.430
safety glazing material for 46.37.430
Cancellation
operating vehicle when operator's license has been suspended, revoked or canceled 46.20.342
Certificate of license registration contents 46.12.050
dealer procedure 46.70.122
dealer as purchaser or transferee 46.70.122
issuance 46.12.050
contents 46.12.050
transfer of interest withholding because of defective equipment 46.32.010
Certificate of ownership consignment sales dealer requirements 46.70.124
contents 46.12.050
dealer as purchaser or transferee 46.70.122
driving under the influence, persons convicted of second offense within five years, certificate withheld 46.12.400
issuance contents 46.12.050
mobile homes, application of other laws 46.12.290
community property, title transfer 46.12.290
used vehicles in dealer's possession, certificate required 46.70.124
Children
passenger restraint systems 46.61.687
College and university transportation demand management programs definitions 28B.130.010
findings and intent 28B.130.005
guidelines for establishing and funding programs to be adopted by each institution imposing a transportation fee 28B.130.040
transportation fees 28B.130.020
use of fees 28B.130.030
Combined vehicle licensing fees disposition 46.68.035
Commuting
commute trip reduction definitions 43.01.220
higher education institutions, exemption from parking revenue deposit requirements 43.01.235
state capital vehicle parking account, parking revenue deposited in, use of funds 43.01.225
use of public funds, limitation 43.01.230
state-owned or leased vehicles, employee commuting 43.41.140
Consignment sales certificate of ownership, dealer requirements 46.70.124
Converter gears exemption from license registration and display of license plates 46.16.010
Convictions and infractions case record and cross-index to accident reports to be maintained 46.52.120
Cook or bunk house trailers used for animal herding, exempt from licensing requirement 46.16.010
Crimes relating to arrest without warrant, when authorized 10.31.100
buyers' agents 46.70.180
certificate of ownership and license registration minors, unlawful for minor to be registered or legal owner, exceptions, penalty 46.12.270
dealer's licenses unauthorized use of plates, motor switches, and hot cars 46.70.140
violations, penalty 46.70.140
driving under the influence 46.61.502
drugs, driving, or in physical control of, under influence of 46.61.515
enumerated 46.63.020
intoxicating liquor, driving, or in physical control of, under influence of 46.61.515
suspension, cancellation or revocation until age 19 46.61.515
licenses, out-of-state licensing by resident, gross misdemeanor, penalty 46.16.010
manufacturer's licenses 46.70.180
minors, unlawful to convey, sell or transfer ownership of any motor vehicle to a minor, penalty 46.12.270
operating vehicle without license and display plates 46.16.010
physical control of vehicle while under the influence of liquor or drugs 46.61.504
size, weight and load limits [1993 RCW Supp-page 1263]
MOTOR VEHICLES

axle and tire factors 46.44.042
combination of vehicles and load, maximum lengths 46.44.030
unaff motor vehicle business practices, violations 46.70.180
Crosswalks
stopping for pedestrians in 46.61.235
vehicles stopped at, not to be passed from rear 46.61.235
Dealers and manufacturers
unlawful acts and practices 46.70.180
Dealers' or manufacturers' licenses
local regulation of licensing preempted 46.70.300
Deferred prosecution, drunk driving
Definitions
dealer 46.70.011
manufactured home 46.04.302
mobile home 46.04.302
Drivers' licenses
age
minimum 46.20.031
anatomical gift statement 46.20.113
case record of convictions and findings 46.52.120
driving with license suspended or revoked in first, second, or third degree penalties 46.20.342
exemptions 46.20.025
fees
motorcycle endorsement 46.20.505
identicards 46.20.117
identity, proof of necessary for issuance 46.20.035
labeling of those not valid for identification 46.20.116
ineligible persons 46.20.031
information furnished to department of information services, exception 46.20.157
juvenile driver's license
driving while license suspended or revoked, extension of suspension 46.20.342
motorcycle operator examination fee 46.20.505
nonresidents
suspension 46.20.311
operating vehicle when operator's license has been suspended, revoked or canceled 46.20.342
suspension, revocation or cancellation of appeals 46.61.515
arrest without warrant, when authorized 10.31.100
authority of department, grounds 46.20.291
case record of driver as grounds 46.52.120
driving while license suspended or revoked, extension of suspension 46.20.342
driving with license suspended or revoked in first, second, or third degree 46.20.342
duration 46.20.311
failure to respond, appear, or comply 46.20.289
financial responsibility, proof of, prerequisite to reissuance or renewal, when 46.20.311
grounds 46.20.207, 46.20.291
intoxicating liquor or drugs, driving, or in physical control of vehicle, under influence of 46.61.515
reissuance of renewal, conditions 46.20.311
reissue fee 46.20.311
revocation
bars application for new license for one year 46.20.311
suspension
causes, generally 46.20.291
driving, or in physical control of, under influence of intoxicants or drugs as grounds for 46.61.515
until age 19 46.61.515
violations relating to driving with license suspended or revoked in first, second, or third degree 46.20.342
operating vehicle when license has been suspended, revoked or canceled 46.20.342
Driving under the influence
second conviction within five years notice requirements 46.61.512
seizure and forfeiture of vehicle 46.61.511
what constitutes 46.61.502
Driving with license suspended or revoked in first, second, or third degree penalties 46.20.342
Drugs
driving while under the influence of 46.61.502
driving, or in physical control of vehicle under influence of, or intoxicants 46.61.515
juvenile driving privileges revoked 46.20.311
physical control of vehicle under the influence of 46.61.504
Emergency response caused by intoxication
recovery of costs of emergency response from person convicted of intoxication related offense by responding public agency authorized 38.52.430
Emergency vehicles
law enforcement vehicles
colored lights 46.37.190
optical strobe lights 46.37.190
signal lamps displaying alternately flashing red lights 46.37.190
sirens required 46.37.190
Enforcement
service of process on nonresidents, residents leaving state 46.64.040
Equipment requirements
camper units, safety glazing materials 46.37.430
child restraint systems 46.61.687
lamps and illuminating devices
buses
school buses
signal lamps displaying alternately flashing red lights 46.37.190
emergency vehicles
law enforcement vehicles 46.37.190
signal lamps displaying alternately flashing red lights 46.37.190
law enforcement vehicles 46.37.190
colored lights 46.37.190
turn signal lamps or devices
school buses 46.37.190
optical strobe lights 46.37.190
rules to implement 46.37.191
safety glazing materials for doors, windows, and windshields 46.37.430
tire and axle requirements
maximum gross weight limitations on 46.44.042
windows, sunscreening and coloring of 46.37.430
windshield requirements
safety glazing materials 46.37.430
sunscreening and coloring of 46.37.430
Evidence
index cross reference record of accidents of motor vehicle drivers 46.52.120
Explosives
endangering life and property 70.74.270
Farm vehicles
exemption, limitation 46.16.010
Fees
collection of underpayments 46.68.010
combined vehicle licensing fees, disposition 46.68.035
driver's license fees
motorcycle endorsement 46.20.505
fleets operating interstate, highway user tax structure for special size, weight and load permits pro-rated 46.44.096
identicards 46.20.117
motor vehicles
auto stages
maximum gross weight fee 46.16.070
for hire vehicles
maximum gross weight fee 46.16.070
stages
maximum gross weight fee 46.16.070
out-of-state commercial vehicles and combinations 46.16.160
refunds of fees erroneously paid 46.68.010
special permits for oversize or overweight movements 46.44.0941, 46.44.095
determining fee 46.44.096
temporary additional tonnage permits 46.44.095
to whom paid 46.44.096
trailing units, permanent plate 46.16.068
trucks, truck tractors
maximum gross weight fees on 46.16.070
travel trailer, horse trailer, boat trailer, exception
maximum gross weight fee 46.16.070
Financial responsibility law
proof of financial responsibility for the future
prerequisite to reissue or renewal of suspended or revoked license, when 46.20.311
Fleets
operating interstate, highway user tax structure for fees imposed under special size, weight and load permits pro-rated 46.44.096
Gross weight
license fees 46.16.070
identicards
issuance, proof of identity, fee 46.20.117
Implied consent law
drivers' licenses
suspension, revocation or cancellation of duration of suspension 46.20.311
Impoundment
abandoned vehicles
notice to owners 46.55.110
redemption procedures 46.55.120
sale at auction of unredeemed vehicles 46.55.120
unauthorized vehicle in right of way 46.55.085
unauthorized vehicles
notice to owners 46.55.110
Inspection
administration of program 46.32.020
buses, private, common, and contract carriers authorized inspections 46.32.010

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1264]
MOTOR VEHICLES

operating vehicle found defective in equipment 46.32.010
violations relating to 46.32.010
withholding or securing certificate of license registration and plates of defective vehicles 46.32.010 definitions 46.32.005
Inspection of buses, private, common, and contract carriers administration of program 46.32.020
International registration plan audit of records 46.87.310 definitions 46.87.020 license plate, state of registration 46.87.070 lien
nonpayment of assessments 46.87.340 part-year registration, credit for unused fees 46.87.030 penalties and refunds 46.87.340
penalties and refunds for nonpayment of assessments 46.87.070 special license plates 46.87.010
leases, See UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle LEASES (Article 2A)
Length, maximum 46.16.030
License fees 46.16.010
License plates definitions 46.16.005
taxes, withholding or securing certificate of license registration and plates of out-of-state commercial vehicles and combinations 46.16.160 out-of-state licensing by resident, gross misdemeanor, penalty 46.16.010 plates withholding because of defective equipment 46.32.010 refunds of fees erroneously paid 46.68.010 special highway construction equipment, exemption 46.16.010 special one transit permits 46.16.160 spray or fertilizer application rigs exempt 46.16.010 tow dollies exemption from license registration and display of license plates 46.16.010 tripping units, permanent plate 46.16.068 trip permits authorized, fees, distribution of proceeds 46.16.160
Minors certificates of ownership and license registration 46.16.010 membership of motor vehicle by minor penalty 46.12.270
Motor-driven cycles driver’s license for operation of examination fee 46.20.505 Motorcycles driver’s license for operation of examination fee 46.20.505
Nonresidents of liquor or drugs 46.61.504
driving under the influence, second conviction within five years 46.61.235
driving under the influence, second conviction within five years 46.61.235
pedestrians crossing right of way, care for own safety 46.61.235 pedestrian control signals 46.61.060 traffic control devices 46.61.060
physical control of vehicle while under the influence defenses 46.61.504 what constitutes 46.61.504
suspension or revocation of license, driving, or in physical control of, while under influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs 46.61.515
speeding, more than 10 miles per hour over the maximum speed limit 46.61.235
speeding, more than 10 miles per hour over the maximum speed limit 46.61.235
violations and penalties 46.44.105
physical control of vehicle while under the influence of liquor or drugs what constitutes 46.61.504
Placards and license plates, special, unauthorized use of for disabled drivers, parking privilege 46.16.381
private carrier bus privileges, no special license plates required 46.16.010
riots or strikes privilege for public transportation 46.61.060
propaganda privilege for public transportation 46.61.060
Propositional registration, International registration plan audit of records 46.87.310 definitions 46.87.020 license plate, state of registration 46.87.070 lien
nonpayment of assessments 46.87.340 part-year registration, credit for unused fees 46.87.030 penalties and refunds 46.87.310 record preservation 46.87.310
renewal, staggered periods 46.87.085 special license plates, cab cards, validation tabs 46.87.080 trailers, semitrailers, and pole trailers 46.87.070 trucks, buses, for hire vehicles license fees 46.16.070
Registration mobile homes 46.12.290
Reports motor vehicle driver’s case record 46.52.120
Ride sharing passenger motor vehicles motor vehicle excise tax, exclusion 82.44.015 retail sales tax exemption 82.08.0287 use tax exemptions 82.12.0282
Ride-sharing vehicles special license plates 46.16.023
Right of way transit vehicles 46.61.220
Rules of the road crimes driving under the influence 46.61.502
intoxicating liquor, driving, or in physical control of, under influence of 46.61.515
physical control of vehicle while under the influence of liquor or drugs 46.61.504
crosswalks stopping for pedestrians in 46.61.235
vehicles stopped at, not to be passed from rear 46.61.235
driving under the influence what constitutes 46.61.502
drugs, driving, or in physical control of, under influence of suspension or revocation of license, procedures 46.61.515
overtaking and passing crosswalks, vehicles stopped at not to be passed from rear 46.61.235
pedestrians crosswalks right of way, care for own safety 46.61.235
pedestrian control signals 46.61.060
physical control of vehicle while under the influence defenses 46.61.504
what constitutes 46.61.504
suspension or revocation of driver’s license driving, or in physical control of, while under influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs 46.61.515
traffic control devices pedestrian control signals 46.61.060
traffic control signal legend 46.61.055
transit vehicles 46.61.220
Sale or transfer of vehicle driving under the influence, second conviction within five years unlawful to sell or transfer, exceptions 46.12.270, 46.12.410
minors, unlawful, exception and penalty 46.12.270
restrictions, penalty 46.12.270, 46.12.410
Sales-dealers’ licenses application for license contents 46.70.041 definitions 46.70.011 expiration and renewal 46.70.083 licenses fee 46.70.051 issuance 46.70.051

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1265]
MOTOR VEHICLES

local regulation of licensing preempted
46.70.300

mobile homes, application of chapter to
46.70.290

place of business 46.70.023

renewal of licenses 46.70.083

restrictions on applicants 46.70.041

violation

criminal 46.70.140

hot vehicles 46.70.140

plates, unlawful use 46.70.140

unfair business practices 46.70.180

unreported engine switches 46.70.140

unreported motor switches 46.70.140

Seat belts

Senior citizen centers

Seizure and forfeiture

size, weight and load limits

Tow dollies

exemption from license registration and
display of license plates 46.16.010

Tractors, farm tractors

vehicle driver's license not necessary for
operation of 46.20.025

Traffic control devices

pedestrian control signals 46.61.060

traffic control signal legend 46.61.055

Traffic infraction

enforcement procedure

notice of traffic infraction

failure to respond 46.63.070

inspection

operating

vehicle found defective in equipment

46.32.010

violations, generally 46.32.010

notice of

contents 46.63.060

form 46.63.060

response to, contesting, hearing, failure to
appear 46.63.070

placards and license plates for disabled driv­
ers, unauthorized use of 46.16.138

size, weight, load limits, violations 46.44.105

violations designated as infractions, excep­
tions 46.63.020

Truck drivers

overtime compensation 49.46.130

width movement, fees, when collectible by
county 46.44.096

combination of units

special permit for oversize or overweight
movement

fee 46.44.096

height, maximum

special permit for oversize movement

fee 46.44.096

length, maximum 46.44.030

maximum gross weights 46.44.041

special permits for oversize or overweight
movements

fees 46.44.091, 46.44.095

temporary additional tonnage permits

46.44.095

violations

dedicated employee 46.44.105

dedicated penalties 46.44.105

dedicated violations and penalties 46.44.105

weight

special permit for overweight movement

fees 46.44.096

width, outside width limit

special permit for oversize movement

fee 46.44.096

Snowmobiles

taxes, snowmobile fuel excise
determination of, cost offset 46.10.170

Solid waste collection and recycling vehicles
load covering or securing required 70.93.097

Special mobile equipment, exempt from licens­ing
requirement 46.16.010

Spray or fertilizer application rigs and auxiliary
rigs, exempt from licensing requirement
46.16.010

Sunscreening materials, application, restrictions
and standards 46.37.430

Suspension or revocation of driver's license

driving, or in physical control of, while
under influence of intoxicating liquor or
drugs 46.61.515

operation of vehicle following, prohibited
46.20.342

Tow dollies

exemption from license registration and
display of license plates 46.16.010

Tractors, farm tractors

vehicle driver's license not necessary for
operation of 46.20.025

Traffic control devices

pedestrian control signals 46.61.060

traffic control signal legend 46.61.055

Traffic infraction

enforcement procedure

notice of traffic infraction

failure to respond 46.63.070

inspection

operating

vehicle found defective in equipment

46.32.010

violations, generally 46.32.010

notice of

contents 46.63.060

form 46.63.060

response to, contesting, hearing, failure to
appear 46.63.070

placards and license plates for disabled driv­
ers, unauthorized use of 46.16.138

size, weight, load limits, violations 46.44.105

violations designated as infractions, excep­
tions 46.63.020

Truck drivers

overtime compensation 49.46.130

width movement, fees, when collectible by
county 46.44.096

axle and tire factor 46.44.

parking privileges for transportation of dis­
abled persons 46.16.381

abled persons 46.16.381

Children, requirements 46.61.687

Senior citizen centers

parking privileges for transportation of dis­
abled persons 46.16.381

Size, weight and load limits

length, maximum 46.44.030

special permit for oversize movement

fee 46.44.096

maximum gross weights 46.44.041

special permits for oversize or overweight
movements

fees 46.44.091, 46.44.095

temporary additional tonnage permits

46.44.095

violations

jurisdiction 46.44.105

penalties 46.44.105

violations and penalties 46.44.105

weight

special permit for overweight movement

fees 46.44.096

width, outside width limit

special permit for oversize movement

fee 46.44.096

Snowmobiles

taxes, snowmobile fuel excise
determination of, cost offset 46.10.170

Solid waste collection and recycling vehicles
load covering or securing required 70.93.097

Special mobile equipment, exempt from licens­ing
requirement 46.16.010

Spray or fertilizer application rigs and auxiliary
rigs, exempt from licensing requirement
46.16.010

Sunscreening materials, application, restrictions
and standards 46.37.430

Suspension or revocation of driver's license

driving, or in physical control of, while
under influence of intoxicating liquor or
drugs 46.61.515

operation of vehicle following, prohibited
46.20.342

Tourist facilities

special excise tax authorized to fund
67.28.290

Toutle river fish collection facility 75.20.310

MOTOR DRIVEN CYCLE

Driver's license for operation of
examination fee 46.20.505

MOTORCYCLE

Driver's license for operation of
examination fee 46.20.505

Skills education program

administration 46.81.A.020

MOTORCYCLE SAFETY EDUCATION
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(See MOTORCYCLE, subtitle Motorcycle safety
education advisory committee)

MOVING WALKS
(See ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND DUMBWAITERS)

MT. ST. HELENS

Hydraulic permits

time frame modified 75.20.300

Rivers affected by eruption

fish resource preservation 75.20.300

Sediment retention structure on Toutle river

fish sanctuary exception 75.20.110

hydraulic project application 75.20.300

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1266]
NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS

Child care—state employees’ children
employee child care organizations
organization as nonprofit corporation to qualify for services under RCW 41.04.380 41.04.382
Public assembly halls, exemptions from property taxes 84.36.037

NONPROFIT MISCELLANEOUS AND MUTUAL CORPORATIONS (See CORPORATIONS, subtitle Nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations)

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (See also CORPORATIONS, subtitle Nonprofit corporations)
Boxing, sparring, and wrestling events, amateur contestants, medical certification 67.08.015
Business and occupation tax
organizations providing credit and debt assistance services
exemption from tax 82.04.368
Charitable solicitations Ch. 19.09
State parks
cooperative agreements with state parks and recreation commission to support parks authorized 43.51.060
Tax exemptions
property tax
cessation of tax, tax liability 84.36.810
conditions for obtaining 84.36.805
definitions 84.36.800
property used for limited fund-raising purposes 84.36.030
property used for solicitation or collection of gifts, grants, or donations 84.36.550
 NONRESIDENTS
Motor vehicle accident or violation, service on secretary of state 46.64.040
Retail sales tax
exemption, proof of nonresident status 82.08.0273
Service of process on motor vehicle operators 46.64.040
Uniform interstate family support act, see UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT
Vacates office in district, etc., for which person elected, exceptions 42.12.010
NUN-CHU-KA STICKS
Students carrying on school premises or facilities, penalty, exceptions 9.41.280

NURSERY AND NURSERY STOCK (See also AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Horticultural plants and facilities, inspection and licensing of)
Horticultural plants and facilities
administrative procedure act 15.13.260
dealer premises, access to nursery dealer premises authorized for enforcement purposes 15.13.265
definitions 15.13.250
Nursery dealer
assessments on gross sale price of fruit trees, fruit tree related ornamental tree, and fruit tree rootstock
deposit in northwest nursery fund, disposition 15.13.470
assessments on gross sale price of wholesale market value of fruit trees, fruit tree related ornamental trees, and fruit tree rootstock
due date 15.13.310
licenses
access to dealer premises authorized for enforcement purposes 15.13.265
exemption 15.13.270
farmers markets, director may issue market license as an alternative to licensing individual producers 15.13.280
fee schedule 15.13.280
requirements 15.13.280
NURSERIES FOR CHILDREN (See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, subtitle Child welfare agencies; SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Nursery schools)
NURSERY SCHOOLS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Nursery schools)
NURSES
Advanced registered nurse practitioner
limitations upon practice, exceptions 18.88.280
Registered nurses
exempted activities 18.88.280
limitations upon practice 18.88.280
practice
exempted activities 18.88.280
limitations upon practice 18.88.280
NURSING HOME AUDIT AND COST REIMBURSEMENT ACT (See NURSING HOMES, subtitle Audit and Cost Reimbursement System)
NURSING HOMES (See also HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT)
Audit and cost reimbursement system
allowable costs
depreciable assets 74.46.380
disposal of depreciable assets 74.46.380
initial cost of operation 74.46.230
management fees, agreements 74.46.280
unallowable costs 74.46.410
definitions 74.46.020
rate setting
administrative cost center rate 74.46.500
cost centers 74.46.470
food cost center rate 74.46.490
new contractors, reimbursement rate 74.46.450
nursing services cost center reimbursement rate 74.46.481
operational cost center rate 74.46.505
principles 74.46.420
property cost center 74.46.510
prospective reimbursement rates 74.46.430
rate determination or adjustment 74.46.460
return on investment rate, review 74.46.530
settlement
underpayment, overpayment, erroneous payment 74.46.180
Business and occupation tax
exemption from tax 82.04.4289
Care
operating standards
definitions 74.42.010
Certificate of need
exemptions 70.38.111
issuance criteria 70.38.115
Costs 18.51.540
charges, disclosure to attending physicians 18.51.540
Employees
minimum wages 49.46.010
Labor relations
minimum wages 49.46.010
Life care pilot programs 43.72.800
Long-term care integration plan 43.72.800
Long-term care partnership program
consumer education program 48.85.040
federal waivers to protect participant assets 48.85.020
financing of long-term care through private insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010
insurance policy criteria, insurance commissioner to establish by rule; requirements 48.85.030
report to legislature 48.85.050
Medical care
accounting rules 74.09.120
contracts for services
purchase by 74.09.120
Mentally retarded
medical care
accounting rules 74.09.120
Paying privileges for the transportation of disabled persons 46.16.381
Patients
abuse of report to law enforcement agency or department of social and health services
immunity, civil, criminal, of informant 70.124.060
charges, disclosure to attending physicians 18.51.540
Public assistance
contracts for care
purchase by 74.09.120
Residents
care standards
definitions 74.42.010
Wages, minimum hourly wages 74.46.430

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1268]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>OFFENSES</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF-Road and nonhighway vehicles (ORV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Off-road and nonhighway vehicles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS** |
| Cities and towns |
| third class cities |
| council 35.24.180 |
| Public office |
| vacation for refusal to take or violating oath 42.12.010 |

| **OBSCURING IDENTIFY OF A MACHINE** |
| (See CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Obscuring identity of a machine) |

| **OBSTETRICS** |
| (See PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS) |

| **OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH FACILITY** |
| (See UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, subtitle Occupational and environmental research facility) |

| **OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE—FORECAST** |
| (See EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Occupational information service and forecast) |

| **OCCUPATIONAL OPERATOR’S LICENCE** |
| (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Drivers’ licenses) |

| **ODD FELLOWS** |
| Incorporation |
| articles of incorporation filing 24.20.020 |
| fees filing 24.20.020 |
| filing fee 24.20.020 |

| **OFF-ROAD AND NONHIGHWAY VEHICLES (ORV)** |
| (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Off-road and nonhighway vehicles) |

| **OFF-STREET PARKING** |
| (See CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Parking; PARKING, subtitle Off-street) |

| **OFFENSES** |
| (See CRIMES) |

| **OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT** |
| (See FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF) |

| **OFFICIAL BONDS** |
| (See BONDS, subtitle Official) |

| **OFFSET** |
| (See COUNTERCLAIMS, SETOFFS) |

| **OIL AND GAS** |
| (See also PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS) |
| Liquid petroleum gas |
| recreational boats and vessels |
| gas leak warning devices, requirements 88.12.500-88.12.540 |

| **OIL POLLUTION CONTROL** |
| (See WATER POLLUTION CONTROL, subtitle Oil pollution control) |

| **OIL SPILLS** |
| (See also OIL AND GAS; WATER POLLUTION CONTROL, subtitle Oil pollution control) |
| Field operations program 88.46.170 |
| Oil spill administration account 90.56.510 |
| Prevention and response field operations program 88.46.170 |
| Tankers reckless operation 90.56.530 |

| **OLD AGE ASSISTANCE** |
| (See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE) |

| **OMNIBUS CREDENTIALING ACT FOR COUNSELORS** |
| (See COUNSELORS) |

| **ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS** |
| (See HEALTH AND SAFETY, subtitle On-site sewage disposal systems) |

| **OPEN PUBLIC MEETINGS** |
| (See also MEETINGS AND ASSEMBLIES) |

| **OPEN RANGE** |
| (See RANGE AREAS) |

| **OPEN SPACE LAND** |
| Open space, farm and timber land—acquisition of land or rights for conservation purposes |
| acquisition by counties, cities, metropolitan park districts or municipal corporations, and nonprofit historic preservation or nature conservancies authority 84.34.210, 84.34.220 |
| conservation futures 84.34.220 |
| conveyance back 84.34.210 |
| development rights 84.34.220 |
| lease back 84.34.210 |
| restrictions 84.34.220 |

| **OPEN VENIRE** |
| (See VENIRE) |

| **OPINIONS** |
| (See DECISIONS) |

| **OPTICIANS, DISPENSING** |
| Homeless persons, vision services 43.20A.800-43.20A.840 |

| **OPTIONAL MUNICIPAL CODE** |
| (See CITIES—OPTIONAL MUNICIPAL CODE) |

| **OPTIONS** |
| Leases with option to purchase subject to real estate sales excise tax 82.45.010 |

| **OPTOMETRISTS** |
| (See OPTOMETRY, subtitle Optometrists) |

| **OPTOMETRY** |
| Homeless persons, vision services 43.20A.800-43.20A.840 |

| **ORDER PAPER** |
| (See UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Warehouse receipts, bills of lading and other documents of title) |

| **ORDERS OF COURT** |
| Juvenile court |
| dependent children |
| guardianship establishment 13.34.232 |
| modification permitted 13.34.150 |

| **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS** |
| (See also CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Ordinances) |
| Cities and towns |
| enforcement by municipal court 35.20.030 |
| first class cities violations, providing for punishment 35.22.280 |
| Counties legislative authorities adopt by reference 36.32.120 |
| power to make 36.32.120 |

| **ORE** |
| (See MINES AND MINING) |

| **OREGON** |
| Fishing, personal use food fish license reciprocity in Columbia river and coastal waters 75.25.120 |

| **PACIFIC NORTHWEST ECONOMIC REGION** |
| PNWENET-Net interlibrary sharing network defined 43.147.050 |
| legislative findings 43.147.040 |
| PNWENET-Net working subgroup 43.147.060 |
| acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations authorized 43.147.080 |
| duties 43.147.070 |
| terms of agreement 43.147.010 |
| Reciprocity, tuition and fee program agreement 28B.15.730 scope 28B.15.730 |

| **OREGON-WASHINGTON** |
| (See WASHINGTON-OREGON BOUNDARY) |

| **ORGAN DONATIONS** |
| (See also UNIFORM ANATOMICAL GIFT ACT) |
| Identification of potential donors, hospital procedures 68.50.500 |
| Uniform anatomical gift act amendment or revocation of gift 68.50.540 |
| application of chapter 228, Laws of 1993 68.50.901 |
| authority to make, limit, or refuse to make gift 68.50.540 |
| construction 68.50.902 |
| corneal tissue, provision for transplantation by licensed eye banks authorized 68.50.630 |
| coroner or medical examiner, jurisdiction of 68.50.620 |
| definitions 68.50.530 |
| document of gift 68.50.580 |
| donees, persons who may become 68.50.570 |
| donees, rights of 68.50.590 |

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1269]
ORGAN DONATIONS

hospitals to establish agreements or affiliations to coordinate procurement and use of gifts 68.50.600
illegal purchase or sale of body part a felony 68.50.0
legislative findings and declaration 68.50.520
liability limited for persons acting in accordance with act or making gift under act 68.50.620
medical acceptability, examination for 68.50.620
persons other than decedent who may make gift 68.50.550
procedure for making gift 68.50.540
refusal to make gift 68.50.540
revocation or amendment of gift 68.50.540
short title 68.50.904
technician or enucleator, authority to act following determination of death 68.50.590
time of death, determination of 68.50.590

ORGANIZED CRIME ADVISORY BOARD
(See STATE PATROL, subtitle Organized crime advisory board)

ORGANIZED CRIME INTELLIGENCE UNIT
(See STATE PATROL, subtitle Organized crime intelligence unit)

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY
(See OSTEOPATHY AND SURGERY)

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN’S ASSISTANT
Board
rule-making authority 18.57A.020
Disciplinary action 18.57A.020
Liability 18.57A.050
Licensure
applications 18.57A.020
board to establish requirements 18.57A.020
Limitations on practice 18.57A.030
Osteopathic physician
liability 18.57A.050
responsibility 18.57A.500
Practice
board to establish rules governing extent of 18.57A.020
limitations on 18.57A.030
supervisory requirements 18.57A.020
Practice arrangement plan
application and contents 18.57A.040
Qualifications and requirements
board to establish 18.57A.020
Responsibility 18.57A.050
Scope of practice
board to establish 18.57A.020

OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
(See PARKS AND RECREATION, subtitle Outdoor recreational facilities bond issue)

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATIONS
(See DRUGS, subtitle Over-the-counter medications)

OYSTERS
(See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH)

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMPACT
(See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Compacts, Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact)

PACIFIC NORTHWEST ECONOMIC REGION
PNW-Net interlibrary sharing network defined 43.147.050
PNW-Net working subgroup 43.147.060
acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations authorized 43.147.080
duties 43.147.070
Terms of agreement 43.147.010

PAPER MILLS
(See PULP AND PAPER MILLS)

PARAMEDICS
(See EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES)

PARDONS
(See also PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES)
Civil rights, restoration of upon pardon 9.96.050

PARENT AND CHILD
(See also CHILDREN, GUARDIAN AND WARD; MINORS; UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT)
Dependent children guardianship establishment of 13.34.232
Developmentally disabled juvenile detention order and summons 13.34.070
Juvenile court proceedings enforcement of dependent child support payments 13.34.160
notice to parent of proceedings 13.34.070
Parent and child relationship dependent children guardianship court order contents 13.34.232
termination of alcohol or substance abuse evaluation and treatment breach of court-ordered treatment 13.34.174
violation of court order 13.34.176
order, grounds 13.34.190
petition, grounds 13.34.180
Parenting skills shaken baby syndrome outreach campaign 43.121.140
School property, defacing or otherwise injuring, penalty, parent’s liability 28A.635.060
Shaken baby syndrome outreach campaign 43.121.140
Support
uniform interstate family support act, see UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT
Visually or hearing impaired youth, duty of parent 72.40.080

PARENTAGE
(See UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT)

PARENTING ACT
Investigation by court regarding parenting arrangements 26.09.220
Nonparental actions for custody guardian ad litem appointment 26.10.130
investigation and report of custody arrangements 26.10.130

PARENTS
Dependent children defined 13.34.030

PARK COMMISSIONERS
(See METROPOLITAN PARK DISTRICTS; PARKS AND RECREATION)

PARKING
Automobile emissions, persons with acute sensitivity to special parking privileges for 46.16.381
Business and occupation tax, automobile parking charge or fee as retail sale 82.04.050
College and university transportation demand management programs definitions 28B.130.010
findings and intent 28B.130.005
guidelines for establishing and funding programs to be adopted by each institution imposing a transportation fee 28B.130.040
transportation fees 28B.130.020
use of fees 28B.130.030
Disabled person reserved privilege 46.16.381
Handicapped reserved spaces 46.16.381
Nursing homes, boarding homes, senior citizen centers, public transportation, transportation of disabled persons 46.16.381
State-owned or leased property director of general administration to set fees 46.08.172
state capitol vehicle parking account, parking revenue deposited in, use of funds 43.01.225
Winter recreational parking areas public safety and education account to benefit 43.08.250

PARKS AND RECREATION
Boating safety education program casualty and accident reports 88.12.165
Boats accounts to commission by local government agencies 88.12.175
uniform waterway marking system 88.12.285
Cities and towns first class cities, purchase of property for 35.22.280
second class cities acquisition of land for 35.23.440
power to provide 35.23.440

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1270]
power to provide 35.23.440
Commission
boat waste management planning grants 88.12.355
boater environmental education program 88.12.345
boater environmental education or boat waste management planning, grants to local governments for 88.12.355
boating safety, environment, and education programs
program review 88.12.365
rule making authority 88.12.385
lands acquired by escheat suitable for park purposes 79.01.612
polluted and environmentally sensitive waters, identification and designation by commission 88.12.305
Counties
libraries on county-owned land authorized 36.68.110
Escheat lands
lands suitable for park purposes notification of commission 79.01.612
probate proceedings 11.08.250
valuation and payment 11.08.250
Excess tax levies, authorized, when, procedure 84.52.052
State lands
lands acquired by escheat suitable for park purposes 79.01.612
State parks
cooperative agreements with private nonprofit groups to support state parks authorized 43.51.060
fees for use of park facilities 43.51.060
franchises and easements upon 43.51.060
rental for grazing, agricultural or mineral development purposes 43.51.060
underwater parks system
authority to establish, powers and duties of state parks and recreation commission 43.51.432
diverse recreational opportunities to be created 43.51.436
fees 43.51.434
immunity from liability of state parks and recreation commission, limitations 43.51.438
state parks and recreation commission to act as lead agency for establishment of system 43.51.430
underwater park account 43.51.434
Water trail recreation program administration 43.51.440
development and implementation grants authorized 43.51.444
immunity from liability of state parks and recreation commission, limitations 43.51.446
powers and duties of state parks and recreation commission 43.51.442
rule making authority 43.51.452
user permit 43.51.448
violations punished as civil infractions 43.51.454
water trail advisory committee 43.51.456
Underwater parks system
authority to establish, powers and duties of state parks and recreation commission 43.51.432
diverse recreational opportunities to be created 43.51.436
fees 43.51.434
immunity from liability of state parks and recreation commission, limitations 43.51.438
state parks and recreation commission to act as lead agency for establishment of system 43.51.430
underwater park account 43.51.434
Water trail recreation program administration 43.51.440
development and implementation grants authorized 43.51.444
immunity from liability of state parks and recreation commission, limitations 43.51.446
powers and duties of state parks and recreation commission 43.51.442
rule making authority 43.51.452
user permit 43.51.448
violations punished as civil infractions 43.51.454
water trail advisory committee 43.51.456
water trail recreation program account 43.51.450
Yakima river conservation area
hunting regulation and management 43.51.955
PAROLEs (See PRISON TERMS AND PAROLEs)
PARTIES
prevailing entitled to costs 12.20.060
PARTITION FENCES (See FENCES)
PARTNERSHIPS
insurance, group life policies 48.24.030
PARTY WALLS
First class cities, regulation of 35.22.280
PASCO
special lodging tax authorized 67.28.280
PASSENGER CHARTER CARRIERS (See TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Passenger charter carriers)
PASSENGER ELEVATOR (See ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND DUMBWAITERS)
PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS (See SALARIES AND WAGES, subtitle Payroll deductions)
PAYROLLs (See SALARIES AND WAGES)
PEACE BONDS (See BONDS)
PEANUTs (See WAREHOUSES, subtitle Storage of agricultural commodities)
PEAS (See WAREHOUSES, subtitle Storage of agricultural commodities)
PEDDLERS
Cities and towns, second class cities, licensing 35.23.440
Licenses second class cities 35.23.440
PEDESTRIAN
Rules of the road control signals 46.61.060
right of way in crosswalks 46.61.235
Trails or paths public highways, paths as 47.30.070
Walkways state-wide transportation planning Ch. 47.06
PEER REVIEW (See HEALTH CARE, subtitle Peer review)

PARKS AND RECREATION
PASSPORTS
fees, collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020
PASTRY (See BAKERIES AND BAKERY PRODUCTS)
PATERNITY (See CHILDREN; UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT)
PATHS (See TRAILS)
PAYEES (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Payee)
PAYMENT AGREEMENTs
State and local government authority to enter into authority cumulative 39.96.080
authorization and conditions for entry into agreement 39.96.030
calculations regarding payment of obligations 39.96.060
construction of chapter 39.96.900
credit enhancement or similar agreements, authority to make in connection with payment agreement 39.96.050
definitions 39.96.020
expiration of authority 39.96.010
legislative findings and declaration 39.96.010
new agreements not allowed after June 30, 1995, with exceptions 39.96.070
payment sources 39.96.050
report to legislature by state finance committee 39.96.070
status of payments 39.96.060
terms and conditions of agreements 39.96.040

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1271]
PENALTIES

PENALTIES (See also CRIMES; CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; FINES; FORFEITURES; PUNISHMENT; TAXATION)

Limitation of action on personal disability of plaintiff does not toll statute 4.16.190

Solid waste management, infractions and civil penalty 70.25.240

PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS (See CIVIL SERVICE, subtitle State, performance evaluation; HIGHER EDUCATION PERSONNEL BOARD, subtitle Employees, performance evaluation)

PERMANENT COMMON SCHOOL FUND (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Permanent school fund)

PERMITS (See also BURNING PERMITS; BUSINESS LICENSE CENTER; LICENSES)

Motor vehicle law, under one transit movements 46.16.160 out-of-state commercial vehicles, permits for 46.16.160 size, weight and load limits enforcement 46.44.105 special permits for oversize or overweight movements 46.44.0941, 46.44.096 Vehicle licensing out-of-state commercial vehicles, permits for 46.16.160

PERPETUAL CARE (See CEMETERIES, subtitle Endowment care)

PERPETUATING TESTIMONY (See DEPOSITIONS)

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS (See EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION)

PERSONAL INJURIES

Actions for tort feasor’s death does not abate action 4.20.046 Survival of actions death of tort feasor either simultaneous or after death of or injury to claimant’s person or property 4.20.046 pain and suffering of deceased person, personal representative may recover on behalf of decedent’s beneficiaries 4.20.046

PERSONAL PROPERTY

County leases procedure 36.32.253

Felonies, seizure and forfeiture of property involved in a felony legislative finding 7.68.300 measures to defeat purposes of act are invalid 7.68.340 procedure 7.68.320 proceeds, distribution of 7.68.330 property subject to 7.68.310 provisions of act are supplemental and do not limit other rights and remedies 7.68.340 Probate estates under sixty thousand dollars disposition of 11.62.010 net estate, defined 11.02.005

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1272]

Seizure and forfeiture of personal property involved in a felony application of chapter 10.105.900
disposition of forfeited property and proceeds from sale of forfeited property 10.105.010

PERSONAL PROPERTY MORTGAGES (See CHATTLE MORTGAGES; MORTGAGES)

PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE (See RECOGNIZANCE)

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES (See also EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS; GUARDIAN AND WARD; PROBATE)

Definition 11.02.005 Special representative 11.02.005

PERSONAL SERVICE (See SERVICE OF PROCESS AND PAPERS)

PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACTS (See also CONTRACTS)

State agency contracts amendments to contracts, submission and approval of 39.29.025 definitions 39.29.006 documentation required before services may be contracted for 39.29.008 filing of contracts 39.29.055 intent 39.29.003 list of contracts, office of financial management to maintain and to make annual report to legislature 39.29.068 public inspection of contracts 39.29.055 review and approval by office of financial management 39.29.055 sole source contracts 39.29.018 subcontractor selection 39.29.035

PERSONAL WATERCRAFT (See WATER SKIING, subtitle Personal watercraft)

PERSONATION (See FALSE PERSONATION)

PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD (See also CIVIL SERVICE)

Employee appeals jurisdiction 41.64.090 Suspension, dismissal, demotion of employees appeal to board 41.06.170

PERSONNEL BOARD (See STATE PERSONNEL BOARD)

PERSONNEL RESOURCES BOARD (See also CIVIL SERVICE)

Appointment of members 41.06.110

Chairman and officers 41.06.110

Children investigation of employees responsible for children rule-making authority 41.06.475

Collective bargaining unfair labor practices provisions, application to civil service employees 41.06.340

Created 41.06.110

Department of personnel charges for services rendered by department, payment to department of personnel service fund 41.06.280

department of personnel service fund 41.06.280

established 41.06.030

Employee misconduct records destruction 41.06.450 retention 41.06.450

Employee performance evaluation termination of employment when evaluation warrants rule-making authority 41.06.186

termination of supervisor who tolerates deficiencies rule-making authority 41.06.196

Federal funds, authority to receive 41.06.350

Funds and accounts higher education personnel service fund 41.06.285

Hearings officer, appointment authority 41.06.110

Higher education institutions local administration and management audit and review by board 41.06.520

rule-making authority 41.06.520

Powers and duties 41.06.150

Quorum 41.06.110

Rules, mandatory subjects 41.06.150

State institutions chaplains, appointment 72.01.210

State internship program career executive program eligibility 43.06.430 employment experience, civil service credit 43.06.425

Terms of office 41.06.110

Travel expenses and compensation 41.06.110

PERSONNEL, DEPARTMENT OF (See also CIVIL SERVICE)

Charges to agencies for services rendered, payment into department of personnel service fund 41.06.280

Child care—state agencies policies and procedures responsibilities of director 41.04.385

Director appointment 41.06.130
delegation of authority 41.06.130

powers and duties 41.06.130

Establishment 41.06.030

Funds and accounts department of personnel service fund 41.06.280

Managers rules for managers authorized, goals for establishing 41.06.500

Personnel resource and management policy implementation 41.06.530

PEST DISTRICTS (See RODENTS AND PESTS, subtitle Pest districts)

PESTICIDE APPLICATION (See also AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Pesticide)

Certification of private applicators 17.21.126

Commercial pesticide applicator license
PESTICIDES, HEALTH HAZARDS

PHARMACY

PESTICIDE APPLICATION

professional liability insurers must report 18.72.340
Medical disciplinary assessment fee 18.72.380
Medical malpractice
physician’s privileges, hospitals to review past 70.41.230
retired primary care providers providing free care to low-income persons, health department may provide insurance for 43.70.460
conditions of participation 43.70.470
Physician assistants 18.71A.050
employment by physician
practice arrangement plan 18.71A.040
supervising physician
liability 18.71A.050
Rebating
disclosure of financial interest, list of alternative facilities 19.68.010
prohibited, penalty 19.68.010

PICNIC AREAS (See PARKS AND RECREATION)

PIERS (See WHARVES, DOCKS AND PIERS)

PIGS (See SWINE)

PILOWS (See FURNITURE AND BEDDING)

PILOTAGE (See WATERCRAFT AND SHIPPING, subtitle Pilotage)

PISTOLS (See FIREARMS, subtitle Pistols, uniform act)

PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN (See INTERSTATE COMPACT ON PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN)

PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (See WASHINGTON COORDINATE SYSTEM)

PLANS AND PLANNING (See also LAND USE PLANNING)
Reclamation projects, department of ecology powers and duties, generally 89.16.055

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS (See PUBLIC WORKS, subtitle Plans and specifications)

PLATES (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Licenses)

PLATING LAND (See PLATS AND PLATTING)

PLATTING, SUBDIVISION AND DEDICATION OF LAND
Cities and towns regulations, authority 58.17.280
Counties regulation, authority 58.17.280
Lots naming and numbering 58.17.280
Short subdivisions

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1273]
POLITICALLY ORGANIZED GROUPS

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

See also PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle Disclosure—Campaign financing—Lobbying—Records.

Computer file of registered voters furnished annually by secretary of state 29.04.160

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

See also CITIES AND TOWNS; COUNTIES.

PORT DISTRICTS

See also CENSUS.

PORTER

See BEER; INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

POISON INFORMATION SERVICES

See also CEMETERIES.

POISON CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD

See also CENSUS.

POWERS OF APPOINTMENT

See also INSURANCE, subtitle Poultry inspection.

POWER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

See also ENERGY FACILITIES.

POWER LINES

See also ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES.

POWER PROJECTS

See also POWER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES.

POULTRY INSPECTION

See also ENERGY FACILITIES.

POULTRY INSPECTION BOARD

See also CENSUS.

POULTRY INSPECTION BOARD, subtitle Postmortem examinations

See also CENSUS.

POULTRY INSPECTION BOARD, subtitle Poultry inspection

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICAL NURSES

See also NURSES, subtitle Practical nurses.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Arrest

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bail

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Bankruptcy Act

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Bankruptcy proceedings

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Bankruptcy proceedings, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.

PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE, subtitle Bankruptcy, subtitle Court administration

See also CENSUS.
Maternity care access program
Birth defects
alcohol effects, warming notice required in liquor stores 66.16.110
Family planning services
definitions 74.09.790
eligibility and available services 74.09.800
Fetal alcohol syndrome
alcohol and drug use treatment associated with pregnancy
definitions 70.83C.010
legislative intent 70.83C.005
prevention strategies 70.83C.020
Maternity care access program
definitions 74.09.790
services and procedures, requirements 74.09.800
Teen pregnancy prevention
annual report on teen pregnancy rates 70.83D.050
definitions 70.83D.010
design 70.83D.030
evaluation 70.83D.030
legislative findings and policy 70.83D.005
media campaign 70.83D.060
projects, applications for funding 70.83D.040
selection and coordination of projects 70.83D.020
PRESCRIBEDS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Preschools and nursery schools)
PRESCRIPTIONS (See also DRUGS; LEGEND DRUGS—PRESCRIPTION DRUGS)
Costs of prescriptive medications
disclosure to health care providers 18.64.430
Insurance claims
preapproved individual claim may not be rejected later, recordkeeping requirements 48.20.525, 48.21.325, 48.44.465, 48.46.535
Retail sales tax exemption 82.08.0281
Use tax exemption 82.12.0275
PRESENTATION
Tort claims against
cities and towns Ch. 36.45
counties Ch. 36.45
PRESENTATION FOR ACCEPTANCE (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, subtitle Acceptance; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Bank deposits and collections; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Commercial paper; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Letters of credit)
PRESENTATION FOR PAYMENT (See UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Bank deposits and collections; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Commercial paper; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Letters of credit)
PRESERVES, STATE (See NATURAL AREA PRESERVES)
PRESSURE VESSELS (See BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS)
PREVAILING WAGES (See WAGES)
PRIMARIES (See ELECTIONS, subtitle Primaries)
PRINCIPAL AND INCOME (See PROBATE, subtitle Principal and interest act)
PRIORITY
Insurance company liquidations claims
priority and order of distribution of claims 48.31.280
PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES (See also PROBATION AND PAROLE; SENTENCES)
Abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser prior to July 23, 1989
petition to indeterminate sentence review board for review of inmate’s sentence requirements 9.95.045
resentencing to reduce sentence allowed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9.94A.395
review of inmate’s sentence by indeterminate sentence review board
factors to be considered 9.95.047
Alien offenders committed to department of corrections
conditional release for deportation prior to expiration of term of confinement allowed, conditions 9.94A.280
Alien offenders committed to department of corrections
conditional release for deportation prior to expiration of term of confinement established 9.94A.395
sentence
fixing by indeterminate sentence review board 9.95.040
minimum 9.94A.120
minimum terms prescribed in certain cases 9.95.040
Employment rights, restoration of employment or licensing by public entity
person not disqualified from, exceptions 9.96A.020
Inmate health care system
convictions established 9.94A.395
Inmate work programs
escape
petition for, requirements 9.95.045
minimum 9.94A.020
minimum terms 9.95.045
duration of confinement fixed by, procedure 9.95.040
their use, type of parolee 9.95.040
Petition to indeterminate sentence review board
for review of inmate’s sentence
requirements 9.95.045
resentencing to reduce sentence allowed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9.94A.395
review of inmate’s sentence by indeterminate sentence review board
factors to be considered 9.95.047
Parole
discharge of parolee, restoration of civil rights 9.96.050
final discharge of parolee 9.96.050
violent escapee, when 9.95.130
Revocation of parole
on-site hearing
decision, entry, procedure 9.95.125
new sentence, limitation 9.95.125
Sentences
consecutive, concurrent 9.94A.120
exceptions 9.94A.120
first time offenders 9.94A.120
minimum 9.94A.120
supervision and monitoring of offenders
department of corrections powers and duties 9.94A.120
Tolling of term of confinement 9.94A.170
Work ethic camp program
eligibility for sentencing to 9.94A.137
imposition of sentence, required conditions 9.94A.137
PRISON WORK PROGRAMS (See CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Inmate work programs)
PRISONS AND PRISONERS (See also CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF; DETAINERS, INTERSTATE; INTERSTATE; JAILS; PENITENTIARY; REFORMATORIES)
Alien offenders committed to department of corrections
conditional release for deportation prior to expiration of term of confinement allowed, conditions 9.94A.280
Criminally insane, procedures
escape
petition for, requirements 10.77.165
record availability 10.77.210
Death penalty
witnesses to execution, designation by superintendent of state penitentiary, procedure 10.95.185
Escape
extradition 10.34.030
retaking in foreign state, extradition 10.34.030
Firearms
possession of, prohibited in certain areas, exceptions 9.41.300
Furloughs for prisoners
identification, notice to state patrol and local agencies 43.43.745
Incarceration costs
convicted misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor
or defendant may be required to pay 10.64.130
Inmate health care system
department of corrections to develop plan to conform to health care reform act requirements 41.05.280
Jail industries program, see JAILS, subtitle Jail industries program

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1275]
Overtime compensation for employees 49.46.130
Release or discharge of prisoners notice requirements 43.43.745
Superintendent of state penitentiary witnesses to execution of death penalty, designation by superintendent, procedure 10.95.185
Supervision and monitoring of offenders department of corrections powers and duties 9.94A.120
Tolling of statute of limitation of actions imprisonment on criminal charge does not toll statute except for period prior to sentencing 4.16.190
Weapons possession prohibited in, exceptions 9.41.300
Work ethic camp program eligibility for sentencing to 9.94A.137 imposition of sentence, required conditions 9.94A.137

PRIVATE CARRIER BUS
Unfair business practices
Educational credentials
Tolling of statute of limitation of actions
Supervision and monitoring of offenders department of corrections powers and duties 9.94A.120

PRIVATE PROPERTY (See PERSONAL PROPERTY)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS
Extension programs for parents to teach children 28A.195.010
Length of school year 28A.195.010
Minimum requirements to receive state sanction 28A.195.010
State control over, limitations 28A.195.010

PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS (See SECURITY GUARDS)

PRIVATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS
Agency defined 28C.10.020
Agent defined 28C.10.020
Complaints against investigative and remedial powers of work force training and education coordinating board 28C.10.120
Definitions 28C.10.020
Degree defined 28C.10.020
Education defined 28C.10.020
Educational credentials defined 28C.10.020
Entity defined 28C.10.020
Tuition recovery trust fund 28C.10.084
Unfair business practices hearings on 28C.10.120 investigations of 28C.10.120 remedies for 28C.10.120
Work force training and education, See WORK FORCE TRAINING AND EDUCATION 28C.10.020

PRIVILEGE FEES (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Privilege fees)

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS
Mediation proceedings communications and materials exempt from disclosure in later proceeding, exceptions 5.60.070

PROBATE
Administration of estate expenses 11.104.050 income earned, distribution 11.104.050 Administrator defined 11.02.005 included in definitions of personal representative 11.02.005 Adoption adopted child included in descent and distribution defined as issue 11.02.005 Children posthumous children considered as living for purposes of descent and distribution 11.02.005 Codicil defined 11.02.005 Definitions 11.02.005 Descendent and distribution degree of kinship, how computed 11.02.005 heirs, defined 11.02.005 issue defined 11.02.005 real estate, defined 11.02.005 representation defined, how computed 11.02.005 posthumous children considered as living 11.02.005 Dissolution of marriage nonprobate assets on dissolution or invalidation of marriage 11.07.010 Enforceable claims against the estate excluded from the net estate 11.02.005 Escheats probate proceedings claims copy of order to pay funds served on department of revenue 11.08.260 order to pay over and deliver to claimant 11.08.250 property transferred to governmental units for park and recreation use 11.08.250, 11.08.260 revenue, department of payment of funds to claimant 11.08.260 Estates under sixty thousand dollars affidavit for disposition of debts, instruments evidencing debt, obligations, stocks or choses in action 11.62.010 debts owed decedent, disposition of 11.62.010 successor and successors, defined 11.62.010 Executors and administrators defined 11.02.005 personal representative includes 11.02.005 Expenses charges, principal, legatees, devisees 11.104.050 Family allowances excluded from net estate 11.02.005 Fees collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020 Hear definition 11.02.005 posthumous, considered as living for purposes of descent and distribution 11.02.005 Homesteads rights excluded from net estate 11.02.005 Inheritance posthumous children 11.02.005

Instruments nonprobate transfer at death definition and limitation 11.02.091 written instrument of transfer definition and limitation 11.02.091 Issue defined 11.02.005 Joint tenancy with rights of survivorship agreements in real and personal property 64.28.010 Kinship degree of 11.02.005 Net estate defined 11.02.005 Nonprobate assets dissolution or invalidation of marriage 11.07.010 transfer at death definition and limitation 11.02.091 Personal representatives defined as including executors, administrators, special administrators, and guardians 11.02.005 special representative included 11.02.005 Powers of appointment testimentary exercise in favor of holder applicability 11.95.140 cause of action 11.95.150 income distributed to spouse 11.95.120 inference of law 11.95.130 limitations 11.95.100, 11.95.110 removal or replacement 11.95.110 spousal power of appointment 11.95.120 Principal and income act income earned during administration of a decedent's estate 11.104.050 Safe deposit repository lease provisions ineffective to create joint tenancy or ownership transfer at death 11.02.130 Special administrators defined 11.02.005 included in definition of personal representative 11.02.005 Special representative defined 11.02.005 Transfer on death security registration transfer is not testimentary but effective by reason of contract between owner of security and registering entity 21.35.045 Transfers nonprobate transfer at death definition and limitation 11.02.091 written instrument of transfer definition and limitation 11.02.091 Wills codicils included 11.02.005 construction will includes codicils 11.02.005 defined 11.02.005

PROBATION AND PAROLE (See also PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES; SENTENCES)
Conditions may be imposed 9.95.210 Costs, payment of as condition 9.95.210 Justice court, county legislative authority to employ person for 9.95.210 Juvenile offenders, consolidated juvenile services state aid computation of 13.06.050

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1276]
Report, prisoner to report to the department of corrections 9.95.210
Restitution, condition of, parole officer’s duty to ascertain 9.95.210

PROCEEDINGS, STAY OF (See STAY OF PROCEEDINGS)

PROCESS (See also SERVICE OF PROCESS AND PAPERS; SUBPOENAS; SUMMONS; WARRANTS)
Juvenile court, summons 13.34.070
Summons
juvenile court 13.34.070

PROCESS SERVERS (See SERVICE OF PROCESS AND PAPERS)

PROCLAMATIONS
Governor
elections, power to issue 43.06.010

PRODUCTIVITY BOARD
Created 41.60.015
Defined 41.60.010
Duties 41.60.020
Eligibility criteria 41.60.160
Employee suggestion program defined 41.60.010
program requirements 41.60.020
Teamwork incentive program application procedure 41.60.100
award calculation and distribution 41.60.120
defined 41.60.010
evaluation of savings 41.60.110
qualifications for award 41.60.110

PROFANITY (See OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY)

PROFESSIONAL FUND RAISER (See CHARITABLE SOLICITATIONS)

PROFESSIONAL LICENSING (See LICENSES; MOTOR VEHICLES; DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Licenses)

PROFESSIONS (See OCCUPATIONS)

PROFITS (See EARNINGS AND PROFITS)

PROOF (See EVIDENCE)

PROPANE (See OIL AND GAS, subtitle Propane)

PROPERTY (See also COMMUNITY PROPERTY; PARTITION; PERSONAL PROPERTY; REAL PROPERTY)
Discrimination, freedom from, rights enumerated 49.60.030

PROPERTY TAXES (See TAXATION, subtitle Property taxes)

PROPORTIONAL REGISTRATION (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Reciprocal or proportional registration)

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS (See also COUNTIES, subtitle Officers and employees; COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY)
Child abuse report of duties 26.44.030
Commercial fertilizer act, duty related to 15.54.470
Dependent adults, abuse of report of duties 26.44.030
Elections ballots or statements prepared by 29.27.060
Tracking of felony cases department of corrections to maintain records 10.98.110

PROSECUTING STANDARDS (See PROSECUTIONS)

PROSECUTIONS
Juvenile offenses 13.40.085

PROSPECTING (See MINES AND MINING; OIL AND GAS)

PROSTITUTION (See also CRIMINAL CODE, subtitle Prostitution; NUISANCES, subtitle Moral nuisances)
Cities and towns first class cities, punishment of 35.22.280
second class cities, control of 35.23.440
third class cities, control of 35.24.290
towns, control and punishment of 35.27.370
First class cities, providing for punishment of 35.22.280

PROTECTION ORDERS (See RESTRAINING ORDERS)

PROTEST (See NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS; TITLE OF, subtitle Protests)

PUBLIC ARMS (See MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
Aid to families with dependent children
home conditions living situation assessment 74.12.360
incentive to work federal waiver to implement chapter 74.12A.030
grant payment determination 74.12A.010
implementation 74.12A.010
job support services, grants to agencies to provide 74.12A.020

Children
medical services through special education programs 74.09.5241-74.09.5253
Community college tuition and fee waiver 28B.15.522
Consolidated family emergency assistance program 74.04.660
Dental care contracts for services purchase by 74.09.120
Food stamps eligibility

child support income, exclusion 74.04.0051
Funeral, transportation, and disposition of deceased
family assets considered in determining responsibility for costs 74.08.125

Health care access
basic health plan availability, notice 74.04.033
Identicards, fee for recipients of 46.20.117

Incentive to work
aid to families with dependent children federal waiver to implement chapter 74.12A.030
grant payment determination 74.12A.010
implementation 74.12A.010
job support services, grants to agencies to provide 74.12A.020

Intermediate care facilities mentally retarded
medical care accounting rules 74.09.120

Job opportunities and basic skills training program
powers and duties of department of social and health services 74.25.020

Medical assistance
care and services included
enumeration 74.09.520
children, services provided by school district 74.09.520
dental services and dentures, covered 74.09.520
drugs, eyeglasses, prosthetic devices covered 74.09.520
home health care, covered 74.09.520
hospice services, coverage 74.09.520
inpatient hospital services, included 74.09.520
laboratory and x-ray services, covered 74.09.520
nursing facilities services, covered 74.09.520
outpatient services, covered 74.09.520
personal care services, coverage 74.09.520
physicians services, covered 74.09.520
private nursing care, covered 74.09.520

Medical care
contracts for services and supplies purchase by 74.09.120
copayment, deductible, or coinsurance 74.09.055
dental services, purchase of 74.09.120
drugs and medical supplies, purchase of 74.09.120
hospital care, purchase of, rates 74.09.120
limited casualty program authorization for, qualifications, eligibility 74.09.700
mentally ill
purchase of institutional care by contract 74.09.120
mentally retarded
intermediate care facilities accounting rules 74.09.120
nursing home services purchase of 74.09.120
personnel
merit system coverage 74.09.150
physicians' services, purchase of, fees 74.09.120
purchase of medical services supplies 74.09.120

Medical services
special education programs
billing agent contract process 74.09.5245
categories of services 74.09.5251
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

definitions 74.09.5243
duties of billing agent 74.09.5249
legislative findings and intent 74.09.5241
participation and reporting requirements 74.09.5253
reimbursement system 74.09.5251
school district as billing agent 74.09.5247
Mentally retarded
intermediate care facilities
medical care
accounting rules 74.09.120
Nursing home care
contracts for services
purchase by 74.09.120
veterans' homes
contracts for services 74.09.120
Revenue recovery
mental health treatment
recovery on finding of responsibility 43.20B.347
public assistance rendered recipients
sixty-five or older
recovery upon recipient's death authorized, exceptions 43.20B.140
PUBLIC AUCTIONS (See AUCTIONS AND AUCTIONEERS)
PUBLIC BOND ISSUES (See BOND ISSUES)
PUBLIC BUILDINGS
Counties
legislative authorities, powers in regard to 36.32.120
Historic state-owned or leased properties
inventory of definitions 27.34.310
development grants, authority to provide 27.34.320
procedure 27.34.320
State-owned or leased facilities
inventory system 43.82.150
PUBLIC CARRIERS (See COMMON CARRIERS)
PUBLIC CONTRACTS (See CONTRACTS)
PUBLIC CONVEYANCES (See COMMON CARRIERS; PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS)
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS (See also MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS)
Execution of judgments against
Federal grants and programs
transfer from local government
tax exemption and immunity 35.21.755
Industrial development revenue bonds
transfer of unencumbered funds to creating municipality authorized 39.84.130
PUBLIC DEPOSITARIES
Qualified public depositaries
interest
term deposits 43.85.230
time accounts
interest rate 43.85.230
Unemployment compensation funds, requirements 50.16.020
PUBLIC DISCLOSURE (See PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle Disclosure—Campaign financing—Lobbying—Records)
PUBLIC DISCLOSURE COMMISSION (See PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle Disclosure—Campaign financing—Lobbying—Records)
PUBLIC DISORDERS (See STATE OF EMERGENCY)
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (See also CENTRAL PERSONNEL—PAYROLL SYSTEM; PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES)
Child care—state employees' children
legislative intent 41.04.370
Deferred compensation plans
administrative account 41.04.260
committee for created 41.04.260
fiduciary duties 41.04.260
principal account for committee expenses, created 41.04.260
salary reduction plan administered by committee 41.04.260
Deferred compensation principal account
state investment board authorized to invest in 41.04.260
Employee misconduct
records
destruction 41.06.450
retrieval 41.06.450
Salary reduction plan deferred compensation committee to administer 41.04.260
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS
Commission
duties and powers 41.58.020
powers and duties 41.58.020
PUBLIC FACILITIES DISTRICTS
Levies authorized 84.52.052
PUBLIC FUNDS (See also FUNDS)
Agricultural local fund
apiary inspection account 15.60.040
Air operating permit account 70.94.015
Air pollution control account 70.94.015
clean air excuse tax, deposit of revenues in account 82.44.110
Apiary inspection account 15.60.040
Aquaculture disease control account 75.58.020
Aquatic lands enhancement account created 79.24.580
Banking examination fund 43.320.110
Basic health plan
subscription account 70.47.030
trust account 70.47.030
Basic health plan subscription account 70.47.030
Business enterprises revolving account 74.18.230
Campaign financing
prohibition on use of public funds to finance political campaign 42.17.128
Cash flow needs 43.86A.030
Centennial document preservation and modernization account 36.22.170
Child care facility fund committee
organization and duties 43.31.504
Cities and towns
district health fund 70.46.080
health departments
public health pooling fund expenditures 70.12.050
public health pooling fund authorized 70.12.030
Commission merchants' fees and fines, disposition of 20.01.130
Commute trip reduction programs
higher education institutions, exemption from parking revenue deposit requirements 43.01.235
state capitol vehicle parking account, deposit into and use of funds 43.01.225
use of public funds 43.01.230
Counties
boat safety programs account 88.02.045
district health fund 70.46.080
health departments
public health pooling fund expenditures 70.12.050
public health pooling fund authorized 70.12.030
County criminal justice assistance account 82.14.310
Credit union examination fund 43.320.120
Deferred compensation principal account 41.04.260
Defined for purposes of budget and accounting system 43.88.020
Dependent care administrative account 41.04.615
Drug enforcement and education account 69.50.505
Earnings on balances, where deposited 43.84.092
Economic development account 43.160.200
Education technology account 28A.650.035
 Deferred compensation plans
principal account for committee expenses, created 41.04.260
salary reduction plan administered by committee 41.04.260
Deferred compensation principal account
state investment board authorized to invest in 41.04.260
Employee misconduct
records
destruction 41.06.450
retrieval 41.06.450
Salary reduction plan deferred compensation committee to administer 41.04.260
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS
Commission
duties and powers 41.58.020
powers and duties 41.58.020
PUBLIC FACILITIES DISTRICTS
Levies authorized 84.52.052
PUBLIC FUNDS (See also FUNDS)
Agricultural local fund
apiary inspection account 15.60.040
Air operating permit account 70.94.015
Air pollution control account 70.94.015
clean air excuse tax, deposit of revenues in account 82.44.110
Apiary inspection account 15.60.040
Aquaculture disease control account 75.58.020
Aquatic lands enhancement account created 79.24.580
Banking examination fund 43.320.110
Basic health plan
subscription account 70.47.030
trust account 70.47.030
Basic health plan subscription account 70.47.030
Business enterprises revolving account 74.18.230
Campaign financing
prohibition on use of public funds to finance political campaign 42.17.128
Cash flow needs 43.86A.030

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1278]
fees for
out-of-state commercial vehicles and combinations, permits to go into 46.16.160
Municipal criminal justice assistance account 82.14.310
distribution of proceeds 82.14.330
grant criteria 82.14.335
Permanent common school fund
state lands
acquired, lease and sale of, proceeds to go into 79.01.612
Personal health services account 43.79A.040
general fund
aircraft registration fees deposited in 47.68.250
motor vehicle excise taxes
deposited to enumerated accounts and funds, requirements 82.44.150
distribution to cities and towns 82.44.155
proceeds paid into 82.44.110
nursery inspection account
money collected under chapter 15.13
RCW to go into 15.13.470
reclamation account
generally 89.16.055
highway bond retirement fund
reserve funds for highways, streets and
districts created, authorized expenditures 18.85.140
interest deposits into 18.85.315
Real estate education account, deposit of fines
Regional fisheries enhancement group account
Real estate commission account, deposit of fees
Public employees' insurance account 41.05.120
Municipal criminal justice assistance account
Permanent common school fund
state lands
acquired, lease and sale of, proceeds to go into 79.01.612
Public health services account 43.72.906
Public employees' insurance account 41.05.120
Public employees' insurance reserve fund
Public health services account 43.72.902
Real estate commission account, deposit of fees into 18.85.220
Real estate education account 18.85.310
created, authorized expenditures 18.85.317
interest deposits into 18.85.315
Real estate education account, deposit of fines into 18.85.220
Reclamation account
well construction fees, receipts deposited in 18.104.150
Recreational fisheries enhancement account 75.54.150
Regional fisheries enhancement group account 75.50.100
Retired school employees' insurance account 41.05.270
Retired school employees' insurance reserve fund 41.05.140
Retired school workers' subsidy account 41.05.260
School-to-work transitions program account 28A.630.870
Schools and school districts
basic education allocation
high school students enrolled in technical
colleges
allocation to serving college rather than school district 28A.150.275
state funds
apportionment from
amount school districts entitled to 28A.150.280
Securities regulation fund 43.320.130
Solid waste management account 70.95.800
State
accounting for 43.88.160
accounts and funds may not be established outside treasury without permission of
director of financial management 43.88.190
administrative contingency fund 50.16.010, 50.16.020
aquatic lands enhancement account
created 79.24.580
audits of revolving, local, and other funds and accounts 43.09.420
budget stabilization account
appropriation for certain purposes 43.88.535
capitol purchase and development account
proceeds from sale or lease of aquatic
lands 79.24.580
department of personnel service fund 41.06.280
disbursement by warrant or check 43.88.160
employment and training trust fund 50.16.010, 50.16.020, 50.16.090
esential rail banking account 47.76.270
federal interest payment fund 50.16.010

PUBLIC FUNDS

fiscal responsibilities of state officers and employees 43.88.310
flood control assistance account 86.26.007
funeral directors and embalmers account 18.39.800
general fund
aircraft registration fees deposited in 47.68.250
motor vehicle excise taxes
deposited to enumerated accounts and funds, requirements 82.44.150
distribution to cities and towns 82.44.155
proceeds paid into 82.44.110
nursery inspection account
money collected under chapter 15.13
RCW to go into 15.13.470
reclamation account
generally 89.16.055
highway bond retirement fund
reserve funds for highways, streets and
districts created, authorized expenditures 18.85.140
interest deposits into 18.85.315
Real estate education account, deposit of fines
Regional fisheries enhancement group account
Real estate commission account, deposit of fees
Public employees' insurance account 41.05.120
Municipal criminal justice assistance account
Permanent common school fund
state lands
acquired, lease and sale of, proceeds to go into 79.01.612
Public health services account 43.72.906
Public employees' insurance account 41.05.120
Public employees' insurance reserve fund
Public health services account 43.72.902
Real estate commission account, deposit of fees into 18.85.220
Real estate education account 18.85.310
created, authorized expenditures 18.85.317
interest deposits into 18.85.315
Real estate education account, deposit of fines into 18.85.220
Reclamation account
well construction fees, receipts deposited in 18.104.150
Recreational fisheries enhancement account 75.54.150
Regional fisheries enhancement group account 75.50.100
Retired school employees' insurance account 41.05.270
Retired school employees' insurance reserve fund 41.05.140
Retired school workers' subsidy account 41.05.260
School-to-work transitions program account 28A.630.870
Schools and school districts
basic education allocation
high school students enrolled in technical
colleges
allocation to serving college rather than school district 28A.150.275
state funds
apportionment from
amount school districts entitled to 28A.150.280
Securities regulation fund 43.320.130
Solid waste management account 70.95.800
State
accounting for 43.88.160
accounts and funds may not be established outside treasury without permission of
director of financial management 43.88.190
administrative contingency fund 50.16.010, 50.16.020
aquatic lands enhancement account
created 79.24.580
audits of revolving, local, and other funds and accounts 43.09.420
budget stabilization account
appropriation for certain purposes 43.88.535
capitol purchase and development account
proceeds from sale or lease of aquatic
lands 79.24.580
department of personnel service fund 41.06.280
disbursement by warrant or check 43.88.160
employment and training trust fund 50.16.010, 50.16.020, 50.16.090
esential rail banking account 47.76.270
federal interest payment fund 50.16.010

PUBLIC FUNDS

transportation costs 28A.150.280
Surface mining reclamation account 78.44.045
Surplus balance investment earnings, deposit in 46.16.160
account
distribution of earnings 43.84.092
Treasury income account established 43.84.092
Underwater park account 43.51.434
Unemployment compensation administration fund 50.16.050
Water pollution control revolving fund 90.50A.020
Water trail recreation program account 43.51.450
Waterworks operator certification account 70.119.150
Youth tobacco prevention account 70.155.120

PUBLIC HAZARDS DISCLOSURE
Limitation on action to determine whether agreement, contract, order, or judgment
conceals hazard 4.16.380
Party to agreement or contract may bring declaratory action to require disclosure of
concealed public hazard 4.24.600
Prohibition on concealment of public hazard by agreement, contract, order, or judgment
4.24.600
Public hazard defined 4.24.600
Third party has standing to contest motion, judgment, order, agreement, or contract
alleged to conceal a public hazard and require its disclosure 4.24.600
Violation by attempting to condition an agreement or contract on another party's agreement
to conceal public hazard constitutes violation of consumer protection act and, if party is an insurer, an unfair
insurance practice 4.24.620
Violation of order to publish or seal information
penalties 4.24.610

PUBLIC HEALTH (See also HEALTH AND SAFETY)
Services improvement plan 43.70.520

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY (See also HEALTH AND SAFETY)

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS (See COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGE, HIGHWAYS)

PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISTRICTS (See also HOSPITALS, subtitle Public hospital
districts
Limitation of indebtedness prescribed 39.36.020

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS (See LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSESSMENTS, PUBLIC WORKS)

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (See SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Division of institutions; STATE INSTITUTIONS)

PUBLIC LANDS
Aquadic lands
sale of
proceeds to aquatic lands enhancement account 79.24.580

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1279]
PUBLIC LANDS

proceeds to capitol purchase and development account 79.24.580
sale proceeds paid to building bond redemption fund 79.24.580
seaweed harvest limits
commercial harvest, exemption 79.01.820
enforcement 79.01.815
personal use 79.01.805
violations 79.01.810
marine aquatic plants, definition 79.01.800
valuable materials
income from, disposition 79.24.580
valuable materials, sale of
paid to capital purchase and development account 79.24.580
paid to state building bond redemption fund 79.24.580
proceeds to aquatic lands enhancement account 79.24.580
Capitol building lands
aquatic lands sale or lease proceeds paid to capital purchase and development account 79.24.580
state building bond redemption fund, revenue from lease or sale of valuable materials from aquatic lands 79.24.580
City lands, open space, farm and timber lands, acquisition for conservation purposes 84.34.210, 84.34.220
County lands
open space, farm and timber lands, acquisition for conservation purposes 84.34.210, 84.34.220
Department of natural resources
escrows
land acquired by, management and control over 79.01.612
lands suitable for park purposes, notification of parks and recreation commission 79.01.612
state lands
acquired lands, management and control over 79.01.612
Exchange of urban land for land bank land notification of affected public agencies 79.66.090
procedure 79.66.090
Fire protection
allowing extreme fire hazard, liability 76.04.495
department powers and duties 76.04.015
fire prevention and suppression
duties owed to public in general 76.04.016
forest fire protection assessments 76.04.610, 76.04.630
investigations 76.04.015
landowner contingency forest fire suppression account 76.04.630
negligent starting of fires, liability 76.04.495
Funds for managing and administering resource management cost account
appropriations from restricted 79.64.020
certain fund expenditures restricted to trust lands, exceptions, accounting 79.64.030
created 79.64.020
purposes for use 79.64.020
Land bank
exchange of urban lands for land bank lands notification of affected public agencies 79.66.090
procedure 79.66.090
Metropolitan municipal corporation lands, open space, farm and timber lands, acquisition for conservation purposes 84.34.210, 84.34.220
Open space, farm and timber land—acquisition for conservation purposes acquisition by counties, cities, metropolitan park districts or municipal corporations, and nonprofit historic preservation or nature conservancies, authority 84.34.220
conservation futures 84.34.220
conveyance back 84.34.210
developmental rights 84.34.220
lease back 84.34.210
restrictions 84.34.220
Open space, farm and timber land—acquisition of land or rights for conservation purposes acquisition by counties, cities, metropolitan park districts or municipal corporations, and nonprofit historic preservation or nature conservancies, authority 84.34.210
State
agricultural and grazing lands
fish and wildlife, department-owned
fish and wildlife goals, implementation 77.12.204
wildlife, department-owned
fish and wildlife goals, implementation 77.12.204
State building bond redemption fund
revenue from lease or sale of valuable materials from aquatic lands 79.24.580
State lands
acquired lands
appraisals and inspections by department of natural resources 79.01.612
lands suitable for park purposes, notification of parks and recreation commission 79.01.612
lease and sale of, proceeds to common school fund 79.01.612
management and control over in department of natural resources 79.01.612
urban property, rental and management of
fish and wildlife
resource preservation and management goals 79.01.295
implementation of plan 79.01.295
technical advisory committee, duties 79.01.295
wildlife and fish
resource preservation and management goals 79.01.295
implementation of plan 79.01.295
technical advisory committee, duties 79.01.295
Timber
treble damages for removal or manufacture into articles 79.01.760
Trespass
prosecution of trespassers 79.01.760
Urban land, exchange for land bank land notification of affected public agencies 79.66.090
procedure 79.66.090
Waste or damage, prosecution of persons causing 79.01.760
PUBLIC LIBRARIES (See LIBRARIES, subtitle Public libraries)
PUBLIC LIVESTOCK MARKETS (See LIVESTOCK MARKETS)

PUBLIC MEETINGS (See MEETINGS AND ASSEMBLIES, subtitle Public)
PUBLIC MONEY (See PUBLIC FUNDS)
PUBLIC MoORAGE FACILITIES (See PORT DISTRICTS)
PUBLIC NUISANCES (See NUISANCES, subtitle Public nuisances)
PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
(See also EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS ACT; PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT; PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS)
AIDS
education and training 70.24.300
Child care—state employees' children
employee child care organizations
organization as nonprofit corporation to qualify for services under RCW 41.04.380, 41.04.382
legislative intent 41.04.370
Cities and towns
retired, disabled employees, continuation of insurance coverage 41.05.080
Code of ethics for public officials
city and town officers, contract interests 42.23.030
county officers, contract interests 42.23.030
municipal corporation officers, contract interests 42.23.030
Collective bargaining
application of chapter 41.56.020, 41.56.023
higher education institutions
application of chapter 41.56 RCW 41.56.023
option to have relationships and obligations governed by chapter 41.56
RCW 41.56.201
state patrol 41.56.475
unfair labor practices
application to civil service employees 41.06.340
civil service employees, application to 41.06.340
uniformed personnel
interest arbitration panel determinations, factors to be considered 41.56.465
public passenger transportation system employees, application of provisions to 41.56.492
unilaterally implemented employer proposals
application of section 41.56.123
when allowed 41.56.123
Counties
retired, disabled employees, continuation of insurance coverage 41.05.080
salaries and wages, state committee on agency officials' salaries, duties regarding 43.03.028
Criminal action for breach of duty or violation of oath, limitation of action for 9A.04.080
Deferred compensation plans 41.04.260
Disabled employees, continuation of insurance coverage 41.05.080
Disclosure—Campaign financing—Lobbying—Records administration and enforcement 42.17.390
audits and field investigations

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1280]
campaign contribution limitations 42.17.640
agency shop fees, authorization required to make contribution from 42.17.760
attrition of contributions 42.17.670
contributions made on behalf of another, disclosure requirements 42.17.730
contributions made prior to December 3, 1992, treatment of 42.17.700
controlled entities, attribution of contributions by 42.17.660
employers, limitations on 42.17.680
endorsement fee, solicitation of fee prohibited 42.17.770
family contributions, attribution and aggregation of 42.17.650
findings 42.17.610
government official or employee solicitation of contributions, prohibitions 42.17.750
intent 42.17.620
labor organization agency shop fees, authorization required to make contribution from 42.17.760
labor unions, limitations on 42.17.680
loan restrictions 42.17.720
reimbursement of another for making a contribution prohibited 42.17.780
revision of limitations, public disclosure commission duties 42.17.690
time limit for state official to solicit or accept contributions 42.17.710
use of contribution for office other than that designated prohibited, exceptions 42.17.790
written instruments, certain contributions required to be made by 42.17.740
report of contents 42.17.090
copy to be given to person named in report 42.17.172
elected and appointed officials, candidates, and appointees 42.17.240
treasure
endorsement fees, solicitation of fee for making endorsement prohibited 42.17.770
executive state officer, defined 42.17.021
employee misconduct records 41.06.450
retention 41.06.450
Extradition agent appointment of 10.34.030
Health regulations by state board of health, duty to enforce, penalty 43.20.050
Holidays, enumeration of 1.16.050
Legal holidays, enumeration 1.16.050
Local government entities tort claims against bond may not be required of local government entity for any purpose in any case 4.96.050
liability for tortious conduct of officers, employees, and volunteers 4.96.010
payment of damages and expenses of defense in action against officer, employee, or volunteer 4.96.041
presentment and filing of claims, requirements 4.96.020
Municipal corporations retired, disabled employees, continuation of insurance coverage 41.05.080
Municipal employees, code of ethics 42.23.030
Productivity board created 41.60.015
Public employee association members, dependents of, group life insurance, eligibility 48.24.030
Retired employees, continuation of insurance coverage 41.05.080
Schools and school districts attendance incentive program early retirement, effect 28A.400.212
sick leave attendance incentive program early retirement, effect 28A.400.212
State attendance incentive program remuneration for unused sick leave 41.04.340
classes and number of positions for agency fixed by director of office of financial management, exceptions 43.88.160
early retirees, employment by state agencies prohibited, exceptions 43.01.170
elected officials reporting of elected and appointed officials, candidates, and appointees financial affairs and gifts 42.17.240
reports contents 42.17.090
contributions and expenditures 42.17.090
copy to be given to person named in report 42.17.172
rules, procedures, documents and indexes of state agencies to be public records 42.17.310
surplus funds disposal of 42.17.095
Washington investment opportunities office financial and proprietary information, exemption from disclosure 42.17.319
Employee dependents of, group life insurance, eligibility 48.24.030

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1281]
PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

PUBLIC OFFICES (See OFFICE HOURS; PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES)

PUBLIC PENSION COMMISSION (See RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS, subtitle Public pension commission)

PUBLIC PLACES
Unfair discrimination practices 49.60.215

PUBLIC PRINTER AND PRINTING
Charges based on actual costs, exceptions 43.78.100
Colleges and universities use of state printing plant under terms of interlocal agreement between public printer and college 43.78.105
Farming out printing, when permitted, costs 43.78.110
duties concerning 43.78.030
Legislative journals duties concerning 43.78.030
Legislative printing duties concerning 43.78.030
Private printing, when permitted 43.78.030
costs 43.78.110
Session laws duties concerning 43.78.030
State offices, boards, commissions and institutions duties concerning 43.78.030
State warrants, printing of 43.08.061
Stock and materials
charges based on actual costs, exceptions 43.78.100
furnishing of, exceptions 43.78.100
Supreme court, duties concerning 43.78.030

PUBLIC PURCHASE PREFERENCES (See PUBLIC PURCHASES)

PUBLIC PURCHASES (See also PURCHASES)

COUNTIES
competitive bids 36.32.240
competitive bids, advertisements 36.32.245
competitive bids, requirements 36.32.245
recycled materials, preferential purchase of 36.32.245
Fire protection districts 52.14.110, 52.14.120

PRISON WORK PROGRAMS
state agencies and departments purchase of goods and services required, exceptions 43.19.534

STATE PURCHASING
competitive bids, sealed bids required, exceptions 43.19.1906
division of purchasing, powers and duties 43.19.190
policy for purchasing and material control functions 43.19.1905
purchasing and material control director appointment 43.19.190
personnel 43.19.190
powers and duties 43.19.190

PUBLIC RECORDS (See RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS)

PUBLIC REPORTS (See REPORTS)

PUBLIC RESTROOMS
Lodging tax revenues, authority for certain counties to use for 67.28.210

PUBLIC SAFETY (See HEALTH AND SAFETY)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (See UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION)

PUBLIC STUDIUMS (See STADIUM AND CONVENTION CENTER FACILITIES)

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (See also MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Ride sharing; URBAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS)
Parking privileges for the transportation of disabled persons 46.16.381
State public transportation plan components 47.01.290
state-wide planning Ch. 47.06
State-wide transportation planning Ch. 47.06

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS (See also URBAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS)
Collective bargaining uniformed personnel collective bargaining provisions, application to public passenger transportation system employees 41.56.492

COMMUTER RAIL SERVICE 81.104.120
Employees
uniformed personnel collective bargaining provisions, application to public passenger transportation system employees 41.56.492

High capacity transportation systems commuter rail service 81.104.120
funding of planning projects department of transportation responsibilities 81.104.090
participation in outside central Puget Sound region 81.104.030
voter approval requirements including areas adjoining state or international border 81.104.030
policy development 81.104.030
regional transportation authorities voter ratification of authority formation 81.112.030

HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM
funding sources 47.79.030
goals 47.79.020
implementation 47.79.020
legislative declaration 47.79.010
prioritized projects 47.79.030
rail passenger plan 47.79.040

Metropolitan regional transportation authorities transit commission membership 35.58.270
powers and duties 35.58.270

Rail passenger plan 47.79.040

Regional transportation authorities
high capacity transportation systems formation, procedure 81.112.030
voter ratification of authority formation 81.112.030
regional transportation authorities formation, procedure 81.112.030

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1282]
PUBLIC UTILITIES (See also CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Electrical utilities; TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES; UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION)

Crimes relating to explosives, endangering life and property 70.74.270

Electric companies
energy conservation measures
- existing rate or charge for, duty of seller of real property to disclose prior to closing 64.04.200
- landscaping for energy conservation
- urban forestry

Electrical companies
energy conservation and production from renewable resources, encouragement of legislative finding 80.28.024
energy conservation measures
- extension of payment responsibility to subsequent owners, requirements 80.28.065
- landscaping for energy conservation, companies may provide customers with information on 80.28.300
- urban forestry, companies may request voluntary donations from customers for 80.28.300
- landscaping for energy conservation, companies may provide customers with information on 80.28.300
- rates and charges
- energy conservation measures
- existing rate or charge for, duty of seller of real property to disclose prior to closing 64.04.200
- extension of payment responsibility to subsequent owners, requirements 80.28.065
- landscaping for energy conservation, companies may provide customers with information on 80.28.300
- urban forestry, companies may request voluntary donations from customers for 80.28.300
- landscaping for energy conservation, companies may provide customers with information on 80.28.300
- rates and charges
- energy conservation measures
- existing rate or charge for, duty of seller of real property to disclose prior to closing 64.04.200
- extension of payment responsibility to subsequent owners, requirements 80.28.065
- urban forestry, companies may request voluntary donations from customers for 80.28.300
- landscaping for energy conservation, companies may provide customers with information on 80.28.300
- rates and charges
- energy conservation measures
- existing rate or charge for, duty of seller of real property to disclose prior to closing 64.04.200
- extension of payment responsibility to subsequent owners, requirements 80.28.065
- urban forestry

companies authorized to request voluntary donations from customers for 80.28.300
- Hearings increase of rates and charges, burden of proof 80.04.130
- Landscaping for energy conservation
- code cities providing utility services encouraged to provide information to customers on 35A.80.040
- Orders suspension of rate or charge changes 80.04.130
- Pesticide application
- public operator license 17.21.220
- Public service companies
- rates and charges
- changes
- filing of 80.04.130 hearing upon 80.04.130 increase of, burden of proof 80.04.130 suspension until hearing 80.04.130
- Rates and charges
- changes
- filing of 80.04.130 hearing upon 80.04.130 increase of, burden of proof 80.04.130 suspension until hearing 80.04.130
- Repair equipment for motor vehicle maximum length requirements
- emergency repair of public service facilities do not to apply to 46.44.030
- Tariff changes
- filing of 80.04.130 hearing upon 80.04.130 increase of, burden of proof 80.04.130 suspension until hearing 80.04.130
- Telephones
- mandatory measured service
- filings for, procedure and policy 80.04.130
- Urban forestry
- code cities providing utility services may request voluntary donations for 35A.80.040

PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICTS

Bids and bidding
- alternative bid procedure 54.04.082
- Claims against 54.16.110
- Contracts and agreements
- bidding procedure
- alternative method 54.04.082
- small works roster 54.04.070
- work and materials 54.04.070
- Damages 54.16.110
- Powers
- sue and be sued 54.16.110
- Small works roster 54.04.070
- Work and materials
- bidding procedure
- alternative method 54.04.082
- emergency purchases 54.04.070
- small works roster 54.04.070
- when contract necessary 54.04.070

PUBLIC WAREHOUSES (See WAREHOUSES)

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Investigations
- authority to enter premises 70.119A.150
- search warrants 70.119A.150

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM OPERATORS

Certification
- continuing education requirements 70.119.100
- fees 70.119.160
- issuance 70.119.100
- renewal 70.119.100
- Continuing education 70.119.100
- Fees 70.119.160
- Secretary, department of health authority 70.119.120
- Waterworks operator certification account 70.119.150

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Compliance and penalties
- enforcement by local boards, penalties 70.119A.050
- informal resolution 70.119A.040
- penalties 70.119A.040
- Conservation
- water delivery rate structures to encourage, department of health report 43.20.235
- Construction
- commencement without approval, penalties 70.119A.040
- Public health emergency
- declaration, department of health authorized to make 70.119A.030
- violations and penalties 70.119A.030, 70.119A.040

PUBLIC WORKS

Architectural and engineering services
- contracts with state agencies and amendments to them to be reported to the office of financial management 39.80.070
- Auctions
- municipalities authorized to purchase at auction, conditions 39.30.045
- Bids and bidding
- cities and towns, public works 35.23.352
- cities, first class competitive requirements 35.22.620
- small works roster 35.22.620
- counties, competitive bidding 36.32.240
- subcontractors, bidder required to identify as part of the bid 39.30.060
- Counties
- competitive bids 36.32.240
- competitive bids, advertisements 36.32.245
- competitive bids, requirements 36.32.245
- small works roster process 36.32.250
- Definitions 39.04.010
- Estimates of cost
- filing of 39.04.020
- publication of 39.04.020
- Fees
- labor and industries, department of charge for approvals, certification, arbitration 39.12.070
- Filings
- estimate of cost 39.04.020
- plans and specifications 39.04.020
- Fire protection districts 52.14.110, 52.14.120
- Minority and women's business enterprises, office of fees
- business using services of office may be charged reasonable fee or charge 39.19.210
- political subdivision may be charged a reasonable fee or charge for the certification of a business 39.19.220
PUBLIC WORKS

state agency or educational institution may be charged a reasonable fee based on its expenditure of funds subject to office 39.19.230
minority and women’s business enterprises account 39.19.200
plan to maximize opportunity for businesses, each agency to adopt 39.19.060
prequalification of businesses, waiver of performance bond 39.19.170
state agencies and educational institutions to comply with public works and procurement goals 39.19.060
Municipalities
auctions, authority to purchase at auctions, conditions 39.30.045
small works roster
contract awards process 39.04.155
posting of awards 39.04.200
Performance-based contracts
energy conservation 36.32.245
first class cities 35.22.620
towns or second or third class cities 35.23.352
Personal service contracts, state agency amendments to contracts, submission and approval of 39.29.025
definitions 39.29.006
documentation required before services may be contracted for 39.29.008
filing of contracts 39.29.035
legislative intent 39.29.003
list of contracts, office of financial management to maintain and to make annual report to legislature 39.29.068
public inspection of contracts 39.29.055
review and approval by office of financial management 39.29.055
sole source contracts 39.29.018
subcontractor selection 39.29.035
Plans and specifications
filing of 39.04.020
Prevailing wage law
compliance required when private construction project is performed under contract for rental, lease, or purchase of project by state or municipal government 39.04.260
public works administration account 39.12.080
Public hospital districts, material and labor, bid procedures and alternatives 70.44.140
Public works assistance account
loans or pledges, eligibility 43.155.070
Public works projects
public works assistance account established, purpose 43.155.050
Publication
estimates of cost 39.04.020
work description 39.04.020
Small works roster
colleges and universities 28B.10.350,
28B.10.355
counties 36.32.250
first class cities 35.22.620
port districts 53.08.120
publication of estimate 39.04.020
sewer districts 56.08.070
state agencies
authorized to establish 39.04.150
rule-making authority 39.04.150
soliciting quotations, procedure 39.04.150
water districts 57.08.050
Sole source contracts
state agency personal services contracts 39.29.018
Wages

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1284]

affidavit of wages paid by contractor
labor and industries department may charge fee 39.12.070
certificate of contractor as to hourly wage paid
labor and industries department may charge fee 39.12.070
liability of public agencies for compliance with prevailing wage requirements 39.12.042
prevailing wages
public works administration account 39.12.080

PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES
Public works
estimate of cost 39.04.020
work description 39.04.020
Sewer districts
labor and material contracts 56.08.070
sale of unnecessary property 56.08.080
Water districts
labor and material contracts 57.08.050

PUGET SOUND FERRY AND TOLL BRIDGE SYSTEM
Bond issues for financing
proximity limitation as protection to existing bonds, waiver 47.60.120
Collective bargaining and arbitration
insurance and health care plans 47.64.270
Existing state franchises protected, waivers 47.60.120
Insurance and health care plans 47.64.270
Jumbo ferry construction
bid deposits 47.60.778
bid documents 47.60.772
contract 47.60.776
evaluation of bids, procedure on conclusion of 47.60.774
notice of intent 47.60.770
Proximity of other crossings fixed 47.60.120

PURCHASE MONEY
Insurance, investments in purchase money mortgages
valuation of mortgages held by 48.12.200

PURCHASERS (See also GOOD FAITH PURCHASER; VENDORS AND VEND­EES)
Counties
purchasing department 36.32.240

PURCHASES (See also PUBLIC PURCHASES)
Counties
recycled materials, preferential purchase of 36.32.245
County purchases
competitive bids 36.32.240
competitive bids, advertisements 36.32.245
competitive bids, requirements 36.32.245
county hospitals, competitive bids 36.32.240
purchasing department 36.32.240
Prison work programs
state agencies and departments
purchase of goods and services required, exceptions 43.19.534
State purchasing
bids
competitive bids, sealed bids required, exceptions 43.19.1906

division of purchasing, powers and duties 43.19.190
policy for purchasing and material control
energy conservation 43.19.1905
functions 43.19.1905
purchasing and material control director appointment 43.19.190
personnel 43.19.190
powers and duties 43.19.190

PYROTECHNICS (See FIREWORKS)

QUARANTINE (See also HEALTH AND SAFETY, subtitle Quarantine)
Contagious diseases
cries relating to 70.05.120
State board of health, powers as to 43.20.050

QUIETING TITLE (See EJECTMENT AND QUIETING TITLE)

QUITCLAIM DEEDS
Real estate sales excise tax, subject to 82.45.010

QUORUM
Personnel resources board 41.06.110

RABBIS (See CLERGYMEN)

RACE (See DISCRIMINATION)

RADIO (See also PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES, subtitle Radio and television)
Public broadcast grants 43.63A.400, 43.63A.410

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (See NUCLEAR ENERGY AND RADIATION)

RADIOACTIVE WASTE STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION (See also NUCLEAR ENERGY AND RADIATION)
Business and occupation tax
low-level nuclear waste disposal 82.04.260
Low-level nuclear waste disposal business and occupation tax 82.04.260
Low-level radioactive waste site operating company, defined 81.04.100

RAFTING (See WHITEWATER RAFTING)

RAIL FREIGHT SERVICE (See RAILROADS, subtitle Rail freight service)

RAILROAD COMPANIES (See RAILROADS)

RAILROADS (See also STREET RAILWAYS; TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Railroads)
Cities
first class 35.22.280
Commuter rail service 81.104.120
County rail districts
property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052
Explosives endangering life and property 70.74.270
Freight rail services
REAL PROPERTY

recorded prohibited until paid 82.45.090
Descent and distribution defined for purposes of 11.02.005
Discrimination complaint procedure 49.60.230
freedom from rights enumerated 49.60.030 restrictive covenants 49.60.227
unfair practices, blockbusting 49.60.223
Energy conservation measures existing rate or charge for, duty of seller to disclose prior to closing 64.04.200
extension of payment responsibility to subsequent owners of property, requirements 80.28.065
Felons, seizure and forfeiture of property involved in a felony legislative finding 7.68.300
measures to defeat purposes of act are invalid 7.68.340
procedure 7.68.320
proceeds, distribution of 7.68.330
property subject to 7.68.310
provisions of act are supplemental and do not limit other rights and remedies 7.68.340
Housing policy affordable housing advisory board 43.185B.020
duties 43.185B.030
definitions 43.185B.010
goal 43.185B.007
housing advisory plan preparation and reporting requirements 43.185B.040
legislative findings and purpose 43.185B.005
objectives 43.185B.009
short title 43.185B.900
Insurance investments valuation of property held by 48.12.190
Insurance companies, valuation of property held by 48.12.190
Joint tenancies creditors' rights saved 64.28.010
incidents 64.28.010
method of creation 64.28.010
right of survivorship, authorization 64.28.010
severability 64.28.010
Joint tenancy interests character of, community property 64.28.040
husband and wife
severability 64.28.040
Probate heirs, defined 11.02.005
net estate, defined 11.02.005
Real estate sales excise tax administrative requirements 82.45.150
affidavit forms 82.45.150
audit, transactions, annually 82.45.150
beneficial interest, sale of payment of tax, procedure 82.45.090
cities ordinance in effect on July 1, 1993, application to sales taxable under chapter 82.45.84.900
controlling interest, defined 82.45.033
counties ordinance in effect on July 1, 1993, application to sales taxable under chapter 82.45 RCW 82.46.900
county treasurer, collection of transaction fee 82.45.180
local tax deposit in local real estate tax account 82.45.180
mobile home, defined 82.45.032
payment, recording 82.45.090
proceeds, disposition 82.45.180
real estate, defined 82.45.032
selling price, defined 82.45.030
support of common schools 82.45.180
total consideration paid or contracted to be paid, defined 82.45.030
transfer or acquisition of controlling interest in entity with real property interests defined as sale 82.45.010
used mobile home, defined 82.45.032
Restrictive covenants declaratory actions 49.60.227
Seizure and forfeiture when used in connection with controlled substances violations 69.50.505
landlord's claim against sale of assets 69.50.505
Sewer districts, sale 56.08.080
Sewer districts, sale, appraisal 56.08.090
REPRESENTED PROPERTY MORTGAGES (See MORTGAGES)
REAL PROPERTY TAXES (See TAXATION, subtitle Property taxes)
REBATING Dentists disclosure of financial interest, list of alternative facilities 19.68.010
penalty 19.68.010
Drugless healing disclosure of financial interest, list of alternative facilities 19.68.010
penalty 19.68.010
Pharmacy disclosure of financial interest, list of alternative facilities 19.68.010
prohibited, penalty 19.68.010
Physicians and surgeons disclosure of financial interest, list of alternative facilities 19.68.010
prohibited, penalty 19.68.010
RECALL (See ELECTIONS, subtitle Recall)
RECOUPRO CITY Higher education tuition and fee program 28B.15.730, 28B.15.750, 28B.15.756
Motor vehicle fuel tax exemptions 82.36.230
Motor vehicle law licensing of out-of-state commercial vehicles 46.16.160
Washington-Oregon, Columbia river and coastal waters personal use food fish license 75.25.120
RECLAMATION (See also IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, RECLAMATION DISTRICTS)
Ecology, department of powers and duties 89.16.055
State action powers of department of ecology, enumeration 89.16.055
RECORDING AND FILING (See also PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle Disclosure—Campaign financing—Lobbying—Records; REGISTRATION OF LAND TITLES; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Secured transactions)
Charitable trusts annual report 11.110.070
copies of court proceedings 11.110.060
instrument establishing 11.110.060
inventory of assets 11.110.060
tax exempt status or claim 11.110.060
tax return 11.110.060
Cities and towns claims against charter cities 35.31.020
claims against noncharter cities and towns 35.31.040
noncharter cities and towns, claims 35.31.040
towns, claims 35.31.040
Claims against charter cities 35.31.020
noncharter cities and towns 35.31.040
Common carriers rates and charges 81.28.050
Conveyances real estate sales excise tax, recording of instrument prohibited until tax paid 82.45.090
Counties claims against, filing procedure 36.45.010
Fees collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020
document preservation surcharge 36.22.170
Fraternal societies, articles of incorporation 24.20.020
Homesteads 6.13.040
Public works estimate of cost 39.04.020
plans and specifications 39.04.020
Real estate sales excise tax, recording and filing of instrument prohibited until tax paid 82.45.090
Real property restrictive covenants prohibited 49.60.224
Tort claims against cities and towns 35.31.020
 counties Ch. 36.45
RECORDINGS, SOUND AND VIDEO (See also TAPES AND RECORDINGS (AUDIO, VISUAL))
RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS (See also PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle Disclosure—Campaign financing—Lobbying—Records)
Adoption files of department, agency, and court confidential, exception 26.33.340
Document preservation recording surcharge to fund 36.22.170
Drivers' license and identicard information furnished to department of information services, exception 46.20.157
Juvenile court hearings 13.34.110
Juvenile justice or care agencies records, keeping and release 13.50.010
Mentally ill application of uniform health care information act 71.05.395
medical records, confidentiality and 71.05.390
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1286]
set by individual institution 28B.15.100
operating
defined 28B.15.031
transmittal to state treasurer 28B.15.031
refund 28B.15.600
resident operating fee waived
graduate service appointments 28B.15.615
services and activities 28B.15.402
tuition 28B.15.402
waiver
Washington scholar award recipients
28B.15.543
Financial aid programs for resident students
28B.10.800
Financial aid programs for students
institutional financial aid program
28B.15.820
Graduate service appointments
resident operating fee exemption 28B.15.615
Institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
Insurance for officers, employees and students
28B.10.660
Loans to students
institutional financial aid fund 28B.15.820
Nonresident student
classified 28B.15.014
defined 28B.15.012
Normal school fund revenues, disposition
28B.35.751
Normal school grant to regional universities,
source 43.79.150
Operating fees
defined 28B.15.031
transmittal to state treasurer 28B.15.031
Resident operating fee
graduate service appointments
fee waiver 28B.15.615
Resident student
classified 28B.15.014
defined 28B.15.012
Scholar award recipients
tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.543
Small works roster
authority, procedure 28B.10.355
publication requirements inapplicable
28B.10.350
Students
insurance 28B.10.660
tuition
exemptions
nonresident tuition fees differential under
western regional higher education
compact 28B.70.050
fees 28B.15.402
refund 28B.15.600
waiver
Washington scholar award recipients
28B.15.543
Tuition and fees
waiver
limitation on total tuition and fee waivers
28B.15.740
Tuition fees
waiver
children of certain citizens missing in
action or prisoners of war
28B.10.265
Vocational excellence award
tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.545
Washington award for vocational excellence
tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.545
Washington scholar award recipients
tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.543
administrative account 41.04.260
Health care benefit plans 41.04.235
retirement allowance deductions for, authorized
Law enforcement officers and fire fighters 41.26.420
computation of retirement allowance
contribution rates
plan II 41.26.450
death benefits
eligibility, payment options 41.26.510 definitions 41.26.030
disability leave
service credit, receipt while disabled, conditions and limitations 41.26.470
eligibility requirements for service retirement, time, age 41.26.430
health care authority benefit plans, eligibility to participate in 41.04.205
military service credit 41.26.520
no contributions if no service credit earned 41.26.450
public employees' retirement system law enforcement officer members, option to transfer to LEOF plan II 41.40.093
reentry 41.26.550
refund of contributions on termination, exceptions 41.26.540
retirement for disability eligibility, allowance, medical examinations, cancellation, reentry 41.26.470
survivorship options 41.26.470
retirement for service eligibility requirements, time, age 41.26.430
service credit
for paid, unpaid, or military service leave of absence 41.26.520
for periods of paid leave, including service as elected official of a labor organization 41.26.197
vested membership 41.26.530
Portability of benefits
death benefits 41.54.040
definitions 41.54.010
payment of allowance and adjustments 41.54.040
Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma, irrevocable election for coverage under chapter, option to transfer 41.54.061
Public employees' retirement system
armed forces service, service credit for 41.40.710
contributions
credited officials, restoration of withdrawn contributions 41.40.262
credit for paid, unpaid, or military service leave of absence 41.40.710
death benefits
options for payment 41.40.700 definitions 41.40.010
early retirements, employment by state agencies prohibited, exceptions 43.01.170
early retirements, employment by state agencies prohibited, exceptions 43.01.170
early retirements, employment by state agencies
restoration of withdrawn contributions 41.40.262
law enforcement officer members, option to transfer to law enforcement officers' and fire fighters' retirement system plan II 41.40.093
liquor control board agency members not eligible for membership 41.40.023
members
employees of institution of higher learning or community colleges 41.40.023
State retirement systems
actuarial funding contribution rate, criteria 41.45.040
contribution rates, economic and revenue forecast council duties 41.45.040
contributions
basic state contribution rate beginning September 1, 1993 41.45.060
basic state contribution rate, September 1, 1992, through August 31, 1993 41.45.061
economic assumptions, adoption by economic and revenue forecast council 41.45.040
employer rates, employers to be notified of adoption of employer rates 41.50.067
experience and financial condition of each system, submission of information regarding 41.45.030
basic state contribution rate beginning September 1, 1993 41.45.060
September 1, 1992, through August 31, 1993 41.45.061
contribution rate, basic state rate beginning September 1, 1993 41.45.060
September 1, 1992, through August 31, 1993 41.45.061
legal and medical expenses of system payment from trust funds interest 41.50.255

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1288]
REVENUE STAMPS
Beer wholesalers 66.24.290
Brewers 66.24.290
Wines 66.24.210

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF (See also TAXATION)
Aircraft excise tax
out-of-state registration to avoid tax liability for unpaid tax 82.48.020
Automotive repair statutes, duties relating to 46.71.090
Boats
listing of taxable boats

assessment 84.40.065
rights of review 84.40.065
Capital stock of corporations, listing with 84.40.190
Corporations
foreign
nonprofit miscellaneous withdrawal, revenue clearance 24.06.415 withdrawal, revenue clearance 24.03.370
nonprofit dissolution, voluntary articles of 24.03.240
Creation as state department 43.17.010
Director
appointment 43.17.020
community economic revitalization board membership on 43.160.030
Escheats
payment of funds to claimant 11.08.260
Mobile homes, travel trailers and campers
excise tax
travel trailers and campers
out-of-state registration to avoid tax, penalties 82.50.400
Nonprofit miscellaneous and mutual corporations
dissolution 24.06.275
Real estate sales excise tax
administration requirements 82.45.150
affidavit forms 82.45.150
audit, transactions, annually 82.45.150
local tax
deposit in local real estate tax account 82.45.180
Retail sales tax
state
resale certificate
unlawful use, imposition of penalties 82.32.291
State publications
advertisers placing advertisements in state publications, prerequisites for placing 40.07.070
Tax deferrals for manufacturing, research, and development projects
reports to legislature 82.61.070
Unclaimed property, uniform act notice and publication of lists of abandoned property 63.29.180
payment or delivery of abandoned property to department 63.29.190
public sale of abandoned property 63.29.220
report of abandoned property requirements 63.29.170
Watercraft excise tax
out-of-state registration to avoid tax liability 82.49.010

REVIEW OF ERRORS (See APPEALS)

REVIEW, WRIT OF (See CERTIORARI)

REVOLUTIONARY JUDGMENTS (See JUDGMENTS, subitle Revival of)

REVOLVING FUNDS (See PUBLIC FUNDS)

REWARDS
Governor

power to offer reward, limitation on amount 43.06.010

RIDE-SHARING VEHICLES
Motor vehicle excise tax
ride-sharing passenger motor vehicles, excluded 82.44.015

RIGHT OF ENTRY (See also CRIMINAL CODE, subitle Right of entry)
Elevators, escalators and dumbwaiters, right of entry for inspections 70.87.120

RIGHT-TO-KNOW ADVISORY COUNCIL
(See WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW)

RIOTS (See also CRIMINAL CODE, subitle Riot)
Cities and towns, second class cities, prevention and control of 35.23.440
Governor, power to suppress 43.06.010

RISK MANAGEMENT OFFICE
Bonds, purchase of 43.19.190, 43.19.1906
Insurance, purchase of 43.19.190, 43.19.1906

RISK RETENTION GROUPS
Agents, brokers, solicitors
licensing requirements 48.92.120
Business requirements 48.92.040
Chartering requirements 48.92.030, 48.92.040
Commissioner authority 48.92.100
Definitions 48.92.020
Federal injunctions 48.92.130
Insolvency guaranty fund participation prohibited 48.92.050
Mandatory participation, joint underwriting associations and pools 48.92.050
Prohibited practices 48.92.040
Purchasing groups
aggregate limits 48.92.090
dealing with foreign insurers 48.92.090
deductible or self-insured retention, restrictions on 48.92.090
exemption from certain laws 48.92.070
notice and registration requirements 48.92.080
premium taxes, requirements regarding imposition, obligation, and member's liability 48.92.095
Purpose 48.92.010
Rule making authority 48.92.140

RIVERS AND STREAMS (See also WATER AND WATER RIGHTS)
Cities and towns
third class cities, powers over 35.24.290
towns, control of 35.27.370
Cowlitz river
flood control and dredging operations 75.20.300
Dams or obstructions
height restrictions
Columbia river tributaries 75.20.110
Hydraulic permits
Mt. St. Helens rivers
time frame modified 75.20.300
review period, scope
SALE

SAVINGS BANKS (See BANKS AND BANKING; MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK)

SAVINGS BONDS (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Savings bond program)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS (See DEPOSITS)

SAW LOGS (See LOGS AND LOGGING)

SCALES (See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)

SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM (See RIVERS AND STREAMS, subtitle Scenic river system)

SCHOLAR AWARD (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Scholar award)

SCHOLARSHIPS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle State scholars’ program)

SCHOOL BUSES (See BUSES, subtitle School buses)

SCHOOL DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARIES (See LIBRARIES)

SCHOOL DISTRICT TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS)

SCHOOL LAND (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Lands)

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS (See also PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS; SEXUAL EQUALITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS)

Academic assessment commission on student learning definitions 28A.630.883 duties 28A.630.885 elementary academic assessment system 28A.630.885 essential academic learning requirements identification 28A.630.885 established 28A.630.885 secondary academic assessment system 28A.630.885 technical advisory committees 28A.630.885

Administrator internship task force membership and duties 28A.415.290

Adults attending school, tuition 28A.425.220

Affordable housing inventory identification and cataloging of suitable school property, requirements 28A.335.310

Assistance to improve teaching skills teacher evaluation process may recommend 28A.405.140

Background investigations of certain prospective employees and volunteers definitions, records 43.43.832

Basic education act definitions 28A.150.220 goals 28A.150.210

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (See DEPOSITS)

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (See also BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Satellite facilities)

Automated teller machines security requirements 33.04.120

Fees filing and copy fees 33.28.010

Night depositories security requirements 33.04.120

Security requirements automated teller machines 33.04.120 night depositories 33.04.120

SALES TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Retail sales tax, cities and counties; TAXATION, subtitle Retail sales tax, state)

SALE

SAVINGS BANKS (See BANKS AND BANKING; MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK)

SAVINGS BONDS (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Savings bond program)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS (See DEPOSITS)

SAW LOGS (See LOGS AND LOGGING)

SCALES (See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)

SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM (See RIVERS AND STREAMS, subtitle Scenic river system)

SCHOLAR AWARD (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Scholar award)

SCHOLARSHIPS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle State scholars’ program)

SCHOOL BUSES (See BUSES, subtitle School buses)

SCHOOL DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARIES (See LIBRARIES)

SCHOOL DISTRICT TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS)

SCHOOL LAND (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Lands)

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS (See also PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS; SEXUAL EQUALITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS)

Academic assessment commission on student learning definitions 28A.630.883 duties 28A.630.885 elementary academic assessment system 28A.630.885 essential academic learning requirements identification 28A.630.885 established 28A.630.885 secondary academic assessment system 28A.630.885 technical advisory committees 28A.630.885

Administrator internship task force membership and duties 28A.415.290

Adults attending school, tuition 28A.425.220

Affordable housing inventory identification and cataloging of suitable school property, requirements 28A.335.310

Assistance to improve teaching skills teacher evaluation process may recommend 28A.405.140

Background investigations of certain prospective employees and volunteers definitions, records 43.43.832

Basic education act definitions 28A.150.220 goals 28A.150.210

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (See DEPOSITS)

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (See also BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Satellite facilities)

Automated teller machines security requirements 33.04.120

Fees filing and copy fees 33.28.010

Night depositories security requirements 33.04.120

Security requirements automated teller machines 33.04.120 night depositories 33.04.120

SALES TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Retail sales tax, cities and counties; TAXATION, subtitle Retail sales tax, state)

SALE

SAVINGS BANKS (See BANKS AND BANKING; MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK)

SAVINGS BONDS (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Savings bond program)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS (See DEPOSITS)

SAW LOGS (See LOGS AND LOGGING)

SCALES (See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)

SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM (See RIVERS AND STREAMS, subtitle Scenic river system)

SCHOLAR AWARD (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Scholar award)

SCHOLARSHIPS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle State scholars’ program)

SCHOOL BUSES (See BUSES, subtitle School buses)

SCHOOL DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARIES (See LIBRARIES)

SCHOOL DISTRICT TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS)

SCHOOL LAND (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Lands)

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS (See also PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS; SEXUAL EQUALITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS)

Academic assessment commission on student learning definitions 28A.630.883 duties 28A.630.885 elementary academic assessment system 28A.630.885 essential academic learning requirements identification 28A.630.885 established 28A.630.885 secondary academic assessment system 28A.630.885 technical advisory committees 28A.630.885

Administrator internship task force membership and duties 28A.415.290

Adults attending school, tuition 28A.425.220

Affordable housing inventory identification and cataloging of suitable school property, requirements 28A.335.310

Assistance to improve teaching skills teacher evaluation process may recommend 28A.405.140

Background investigations of certain prospective employees and volunteers definitions, records 43.43.832

Basic education act definitions 28A.150.220 goals 28A.150.210

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (See DEPOSITS)

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (See also BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Satellite facilities)

Automated teller machines security requirements 33.04.120

Fees filing and copy fees 33.28.010

Night depositories security requirements 33.04.120

Security requirements automated teller machines 33.04.120 night depositories 33.04.120

SALES TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Retail sales tax, cities and counties; TAXATION, subtitle Retail sales tax, state)

SALE

SAVINGS BANKS (See BANKS AND BANKING; MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK)

SAVINGS BONDS (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Savings bond program)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS (See DEPOSITS)

SAW LOGS (See LOGS AND LOGGING)

SCALES (See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES)

SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM (See RIVERS AND STREAMS, subtitle Scenic river system)

SCHOLAR AWARD (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Scholar award)

SCHOLARSHIPS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle State scholars’ program)

SCHOOL BUSES (See BUSES, subtitle School buses)

SCHOOL DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARIES (See LIBRARIES)

SCHOOL DISTRICT TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS)

SCHOOL LAND (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Lands)

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS (See also PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT LABOR RELATIONS; SEXUAL EQUALITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS)

Academic assessment commission on student learning definitions 28A.630.883 duties 28A.630.885 elementary academic assessment system 28A.630.885 essential academic learning requirements identification 28A.630.885 established 28A.630.885 secondary academic assessment system 28A.630.885 technical advisory committees 28A.630.885

Administrator internship task force membership and duties 28A.415.290

Adults attending school, tuition 28A.425.220

Affordable housing inventory identification and cataloging of suitable school property, requirements 28A.335.310

Assistance to improve teaching skills teacher evaluation process may recommend 28A.405.140

Background investigations of certain prospective employees and volunteers definitions, records 43.43.832

Basic education act definitions 28A.150.220 goals 28A.150.210

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (See DEPOSITS)

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (See also BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Satellite facilities)

Automated teller machines security requirements 33.04.120

Fees filing and copy fees 33.28.010

Night depositories security requirements 33.04.120

Security requirements automated teller machines 33.04.120 night depositories 33.04.120

SALES TAX (See TAXATION, subtitle Retail sales tax, cities and counties; TAXATION, subtitle Retail sales tax, state)
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Evaluation of teachers
eligibility requirements 28A.205.020
fund distribution 28A.205.080
general educational development test, eligibility to take 28A.205.030
legislative findings 28A.205.080
reentry into common schools 28A.205.030
report to legislature by SPI 28A.205.060
rules and regulations, adoption authority 28A.205.050
Educational excellence, local plans
waivers of the basic education act authorized application process 28A.305.145
Educational restructuring, joint select committee on 28A.630.950
annual report 28A.630.951
final report 28A.630.954
progress reports to committee 28A.630.953
review of laws and reporting requirements, report to legislature 28A.630.952
Employee attendance incentive program
early retirement, effect 28A.400.212
Employees
hospitalization and medical aid for employees and dependents 28A.400.350
participation in state insurance programs 41.04.205
retired or disabled employees
district contributions to the retired school employees' subsidy account 28A.400.400
insurance, continued coverage application 28A.400.391
purchase of health care insurance from state health care authority authorized 41.05.250
retired school employees' insurance account 41.05.270
subsidy account 41.05.260
Employment
person convicted of felony sex offense against child prohibited from 9.96A.020
spouse of district officer as substitute teacher 42.23.030
Enrollment options
high school students
community and technical colleges, enrollment in, transmittal of funds 28A.600.310
Evaluation of teachers
assistance to improve teaching skills may be required after evaluation 28A.405.140
Extension programs for parents to teach children 28A.195.010
Extracurricular activities
liability insurance for extracurricular inter-school activities may require students to provide coverage as condition of participation 28A.400.350
Firearms possession on school premises
warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
Fish and wildlife preservation and management projects
governor's council on environmental education, duties 28A.234.010
Food services
breakfast and lunch programs
grants to increase participation 28A.235.150
increased state support 28A.235.150
use of state funds 28A.235.145

federal summer food service program
superintendent of public instruction to administer funds and to award grants 28A.235.155
rule making authority, superintendent of public instruction 28A.235.100
Funds
basic education allocation
high school students enrolled in technical colleges allocation to serving college rather than school district 28A.150.275
insurance, district may contribute for, limitations 28A.400.350
state funds apportionment to school districts reimbursement for acquisition of transportation equipment 28A.150.280
transformation costs 28A.150.280
basic education allocation
high school students enrolled in technical colleges allocation to serving college rather than school district 28A.150.275
General educational development test
demand and service centers, eligible to take 28A.205.030
eligibility to take state board of education rule making authority 28A.305.190
Governor's council on environmental education duties 28A.234.010
Graduation requirements
state board of education to establish 28A.230.090
Handicapped children
apportionment of state and county funds 28A.150.390
programmed budget request 28A.150.390
billing of federal and private insurers for medical services provided revenue distribution and reporting 28A.155.150
medical assistance funds, state and federal use authorized, effect on other allocations 28A.150.390
state and federal medical assistance funds use authorized, effect on other allocations 28A.150.390
Hearing or visually impaired youth
educational service district superintendent, duties 72.40.080
High schools
enrollment options community and technical colleges, enrollment in, transmittal of funds 28A.600.310
graduation requirements 28A.230.090
nonhigh school districts, pupils of enrolled in high school district, apportionment and reimbursement of costs, not deemed transfer fee 28A.225.220
Home schooling
dues of parent 28A.200.010
Honors awards program
areas included 28A.600.060
Horticultural plants and facilities
permits for secondary school educational organizations 15.13.270
Hospitalization and medical aid for employees and dependents 28A.400.350
Indebtedness
limitations upon exceeding limitations, capital outlays 39.36.020
limitations prescribed 39.36.020
Industrial insurance
self-insurers
two or more authorized to form self-insurance group 51.14.150
Insurance
employees, participation in state insurance programs 41.04.205
health care 28A.400.400
liability insurance for extracurricular inter-school activities may require students to provide coverage as condition of participation 28A.400.350
liability, life, health, accident, disability and salary 28A.400.350
retired or disabled employees continued coverage, application 28A.400.391
district contributions to the retired school employees' subsidy account 28A.400.400
purchase of health care insurance from state health care authority authorized 41.05.250
retired school employees' insurance account 41.05.270
subsidy account 41.05.260
self-funding 28A.400.350
jurisdiction over generally, educational service district board 28A.310.200
Learning assistance program
fund eligibility, distribution 28A.165.070
Local assistance funds 28A.500.010
Medical services through special education programs 74.09.5241-74.09.5253
Mentor teachers
time-full mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260
teacher assistance program, participation in 28A.415.250
Nonhigh school districts
pupils from enrolled in high school district, costs not deemed transfer fee 28A.225.220
Officers
spouse of district officer as substitute teacher 42.23.030
Paraprofessional training program 28A.415.310
Performance report
each school to publish annually, reporting requirements 28A.320.205
Premises, firearms possession on warrantless arrest, when authorized 10.31.100
Principal internship support program 28A.415.270
administrator internship task force membership and duties 28A.415.290
rule making authority 28A.415.300
Private schools
extension programs for parents to teach children 28A.195.010
state control over, limitations 28A.195.010
Pupils
adults, agreements, tuition 28A.225.220
liability insurance for extracurricular inter-school activities may require coverage as a condition of participation 28A.400.350
nonresidents pupils 28A.225.220
release of student to nonresident district 28A.225.220

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1292]
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Regional committees on school district organization
election of members 28A.315.060
membership 28A.315.060
qualifications 28A.315.060
regional committee members 28A.315.030
secretary of, appointment provisions
28A.315.060
terms of office 28A.315.080
Salaries
district employees 28A.400.200
School day
scheduled for noninstructional purposes 28A.150.220
School districts
adults, agreements for attending school 28A.225.220
directors
insurance, directors may make available 28A.400.350
employees
attendance incentive program, effect of early retirement 28A.400.212
indebtedness
limitations upon exceeding limitations, capital outlays 39.36.020
limitations prescribed 39.36.020
organization and reorganization
regional committees on school district organization
election of members 28A.315.060
membership 28A.315.060
qualifications 28A.315.060
secretary of, appointment provisions 28A.315.060
terms of office 28A.315.080
property, real and personal
affordable housing, inventory of suitable school property, requirements 28A.335.310
School performance report
each school to publish annually, reporting requirements 28A.320.205
School property
defacing or otherwise injuring, penalty, parent’s or guardian’s liability 28A.635.060
injury by student voluntary work program 28A.635.060
School-to-work transitions program
account 28A.630.870
administration 28A.630.868
coordination with educational boards, districts, technical colleges, and colleges and universities 28A.630.874
definitions 28A.630.861
established 28A.630.862
evaluation 28A.630.864
gifts, grants, and contributions 28A.630.870
program evaluation 28A.630.864
project information dissemination 28A.630.878
projects for grant awards
duration 28A.630.868
selection process 28A.630.864
reporting requirements 28A.630.876
rule making authority 28A.630.874
selection of projects for grant awards 28A.630.879
short title 28A.630.880
task force on school-to-work transitions 28A.630.866
technical assistance 28A.630.874
Second class districts
officers, spouse of, interest in district contracts 42.23.030
school bus, driving of, contract for, interest in 42.23.030
Self-insurance authority
operation and management of programs, rule making authority of superintendent of public instruction 48.62.121
Sick leave
remuneration or benefit plan for unused early retirement, effect 28A.400.212
Skill centers
afternoon and evening programs for adults centers encouraged to operate programs 28C.22.010
centers may charge fees to adult students 28C.22.020
community colleges authorized to contract for use of center facilities 28C.22.020
community colleges not required to count enrollments in centers toward enrollment lid 28C.22.020
legislative findings 28C.22.005
Special education programs
billing of federal and private insurers for medical services provided
revenue distribution and reporting 28A.155.150
medical services
billing agent contract process 74.09.5245
categories of services 74.09.5251
definitions 74.09.5243
duties of billing agent 74.09.5249
legislative findings and intent 74.09.5241
participation and reporting requirements 74.09.5253
reimbursement system 74.09.5251
school district as billing agent 74.09.5247
Student learning improvement grants 28A.300.138
Student learning, commission on
definitions 28A.630.883
duties 28A.630.885
elementary academic assessment system 28A.630.880
essential academic learning requirements
identification 28A.630.885
established 28A.630.885
progress reports to be made to joint select committee on educational restructuring 28A.630.953
secondary academic assessment system 28A.630.885
technical advisory committees 28A.630.885
Teacher assistance program 28A.415.250
teacher assistance program 28A.415.250
Teacher certification
individual assessment 28A.410.030
Washington state or Pacific Northwest history and government course required 28B.10.710
evaluation assistance to improve teaching skills may be required after evaluation 28A.405.140
mentors
full-time mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260
Teachers
educational technology advisory committee
legislative findings and intent 28A.650.015
full-time mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260
technical colleges
basic education allocation for students enrolled in technical colleges
allocation to serving college rather than school district 28A.150.275
Technology, educational
definitions 28A.650.010
education technology account 28A.650.035
educational technology advisory committee 28A.650.015
K-12 education state-wide network, distribution of funds to expand 28A.650.030
K-12 education technology plan development and implementation 28A.650.015
legislative findings and intent 28A.650.005
regional educational technology support centers
advisory councils 28A.650.020
distribution of funds to 28A.650.025
rule making authority 28A.650.040
real estate sales excise tax
beneficial interest sale of payment of tax procedure 82A.45.090
controlling interest defined 82A.45.033
filing and recording of instrument of sale, not accepted for until tax paid 82A.45.090
lien on satisfaction of, receipt evidence of, recording 82A.45.090
mobile home defined 82A.45.032
payment date, delinquency interest, penalty 82A.45.100
payment of 82A.45.090
receipt for 82A.45.090
payment of tax, procedure 82A.45.090
real estate defined 82A.45.032
sale, defined 82A.45.010
selling price defined 82A.45.030
stamp evidencing satisfaction of lien 82A.45.090
total consideration paid or contracted to be paid defined 82A.45.030
used mobile home defined 82A.45.032
Teacher assistance program 28A.415.250
full-time mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260
Teachers recruiting future teachers program 28A.415.220
Teacher tasks
full-time mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260
teacher assistance program, participation in 28A.415.250
retired or disabled employees
district contributions to the retired school employees’ subsidy account 28A.400.400
insurance, continued coverage
application 28A.400.391
teacher assistance program 28A.415.250
full-time mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260
Teachers recruiting future teachers program 28A.415.220

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1293]
Transfer of students
- Acceptance of student by nonresident district
  28A.225.220
- Adults, agreement to admit, tuition
  28A.225.220
- Release of student to nonresident district
  28A.225.220

Transportation
- Reimbursement
  - Costs from state funds 28A.150.280
  - Transportation costs 28A.150.280
- School buses
  - Maximum length 46.44.030
  - Signal lamps, displaying alternately flashing red lights 46.37.190
  - Stop signs 46.37.190

Tuition
- Adults 28A.225.220
- Nonhigh school district pupil enrolled in high school district, costs not deemed transfer fee 28A.225.220

Vocationally education
- School-to-work transitions program account 28A.630.870
- School-to-work transitions program administration 28A.630.868
- Coordination with educational boards, districts, technical colleges, and colleges and universities 28A.630.874
- Definitions 28A.630.861
- Established 28A.630.862
- Evaluation 28A.630.864
- Gifts, grants, and contributions 28A.630.870
- Program evaluation 28A.630.864
- Project information dissemination 28A.630.878
- Projects for grant awards duration 28A.630.868
- Selection process 28A.630.864
- Reporting requirements 28A.630.876
- Rule making authority 28A.630.874
- Selection of projects for grant awards 28A.630.879
- Short title 28A.630.880
- Task force on school-to-work transitions 28A.630.866
- Technical assistance 28A.630.874

Weapons possession on school premises
- Incident reporting requirements 28A.320.130
  - Students carrying on school premises or school buses 28A.320.130
- Whistleblower protection proceedings
  - Administrative law judge assignment of judge to conduct proceedings at request of local government 34.12.038
  - Costs for proceedings, allocation of responsibility for 34.12.039

Sea Grant Program (See WATER QUALITY, subtitle Puget Sound water quality field agents program)

Seamens
- Overtime compensation 49.46.130

Search and Seizure
- Explosives 70.74.400
- Felonies

Sea Grant Program (See WATER QUALITY, subtitle Puget Sound water quality field agents program)

Seamen
SECURED TRANSACTIONS (See SALES OF ACCOUNTS, CONTRACT RIGHTS AND CHATTTEL PAPER (ARTICLE 9); UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Secured transactions)

SECURITIES (See also BOND ISSUES; BONDS, SECURITIES ACT; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Investment securities)

Administration
by department of financial institutions
21.20.450
cooperation with other state and federal authorities 21.20.450
rules and forms 21.20.450

Contracts of investment advisers
required provisions 21.20.030

Customers
recommendations to, recommender must have reasonable grounds to believe that recommendation is suitable, requirements 21.20.702
Debenture companies
directors, prohibited activities 21.20.720
officers, prohibited activities 21.20.720
Definitions 21.20.005
Exemptions from execution, personal exemp­tion, claimant to list bonds 6.15.060
Fraudulent and other prohibited practices
21.20.030
purchases or sales that are excessive in size or frequency for customer’s account unlawful 21.20.035
Investment adviser
performance-based compensation arrangement allowed 21.20.030
unlawful acts 21.20.030
Purchases or sales that are excessive in size or frequency for customer’s account unlawful 21.20.035

Recommendations to customers
suitability of recommendation, recommender must have reasonable grounds to believe that recommendation is suitable, requirements 21.20.702
Registration of broker-dealers, salesperson, investment advisors, and investment advisor salesperson
censure, fine, or restriction of registrant 21.20.110
denial, suspension, or revocation of registration grounds, procedure 21.20.110
Securities regulation fund 43.320.130
Transfer on death security registration, uniform act
application of chapter 21.35.901
beneficiaries
death of owner or owners, passage of ownership of security 21.35.035
designation of 21.35.020
designation of TOD or POD beneficiary, effect on ownership rights 21.35.030
contract between owner of security and registering entity
transfer is effective by reason of contract and is not testamentary 21.35.045
creditor’s rights 21.35.045
death of owner or owners, passage of ownership of security 21.35.035
definitions 21.35.005
registering entity

protection for, discharge from claims to security by estate, creditors, heirs, or devisees, requirements 21.35.040
terms and conditions for accepting and implementing registrations, registering entity may establish 21.35.050
registration in beneficiary form
authority to register in beneficiary form 21.35.015
beneficiary
death of owner or owners, passage of ownership of security 21.35.035
designation of 21.35.020
designation of TOD or POD beneficiary, effect on ownership rights 21.35.030
Cancellation or change of registration 21.35.030
multiple owners of registered security to hold security as joint tenants 21.35.010
ownership requirements for registration of a security 21.35.010
ownership rights
death of owner or owners, passage of ownership of security 21.35.035
designation of TOD or POD beneficiary, effect on rights 21.35.030
registering entity may establish terms and conditions for accepting and implementing registrations 21.35.050
words of designation 21.35.025
short title 21.35.900

SECURITIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(See SECURITIES ACT, subtitle Advisory committee)

SECURITY TO KEEP PEACE (See PROCEEDINGS TO KEEP PEACE)

SEDITION (See ANARCHY)

SEED LIENS (See LIENS, subtitle Seeds)

SEIZURES (See SEARCH AND SEIZURE)

SELF-SERVICE STORAGE
Lien on personal property
attachment of 19.150.060
notice of sale or disposal 19.150.060
Sale of occupant’s property 19.150.080
Unclaimed property
presumption of abandonment 63.29.165
Unpaid rent
notice of sale or disposal of property 19.150.060
ramifications 19.150.060, 19.150.080

SENATE (See LEGISLATURE)

SENIOR CITIZENS
(See also DEPENDENT ADULTS)

Automobile insurance
premium reduction for accident prevention course 48.19.460
Parking privileges for the transportation of disabled persons 46.16.381
Property tax exemption
eligibility requirements 84.36.381
Retired senior volunteer programs
distribution of funds to 43.63A.275

Tax exemptions
fuel
private, nonprofit transportation providers 82.38.080

SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL CORPS
Coordinating council, membership and duties 43.63A.260
Creation 43.63A.247
Definitions 43.63A.245
Fish and wildlife department
powers and duties 75.08.035
Fish and wildlife department powers and duties 77.12.750
Fisheries department
powers and duties relating to corps 75.08.035
Wildlife department powers and duties relating to 77.12.750

SENTENCES (See also CRIMINAL CODE; PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES; PROBATION AND PAROLE)
Abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser prior to July 23, 1989
petition to indeterminate sentence review board for review of inmate’s sentence requirements 9.95.045
resentencing to reduce sentence allowed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9.94.A.395
review of inmate’s sentence by indeterminate sentence review board factors to be considered 9.95.047
Alien offenders committed to department of corrections conditional release for deportation prior to expiration of term of confinement allowed, conditions 9.94.A.280
Community custody 9.94.A.120
Community placement 9.94.A.120
Consecutive, concurrent 9.94.A.120
Deadly weapon
duration of confinement prescribed for felony committed with 9.95.040
Death penalty
mentally retarded person may not be sentenced to 10.95.030
Definitions 9.94.A.030
Determinate sentence when range has not been established 9.94.A.120
Duration of confinement
fixing by indeterminate sentence review board, procedure 9.95.040
minimum terms prescribed in certain cases 9.95.040
Exceptional 9.94.A.120
First time offenders 9.94.A.120
Incarceration costs
convicted misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor or defendant may be required to pay 10.64.130
Indeterminate sentence review board
abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser prior to July 23, 1989
review of inmate’s sentence factors to be considered 9.95.047
petition for, requirements 9.95.045
duration of confinement board to fix minimum term for 9.95.040
minimum terms
fixing of 9.95.011
parole revocation on-site hearing
entry of decision 9.95.125
parole revoked prisoner deemed escapee

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1295]
board may deny credit against maximum sentence for time prisoner is escape 9.93.130
Juvenile justice juvenile disposition standards commission responsibilities 13.40.027
Legal financial obligations, payment of court-ordered 9.94A.120
Mentally retarded persons death penalty, may not be sentenced to 10.95.030
Minimum terms 9.94A.120 duration of confinement prescribed in certain cases 9.95.040
duration of confinement to be fixed by indeterminate sentence review board, procedure 9.95.040
fixing of 9.95.011
Murder abuse victim found guilty of murder of abuser prior to July 23, 1989 petition to indeterminate sentence review board for review of inmate's sentence requirements 9.95.045 resentencing to reduce sentence allowed, requirements for seeking mitigated sentence established 9.94A.395 review of inmate's sentence by indeterminate sentence review board factors to be considered 9.95.047 aggravated first degree Ch. 10.95 Offenders under supervision of department of corrections firearms, prohibition on ownership and possession of 9.94A.120 Partial confinement conditions and restrictions 9.94A.120 Ranges 9.94A.120 Restitution 9.94A.120 Sentencing guidelines commission membership, terms, travel expenses, compensation 9.94A.060 Sentencing reform act of 1981 definitions 9.94A.030 Sexual offender treatment programs 9.94A.120 Supervision and monitoring of offenders department of corrections powers and duties 9.94A.120 Tolling of term of confinement 9.94A.170 Victim convicted of murder of abuser reduction in sentence provisions, notice 72.02.270
Work ethic camp program eligibility for sentencing to 9.94A.137 imposition of sentence, required conditions 9.94A.137
SENTENCING GUIDELINES COMMISSION (See SENTENCES, subtitle Sentencing guidelines commission)
SENTENCING REFORM ACT OF 1981 (See SENTENCES)
SEPA (See ENVIRONMENT, subtitle State environmental policy)
SEPARATE MAINTENANCE (See also LEGAL SEPARATION)
SEPTIC TANKS (See also HEALTH AND SAFETY, subtitle On-site sewage disposal systems)

Additives, regulation 70.118.060
SERVICE DISTRICTS Property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052
SERVICE OF PROCESS AND PAPERS Charitable solicitations persons or organizations service may be on secretary of state 19.09.305 Motor vehicle accident or violation by nonresident, service on secretary of state 46.64.040 Nonresidents and former residents of state service on when action arising out of motor vehicle operation in state 46.64.040 Secretary of state motor vehicle accident or liability by nonresident, service on secretary of state 46.64.040
SERVICE PROVIDER AGREEMENTS Fiscal management, advancement of funds 43.88.160
SERVICES FOR THE BLIND, DEPARTMENT OF (See also BLIND) Business enterprises revolving account 74.18.230
SESSION LAWS Printing duties of public printer concerning 43.78.030
SETTING FIRE (See FIRES, subtitle Setting fire)
SETTLEMENT OF LAND (See also SETTLEMENT OF LANDS, subtitle Land settlement) SEWER DISTRICTS (See also SEWERAGE, WATER AND DRAINAGE, TITLE 9.95—COUNTIES) Bills contributions to assist low-income residential customers administration 56.40.010 contributions not commingling of funds 56.40.030 disbursement 56.40.020 quarterly report 56.40.020 Commissioners labor and material contracts 56.08.070 Contracts emergency procedures 56.08.070 labor and materials 56.08.070 Labor and materials, contracting procedure 56.08.070 Low-income residential customers voluntary contributions to assist administration 56.40.010 contributions not commingling of funds 56.40.030 disbursement 56.40.020 quarterly report 56.40.020 Powers contracts labor and materials 56.08.070 Property sale of unnecessary appraisal limitations, auctions 56.08.090 procedure 56.08.080
Property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052 Small works roster 56.08.070 Special districts rates and charges 85.38.145 uniform procedures for creation and operation financing 85.38.140
SEWERAGE SYSTEMS (See also DRAINAGE, subtitle Improvement districts; METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS; SEWER DISTRICTS) Construction third class cities 35.24.290 Construction and maintenance of, power to compel connections with 35.27.370 Second class cities, general systems 35.23.440 State board of health, powers as to 43.20.050 Third class cities 35.24.290
SEX CRIMES (See also ABDUCTION; CHILD PORNOGRAPHY; CRIMINAL CODE; INCEST; INDECENT Assault; INDECENT EXPRESSION; INDECENT LIBERTIES; LEWDNESS; NOISANCES, subtitle Moral nuisances; PROSTITUTION; RAPE; SEDUCTION; SODOMY) Child offenders investigation and referral 26.44.160 Child sexual abuse perpetrator visitation rights, temporary restraining order to restrict 26.44.150 reporting required 26.44.030 reports, substance 26.44.040 temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction contents, notice, noncompliance, penalty 26.44.067 enforcement 26.44.063 Dependent adults reporting required 26.44.030 reports, substance 26.44.040 Developmentally disabled reporting required 26.44.030 reports, substance 26.44.040 Sexually aggressive youth investigation and referral 26.44.160
SEXUAL ABUSE, CHILDREN AND DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED ADULTS (See CHILDREN; DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED) SEXUAL ASSAULT, VICTIMS OF (See VICTIMS OF CRIMES—COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE, subtitle Sexual assault, victims of) SEXUAL OFFENDERS At-risk juvenile sex offenders expenditure of funds for treatment, case review requirements 74.13.075 Juvenile at-risk juvenile sex offenders expenditure of funds for treatment, case review 74.13.075 sexually aggressive youth expenditure of funds for treatment, case review 74.13.075 Mentally ill
[1993 RCW Supp—page 1296]
release of information regarding 71.05.390
Registration of local law enforcement agency may require 43.43.745
School employment prohibited for person convicted of felony sex offense against child 9.96A.020
Sentences 9.94A.120
Sexually aggressive youth expenditure of funds for treatment, case review requirements 74.13.075

SEXPRESS

SHARED WORK COMPENSATION
Malicious harassment definition and criminal penalties 9A.36.080 legislative finding 9A.36.078

SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS (See PSYCHOPATHS)

SHAFTS (See MINES AND MINING, subtitle Shafts)

SHARED WORK COMPENSATION PLANS (See UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, subtitle Shared work compensation plans)

SHAREHOLDERS (See CORPORATIONS, subtitle Shareholders)

SHARES (See CORPORATIONS, subtitle Shares; STOCK TRANSFER; STOCKS AND SHARES)

SHELLFISH (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Shellfish)

SHELTER CARE
Domestic violence inform victims of availability 10.99.030

SHERIFFS (See also LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; POLICE OFFICERS)
Arrest warrantless arrest for felonies, gross misdemeanors, and misdemeanors, when authorized 10.31.100
Domestic violence arrests 10.31.100
Employees transfer to city police upon annexation or incorporation civil service commission rules 35.13.390 conditions and limitations 35.13.380 notification of right to transfer, time frame for request 35.13.400 purpose 35.13.360 when authorized 35.13.370
Felonies warrantless arrest for, when authorized 10.31.100
Gross misdemeanors warrantless arrest for, when authorized 10.31.100
Health regulations by state board of health, duty to enforce, penalty 43.20.050
Intoxicating liquor, report of seizure 66.32.090
Limitation of actions against personal disability of plaintiff does not toll statutes 4.16.190
Misdemeanors warrantless arrest for, when authorized 10.31.100
Optical strobe lights restricted use 46.37.190
Overtime compensation for employees 49.46.130
Vehicles, emergency, colored lights 46.37.190

SHERIFFS' SALES (See JUDICIAL SALES; SHERIFFS, subtitle Judicial sales)

SHINGLE BOLTS (See LOGS AND LOGGING)

SHOPKEEPERS (See PHARMACY, subtitle Shopkeeper)

SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD (See SHORELINE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1971)

SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS (See INDEBTEDNESS, subtitle Short-term obligations)

SHORTHAND REPORTERS (See COURT REPORTERS)

SICK LEAVE State employees, payment of agency sick leave authority 41.48.140
Unused, remuneration or benefit plan for school district employees early retirement, effect 28A.400.212
Unused, remuneration or benefits for state employees 41.04.340

SIDEWALK ELEVATOR (See ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND DUMBWAITERS)

SIDEWALKS Cities and towns
second class cities franchises to use 35.23.440 providing for 35.23.440
third class cities liability of abutting owners, limitation 35.24.290 regulation and management of 35.24.290
towns control and management of 35.27.370 franchises to use and occupy 35.27.370
Second class cities franchises to use 35.23.440 providing for 35.23.440
Third class cities liability of abutting owners, limitation 35.24.290
Towns control and management 35.27.370

SIGNS Election campaigns identification of sponsor 42.17.510

SIMULTANEOUS DEATH Death of tort feasor either simultaneous with or after death of or injury to claimant's person or property 4.20.046

Survival of action upon simultaneous death of tort feasor 4.20.046

SIRES (See BREEDERS AND BREEDING; LIENS, subtitle Livestock)

SKAGIT RIVER Salmon recovery plan director of fish and wildlife to prepare, requirements 75.50.130
director of fisheries to prepare, requirements 75.50.130

SKAMANIA COUNTY
Superior court judges, number of 2.08.064

SKATING Business and occupation tax, charge or fee as retail sale 82.04.050

SKI AREAS Explosives, avalanche control 70.74.191

SKI LIFTS AND TOWS Business and occupation tax, charges and fees as retail sales 82.04.050

SKIING AND COMMERCIAL SKI ACTIVITY (See ATHLETICS AND SPORTS, subtitle Skiing and winter sports)

SKIING AND WINTER SPORTS (See ATHLETICS AND SPORTS)

SLANDER (See LIBEL AND SLANDER)

SLAYING (See HOMICIDE)

SMALL BUSINESS Defined 19.85.020
Department of community, trade, and economic development, duties 43.31.085
Department of trade and economic development duties 43.31.085
Minority and women business development office 43.31.0925

SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT (See REGULATORY FAIRNESS; REGULATORY FAIRNESS ACT)

SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT FINANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER
Minority business export outreach program 43.210.130
Pacific Northwest export assistance project duties of center regarding 43.210.110

SMALL LOAN COMPANIES (See CONSUMER FINANCE)

SMALL WORKS ROSTER (See PUBLIC WORKS)

SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Superior court judges, number of 2.08.064

SNOWMOBILES (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Snowmobiles)

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1297]
SNOWMOBILES

SNOWMOBILES (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Snowmobiles)

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF

Adoption
access to information regarding birth parent or adopted child
limited disclosure authorized 26.33.345 files confidential, exceptions 26.33.340
Alcohol and drug use treatment associated with pregnancy Ch. 70.83C
Background investigations of certain prospective employees and volunteers definitions, records 43.43.832
Child abuse
case planning and consultation 26.44.030 report of duties 26.44.030 rights of parents and children advised when dependency petition filed 26.44.100
Child abuse, background investigations of prospective employees and volunteers 43.43.832
Children
investigation of employees responsible for children and persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness authority 43.20A.710
Investigation of state employees responsible for children and persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness authority 43.20A.710

Executive assistant secretary as exempt under state civil service law 41.06.076
Home health visitor program plan development requirements 43.70.530
Homeless persons
vision services
department coordination 43.20A.800 funding 43.20A.810 provider liability 43.20A.830 third-party payers 43.20A.840
Investigation of state employees responsible for children and persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness authority 43.20A.710
Investigation of state employees responsible for children rules 41.06.475
Job opportunities and basic skills training program powers and duties of department 74.25.020
Juvenile offenders
disparity in disposition of cases, annual report 13.40.430
Juveniles consolidated juvenile services payments, calculation, limitation 13.06.050
Long-term care partnership program consumer education program 48.85.040 federal waivers to protect participant assets 48.85.020
financing of long-term care through private insurance and medicaid funds 48.85.010 insurance policy criteria, insurance commissioner to establish by rule; requirements 48.85.030
report to legislature 48.85.050
Medical care
limited casualty program authorization for, qualifications, eligibility 74.09.700
Real property
inventory of unneeded property suitable for affordable housing 43.20A.037
Rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities cooperative agreements between state and local agencies 74.29.037
department as state agency for 74.29.010
job support services 74.29.080
powers and duties 74.29.020
Revenue recovery
mental health treatment recovery on finding of responsibility 43.20B.347
public assistance rendered recipients sixty-five or older recovery upon recipient’s death authorized, exceptions 43.20B.140
Secretary
administrative assistant, as exempt under state civil service law 41.06.076
appointment 43.17.020
criminally insane
conditional release
applications, procedure 10.77.150
discharge, final, procedure 10.77.200
records and reports on, to be made available 10.77.210
review of case, periodic 10.77.180
right to adequate care and treatment 10.77.210
mental illness

Patients, confidentiality of records, disclosure 71.05.390
State civil service law, exempted persons 41.06.070
State employment investigation of applicants for positions responsible for children and persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness 43.20A.710
Support enforcement uniform interstate family support act, duties 26.21.295
Surplus property
inventory of real property suitable for affordable housing 43.20A.037
Telephone assistance program definition of department as used in chapter 80.36.005
Timber impact areas defined 43.20A.750
family support centers 43.20A.750
funding for services 43.20A.750
grants for services 43.20A.750
Washington telephone assistance program definition of department as used in chapter 80.36.005
Water resource planning procedures, criteria, and technical assistance, duty to develop 43.20.230

SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (See HUMAN SOCIETIES)

SOLAR POWER
Solar energy systems, tax valuation 84.40.030

SOLDIERS’ HOME (See WASHINGTON SOLDIERS’ HOME)

SOLICITATIONS, CHARITABLE (See CHARITABLE SOLICITATIONS)

SOLICITORS (See INSURANCE, subtitle Agents, brokers, and solicitors)

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION COMPANIES
Incinerator and landfill fees notice of changes 70.95.212
Rates notice of rate change 81.28.050 suspension of tariff changes 81.04.130

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL (See also COUNTIES, subtitle Solid waste disposal)
Incinerator and landfill operators fees for vehicles without load covering or securing 70.93.097
vehicle load covering or securing required, fees authorized 70.93.097
Out-of-state waste importation, see SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, subtitle Out-of-state waste importation
Transportation vehicle load covering or securing required 70.93.097

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICTS
Property tax excess levies authorized 84.52.052
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Incinerator and landfill operators
fees
notice of changes 70.95.212
Out-of-state waste importation
disposal site facility reporting requirements
70.95.218
fees 70.95.218
legislative findings 70.95.217
Penalty for civil infractions 70.95.240
Solid waste collection tax
imposition on users of services of solid waste collection business, rates 82.18.100
Solid waste management account 70.95.800
Violations
definitions, civil penalty 70.95.240

SOLVENCY (See INSOLVENTS AND IN-SOLVENCY)

Sorghums (See WAREHOUSES, subtitle Storage of agricultural commodities)

Sound and video recordings (See TAPES AND RECORDINGS (AUDIO, VISUAL))

Southwest Washington Fair (See COUNTIES, subtitle Fairs)

Southwest Washington Joint Center for Education (See WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, subtitle Southwest Washington joint center for education)

Spars (See LOGS AND LOGGING)

Special districts
Tort claims against
bond may not be required of local government entity for any purpose in any case 4.96.050
liability for tortious conduct of officers, employees, and volunteers 4.96.010
payment of damages and defense expenses in action against officer, employee, or volunteer 4.96.041
presentment and filing of claims, requirements 4.96.020

Special elections (See ELECTIONS, subtitle Recall; ELECTIONS, subtitle Special elections)

Special open consignment horse sales (See HORSES, subtitle Special open consignment sales)

Special representative
Defined 11.02.005

Specialty contractors (See CONTRACTORS)

Specified disease insurance act
(See INSURANCE, subtitle Specified disease insurance)

Speech impaired persons

Telecommunications relay system for program 43.20A.725
telephone relay system excise tax 43.20A.725

SPOKANE
Employee retirement system
irrevocable election for inclusion in coverage under chapter, option to make 41.54.061

Sports (See athletics and sports)

Spraying (See LIENS, subtitle Agricultural dusting and spraying)

Stabilization (See Banks and banking, subtitle Stabilization)

Stadium, convention center, and arts facilities (See also convention and trade facilities; multi-purpose community centers)
Cities, special excise tax authorized 67.28.240
Counties, special excise tax authorized 67.28.240
Pasco, special excise tax authorized 67.28.280
Taxation and revenue
collection of special tax 67.28.200
exemptions 67.28.200
Pacific Ocean bordering cities and counties authority to use lodging tax revenues to fund special projects, festivals, or promotional infrastructures 67.28.210
rules and regulations 67.28.200
special fund, limitation on use, investment 67.28.210

Stages (See buses)

Stalking
Juvenile offenders
discharge, release, transfer or escape notice 13.40.215

Standard nonforfeiture law (See insurance, subtitle Life insurance, standard nonforfeiture law)

Standard valuation law (See insurance, subtitle Standard valuation law; mortality tables)

State (See also business license center)
Agencies
commute trip reduction 43.01.220-43.01.230
timber task force 43.31 .621
Bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness
evidences of indebtedness
limitation on issuance of 39.42.060
computation of amount to pay on debt 39.42.060
Buildings, facilities
landscape objectives to include energy conservation 43.19.682
tree plantings for energy conservation encouraged 43.19.668
Debts

exclusions from debt limit 39.42.060
limitation, computation 39.42.060
Disabled state employees, continuation of insurance coverage 41.05.080
Elective officials
terms, limitations 43.01.015
Employees
civil service
exempt position
right of reversion 41.06.070
exemptions, executive assistants for personnel administration and labor relations 41.06.070
performance evaluation
termination of employment 41.06.186
termination of supervisor who tolerates deficiencies 41.06.196
Employment
classes and number of positions for agencies fixed by director of office of financial management, exceptions 43.88.160
employee training authorized 43.88.160
pay and classification plans, review of by director of office of financial management, exceptions 43.88.160
Environmental policy
documents, use of existing documents for new project or nonproject actions 43.21C.034
Officers and employees
appeals
jurisdiction 41.64.090
attendance incentive program
remuneration or benefits for unused sick leave 41.04.340
salaries
department heads and others, maximum 43.03.040
state committee on agency officials' salaries 43.03.028
sick leave payments
agency sick leave authority 41.48.140
sick leave, unused, remuneration or benefits for 41.04.340
travel expenses, prospective employees 43.03.130
Purchases
bids
competitive bids required, exceptions 43.19.1906
division of purchasing, powers and duties 43.19.190
powers and duties of division of purchasing 43.19.190
prison work programs
purchase of goods and services required, exceptions 43.19.534
Retired state employees, continuation of insurance coverage 41.05.080
Terms, limitation 43.01.015
Warrants
authentication and certification by agency head 43.88.160
forms for prescribed by director of office of financial management 43.88.160
responsibility for recovery of erroneous payments 43.88.160

State accountancy board (See accounting, board of, public accountancy board)

State actuary, office of
State retirement systems
actuarial funding
STATE ACTUARY, OFFICE OF

experience and financial condition of each system, submission of information regarding 41.45.030

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SALARIES (See GOVERNOR’S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SALARIES)

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, DEPARTMENT OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (See RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS, subtitle Retirement systems, department of, state advisory committee)

STATE AERONAUTICS COMMISSION (See AERONAUTICS COMMISSION; TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE AGENCIES (See STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES)

STATE ANTI-MONOPOLY BOARD (See ANTI-MONOPOLY BOARD)

STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL (See APPRENTICES, subtitle State apprenticeship council)

STATE ARCHIVES (See SECRETARY OF STATE)

STATE ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON IRRIGATION DISTRICTS (See IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, subtitle Association of districts)

STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL (See ATTORNEY GENERAL)

STATE AUDITOR

Attorney general, report of irregularities to 43.88.160

Audits
agency-controlled funds and accounts 43.09.420
local funds and accounts 43.09.420
management or performance of government programs
reporting to legislative budget committee or other appropriate committee 43.88.160
post-audit duties 43.88.160
revolving funds and accounts 43.09.420
Expenditures of agencies, right to make exception to 43.88.160
Internal controls and audits system for state agencies
utilization of data and findings in conducting examinations 43.88.160
Legislature
information furnished to 43.88.160
reports to of post-audit and financial affairs 43.88.160
Management or performance of government programs
reporting to legislative budget committee or other appropriate committee 43.88.160
Municipal corporations accounting
annual financial reports by taxing districts and political subdivisions 43.09.230
expenses, payment 43.09.270
statistics, publication of reports as 43.09.230
Municipal corporations division funding 43.09.270
Performance audits prohibited 43.88.160
Post-audit duties 43.88.160
Reports of examination by, review by legislative budget committee 44.28.085
Whistleblowers
duty to investigate improper governmental action under chapter 42.40 RCW 43.88.160

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION (See BAR ASSOCIATION)

STATE BEEF COMMISSION (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Beef commission)

STATE BOARD AGAINST DISCRIMINATION (See DISCRIMINATION, subtitle State human rights commission)

STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Administrative barriers, identification of methods to reduce duties 28B.80.612
Educational restructuring, joint select committees on progress reports to be made to committee 28A.630.953
Forest products workers, displaced higher education program for, tuition and fee waiver 28B.50.259
General educational development test rule-making authority of board 28B.50.536
Health professional training needs new programs, identification and description 28B.125.030
Higher education personnel service fund contributions to fund 41.06.285
Personnel officer designation of, duties 41.06.510
Report to legislature and citizens on postsecondary educational system provision of necessary information to higher education coordinating board 28B.80.616
Responsibilities 28B.80.610
Summer school operation on either a self-supporting or a state-funded basis authorized 28B.15.515

STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (See COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION)

STATE BOARD FOR VOLUNTEER FIREMEN (See VOLUNTEER FIREMEN)

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY (See ACCOUNTANCY, BOARD OF; PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY ACT)

STATE BOARD OF APPRAISERS (See APPRAISERS, BOARD OF)

STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS (See CHIROPRACTIC, subtitle Board of chiropractic examiners)

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS (See DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF)

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
Academic assessment commission on student learning definitions 28A.630.883
duties 28A.630.885
Administrator internship task force 28A.415.290
Basic education act program rules 28A.150.220
waivers authorized to implement local educational excellence programs application process 28A.305.145
waivers to implement local plan for restructuring educational programs application process 28A.305.145
Certification of educational centers 28A.205.010
Corporal punishment prohibited in the common schools duty to develop and adopt policy 28A.150.300
Educational centers, certification 28A.205.010
Educational excellence, local plans
waivers of the basic education act authorized application process 28A.305.145
Educational restructuring, joint select committees on progress reports to be made to committee 28A.630.953
Educational service districts boundaries, changes in, board’s duties 28A.310.020
budgets, state funds needed for, certified to 28A.310.200
formation of system by state board 28A.310.020
General educational development test eligibility to take rule making authority 28A.305.190
Graduation requirements establishment by board 28A.230.090
Rules and regulations Basic Education Act 28A.150.220
educational centers, certification 28A.205.050
School-to-work transitions program rule making authority 28A.630.874
Student learning, commission on definitions 28A.630.883
duties 28A.630.885
Teachers certification individual assessment 28A.410.030

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS (See NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS)

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR WATER OPERATOR CERTIFICATION (See WASTE TREATMENT PLANT)

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH (See HEALTH, STATE BOARD OF)
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS (See MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF)

STATE BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES (See NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Board of natural resources)

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY (See PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF)

STATE BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (See GEOGRAPHIC NAMES)

STATE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (See STATE FISCAL MATTERS, subtitle Budget an accounting system)

STATE BUDGET DIRECTOR (See PROGRAM PLANNING AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF, subtitle Director)

STATE BUILDING CODE ACT

Energy code

Duties 43.03.028

Residential buildings

Recommendations 43.03.028

payments to owners by utilities for construction complying with code 19.27A.035

STATE CAPITAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (See HISTORIC PRESERVATION, subtitle State capital historical association)

STATE CENSUS BOARD (See PLANNING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS AGENCY)

STATE CENTRAL STORES (See STATE, subtitle Central stores)

STATE CIVIL DEFENSE (See EMERGENCY SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE CIVIL SERVICE (See CIVIL SERVICE)

STATE COLUMBIA RIVER COMMISSION (See COLUMBIA RIVER)

STATE COMMISSION ON ASIAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS (See ASIAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION)

STATE COMMISSION ON SUPREME COURT REPORTS (See COMMISSION ON SUPREME COURT REPORTS)

STATE COMMITTEE ON AGENCY OFFICIALS' SALARIES

Created 43.03.028

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DUTIES 43.03.028

RECOMMENDATIONS 43.03.028

STATE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING (See HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT)

STATE CONVENTION AND TRADE CENTER FACILITIES (See CONVENTION AND TRADE FACILITIES)

STATE CONVENTION AND TRADE CENTER, SEATTLE (See CONVENTION AND TRADE FACILITIES, subtitle State convention center, Seattle)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Department of agriculture)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (See COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION (See ECOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF; NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES (See FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH, subtitle Department of fisheries)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (See GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS (See HIGHWAYS, subtitle Department of)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE (See INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE, subtitle Board of industrial insurance appeals; INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE, subtitle Department of labor and industries)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS (See SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES (See LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS (See MEDICAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY (See PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (See SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (See STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (See RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS, subtitle Retirement systems, department of)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (See REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (See VETERANS, subtitle Veterans affairs, department of)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (See ECOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Affirmative action

noncompliance

conciliation, order issued 49.74.030

procedure 49.74.020

Alternative dispute resolution for interagency disputes, exceptions 43.17.320-43.17.340

Bonds, purchase of 43.19.190, 43.19.1906

Budget and accounting system

agency mission definition and goals establishment requirements 43.88.090

program performance assessment requirements 43.88.090

Capital projects, 1993 bond issue

general obligation bonds

additional means of payment of principal and interest authorized 43.991.040

authorized 43.991.010

conditions and limitations 43.991.020

fruit commission

conditions and limitations 43.991.070

fruit commission facility account 43.991.080

reimbursement of general fund 43.991.060

legal investment for state and public bodies 43.991.050

retirement of bonds 43.991.030

Child care—state employees' children

child care contracts 41.04.380

employee child care organizations organization as nonprofit corporation to qualify for services under RCW 41.04.380

rental of suitable space, identification of 41.04.375

Commuter trip reduction definitions 43.01.220

state capitol vehicle parking account, parking revenues deposited in, use of funds 43.01.225

use of public funds, limitation 43.01.230

Consolidated mail service, See STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, Mail service, consolidated

Creation 43.17.010

Data processing expenditures authorization by legislature required, penalties for violations 43.105.210

Departments created 43.17.010

Directors of

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1301]
STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

appointment 43.17.020
vacancies 43.17.020
Evaluation of agency performance
use of outcome-based objectives to improve accountability
plan development 43.88.090
Historic state-owned or leased properties
inventory of definitions 27.34.310
development grants, authority to provide 27.34.320
procedure 27.34.320
Insurance, purchase of 43.19.190, 43.19.1906
Interagency disputes
alternative dispute resolution process, exceptions 43.17.320-43.17.340
Internal controls and audits system for state agencies 43.88.160
Inventory system for state-owned or leased facilities 43.82.150
Mail service, consolidated area served 43.19.715
definitions 43.19.710
review of agency needs 43.19.720
Minority and women’s business enterprises, office of plan to maximize opportunity for businesses, each agency to adopt 39.19.060
state agencies and educational institutions to comply with public works and procurement goals 39.19.060
state agency or educational institution may be charged a reasonable fee based on its expenditure of funds subject to office 39.19.230
Personal service contracts
amendments to contracts, submission and approval of 39.29.025
definitions 39.29.006
documentation required before services may be contracted for 39.29.008
filing of contracts 39.29.055
legislative intent 39.29.003
list of contracts, office of financial management to maintain and to make annual report to legislature 39.29.068
public inspection of contracts 39.29.055
review and approval by office of financial management 39.29.055
sole source contracts 39.29.018
subcontractor selection 39.29.035
Personnel resource and management policy 41.06.530
Pesticide application
public operator license 17.21.220
Powers, exercise of
issuance of permits, licenses, certifications, contracts or grants 43.17.065
Program evaluations by legislative budget committee
establishment of biennial work plan to identify agencies requiring formal evaluation factors to be considered in preparing plan 44.28.180
Public funds
accounts and funds may not be established outside treasury without permission of director of financial management 43.88.190
agency local accounts to utilize services of treasurer's office 43.88.190
local accounts to utilize services of state treasurer’s office 43.88.190
Public works
prevailing wage law compliance required when private construction project is performed under contract for rental, lease, or purchase of project by state or municipal government 39.04.260
Publications
advertisers placing advertisements in state publications, prerequisites for placing 40.07.070
Purchase of materials and supplies
compliance with regulations by state officers required 43.19.190
general administration department power 43.19.190
Purchases
prison work programs
purchase of goods and services required, exceptions 43.19.534
Rules coordinator
duties 34.05.312
each agency to designate coordinator 34.05.312
Service delivery
joint employee-management committees 41.06.540
STATE EMPLOYEES’ HEALTH CARE
(See STATE HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY)
STATE EMPLOYEES’ RETIREMENT SYSTEM (See RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS, subtitle Public employees retirement system)
STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT (See UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, subtitle Department of employment security)
STATE ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS (See ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS, subtitle Board of registration)
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (See ENVIRONMENT, subtitle State environmental policy)
STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE (See also HOSPITAL PROJECT BONDS)
Debt limit
exclusions from 39.42.060
Indebtedness, evidences of
computation of amount required to pay principal and interest annually 39.42.060
issuance, limitations on 39.42.060
Payment agreements
state and local government authority to enter into report to legislature, duty to make 39.96.070
STATE FIRE MARSHAL (See FIRE MARSHAL, STATE)
STATE FIRE PROTECTION BOARD (See FIRE PROTECTION BOARD, STATE)
STATE FISCAL AGENTS (See FISCAL AGENTS, subtitle State fiscal agent in New York)

STATE FISCAL MATTERS Budget and accounting system
accounting system
comprehensive central accounts in office of financial management 43.88.160
duty of director of financial management to devise and supervise 43.88.160
reports of agencies 43.88.160
accounts and funds may not be established outside treasury without permission of director of financial management 43.88.190
administrative expenses, defined 43.88.020
agency mission definition and goals establishment requirements 43.88.090
agency, defined 43.88.020
annual growth rate in real personal income defined 43.88.020
budget
defined 43.88.020
development of budget 43.88.090
estimates of agencies 43.88.090
governor-elect, information as to, attendance at hearings 43.88.090
judiciary estimates 43.88.090
legislative estimates 43.88.090
legislative ways and means committees estimates and information furnished to 43.88.090
budget document defined 43.88.020
dedicated fund, defined 43.88.020
definitions 43.88.020
director of financial management accounting system, duty to devise and supervise 43.88.160
capital projects, duty to report on status of 43.88.160
classes and number of positions for agencies fixed by 43.88.160
corrective measures by agencies, duties to enforce 43.88.160
defined 43.88.020
efficiency surveys and analyses of agencies 43.88.160
employee training authorized 43.88.160
pay and classification plans, review of 43.88.160
regulations, duty to promulgate 43.88.160
reports of agencies, authority to require 43.88.160
reports to governor, duplication of effort or lack of coordination 43.88.160
warrants or checks, form prescribed by 43.88.160
efficiency surveys and analyses of agencies 43.88.160
employee training authorized 43.88.160
ensuing biennium, defined 43.88.020
estimated receipts, defined 43.88.020
estimated revenues defined 43.88.020
expenditures
employee training 43.88.160
fiscal period, defined 43.88.020
fiscal year defined 43.88.020
general state revenues, defined 43.88.020
internal audit defined 43.88.020
lapse, defined 43.88.020
legislative budget committee examination of books and accounts of agencies 43.88.160
legislative fiscal committees defined 43.88.020
Cash management

Moneys

Evaluation of agency performance

Payment agreements

program evaluation

office of financial management

classes and number of positions for agencies fixed by, exceptions 43.88.160

pay and classification plans, review of by director of financial management

43.88.160

performance audit

defined 43.88.020

primary budget driver, defined 43.88.020

program evaluation

defined 43.88.020

program performance assessment requirements 43.88.090

public funds, defined 43.88.020

reports of agencies, authority of director of financial management to require

43.88.160

reports to governor, duplication of effort or lack of coordination, report by director of financial management 43.88.160

revolving funds

defined 43.88.020

stabilization account, defined 43.88.020

state auditor, report of irregularities to attorney general 43.88.160

Warrants

authentication and certification by agency head 43.88.160

forms for prescribed by director of financial management 43.88.160

printed by public printer 43.08.061

redeemed warrants retention, destruction 43.08.061

responsibility for recovery of erroneous payments 43.88.160

STATE FUNDS (See PUBLIC FUNDS, subtitle State)

STATE GUARD (See MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS)

STATE HEALTH PLAN (See HEALTH PLANNING AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT)

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION (See HIGHWAY COMMISSION)

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (See HISTORIC PRESERVATION, subtitle State historical society)

STATE HORSE RACING COMMISSION (See HORSE RACING COMMISSION)

STATE HOSPITAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (See HOSPITALS, subtitle State advisory council)

STATE HOSPITALS

Patients

group disability insurance

preauthorization requirement waived for persons involuntarily committed 48.21.242

health care services contractors

waiver of preauthorization requirement for persons involuntarily committed 48.44.342

health maintenance organizations

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1303]
STATE LIBRARIES

STATE LIBRARIES (See LIBRARIES)

STATE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD (See INTOXICATING LIQUOR, subtitle Liquor control board)

STATE LOTTERY

Liquor board duties 66.08.050

STATE MARINE EMPLOYEES' COMMISSION (See MARINE EMPLOYEES' COMMISSION)

STATE MASSAGE EXAMINING BOARD (See MASSAGE OPERATORS AND BUSINESSES, subtitle State massage examining board)

STATE MEDAL OF MERIT (See MEDAL OF MERIT)

STATE MEDICAL DISCIPLINARY BOARD (See MEDICAL DISCIPLINARY BOARD)

STATE MERIT SYSTEM (See MERIT SYSTEM)

STATE MILITIA (See MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS)

STATE MINE INSPECTOR (See MINES AND MINING)

STATE MINING BOARD (See MINES AND MINING)

STATE OF EMERGENCY

Governor

when proclamation can be made 43.06.010

STATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

(See PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, subtitle State)

STATE PARKS AND PARKWAYS FUND (See PARKS AND RECREATION, subtitle State parks)

STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION (See PARKS AND RECREATION, subtitle State parks and recreation commission)

STATE PARKS DEPARTMENT (See PARKS AND RECREATION)

STATE PATROL

Affirmative action

noncompliance conciliation, order issued 49.74.030 procedure 49.74.020

Background investigations of certain prospective employees and volunteers

definitions, records 43.43.832

Chief
teletypewriter communications network, duties relating to 43.89.010

Civil service exemptions confidential secretaries 41.06.093

Civil service, exemption, integration study 41.06.070

Collective bargaining 41.56.475

Emergency vehicles of, colored lights authorized 46.37.190

Facilities

siting coordination with department of licensing 46.01.330

Glass, window, sunscreens, coloring, etc. 46.37.430

Identification and criminal history section arrests, disposition of information 43.43.745

convicted persons, fingerprinting required, records, all law enforcement agencies in state 43.43.745

Index cross reference record of accidents of motor vehicle operators and owner-operators, chief to furnish to director of motor vehicles 46.52.120

Inspection of buses, private, common, and contract carriers authorized activities 46.32.010

definitions 46.32.005

operating vehicle found defective in equipment 46.32.010

violations, relating to 46.32.010

withholding or securing certificate of license registration and plates of defective vehicles 46.32.010

Inspection of vehicles

facilities siting coordination with department of licensing 46.01.330

Insurance, group life, dependents of members

of patrol, eligibility 48.24.030

Intoxicating liquor, report of seizure 66.32.090

Motor vehicles

warning devices on buses, maintenance, and emergency vehicles, rules to implement 46.37.191

Officers

promotional examinations 43.43.330

Optical strobe lights

restricted use 46.37.190

Promotions

examinations 43.43.330

Real property

sale of surplus, distribution of proceeds 43.43.115

Surplus property

sale of surplus real property, distribution of proceeds 43.43.115

Tracking of felony cases

department of corrections to maintain records 10.98.110

STATE PERSONNEL RESOURCES BOARD (See PERSONNEL RESOURCES BOARD)

STATE PESTICIDE ADVISORY BOARD (See PESTICIDE APPLICATION, subtitle Agricultural pesticide advisory board)

STATE PHARMACY BOARD (See PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF)

STATE PRINTING (See PUBLIC PRINTER AND PRINTING)

STATE PUBLIC PENSION COMMISSION

(See RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS, subtitle Public pension commission)

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Advertising in state publications

prerequisites for placing 40.07.070

STATE PURCHASING COMMITTEE (See GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle State purchasing advisory committee)

STATE RADIATION CONTROL AGENCY

(See NUCLEAR ENERGY AND RADIATION)

STATE RAIL PLAN (See RAILROADS, subtitle Rail freight service)

STATE RECIPROCITY COMMISSION (See RECIPROCITY COMMISSION)

STATE REGISTER (See WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER)

STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION (See SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION)

STATE SCHOOL FOR BLIND (See BLIND, subtitle State School for)

STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF (See DEAF, subtitle State School for)

STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (See MAPLE LANE SCHOOL)

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (See SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION)

STATE SUPERVISOR OF BANKING (See BANKS AND BANKING, subtitle Supervisor of)

STATE TAX ADVISORY COUNCIL (See TAX ADVISORY COUNCIL)

STATE TAX COMMISSION (See REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF)

STATE TELETYPEWRITER COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (See TELETYPEWRITER COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK)

STATE TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY (See TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY)

STATE TRADE FAIRS (See FAIRS)

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL (See GREEN HILL SCHOOL)

STATE TREASURER

Cash management responsibilities 43.08.015
Convention and trade center, Seattle
project completion costs
authorization to borrow from state treas-
sury, conditions and limitations 67.40.045
Flood control assistance account, duties relating to 86.26.007
Insurers, liquidation of deposit with state treasurer, payment to claimant or escheat to state 48.31.155
Minority and women's business enterprises linked deposit program 43.86A.060
Public funds accounting for 43.88.160 classification by fund or account 43.88.160 disbursement by warrant or check 43.88.160 receipt and keeping of 43.88.160 surplus funds, investment program 43.86A.030
Public safety and education account, duties relating to 43.08.230 warrants printing of 43.08.061 retention, destruction of redeemed warrants 43.08.061 warrants or checks, unlawful to issue except upon forms prescribed by director of office of financial management 43.88.160
STATE UNIFORM LEGISLATION COM-
MISSION (See UNIFORM LEGISLA-
TION COMMISSION)
STATE VETERANS' REHABILITA-
TION COUNCIL (See SOCIAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT
OF, subtitle Veterans' rehabilitation council)
STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITA-
TION (See VOCATIONAL EDUCA-
TION, subtitle Vocational rehabilitation
and services to the handicapped)
STATE-WIDE CITY EMPLOYEES' RE-
TIREMENT SYSTEM (See RETIRE-
MENT AND PENSIONS, subtitle Cities,
state-wide system)
STATISTICS (See also VITAL STATISTICS)
Municipal corporation accounting, publication of reports as comparative statistics 43.09.230
STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE (See also
CODE REVISER)
Voters' registration records computer file tapes furnished annually 29.04.160
STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS (See also
LIMITATION OF ACTIONS)
Bank deposits and collections Ch. 62A.4-111
Public hazards, disclosure of limitation on action to determine whether agreement, contract, order, or judgment conceals hazard 4.16.380
Uniform interstate family support act 26.21.510
STATE UNIFORM LAW COMMITTEE (See also ORDINANCES AND
RESOLUTIONS; REVISED CODE OF
WASHINGTON; SESSION LAWS)
STATUTORY LIENS (See LIENS)
STEALING (See LARCENY)
STEAM ELECTRIC GENERATING
PLANTS (See ECOLOGY, DEPART-
MENT OF, subtitle Steam electric generating plants; POWER FACILITIES AND
RESOURCES, subtitle Steam electric generating plants)
STEAMBOAT COMPANIES (See TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Steamboat companies)
STEAMBOATS (See TRANSPORTATION
COMPANIES, subtitle Steamboat compa-
ies; WATERCRAFT AND SHIPPING)
STENOGRAPHIC REPORTERS (See COURT REPORTERS)
STILLS (See INTOXICATING LIQUOR,
subtitle Stills)
STOCK (See STOCKS AND SHARES)
STOCK TRANSFER (See also UNIFORM
COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Invest-
ment securities)
STOCKS AND SHARES (See also BANKS
AND BANKING; CORPORATIONS;
CREDIT UNIONS; MUTUAL SAVINGS
BANKS; PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle
Stocks; STOCK TRANSFER; TRANS-
PORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle
Stocks; TRUST COMPANIES; UNI-
FORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle
Investment securities; UTILITIES AND
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, subtitle
Stocks)
Employee stock ownership plans department of community, trade, and economic development to study 43.63A.220
valuation of stocks held by 48.12.180
STORAGE OF AGRICULTURAL COM-
MODITIES (See WAREHOUSES, subtitle
Storage of agricultural commodities)
STORAGE OF NATURAL GAS (See OIL
AND GAS)
STOREHOUSES (See also WAREHOUSES)
Intoxicating liquor, liquor control board's powers 66.08.050
STORM WATER CONTROL FACILITIES
(See CITIES AND TOWNS; CITIES
AND TOWNS, subtitle Storm water
control facilities; COUNTIES, COUN-
TRIES, subtitle Storm water control facili-
ties; FLOOD CONTROL, subtitle Storm
water)
STOUT (See BEER; INTOXICATING LI-
QUOR)
STRAY ANIMALS (See ESTRAYS)
STREAMS (See RIVERS AND STREAMS)
STREET RAILWAYS (See also TRANSPOR-
TATION COMPANIES, subtitle Street
railways)
STREETS AND ALLEYS
Cities and towns first class cities altering grade 35.22.280 lighting of 35.22.280 second class cities cleaning 35.23.440 franchise to use 35.23.440 providing for 35.23.440 third class cities liability of abutting owners, limitation 35.24.290 regulation and management of 35.24.290 towns control and management of 35.27.370 franchises to use and occupy 35.27.370 State highways, streets as jurisdiction, control and duties of city or town and state with respect to 47.24.020
Streets as state highways jurisdiction, control and duties of city or town and state with respect to 47.24.020 speed, parking and traffic control regulations 47.24.020
STRIKES (See also LABOR, subtitle Strikes)
Governor, power to suppress during state of emergency 43.06.010
STRIP SEARCHES (See JAILS, subtitle
Strip, body cavity searches; SEARCHES,
subtitle Strip, body cavity searches)
STRUCTURES (See BUILDINGS)
STUDENT EXCHANGE, INTERNATIONAL-
AL (See INTERNATIONAL STUDENT
EXCHANGE)
STUDENTS (See also SCHOOLS AND
SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Pupils)
STUMPAGE (See LOGS AND LOGGING)
STURGEON (See FOOD FISH AND SHELL-
FISH)
SUBDIVISION OF LAND (See also PLATS
AND PLATTING, subtitle Subdivisions)
SUBDIVISIONS (See PLATTING, SUBDIVI-
SION AND DEDICATION OF LAND)
SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES (See also
EXPENSES AND PER DIEM)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS (See ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT AND SUPPORT; DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUITS (See ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### SULFITE MILLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SULFITE MILLS (See PULP AND PAPER MILLS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### SUMMONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUMMONS (See also SERVICE OF PROCESS AND PAPERS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Juvenile court

- failure to obey, contempt 13.34.070
- issuance of 13.34.070

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (See also SEXUAL EQUALITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Academic assessment

- commission on student learning definitions 28A.630.883
- duties 28A.630.885

#### Adults, agreements to admit, superintendent's approval

- 28A.225.220

#### Approval of transfer arrangements

- 28A.225.220

### Breakfast and lunch programs

- federal summer food service program superintendent to administer funds and to award grants 28A.235.155
- grants to increase participation 28A.235.150
- increased state support 28A.235.150
- use of state funds 28A.235.145

#### Breakfast program, implementation duties

- 28A.235.140

#### Budget

- educational centers, inclusion in biennial budget request 28A.205.090

#### Center for improvement of student learning account

- 28A.300.135
- duties 28A.300.130

#### Classroom assistants

- paraprofessional training program 28A.415.310

#### Corporal punishment prohibited in the common schools

- duty to consult on adoption of policy 28A.130.300

#### Educational centers

- allocation of funds 28A.205.070
- biennial budget request, SPI to include in 28A.205.090
- report to legislature 28A.205.060

#### Educational restructuring, joint select committee on progress reports to be made to committee

- 28A.630.953

#### Educational service districts

- boundaries, changes in, superintendent to furnish materials and personnel aid 28A.310.020
- superintendent to provide assistance in consideration of the initial proposed plan 28A.310.020

#### Food services

- breakfast and lunch programs
  - grants to increase participation 28A.235.150
  - increased state support 28A.235.150
  - use of state funds 28A.235.145

#### Federal summer food service program

- superintendent to administer funds and to award grants 28A.235.155

#### Home health visitor program

- plan development requirements 43.70.530

#### Honors awards program

- areas included 28A.600.060

#### Mentor teachers

- full-time mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260
- teacher assistance program, participation in 28A.415.250

#### Paraprofessional training program

- 28A.415.310

- Performance report
  - each school to publish annually, reporting requirements 28A.320.205

#### Principal internship support program

- 28A.415.280
  - administrator internship task force membership and duties 28A.415.290
  - rule making authority 28A.415.300

#### Teacher assistance program

- 28A.415.250
  - full-time mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260

#### Technology, educational definitions

- 28A.650.010
  - education technology account 28A.650.035
  - educational technology advisory committee 28A.650.015

#### K-12 education state-wide network, distribution of funds to expand 28A.650.030

- K-12 education technology plan development and implementation 28A.650.015

#### Legislative findings and intent 28A.650.005

- regional educational technology support centers, distribution of funds to 28A.650.025

- regional educational technology support centers advisory councils 28A.650.020

#### rule making authority 28A.650.040

#### Transportation costs, equipment, reimbursement from state funds, superintendent's duties 28A.150.280

#### Weapons possession on school premises incident reporting requirements 28A.320.130

#### Youth shows and fairs

- authority to approve 15.76.120

### SUPERIOR COURTS

#### Clerks

- fees
- enumeration of 36.18.020

#### Health care claims

- exemption of mediated action from arbitration or settlement conference requirements 7.70.130

#### Judges

- allocation of 2.08.064

#### Juvenile court

- consolidated juvenile services state aid for computation of 13.06.050

#### Mental health commissioners

- appointment 71.05.135

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1306]
Artistic, dramatic, literary, musical, or dance works
nonprofit corporations exemption 84.36.805
Automobile transportation companies exemp­tion from ad valorem tax 84.44.050
personally, situs 84.44.050
Banking and financial businesses
business and occupation tax 82.04.290
Barley, wholesaling of, business and occupa­tion tax on 82.04.260
Beer
gallonage tax
additional tax imposed 66.24.290
additional tax rate 82.02.030
health services account, additional tax to fund 66.24.290
sale of bottled strong beer, retail sales tax on 82.08.150
Boxing, sparring, and wrestling contests
Boxing, sparring, and wrestling telecasts, gross receipts tax 67.08.055
Broadcasting stations 82.04.280
Business activities
food canning and freezing processors 82.04.260
manufacturing 82.04.240
retailing 82.04.250
splitting or processing dried peas 82.04.260
Business and occupation tax
abstract business as retail sale 82.04.050
agricultural product defined 82.04.213
exemption from tax, exceptions 82.04.330
amusement and recreational businesses, service as retail sale 82.04.050
automobile parking and storage garage services as retail sale 82.04.050
banking and financial businesses 82.04.290
broadcasting stations 82.04.280
business activities
all businesses not otherwise taxed 82.04.290
extracting for hire 82.04.280
fire or casualty insurance companies, independent resident managing general agent 82.04.280
food canning and freezing processors 82.04.260
international activities, certain 82.04.260
manufacturing 82.04.240
flour 82.04.260
seafood products 82.04.260
mass public transportation terminal, facility, or vehicles construction and sales 82.04.280
meat processing 82.04.260
miscellaneous 82.04.290
nuclear fuel assemblies 82.04.260
printing and publishing 82.04.280
public road construction 82.04.280
research and development organization 82.04.260
retailing 82.04.250
sale at retail and retail sale, defined 82.04.050
services 82.04.290
slaughtering or processing meat 82.04.260
splitting or processing dried peas 82.04.260
tax on 82.04.280
warehousing, cold storage 82.04.280
wholesaling wheat, oats, corn, dry peas, dry beans, lentils, triticale, rye, and barley 82.04.260
business or services not named 82.04.290
business services 82.04.290
chemical used in processing 82.04.050
cold storage warehouses 82.04.280
construction on federal property 82.04.050
consumer, as defined in RCW 82.04.190
82.04.280
contractors
fire or casualty insurance companies, independent resident managing general agent 82.04.280
mass public transportation terminal or facility 82.04.280
public road construction 82.04.280
credit bureau business as retail sale 82.04.050
deductions
tuition fees paid to approved for­eign branch campus 82.04.4332
definitions
agricultural product 82.04.213
farmer 82.04.213
newspaper 82.04.214
resale certificate 82.04.470
retail sale 82.04.050
sale at retail 82.04.050
selected business services 82.04.055
tuition fee 82.04.170
delivery out of state by extractor 82.04.230
manufacturer 82.04.240
distributors 82.04.270
educational institution, defined 82.04.170
escrow business as retail sale 82.04.050
excavation of earth a retail sale 82.04.050
exemptions
agricultural products 82.04.330
farmers 82.04.330
health maintenance organizations, health care service contractors, and certified health plans 82.04.322
homes for unwed mothers operated by religious or charitable organizations 82.04.4289
kidney dialysis facilities, nonprofit 82.04.4289
land, clearing of 82.04.050
leasing of personal property as retail sale 82.04.050
license to use real estate, as retail sale 82.04.050
lockers, cold storage, exemption 82.04.280
low-level nuclear waste disposal 82.04.260
low-level waste disposers 82.04.260
magazines, printing and publishing 82.04.280
manufacturer
flour, tax on 82.04.260
seafood products, tax on 82.04.260
tax imposed 82.04.240
manufacturing 82.04.240
mass transportation vehicles 82.04.280
exemption 82.04.050
meat processing 82.04.260
minimum business exemption 82.04.300
motel, charge for lodging as retail sale 82.04.050
moving of earth 82.04.050
newspaper defined 82.04.214
newspapers, printing and publishing 82.04.280
nonprofit organizations providing credit and debt assistance services
exemption from tax 82.04.368
nuclear fuel assemblies 82.04.290
nursing homes
exemption from tax 82.04.4289
oats, wholesaling, tax on 82.04.260
pearl barley 82.04.260
periodicals, magazines, printing and publishing 82.04.280
personal property, installing or repairing 82.04.050
pool, charge or fee as retail sale 82.04.050
printers and publishers 82.04.280
processing for hire, tax on 82.04.280
processors 82.04.280
public mass transportation terminal or parking facility 82.04.280
public road construction
tax on 82.04.280
publishing, printing, tax on 82.04.280
rates of tax
all businesses not otherwise taxed 82.04.290
broadcasting stations 82.04.280
business activities, miscellaneous 82.04.290
submission of proposed legislation by health services commission, requirements 43.72.870
health maintenance organizations, health care service contractors, and certified health plans
exemption from tax 82.04.322
highway contractors 82.04.280
homes for unwed mothers operated by religious or charitable organizations
exemption from tax 82.04.4289
hospitals 82.04.260
hotels, charge for lodging as retail sale 82.04.050
installing personal property for consumer 82.04.050
insurance agents, brokers, and solicitors 82.04.260
janitorial service, excluded as retail sale 82.04.050
kidney dialysis facilities
nonprofit exemption from tax 82.04.4289
land, clearing of 82.04.050
leasing of personal property as retail sale 82.04.050
license to use real estate, as retail sale 82.04.050
lockers, cold storage, exemption 82.04.280
low-level nuclear waste disposal 82.04.260
low-level waste disposers 82.04.260
magazines, printing and publishing 82.04.280
manufacturer
flour, tax on 82.04.260
seafood products, tax on 82.04.260
tax imposed 82.04.240
manufacturing 82.04.240
mass transportation vehicles 82.04.280
exemption 82.04.050
meat processing 82.04.260
minimum business exemption 82.04.300
motel, charge for lodging as retail sale 82.04.050
moving of earth 82.04.050
newspaper defined 82.04.214
newspapers, printing and publishing 82.04.280
nonprofit organizations providing credit and debt assistance services
exemption from tax 82.04.368
nuclear fuel assemblies 82.04.290
nursing homes
exemption from tax 82.04.4289
oats, wholesaling, tax on 82.04.260
pearl barley 82.04.260
periodicals, magazines, printing and publishing 82.04.280
personal property, installing or repairing 82.04.050
pool, charge or fee as retail sale 82.04.050
printers and publishers 82.04.280
processing for hire, tax on 82.04.280
processors 82.04.280
public mass transportation terminal or parking facility 82.04.280
public road construction
tax on 82.04.280
publishing, printing, tax on 82.04.280
rates of tax
all businesses not otherwise taxed 82.04.290
broadcasting stations 82.04.280
business activities, miscellaneous 82.04.290
[1993 RCW Supp-page 130B]
consumer, as defined in RCW 82.04.190
82.04.280
 extractor 82.04.280
 extractors 82.04.280
 flour manufacturers 82.04.260
 food canning and freezing processors 82.04.260
 grain buyers and sellers 82.04.260
 grain wholesalers 82.04.260
 manufacturers 82.04.240
 meat processing 82.04.260
 printing and publishing 82.04.280
 processing for hire 82.04.280
 public road construction 82.04.280
 publishing and printing 82.04.280
 research and development organizations 82.04.260
 retailers 82.04.250
 seafood products manufacturers 82.04.260
 service activities 82.04.290
 slaughtering or processing meat 82.04.260
 splitting or processing peas 82.04.260
 spray materials, sales to farmers 82.04.050
 storage garage business as retail sale 82.04.050
 surtax imposed from July 1, 1993, through
 June 30, 1997 82.04.2201
 title insurance charges as retail sale 82.04.050
 tourist court, charge for lodging as retail sale
 82.04.050
 towing, automobile 82.04.050
 trailer camp, charge for service as retail sale
 82.04.050
 transient rentals, as retail sale 82.04.050
 tuition fees
 defined 82.04.170
 warehousing, cold storage 82.04.280
 wheat, oats, corn and barley, buying and
 selling 82.04.260
 wholesalers 82.04.270
 wholesaling
 wheat, oats, corn, and barley 82.04.260
 wheat, oats, corn, barley, tax on 82.04.260
 Business services
 business and occupation tax 82.04.290
 Charitable trusts exemptions, agencies receiving
 application for shall annually file a list
 with secretary of state 11.110.080
 Christmas trees
 plantation Christmas trees
 retail sale 82.04.050
 Cigarette excise tax
 absorption of tax 82.24.020
 additional taxes 82.24.020
 collections 82.24.080
 imposition of 82.24.020
 legislative intent 82.24.080
 levy 82.24.020
 liability for payment of tax 82.24.080
 rate 82.24.020
 Cigarette wholesalers and retailers
 fees and penalties to general fund, exception
 82.24.560
 license
 enforcement 82.24.550
 retailers
 fee 82.24.530
 vending machine fee 82.24.530
 vending machine license fee 82.24.530
 Cities and towns
 excess levy, vote on 84.52.052
 first class cities, general power, property
 taxes 35.22.280
 levies
 vote on excess levy 84.52.052
 metropolitan municipal corporations
 election 35.58.090
 property taxes
 excess levy, vote on 84.52.052
 first class cities, general taxing power
 35.22.280
 levies
 vote on excess levy 84.52.052
 metropolitan municipal corporation tax
 levy 35.58.090
 vote on excess levy 84.52.052
 second class cities
 general assessment and levying power
 35.23.440
 towns, property tax 35.27.370
 vote on excess levy 84.52.052
 Clean air excise tax
 deposit of revenue in air pollution control
 account 82.44.110
 imposition and rate 82.44.020
 Consolidated levies, junior taxing districts
 84.52.010
 Construction work
 retail sale 82.04.050
 Contractors
 public road construction 82.04.280
 Conveyance tax
 additional tax rate 82.02.030
 Com., wholesaling, business and occupation tax
 upon 82.04.260
 Counties
 legislative authorities, powers in regard to
 36.32.120
 prepayment of taxes, authorized 36.32.120
 property taxes
 assessments
 sick or absent 84.40.150
 county assessor prescribes manner of
 listing personality 84.40.190
 county commissioners’
 approval of
 manner of listing personality
 84.40.190
 county equalization board, sick or absent
 persons 84.40.150
 elections, excess levies 84.52.052
 excess levy elections 84.52.052
 legislative authorities
 powers 36.32.120
 levies
 excess elections 84.52.052
 listing for sick or absent 84.40.150
 personality
 assessor prescribes manner of listing,
 commissioners’ approval 84.40.190
 sick or absent persons, listing 84.40.150
 Criminal justice fiscal assistance to local gov-
 ernments
 county criminal justice assistance account
 82.14.310
 municipal criminal justice assistance account
 82.14.320
 distribution of proceeds 82.14.330
 grant criteria 82.14.335
 sales and use tax, imposition of additional
 local tax 82.14.340
 Dating services
 charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
 Deferrals
 investment projects in distressed areas
 definitions 82.60.020
 Definitions for certain property tax exemptions
 84.36.800
 Delivery out of state by
 extractor 82.04.230
 Distributors 82.04.270
 business and occupation tax 82.04.270
 Educational institutions
 defined, business and occupation tax
 82.04.170
 Equalization of property taxes
 absent or sick, listing 84.40.150
 sick or absent person, listing 84.40.150
 Escort services
 charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
 Estate and transfer tax
 court filings, notice 83.100.160
 definitions 83.100.020
 Estate tax, uniform estate tax apportionment act
 allowance for exemptions, deductions, and
 credits 83.110.050
 definitions 83.110.010
 Excavation of earth, business and occupation
 tax 82.04.050
 Excess levies
 school districts 84.52.0531
 Excess levies authorized, when, procedure
 84.52.052
 Excise taxes

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1309]
TAXATION

business and occupation tax
telephone service, competitive, providing of 82.04.050
manufacturer
business and occupation tax upon 82.04.240
motor vehicle excise tax
single transit permits, collection of motor vehicle excise tax by commitment not required 81.80.318
motor vehicles
automobile transportation companies exemption from ad valorem tax 84.44.050
rates of tax
business and occupation tax manufacturers 82.04.240
real estate sales excise tax payment date, delinquency interest, penalty 82.45.100
watercraft registration 88.02.050
Exemptions
cession of use under which granted brewery collections 84.36.810
disabled, retired, persons, property tax exemptions 84.36.381
mass public transportation terminal, facility, or vehicles 82.04.050
public assembly halls, nonprofit organizations 84.36.037
public corporations, convention, performing and fine arts centers, federal grants 35.21.755
retired on fixed income or disabled qualifications 84.36.381
Exemptions for charitable trusts, agencies receiving applications for shall annually file list with secretary of state 11.110.080
Exemptions from property taxes
definitions, certain, applicable to 84.36.800
nonprofit organizations, associations and corporations, conditions 84.36.805
Extracting for hire, business and occupation tax 82.04.050
Extractor 82.04.230
tax on 82.04.280
Feeds
sales to farmers 82.04.050
Fertilizer
sales to farmers 82.04.050
Fire protection districts
excess levy, vote on 84.52.052
levies, vote on excess 84.52.052
note on excess levy 84.52.052
Flour 82.04.260
Food canners and freezers, tax on 82.04.260
Food fish and shellfish
enhanced food fish
additional tax imposed 82.27.020
measures of tax 82.27.020
possession tax rate
additional tax rate 82.02.030
rate of tax 82.27.020
tax rates
additional tax rate 82.02.030
taxable event 82.27.020
Fumigating
service as retail sale 82.04.050
Guided tours and charters
charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
Health care services
premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.0201
Historic preservation corporations
open space type acquisition authority 84.34.210, 84.34.220
Historical sites
special review districts
measures of tax immunity or exemption, conditions 35.21.755
Horticultural services
charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
Hotels
charge for lodging as retail sale 82.04.050
Installing personal property for consumer 82.04.050
Insurance
premium tax
in lieu of other forms of taxation 48.14.080
premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.0201
International activities, certain 82.04.260
Intoxicating liquor
additional tax imposed
wines 66.24.210
gallongon tax, additional imposed
beer wholesalers 66.24.290
retail sales tax on bottled spirits and strong beer 82.08.150
additional tax 82.08.150
beer, strong 82.08.150
definitions 82.08.150
spirts, sale of by bottle, tax on 82.08.150
Janitorial service
excluded as retail sale 82.04.050
Junior taxing districts
consolidated levies 84.52.010
Landscape maintenance services
charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
Leasehold tax
additional tax rate 82.02.030
Levies
limitations on regular property tax levies 84.52.043
Limitations upon real property taxes levies 84.52.043
Low-level waste disposers 82.04.260
Manufacturer
business and occupation tax 82.04.240
Mass public transportation terminal or facility or vehicle activities 82.04.280
Mass public transportation terminal, vehicles 82.04.280
Massage services
charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
Meat processing
charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
Meat processing
processing 82.04.260
Medicaid tax
intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded
imposition of tax 82.65A.030
Medically retarded, Medicaid receipts tax on intermediate care facilities for imposition of tax 82.65A.030
Metropolitan park districts
excess levies, vote on 84.52.052
Minimum business exemption 82.04.300
Mobile homes, travel trailers, and campers
excise tax
park trailers
loss of identity as mobile unit, subject to property tax 82.50.530
property tax imposition prohibited when taxed under chapter 82.50 RCW 82.50.530
trailers and campers
collection 82.50.400
failure to pay, penalties 82.50.400
out-of-state registration to avoid tax, penalties 82.50.400
tax imposed 82.50.400
transfer of ownership 82.50.400
Motor
charge for lodging as retail sale 82.04.050
Motor vehicle excise tax
clean air excise tax
additional tax imposed, rate 82.44.020
deposit of revenue in air pollution control account 82.44.110
county auditor
remittance of tax proceeds to director of licensing 82.44.110
deposits to enumerated accounts and funds, requirements 82.44.150
director of licensing to approve
approval of refund 82.44.120
disposition of revenue 82.44.110
distribution to cities and towns 82.44.155
deficiencies to receive, refund penalty 82.44.120
filings, refund claims 82.44.120
general fund
proceeds, deposited in 82.44.110
proceeds
motor vehicle fund, deposited in 82.44.110
Puget Sound ferry operations account 82.44.110
rate of tax
basic tax 82.44.020
additional tax imposed 82.44.020
minimum 82.44.020
proportionally registered vehicles 82.44.020
surtax
imposed, rate 82.44.020
proportionally registered vehicles 82.44.020
refunds
approval of claim by director of licensing 82.44.120
determination 82.44.120
falsifications to receive, penalty 82.44.120
payment procedure 82.44.120
residents who file out of state liability for unpaid tax 82.44.020
revenue, disposition of 82.44.110
ride-sharing passenger motor vehicles, excluded 82.44.015
single trip transit permittees, collection of motor vehicle excise tax by commission not required 81.80.318
surtax
Puget Sound capital construction account, deposited in 82.44.110
surtax imposed, rate 82.44.020
underpayments, collection 82.44.120
Motor vehicle fuel tax
aggregate motor vehicle fuel tax revenues, defined 82.36.010
alcohol
defined 82.36.010
alcohol for use as fuel exemption 82.36.2251
tax credit 82.36.2251
broker, defined 82.36.010
credits
alcohol for use as fuel 82.36.2251
dealer, defined 82.36.010
definitions 82.36.010
delinquencies
lien
certificate of liens, furnishing of 82.36.110
Moving of earth, business and occupation tax 82.04.050
Newspapers printing and publishing 82.04.280
Nonprofit corporations artistic, dramatic, literary, music, dance 84.36.805
Nonprofit organizations associations and corporations, exemptions from property taxes, conditions 84.36.805
Nuclear fuel assemblies 82.04.260
Open space, farm and timber land—acquisition of land or rights for conservation purposes acquisition by counties, cities, metropolitan park districts or municipal corporations, and nonprofit historic preservation or nature conservancies, authority 84.34.210, 84.34.220
conservation futures 84.34.220
conveyance back 84.34.210
developmental rights 84.34.220
historic preservation 84.34.210, 84.34.220
lease back 84.34.210
restrictions 84.34.220
Parking facility 82.04.280
Pearl barley 82.04.260
Periodicals, magazines, printing and publishing, business and occupation tax 82.04.280
Personal services charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
Physical fitness services charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
Port districts constitutional forty mill, no recomputation due to 84.52.010
forty mill limit, no recomputation due to 84.52.010
rates, no recomputation due to forty mill 84.52.010
Premium tax in lieu of other forms of taxation of insurers 48.14.080
Physical fitness services charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
Port districts constitutional forty mill, no recomputation due to 84.52.010
forty mill limit, no recomputation due to 84.52.010
rates, no recomputation due to forty mill 84.52.010
Premium tax in lieu of other forms of taxation of insurers 48.14.080
Purchasing groups requirements regarding imposition, obligation, and member's liability 48.92.095
Premiums and prepayments tax 48.14.0201
Printing and publishing, business and occupation tax upon 82.04.280
Privilege tax additional tax rate 82.02.030
Processing for hire 82.04.280
Property tax title property interest rate for sales contracts 84.64.270
Property taxes
absentees affidavits, filing on listing 84.40.150
agent may list 84.40.150
assessment, listing by 84.40.150
county equalization board, on assessment 84.40.150
filing affidavit on listing 84.40.150
listing by 84.40.150
statement for listing 84.40.150
accounting officer, listing, delivery of personal property to assessment 84.40.190
adjournments, tax title property sales 84.64.270
administrators listing, delivery of personal property to assessment 84.40.190
personal property, delivery to assessment 84.40.190
signature, responsibility for contents 84.40.190
statement, verification subject to perjury 84.40.190
affidavits absent or sick persons, filing on listing 84.40.150
filing when sick or absent on listing 84.40.150
listing by sick or absent 84.40.150
sick or absent persons, filing on listing 84.40.150
affordable housing levies to finance, requirements 84.52.105
aged, nonprofit homes for the exemption 84.36.041
agents absent or sick, listing for 84.40.150
liability of principal 84.40.190
listing for sick or absent 84.40.150
listing, delivery of personal property statement to assessor 84.40.190
personalty statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190
principal, liability of 84.40.190
sick or absent, listing for 84.40.150
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190
statement, verification under penalty of perjury 84.40.190
amount of levies, specific amount required 84.52.010
armed forces, exemption for United States corporation furnishing aid 84.36.030
assessments absent or sick, listing by 84.40.150
accounting officer delivery of personal property statement to assessor 84.40.190
signature 84.40.190
administrators delivery of personal property statement to assessor 84.40.190
signature, responsible for contents 84.40.190
agent may list for sick or absent person 84.40.150
agents delivery of personal property statement to assessor 84.40.190
liability of principal 84.40.190
principal, liability of 84.40.190
signature, responsibility for contents 84.40.190
assessor delivery of personal property statement to 84.40.190
shall list personal property on failure to obtain statement 84.40.200
to prescribe manner of listing personal property, notice to county commissioners 84.40.190
associations delivery of personal property statement to assessor 84.40.190
liability for contents of list 84.40.190
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190
attorney, power of, liability for contents of list 84.40.190
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190
automobile transportation companies, personality, situs 84.44.050
basis of valuation 84.40.030
boats, situs 84.44.050
capital stock listed by company, other listing not required 84.40.190
company capital stock, property listed by, other listing not required 84.40.190

corporations
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190

county equalization board when person sick or absent 84.40.150
criterion of value 84.40.030
equalization board, when person sick or absent 84.40.150

estates, liability for contents of personalty statement 84.40.190
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190
exclusion of improvements, crops, when
84.40.190
executor, delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
signature 84.40.190

exemptions
automobile transportation companies
from ad valorem tax 84.44.050
delivery of personalty statement to assessor 84.40.190
failure of
obtain statement of personality, listing 84.40.200
filing affidavit when sick or absent 84.40.150

guards, listing personality owned, possessed or controlled by
delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190

holder, delivery of personality signature, liability for contents
84.40.190
statement to assessor 84.40.190
husband, delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
improvements 84.40.030
individual, listing personality owned, possessed or controlled by
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190
leaseholds 84.40.030
manner of listing personality
tax assessor’s notice to county commissioners 84.40.190

oath on personality statement 84.40.190

officers
liability for contents of statement 84.40.190
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190
owner, delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
parent, delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190

partner
delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
signature, liability for contents 84.40.190

perjury
person listing personality is subject to 84.40.190
verification of statement 84.40.190

personalty
assessor prescribes manner on notice to county commissioners 84.40.190
automobile transportation companies
exemption from ad valorem tax 84.44.050

benevolent
exemption for property owned by religious organization 84.36.030
religious exemptions for property owned by organization 84.36.030

bids
tax title property
disposal without 84.64.320
tax title property sales, installments 84.64.270

boats
listing of taxable boats with department of revenue
assessment 84.44.065
rights of review 84.40.065

situs

84.44.050

bonds
elections for excess levy 84.52.052
excess levy elections 84.52.052
levies, excess elections 84.52.052
cemetery districts, excess levy, vote on
84.52.052

certificates of delinquency
adjournment of tax title sale 84.64.270
bidders at tax title sale 84.64.270
bids
disposal of tax title property without 84.64.320
bids at tax title sale 84.64.270
coal, reservation from tax title sale 84.64.270

commissioners
may sell tax title property 84.64.270
contract bidder at tax title sale 84.64.270
contract installment purchase at tax title sale 84.64.270
damages for breach of contract of sale of tax title property 84.64.270
deed provision in contract of sale of tax title property 84.64.270
delinquencies paid by contract purchaser at tax title sale 84.64.270
deposit of contract bidder at tax title sale 84.64.270
disposal of tax title property without bid 84.64.320

forfeiture of
contract of sale of tax title property 84.64.270
fossils, reservation from tax title sale 84.64.270
gas, reservation from tax title sale 84.64.270
gravel, reservation from tax title sale 84.64.270
installment purchase at tax title sale 84.64.270
minerals, reservation from tax title sale 84.64.270

minimum price at tax title sale 84.64.270
notice of
tax title sale 84.64.270
oil, reservation from tax title sale 84.64.270
order of commissioners for tax title sale 84.64.270
ores, reservation from tax title sale 84.64.270
place of
tax title sale 84.64.270
private sale of tax title property 84.64.320
purchaser at tax title sale 84.64.270
reservation from sale of tax title 84.64.270

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1312]
exemption from United States, corporations furnishing relief, property owned by 84.36.030
exemption when United States corporation, armed forces aid, property owned by 84.36.030
liability for contents of personalty statement 84.40.190
listing of capital stock with department of revenue, other listing not required 84.40.190
officers, signatures, liability for personalty statement 84.40.190
signature on personalty statement, liability for 84.40.190
United States, exemption for property of corporations furnishing relief 84.36.030
verification of personalty statement, under penalty of perjury 84.40.190
councils, excess levy elections 84.52.052
levies
vote on excess levy 84.52.052
metropolitan municipal corporation tax levy 35.58.090
vote on excess levy 84.52.052
tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270
companies
listing capital stock, other listing not required 84.40.190
computation
constitutional limitation, procedure to recompute to conform 84.52.010
levies
consolidated to be uniform, constitutional amount 84.52.010
specific amount required 84.52.010
limitation of Constitution, recomputation 84.52.010
one percentum limit effect on 84.52.010
percentage fixed by assessor 84.52.010
port districts, no recomputation due to forty mill 84.52.010
public utility districts, no recomputation due to forty mill 84.52.010
recomputation to conform to Constitution 84.52.010
levies
consolidated, junior taxing districts 84.52.010
constitutions
levies, consolidated to be uniform, constitutional amount 84.52.010
limit, effect on computation of rates 84.52.010
port districts, no recomputation due to limitation 84.52.010
public utility districts, no recomputation due to limitation 84.52.010
contracts
tax title property sales 84.64.270
exemptions for national, international relief, property owned by 84.36.030
excess levy elections 84.52.052
levies
excess elections 84.52.052
listing
approval of manner of personalty 84.40.190
personalty
approval of manner of listing 84.40.190
sale of tax title property 84.64.270
tax title property may be sold 84.64.270
county equalization board
absent or sick persons 84.40.150
sick or absent persons 84.40.150
county officers
personalty statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190
county rail districts
excess levy authorized 84.52.052
county treasurer
tax title property sales 84.64.270
definitions
certain exemptions 84.36.800
nonprofit religious organization exemptions 84.36.800
delinquencies
tax title property sales, contract purchaser to pay 84.64.270
deeds
tax title property sales 84.64.270
disabled persons
exemptions for eligibility requirements 84.36.381
districts, taxing
constitutional limitation, procedure to recompute 84.52.010
election for excess levy 84.52.052
excess levy elections 84.52.052
levies
consolidated to be uniform, constitutional amount 84.52.010
excess elections 84.52.052
specific amounts required 84.52.010
one percentum limit, effect on computation 84.52.010
port, no recomputation due to constitutional limit 84.52.010
public utility
no recomputation due to constitutional limit 84.52.010
rates fixed by assessor 84.52.010
educations
exemption for property of religious organizations 84.36.030
religious, property of, exemption for 84.36.030
elections
bonds
excess levy when general obligation 84.52.052
call for excess levy 84.52.052
cemetery districts, excess levy 84.52.052
cities and towns, excess levy 84.52.052
commissioners, call for excess levy 84.52.052
TAXATION

signature on statement, liability for contents 84.40.190 verification of personality statement, under penalty of perjury 84.40.190

exemptions aged, nonprofit homes for the 84.36.041 armed forces aid, property of United States corporations for 84.36.030 associations for youth character, nonprofit, property owned by 84.36.030 associations with veterans' national character, property owned by 84.36.030 automobile transportation companies from ad valorem tax 84.44.050 benevolent, religious, property owned by 84.36.030

camp facilities 84.36.030 cessation of use under which granted collection of taxes 84.36.810 character building organizations for youth, property owned by 84.36.030 community service veterans' organization with national charter, property owned by 84.36.030 corporations or states furnishing relief, property owned by 84.36.030 educational, religious, property owned by 84.36.030

even levies, eligibility, claims 84.36.381 international relief corporations, property owned by 84.36.030 real estate 84.36.381 national relief corporations, property owned by 84.36.030 nonprofit for youth character, owned by organization 84.36.030 nonprofit organizations' property used for limited fund-raising 84.36.030 nonprofit organizations' property used for solicitation or collection of gifts, grants, or donations 84.36.550 nonprofit organizations, associations and corporations, conditions for obtaining 84.36.805 organizations for youth character, nonprofit, property owned by 84.36.030 organizations with veterans' national character, property owned by 84.36.030 patriotic veterans' organizations with national character, property owned by 84.36.030 protective, religious organization 84.36.030 public assembly halls, nonprofit organizations 84.36.037 Red Cross type organizations, property owned by 84.36.030 religious, property owned by organization 84.36.030

residences lease for life and life estate 84.36.381 qualifications 84.36.381 retired on fixed income or disabled conditions 84.36.381 social, religious, property owned by organization 84.36.030

United States chartered veterans' organizations, property owned by 84.36.030 corporations furnishing relief, property owned by 84.36.030 veterans' organization with national character, property owned by 84.36.030 youth character associations, nonprofit, property owned by 84.36.030

factors listing, delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190 personality statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190

ingenting, delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190

personalty statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190

filing affidavit of sick or absent 84.40.150 listing by sick or absent 84.40.150

fire fire protection districts excess levy, vote on 84.52.052 levies, vote on excess levy 84.52.052 protection, reforestation lands, assessment is additional to cost vote on excess levy 84.52.052 flood control zone districts excess levies authorized 84.52.052 forests and forest lands tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270

forfeitures tax title property contract of sale, breach 84.64.270 fossils, tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270 gas tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270 gravel, tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270

guardians listing delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190 perjury, personality statement, verification under penalty of 84.40.190

personalty statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190

connection to personalty statement, liability for contents 84.40.190

verification of personality statement, under penalty of perjury 84.40.190

holders listing delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190 perjury, personality statement, verification under penalty of 84.40.190

personalty statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190

signatures, personality statement, liability for contents 84.40.190 verification of personality statement, under penalty of perjury 84.40.190

husband listing delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190 personalty statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190

illness listing by sick 84.40.150

improvements assessments, basis of valuation 84.40.030 exclusion of, crops 84.40.030 heating, cooling systems 84.40.030 true cash value, defined 84.40.030

installments tax title property sales 84.64.270 intercounty rural library districts excess levy, vote on 84.52.052 levies, vote on excess levy 84.52.052 vote on excess levy 84.52.052 international, exemption for relief corporation, property owned by 84.36.030

island library districts

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1314]
TAXATION

excess levy, vote on 84.52.052
levies, vote on excess 84.52.052
vote on excess levy 84.52.052
leaseholds, valuation 84.40.030
levies
additional in excess of one percentum 84.52.052
amounts to be specific 84.52.010
bonds
excess when general obligation 84.52.052
calculated rate by assessor 84.52.010
cities
voting excess 84.52.052
commissioners
call for election on excess 84.52.052
consolidated levy to be uniform, constitutional amount 84.52.010
constitutional limitation, procedure to recompute 84.52.010
constitutional one percentum limit, effect on computation 84.52.010
councils, call for election on excess 84.52.052
county commissioners
call for election on excess 84.52.052
county excess levy over one percentum 84.52.052
cultural arts, stadium and convention districts, voting excess 84.52.052
election for excess levy 84.52.052
emergency medical care and services 84.52.069
excess
authorized 84.52.052
excess levies 84.52.052
fire protection districts, voting excess 84.52.052
form of extension on rolls
effect on computation 84.52.010
general obligation bonds, excess levy authorized 84.52.052
governing bodies, call for election on excess 84.52.052
imposed in specific amounts 84.52.010
intercounty rural library districts, voting excess 84.52.052
libraly districts, voting excess 84.52.052
limitation of Constitution, recomputation to conform 84.52.010
limitations
one percentum 84.52.052
limitations on regular property tax levies 84.52.043
medical care and services, emergency 84.52.069
metropolitan park districts
voting excess 84.52.052
notice for excess election 84.52.052
one percentum limit 84.52.052
park and recreation districts, voting excess 84.52.052
percent fixed by assessor 84.52.010
port districts
no recomputation due to forty mill limit 84.52.010
public hospital districts, voting excess 84.52.052
public utility districts
no recomputation due to forty mill limit 84.52.010
publication of election notice on excess 84.52.052
rate fixed by assessor 84.52.010
recomputation to conform to Constitution 84.52.010
rural county library districts, voting excess 84.52.052
school directors, call for election on excess 84.52.052
school districts
maximum levies 84.52.0531
maximum levy percentage 84.52.0531
sewer districts, voting excess 84.52.052
solid waste disposal district, voting excess 84.52.052
specific amount required 84.52.010
taxing district
rates fixed by assessor 84.52.010
towns, voting excess 84.52.052
vote on excess levy 84.52.052
vote required at election excess 84.52.052
voted in specific amounts 84.52.010
warrants, excess to pay 84.52.052
water districts, voting excess 84.52.052
limitations upon real property taxes
levies 84.52.043
listing
absent or sick, listing by 84.40.150
accounting officer, personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
administrator, personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
agent
may list for sick or absent 84.40.150
personalty statement to assessor 84.40.190
assessor shall list personality on failure to obtain statement 84.40.200
assessor, delivery of personality statement to 84.40.190
association
personalty statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190
automobile transportation companies’ personality, situs 84.40.030
basis of valuation 84.40.030
boats, situs 84.44.050
benefit corporations
personalty statement to assessor 84.40.190
valuation
basis of 84.40.030
delivery to person assessed when assessor makes statement 84.40.200
verification of
personalty statement, under penalty of perjury 84.40.190
vessels, situs 84.44.050
metropolitan park districts
excess levies, vote on 84.52.052
levies
voting excess 84.52.052
voting excess levy 84.52.052
minerals, tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270
national, exemption for property owned by relief corporation 84.36.030
nonprofit associations
youth character building, nonprofit, property owned by, exemption 84.36.030
notices
elections, excess levy 84.52.052
excess levy election 84.52.052
levies
excess elections 84.52.052
listing by sick or absent 84.40.150
personalty
manner of listing
notice to commissioners 84.40.190
notice to county commissioners 84.40.190
personalty valuation, when assessor makes statement 84.40.200
tax title property
sales 84.64.270
valuation of personality when assessor makes statement 84.40.200
oaths
listing
personalty statement 84.40.190
personalty statement 84.40.190
oil, tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270
one percentum limit

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1315]
TAXATION

one percentum limit
computation, effect on 84.52.010
election for excess levy 84.52.052
excess levy election 84.52.052
levies, excess elections 84.52.052
levy limitation 84.52.052
port district, no recomputation because of
84.52.010
public utility districts, no recomputation
due to limitation 84.52.010
recomputation to conform to Constitution
84.52.010
open space, farm and timber
land—acquisition for conservation purposes
acquisition by counties, cities, metropoli-
tan park districts or municipal corpora-
tions, and nonprofit historic preservation or
nature conservancies, authority 84.34.210, 84.34.220
conservation futures 84.34.220
conveyance back 84.34.210
developmental rights 84.34.220
lease back 84.34.210
restrictions 84.34.220
orders
county commissioners, tax title property
sale 84.64.270
tax title property, sales 84.64.270
ores
tax title property sales, reservation from
84.64.270
organizations
exemptions for property owned by
veterans' organization with national
charter 84.36.030
nonprofit, youth character building, prop-
erty owned by 84.36.030
youth character building, nonprofit, prop-
erty owned by 84.36.030
owner
liability for contents of personalty state-
ment 84.40.190
listing, delivery of personalty statement to
assessor 84.40.190
perjury, verification of personalty state-
ment under penalty of 84.40.190
personalty statement, delivery to assessor
84.40.190
verification of personalty statement, under
penalty of 84.40.190
parent
listing, delivery of personalty statement to
assessor 84.40.190
personalty statement, delivery to assessor
84.40.190
park and recreation districts
excess levies, vote on 84.52.052
levies, voting excess 84.52.052
voting excess levies 84.52.052
park and recreation service areas
levies
voting excess 84.52.052
park trailers
loss of identity as mobile unit, subject to
property tax 82.50.530
partnerships
liability for contents of personalty state-
ment 84.40.190
listing, delivery of personalty statement to
assessor 84.40.190
perjury, verification of personalty state-
ment, under penalty of 84.40.190
personalty statement, delivery to assessor
84.40.190
verification, personalty statement, under
penalty of perjury 84.40.190
principal
delivery of personalty statement to assess-
or 84.40.190
liability for contents of personalty state-
ment 84.40.190
perjury, verification of personalty state-
ment under penalty of 84.40.190
personalty statement, delivery to assessor
84.40.190
signature, personalty statement, liability
for contents 84.40.190
verification, personalty statement, under
penalty of perjury 84.40.190
public assembly halls, nonprofit organiza-
tions
exemption 84.36.037
public hospital districts
excess levy, vote on 84.52.052
levies, vote on excess 84.52.052
vote on excess levy 84.52.052
public utility districts
constitutional one percentum tax rate limit,
no recomputation due to 84.52.010
one percentum limitation
no recomputation due to 84.52.010
publications
election notice for excess levy 84.52.052
excess levy election, notice 84.52.052
levies, excess election notice 84.52.052
notice of excess levy election 84.52.052
purchasers
tax title property sales 84.64.270
rates
constitutional limitations, recomputation to
conform 84.52.010
levies
fixed by assessor 84.52.010
percentage fixed by assessor 84.52.010
specific amounts required 84.52.010
recomputation to conform to Constitution
84.52.010
real property
assessment
basis of valuation 84.40.030
criterion of value 84.40.030
improvements, exclusion of, crops
84.44.030
leaseholds, valuation 84.40.030
liability for contents of personalty state-
ment 84.40.190
listing
by company, other listing not required
84.40.190
penalty for false, fraudulent list, perjury
84.40.190
when failure to obtain statement
84.40.200
notice
of valuation to person assessed when
assessor makes statement 84.40.200
perjury
personalty statement verification under
penalty of 84.40.190
signature, personalty statement, liability
for contents 84.40.190
signed and verified 84.40.190
situs
automobile transportation companies
84.44.050
small craft, situs 84.44.050
true cash value, defined 84.40.030
valuation
basis of 84.40.030
delivery to person assessed when assessor
makes statement 84.40.200
verifiable of personalty statement, under
penalty of perjury 84.40.190
vessels, situs 84.44.050
port districts
constitutional one percentum, no
recomputation due to 84.52.010
one percentum limitation
no recomputation due to 84.52.010
rates, no recomputation due to forty mill
84.52.010
power of attorney
delivery of personalty list to assessor
84.40.190
liability for contents of personalty state-
ment 84.40.190
listing personalty statement to assessor
84.40.190
perjury, verification of personalty state-
ment under penalty of 84.40.190
personalty listing 84.40.190
verification of personalty statement under
penalty of perjury 84.40.190
receivers
listing, delivery of personalty statement to
assessor 84.40.190
personalty statement, delivery to assessor
84.40.190
Red Cross, exemption for property owned by
certain relief corporations 84.36.030
relief, exemption for
international, national corporations, prop-
erty owned by 84.36.030
property owned by United States corpora-
tion furnishing 84.36.030
religion
exemption
benevolent, property owned by organi-
zation 84.36.030
educational, property owned by organi-
zation 84.36.030
exemption for protective 84.36.030
exemption for social services 84.36.030

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1316]
reservations
minerals, timber, resources at tax title sale 84.64.270
tax title property sales 84.64.270
tax title sales, certain minerals, timber, resources 84.64.270
resources, tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270
road districts
excess levies, vote on 84.52.052
rural county library districts
excess levy, vote on 84.52.052
levies, vote on excess 84.52.052
vote on excess levy 84.52.052
sales
contract installment at tax title sale 84.64.270
damages for breach of contract of tax title property 84.64.270
deed provision in contract of tax title property 84.64.270
installment purchase at tax title sale 84.64.270
minimum price at tax title sale 84.64.270
notice of tax title 84.64.270
private of tax title property 84.64.320
reservations when tax title of certain minerals, timber, resources 84.64.270
tax title property 84.64.270
disposal without bid 84.64.320
schedules
perjury, falsification 84.40.190
school districts
excess levies
vote on 84.52.052
levy reduction funds, defined 84.52.0531
maximum levies 84.52.0531
maximum levy percentage 84.52.0531
senior citizens
exemptions for eligibility requirements 84.36.381
service districts
excess levies authorized 84.52.052
sewer districts
excess levies, vote on 84.52.052
levies, vote on excess 84.52.052
vote on excess levy 84.52.052
ships and vessels
assessment and collection 84.56.440
sick
affidavit, filing on listing 84.40.150
county equalization board 84.40.150
equalization board 84.40.150
filing affidavit on listing 84.40.150
listing by 84.40.150
listing agent may 84.40.150
statement on listing 84.40.150
situs
automobile transportation companies, personally 84.44.050
boats, personally 84.44.050
exemption for automobile transportation companies from ad valorem tax 84.44.050
personalty
automobile transportation companies 84.44.050
vessels, boats, small craft 84.44.05
small craft, personally 84.44.050
vessels, personally 84.44.050
societies
exemption for property owned by social service 84.36.030
veterans’ society with national charter 84.36.030
protective, property owned by 84.36.030
veterans’ society with national charter, exemption for property owned by 84.36.030
solid waste disposal district
excess levy, vote on 84.52.052
levies, vote on excess 84.52.052
vote on excess levy 84.52.052
statements
absent or sick 84.40.150
assessments of personality
signed and verified 84.40.190
delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
liability for contents of personality statement 84.40.190
listing
by sick or absent 84.40.150
listing personally on failure to obtain 84.40.200
statement to assessor 84.40.190
oath on personality statement 84.40.190
penalty for late filing 84.40.190
perjury, verification of personality statement under penalty of 84.40.190
personality
listing on failure to obtain statement 84.40.200
manner of listing 84.40.190
sick or absent 84.40.150
verification of personality statement under penalty of perjury 84.40.190
stock
listing by company, other listing not required 84.40.190
student loan organizations, exemptions 84.36.030
tax deeds
provisions and contract of sale 84.64.270
tax title property
adjournment of sale 84.64.270
bidders at sale 84.64.270
bids
disposal without 84.64.320
certificates of delinquency
reservation of certain minerals, timber, resources 84.64.270
sales of property 84.64.270
contract bidder at sale 84.64.270
damages for breach of contract of sale 84.64.270
deed provisions and contract of sale 84.64.270
delinquencies paid by contract purchaser at sale 84.64.270
deposit of contract bidder at sale 84.64.270
disposal without bid 84.64.320
forfeiture of contract of sale of property 84.64.270
installment purchase at sale 84.64.270
minimum price at sale 84.64.270
notice of sale 84.64.270
place of sale 84.64.270
private sale 84.64.320
purchaser at sale 84.64.270
sale by private negotiation 84.64.320
sales 84.64.270
subsequent taxes paid by contract purchaser at sale 84.64.270
time of sale 84.64.270
tax title sales procedures 84.64.270
taxing districts
constitutional limitation, procedure to recompute 84.52.010
election for excess levy 84.52.052
excess levy elections 84.52.052
levies consolidated to be uniform, constitutional amount 84.52.010
excess elections 84.52.052
specific amounts required 84.52.010
one percent tax rate limit, effect on computation 84.52.010
port, no recomputation due to constitutional limit 84.52.010
public utilities
no recomputation due to constitutional limit 84.52.010
rates fixed by assessor 84.52.010
timber
tax title property sales, reservation from 84.64.270
time
tax title property sales 84.64.270
transportation benefit districts
excess levies 84.52.052
excess levies, authorization, procedure 84.52.052
trustee
liability for contents of personality statement 84.40.190
listing, delivery of personality statement to assessor 84.40.190
perjury, verification of personality statement under penalty of 84.40.190
personality statement, delivery to assessor 84.40.190
verification, personality statement under penalty of perjury 84.40.190
United States
exemptions
corporation giving aid to armed forces, property owned by 84.36.030
property owned by corporations furnishing relief 84.36.030
veterans’ organization with charter, property owned by 84.36.030
veterans’ chartered organizations, property owned by 84.36.030
valuation
basis of 84.40.030
coal 84.40.030
criterion of value 84.40.030
improvements 84.40.030
exclusion of, crops 84.40.030
leaseholds 84.40.030
listing
personalty, assessor making statement 84.40.200
notice to person assessed when assessor makes personality statement 84.40.200
perjury, verification of personality statement under penalty 84.40.190
personality
basis of 84.40.030
realty
basis of 84.40.030
true cash value, defined 84.40.030
verification of personality statement under penalty of perjury 84.40.190
verification
listing
personalty statement 84.40.190
personalty statement 84.40.190
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1317]
TAXATION

defined 82.45.030

stamp evidencing satisfaction of lien
82.45.090

support of common schools 82.45.180
total consideration paid or contracted to be
paid defined 82.45.030

transfer or acquisition of controlling interest
in entity with real property interests de

defined as sale 82.45.010

Rental of real property
retail sale 82.04.050

Repairing personal property of or for consumers
82.04.050

Repairing publicly owned roads 82.04.280

Repairing real property of or for consumers
82.04.050

Research and development organizations, tax
on 82.04.260

Retail sales tax

cities and counties

criminal justice fiscal assistance, imposi
tion of additional tax for 82.14.340
construction work 82.04.050

federal conservation reserve program
82.04.050

plantation Christmas trees 82.04.050

state

additional tax 82.08.150

advertisements in state publications
prerequisites for placing
82.04.050

amusement and recreation services
82.04.050

beer, sold of bottled strong beer, tax on
82.08.150

additional tax 82.08.150

bottled liquors 82.08.150

additional tax 82.08.150

buyer
duty to pay 82.08.050
retail sales tax, duty to pay 82.08.050
collectible from the buyer by seller
82.08.050

collection

seller liable 82.08.050
seller to collect from buyer 82.08.050
trust fund 82.08.050

collection from buyer by department of
revenue 82.08.050
dating services 82.04.050
debt

by seller to state 82.08.050
retail sales tax, buyer to seller 82.08.050
deductions

buyer, who both consumes and resells
taxable items, deduction for tax
collected from subsequent purchaser
82.08.130

definitions 82.04.050

retail sale 82.04.050

retail sale of bottled spirits and strong beer
82.08.150

sale at retail 82.04.050

selected business services 82.04.055

esco rt services 82.04.050

exemptions

free hospitals 82.08.02795

prescription drugs 82.08.0281

ride-sharing passenger motor vehicles
82.08.0287

sales to nonresidents, proof of nonresi
dent status 82.08.0273

vessels sold for use outside of Washing
ton 82.08.02665

failure to pay, misdemeanor 82.08.050

free hospitals

exemption from tax 82.08.02795

guided tours and charters 82.04.050

horticultural services 82.04.050

intoxicating liquor, sale of bottled liquor, tax
defined 82.08.150

landscape maintenance services 82.04.050

liability of seller 82.08.050

liquor

additional tax 82.08.150

bottled spirits and strong beer 82.08.150

additional tax rate 82.02.030

sale of bottled liquors, tax on 82.08.150

magnesium, taxation of components used in
processing 82.04.050

massage services 82.04.050

payment

buyer to seller 82.08.050

penalties

criminal

conversation of retail sales tax
82.08.050

refusal of

buyer to pay retail sales tax
82.08.050

refusal of seller to collect retail sales tax
82.08.050

physical fitness services 82.04.050

purchaser, liability for retail sales tax
82.08.050

rese ale certificate

buyer who both consumes and resells
taxable items, use of certificate
82.08.130

unlawful use, penalties 82.32.291

retail sale, defined 82.04.050

sale at retail, defined 82.04.050

selected business services
defined 82.04.055

seller

buyer, retail sales tax as debt from
82.08.050

duty to collect retail sales tax, liability
82.08.050

seller to collect 82.08.050

spirits, sale of by bottle, tax on 82.08.150

steam bath services 82.04.050

strong beer, sale of by bottle, tax on
82.08.150

tanning salon services 82.04.050

tattoo parlor services 82.04.050

tax to be stated separately from price
82.08.050

telephone competitive service 82.04.050

tickets to professional sporting events
82.04.050

trust funds 82.08.050

trust seller holds in trust 82.08.050

turkish bath services 82.04.050

vessels sold for use outside of Washington
exemption from tax 82.08.02665

Retired, disabled, persons, property tax exemp
tion 84.36.381

Revenue, department of
capital stock of corporations, listing with
84.40.190

creation as state department 43.17.010

escheats

payment of funds to claimant 11.08.260

Road construction, public, tax on 82.04.280

Rooming house, charge for lodging as retail
sale 82.04.050

Seafood products 82.04.260

Seafood products manufacturers 82.04.260

Seed, sale to farmer 82.04.050

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1318]
TAXATION

Service and other miscellaneous activities

- Business and occupation tax upon 82.04.290
- Services 82.04.290
- Business and occupation tax 82.04.290
- Slaughtering or processing meat 82.04.260
- Solid waste collection tax
- Imposition on users of services of solid waste collection business, rates 82.18.100
- Special levies, retired, disabled, persons exemption 84.36.381
- Splitting or processing peas 82.04.260
- Spraying materials, sales to farmers 82.04.050
- Telephone relay system excise tax 43.20A.725
- Tanning salon services
- Telephone charge for defined as retail sale 82.04.050
- Tattoo parlor services
- Telephone, automobile, bus and occupation tax 82.04.050
- Trailer camp, charge for services as retail sale 82.04.050
- Travel agents 82.04.260
- Tuition fees 82.04.170
- Turkish bath services
- Charges for defined as retail sale 82.04.050

Use tax

- State or federal business and occupation tax 82.04.050
- State or federal business and occupation tax upon 82.04.290
- State or federal business and occupation tax 82.04.290
- State or Pacific Northwest history course required 28B.10.710

Sick leave

- Remuneration or benefit plan for unused early retirement, effect 28A.400.212
- Substitute teachers
- Spouse of district officer, employment as 42.23.030
- Teacher assistance program 28A.415.250
- Full-time mentor teachers pilot program 28A.415.260
- Teachers recruiting future teachers program 28A.415.220

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT

- Contributions
- Death before retirement, survivorship options 41.32.520
- Definitions 41.32.010
- Early retiree, employment by state agencies prohibited, exceptions 43.01.170

Plan I

- Monthly benefit increase, July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1995, conditions to receive 41.32.4871

Plan II

- Death benefits 41.32.805
- Service credit
- Armed forces service 41.32.810
- Leave of absence, paid, unpaid, or military service 41.32.810
- Retirement or termination agreements
- Overpayments not required to be repaid 41.50.750
- Payment options, opportunity to change options 41.50.740
- Service credit
- For periods of paid leave, including service
- As elected official of a labor organization 41.32.267

TECHNICAL COLLEGES (See COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES)

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Technical schools)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS (See also PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Telecommunications companies; TELEPHONES)

- Deaf persons, telecommunications relay system program 43.20A.725
- Telephone relay system excise tax 43.20A.725
- Speech impaired persons, telecommunications relay system for program 43.20A.725

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1319]
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

program 43.20A.725
telephone relay system excise tax
43.20A.725
State information services planning and management
definitions 43.105.020
information services, department of
powers and duties 43.105.052
Telecommunications relay system for the hearing and speech impaired
program 43.20A.725
telephone relay system excise tax
43.20A.725

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES
(See PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Telecommunications companies)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS—STATE
(See INFORMATION SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF)

TELEFACSIMILE DEVICES
(See TELEPHONES, subtitle Telefacsimile messages)

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES
(See also PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Telecommunications companies; PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Telegraph companies)

TELEGRAPH LINES
(See also PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Telegraph lines)
Electrical code, telegraph lines excepted from
19.28.010

TELEPHONE BUYERS' PROTECTION ACT
(See TELEPHONES, subtitle Telephone buyers' protection act)

TELEPHONE COMPANIES
(See also PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Telecommunications companies; PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Telephone companies)
Mandatory measured service
filings for, procedure and policy 80.04.130
Rates and charges
decreases, investigation and approval or rejection by utilities and transportation commission
80.04.130
Telephone assistance program 80.04.130
Washington telephone assistance program
80.04.130
definition of department as used in chapter
80.36.005
limit, one line per household
80.36.450

TELEPHONE COMPANIES—Washington
Washington telephone assistance program
80.04.130

TELEPHONE LINES
(See also PUBLIC UTILITIES, subtitle Telephone lines; TELEPHONES)
Electrical code, excepted from 19.28.010

TELEPHONES
(See also COMMUNICATIONS, subtitle Telephone; TELECOMMUNICATIONS)
Mandatory local measured telecommunication service
generally
80.04.130
Mandatory measured service
filings for, procedure and policy
80.04.130
Rates and charges
telecommunication services, temporary tariff reduction or waiver to promote service
80.04.130
Service

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1320]
employment of displaced timber workers required as component of plan 75.50.130

Timber impact areas additional unemployment compensation benefit period established for counties in 50.22.090 defined 43.20A.750 family support centers 43.20A.750 funding for services 43.20A.750 grants for services 43.20A.750 Timber retraining benefits eligibility 50.22.090

TIMBER AND FOREST LANDS
Environmental and forest restoration Ch. 43.21J

TIMBER AND TIMBER INDUSTRIES
Timber harvest reductions on federal lands assistance to communities adversely affected 43.63A.440

TIMBER IMPACT AREAS (See also FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS, subtitle Timber impact areas) Agency timber task force 43.31.621 Economic recovery coordination board 43.31.631 Environmental and forest restoration Ch. 43.21J Industrial diversification programs 43.31.641 Permits and applications agency, exercise of powers to approve 43.17.065 Skagit river salmon recovery plan employment of displaced timber workers required as component of plan 75.50.130 Sustainable economic development community assistance program 43.31.651 Timber recovery coordinator 43.31.611 Value-added forest products development industrial extension program 43.31.641

TIPS (See INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE, subtitle Tips)

TITLE DOCUMENTS (See UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Warehouse receipts, bills of lading and other documents of title (Article 7))

TITLE INSURANCE
Business and occupation tax, charge or service as retail sale 82.04.050 Energy conservation payment obligation disclosure requirements 48.29.180

TOBACCO
Minors' access, restrictions age identification requirement 70.155.090 cigarette machines 70.155.030 cigarette wholesaler or retailer licensees prohibition sign posting requirements 70.155.020 coupons, in-person transaction in retail store required 70.155.070 definitions 70.155.010 legislative finding 70.155.005 liquor control board authority 70.155.110 penalties, sanctions, and actions against licensees 70.155.100 preemptio of political subdivisions 70.155.130 purchase or obtaining by minor, civil infraction 70.155.080 sample distribution public places, sampling prohibited 70.155.060 sampler license 70.155.050 Youth tobacco prevention account 70.155.120

TOLL BRIDGES (See BRIDGES, subtitle State toll bridges; PUGET SOUND FERRY AND TOLL BRIDGE SYSTEM)

TOLLING OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS (See LIMITATION OF ACTIONS, subtitle Tolling of)

TORT FEASOR
Death of cause of action against does not abate 4.20.046 community property of husband and wife tort feasors, execution against property upon death of either or both 4.20.046 simultaneous or after death or injury liable for, cause of action survives 4.20.046 survival of cause of action against 4.20.046

TORTS
Counties Ch. 36.45 Fault determination of percentage of fault among multiple parties 4.22.070 Insurance examinations, civil actions arising from the conduct of civil immunity and indemnification protections for commissioner, commissioner's representatives, examiners, and good faith providers of information 48.03.075 Local government entities bond may not be required of local government entity for any purpose in any case 4.96.050 liability for tortious conduct of officers, employees, and volunteers 4.96.010 payment of damages and defense expenses in action against officer, employee, or volunteer 4.96.041 presentment and filing of claims, requirements 4.96.020 Pesticide application actions against public entities 17.21.220

TOUR OPERATORS (See TRAVEL CHARTER AND TOUR OPERATORS)

TOURISM
Expansion department of community, trade, and economic development responsibilities 43.330.090 Pacific Ocean bordering cities and counties authority to use lodging tax revenues to fund special events, festivals, or promotional infrastructures 67.28.210 Public restrooms lodging tax revenues, authority for certain counties to use for 67.28.210 Scenic and recreational highways identification of tourist routes 47.39.090 Special excise tax for distressed areas 67.28.210 Tall ships tourist attraction 67.28.210 Washington products, expansion of market 43.31.057

TOUTLE RIVER
Fish collection facility 75.20.310

TOW TRUCK OPERATORS
Abandoned vehicles impoundment notice to owners 46.55.110 Impoundment abandoned vehicles notice to owners 46.55.110 redemption procedures 46.55.120 sale at auction of unredeemed vehicles 46.55.120 unauthorized vehicles notice to owners 46.55.110 Unauthorized vehicles impoundment notice to owners 46.55.110

TOWNS (See CITIES AND TOWNS, subtitle Towns; HIGHWAY COMMISSION, subtitle City or town streets)

TOWNSHIPS
Indebtedness limitations prescribed 39.36.020

TOXICOLOGICAL LABORATORY, STATE (See STATE TOXICOLOGICAL LABORATORY)

TRACK MOTOR CARS (See RAILROADS, subtitle Track motor cars)

TRACKING OF FELONY CASES (See FELONIES)

TRADE (See FAIR TRADE; MONOPOLIES; PRICE-FIXING; UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES; UNIFORM TRADE SECRETS ACT)

TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF
Business assistance center child care facilities, employer involvement duties 43.31.085 created 43.31.085 duties 43.31.085 minority and women business development office 43.31.092 repeal, effective date 43.31.092 termination date 43.31.091 Business expansion and trade development department duties 43.31.055 Child care facility fund committee organization and duties 43.31.504 Department created 43.17.010 director appointment 43.17.020 Director community economic revitalization board membership on 43.160.030 defined 43.31.800 state international trade fairs, duties 43.31.840 Hanford area economic investment fund established 43.31.422

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1321]
TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF

Hanford reservation lease
promotion of sublease for nuclear-related industry 43.31.205
Minority and women business development office 43.31.0925
Minority and women's business enterprises
entrepreneurial training courses 43.31.093
Small business
department duties 43.31.085
Small business bonding assistance program for minority and women-owned businesses assistance may be requested from other agencies 43.172.030
contractor bond guarantees 43.172.080
approval process 43.172.090
entrepreneurial training course certificate of accreditation, requirements 43.172.050
grant administration 43.172.070
professional services assistance grants 43.172.060
definitions 43.172.010, 43.172.011
timber recovery coordinator 43.172.020
small business bonding assistance program fund 43.172.100
solicitation of funds and support for program fund 43.172.110
State international trade fairs 43.31.800, 43.31.840
certification of fairs 43.31.830
Tax deferrals for manufacturing, research, and development projects reports to legislature 82.61.070
Timber impact areas
agency timber task force 43.31.621
department duties 43.31.641
economic recovery coordination board 43.31.631
industrial diversification programs 43.31.641
sustainable economic development, community assistance program 43.31.651
timber recovery coordinator 43.31.611
value-added forest products development industrial extension program 43.31.641
Washington investment opportunities office created in business assistance center duties 43.31.409
duties 43.31.411
Washington marketplace program definitions 43.31.522
encouragement of in-state purchases by Washington businesses 43.31.524
implementation, departmental duties 43.31.526
purpose and duties 43.31.524
Washington products, expansion of market 43.31.057

TRADE FAIRS (See FAIRS)

TRADE SCHOOLS (See EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES; PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS)

TRADE SECRETS (See UNIFORM TRADE SECRETS ACT)

TRADE STIMULANTS (See GAMBLING)

TRAFFIC (See also MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Rules of the road; WASHINGTON MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE)

TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

Arrest
officer observing infraction, presence not required 10.31.100
Enforcement procedure
notice of traffic infraction response, contesting 46.63.070
Filing fees 3.62.070
Motor vehicles
license or permit requirements, violations 46.44.105
size, weight and load limits, violations 46.44.105
Notice of contents 46.63.060
determination is final unless contested 46.63.060
form 46.63.060
response to, contesting, hearing, failure to appear 46.63.070
Violations
designation as infractions, exceptions 46.63.020

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Public safety and education account to benefit traffic safety education 43.08.250

TRAILER COURTS

Business and occupation tax, charge for lodging as retail sale 82.04.050

TRAILERS (See also MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Trailers)

Trailer camps
special excise tax authorized 67.28.280
Trailer parks
Mt. St. Helens tourist facilities, special excise tax to fund 67.28.290

TRAILS

Water trail recreation program administration 43.51.440
creation 43.51.440
development and implementation grants authorized 43.51.444
immunity from liability of the state parks and recreation commission, limitations 43.51.446
powers and duties of state parks and recreation commission 43.51.442
rule making authority 43.51.452
user permit 43.51.448
violations punished as civil infractions 43.51.454
water trail advisory committee 43.51.456
water trail recreation program account 43.51.450

TRAINING AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS (See STATE PERSONNEL BOARD, subtitle Training and career development programs)

TRAINING—JOB (See JOB SKILLS PROGRAM)

TRAINS (See RAILROADS)

TRANSPTS

Fees, collection by superior court clerk 36.18.020

TRANSPLANTS (See ORGAN DONATIONS)

TRANSPORTATION (See also COMMON CARRIERS; RAILROADS)

College and university transportation demand management programs definitions 28B.130.010
findings and intent 28B.130.005
guidelines for establishing and funding programs to be adopted by each institution imposing a transportation fee 28B.130.040
transportation fees 28B.130.020
use of fees 28B.130.030
Commuter rail service 81.104.120
High capacity transportation systems commuter rail service 81.104.120
funding of planning projects department of transportation responsibilities 81.104.090
participation in outside central Puget Sound region 81.104.030
voter approval requirements including areas adjoining state or international border 81.104.030
policy development outside Puget Sound region 81.104.030
regional transportation authorities voter ratification of authority formation 81.112.030
state-wide planning Ch. 47.06
High-speed ground transportation program funding sources 47.79.030
goals 47.79.020
implementation 47.79.020
legislative declaration 47.79.010
prioritized projects 47.79.030
rail passenger plan 47.79.040
Motor vehicle license fees counties, imposition of additional fee for transportation purposes 82.80.020
Multimodal transportation programs and projects authority and responsibility of committee, compensation 47.66.030
criteria for selection 47.66.040
department of transportation duties 47.66.050
legislative declaration 47.66.010
local matching funds 47.66.040
schedule 47.66.060
selection committee 47.66.020
state-wide planning Ch. 47.06
Planning
state-wide transportation planning Ch. 47.06
Public-private transportation initiatives program definition 47.46.020
demonstration projects agreements, terms 47.46.040
financial arrangements 47.46.050
selection 47.46.030
legislative finding 47.46.010
Rail passenger plan 47.79.040
Regional transportation state-wide transportation planning Ch. 47.06
Regional transportation authorities high capacity transportation systems formation, procedure 81.112.030

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1322]
voter ratification of authority formation 81.112.030
regional transportation authorities
formation, procedure 81.112.030
State-wide transportation planning
aviation plan 47.06.060
bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkways plan 47.06.100
department of transportation role 47.06.020
facilities, state-owned facilities component 47.06.050
freight rail plan 47.06.080
high capacity transportation, role of department of transportation 47.06.120
intercity passenger rail plan 47.06.090
legislative findings 47.06.010
marine ports and navigation plan 47.06.070
multimodal transportation plan 47.06.040
policy plan 47.06.030
public transportation plan 47.06.110
regional transportation, role of department of transportation 47.06.120
studies authorized 47.06.130
Transportation fund
created 82.44.180
deposits and distributions 82.44.180
expenditures from, requirements 82.44.180

TRANSPORTATION BENEFIT DISTRICTS
Property tax
excess levies, authorization, procedure 84.52.052
Property tax levies
excess levies 84.52.052

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES (See also PUBLIC UTILITIES, UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION)
Certificate of convenience and necessity
assignment of 81.84.030
lease of 81.84.030
sale of 81.84.030
transfer of 81.84.030
Common carriers
defined 81.04.010
filings
rates and charges
changes 81.28.050
household goods, carriage of estimate of charges, penalty when actual charges exceed estimate by more than allowed margin 81.80.132
rates and charges
changes
filing 81.28.050
notice required 81.28.050
publication 81.28.050
Corporations, defined 81.04.010
Definitions 81.04.010
Express companies
defined 81.04.010
Ferries, commercial
application of chapter 81.84.010
area already served, restriction upon issuance of certificate of convenience and necessity 81.84.020
certificate of convenience and necessity application 81.84.020
cancellation, revocation, suspension, alteration, or amendment of certificate, grounds for 81.84.060
 exemptions 81.84.010
hearing upon application 81.84.020
insurance or bond required as condition of granting 81.84.025
issuance of temporary factors 81.84.020
notice to other carriers when application made 81.84.020
penalties, each violation separate offense 81.84.050
required 81.84.010
temporary certificate may be issued in case of immediate and urgent need 81.84.070
terms and conditions may be attached to 81.84.020
two or more companies operating in same area or routes 81.84.020
defined 81.04.010
fees 81.24.030
gross operating revenue statement, filing of 81.24.030
penalties
payment 81.84.050
recovery action by attorney general 81.84.050
remission or mitigation 81.84.050
violation of act or rules and regulations 81.84.050
progress reports 81.84.010
scope of chapter 81.84.010
two or more companies operating in same area or route, determination 81.84.020
Hearings
increase of rates and charges, burden of proof 81.04.130
Motor freight carriers
fees
regulatory fee based on intrastate operations in previous year 81.80.321
fees imposed under chapter
contest of, procedure to seek refund 81.80.115
refund petitions, rule-making authority regarding the handling of 81.80.115
identification cab cards or decals
single trip permit 81.80.318
identification number 81.80.301
insurance requirements
single trip transit permittees 81.80.318
permits
application
filing fees 81.80.090
form 81.80.090
single trip transit permit 81.80.318
receipt for registration to be carried in cab 81.80.301
registration fees, authority of utilities and transportation commission to collect 81.80.301
registration system, authority of utilities and transportation commission to implement 81.80.301
regulatory fee based on intrastate operations in previous year
establishment by and payment to the utilities and transportation commission 81.80.321
 tariffs
amendments to 81.80.150
compilation of 81.80.150
contents of 81.80.150
filing of 81.80.150
publication 81.80.150
revisions of 81.80.150
sale of 81.80.150
scope of 81.80.150

taxation
single trip transit permittees, collection of motor vehicle excise by commission not required 81.80.318
terminal safety audits 81.80.145
Orders
suspension of rate or charge changes 81.04.130
Person, defined 81.04.010
Public service companies
defined 81.04.010
rates and charges
filing of 81.04.130
hearing upon 81.04.130
increase of, burden of proof 81.04.130
suspension until hearing 81.04.130
Railroad company, defined 81.04.010
Railroads
defined 81.04.010
Rates and charges
filing of 81.04.130
hearing upon 81.04.130
increase of, burden of proof 81.04.130
suspension until hearing 81.04.130
Service, defined 81.04.010
Street railroad company, defined 81.04.010
Street railroad, defined 81.04.010
Tariff changes
filing of 81.04.130
hearing upon 81.04.130
increase of, burden of proof 81.04.130
suspension until hearing 81.04.130
Transportation of persons, defined 81.04.010
property, defined 81.04.010
Vessels
defined 81.04.010

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT BOARD
Bond issues
transportation projects in urban areas 47.26.500-47.26.507
Membership, terms, and appointments 47.26.121

TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF
Aeronautics
penalties for violations 47.68.240
Aircraft license fees
fees 47.68.250
Bond issues
highways see HIGHWAYS, subtitle Bond issues
Civil service
exempt positions 41.06.079
Contempt to violate court order prohibiting operation of aircraft 47.68.240
Created 43.17.010
Employees
state civil service law
exempt positions 41.06.079
Ferries
collective bargaining and arbitration insurance and health care plans 47.64.270
insurance and health care plans 47.64.270
jumbo ferry construction
bid deposits 47.60.778
bid documents 47.60.772
contract 47.60.776
evaluation of bids, procedure on conclusion of 47.60.774
notice of intent 47.60.770
Freight rail services
essential rail assistance account 47.76.250

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1323]
federal rail policies, monitoring duties 47.76.350
planning and technical assistance duties 47.76.230
preservation program 47.76.240
program performance, evaluation 47.76.340
rail corridors of state-wide significance 47.76.260
state rail freight program 47.76.210
High capacity transportation systems
funding of planning projects
departmental responsibilities 81.104.090
state-wide planning Ch. 47.06
High-speed ground transportation program
funding sources 47.79.030
goals 47.79.020
implementation 47.79.020
legislative declaration 47.79.010
prioritized projects 47.79.030
rail passenger plan 47.79.040
Highways
classification, periodic review and revision 47.05.021
streets as state highways, speed, parking and traffic control devices 47.24.020
surplus real property program 47.12.063
Multimodal transportation
programs and projects
authority and responsibility of committee, compensation 47.66.030
criteria for selection 47.66.040
department duties 47.66.050
legislative declaration 47.66.010
local matching funds 47.66.040
schedule 47.66.060
selection committee 47.66.020
state-wide planning Ch. 47.06
Planning
state-wide transportation planning Ch. 47.06
Priority programming system
comprehensive highway investment program
priority selection criteria 47.05.051
procedures, modification 47.05.090
six year plan
allocation of funds 47.05.035
six year plans
contents 47.05.030
six year plans, for highway investments, improvements, and preservation adoption 47.05.030
Public transportation plan
components 47.01.290
Public-private transportation initiatives program Ch. 47.46
Rail freight services
eminent domain, exemptions 47.76.330
legislative findings 47.76.200
rent or lease of lands 47.76.310
sale of property at public auction 47.76.320
sale or lease of property
for other use, conditions 47.76.290
for rail service use 47.76.280
rail plan 47.76.220
transfer of property to governmental entities 47.76.300
Rail passenger plan 47.79.040
Regional transportation
state-wide planning Ch. 47.06
Rules and regulations
use and control of roadside areas—safety rest areas, adoption of 47.38.010
Secretary
carrier dealers licensing, duties 14.20.020
appointment of 43.17.020
State-wide transportation planning 47.06.010
aviation plan 47.06.060
bicycle transportation and pedestrian walkways plan 47.06.100
department role 47.06.020
facilities, state-owned facilities component 47.06.050
freight rail plan 47.06.080
high capacity transportation, role of department 47.06.120
intercity passenger rail plan 47.06.090
marine ports and navigation plan 47.06.070
multimodal transportation plan 47.06.040
policy plan 47.06.030
public transportation plan 47.06.110
regional transportation, role of department 47.06.120
studies authorized 47.06.130
streets as state highways, speed, parking and traffic control devices subject to approval of department of transportation 47.24.020
surplus property
inventory of real property suitable for affordable housing 47.12.064
surplus real property program 47.12.063
TRAP GUNS (See FIREARMS, subtitle Trap guns)
TRAPPING (See GAME AND GAME FISH, subtitle Trapping)
TRASH (See also TRASH AND MODEL LITTER CONTROL)
TRASHING
TRAVEL TRAILERS (See TAXATION, subtitle Mobile homes, travel trailers and campers excise tax)
TRAVEL STATIONS (See WASHINGTON COORDINATE SYSTEM)
TREASURER, COUNTY (See COUNTY TREASURER)
TREASURER, STATE (See STATE TREASURER)
TREE FRUIT RESEARCH ACT (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Tree fruit research act)
TREES (See also FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS, LIENS, subtitle Nursery stock; LOGS AND LOGGING, TIMBER)
Cities and towns
tree planting for energy conservation municipal utilities to encourage 35.92.390
TRIAL BY JURY (See JURIES AND JURY, subtitle Trial by jury; TRIALS, subtitle Jury trials)
TRIBES (See INDIANS)
TRUANCY (See SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, subtitle Compulsory attendance)
TRUCKS (See also MOTOR VEHICLES)
Drivers
overtime compensation 49.46.130
TRUE BILL (See GRAND JURY)
TRUST LANDS (See PUBLIC LANDS, subtitle Trust lands)
TRUSTEES
Beneficiary trustee
absolute power, disregard of provision concerning 11.98.210
applicability of law 11.98.240
cause of action 11.98.240
income under marital deduction 11.98.230
inference of law 11.98.220
judicial review 11.98.220
limitations on power 11.98.200
removal or replacement power 11.98.210
spousal power of appointment 11.98.230
Truster's powers 11.97.010
TRUSTS (See also TRUSTEES)
Beneficiary trustee
absolute power, disregard of provision concerning 11.98.210
applicability of law 11.98.240
cause of action 11.98.240
income under marital deduction 11.98.230
inference of law 11.98.220
judicial review 11.98.220
limitations on power 11.98.200
removal or replacement power 11.98.210
spousal power of appointment 11.98.230
Charitable trusts
annual report of 11.110.070
court filings as compliance 11.110.070
clerk of court to file copies of papers related to with secretary of state 11.110.080
filings
annual reports 11.110.070
copies of papers in court proceedings with secretary of state by clerk of court 11.110.080
instrument establishing, filed with secretary of state 11.110.080
inventory of assets, time 11.110.060
list of applications for tax exempt status with state agencies 11.110.080
tax exempt status or claim 11.110.060
tax return 11.110.060
instruments establishing, filed with secretary of state 11.110.060
inventory of assets, filing, time for compliance 11.110.060
public records, availability 11.110.040
purpose of chapter 11.110.010, 11.110.01
register of trustees to be maintained by secretary of state 11.110.050
reports of trustees
annual 11.110.070
filing 11.110.070
rules related to 11.110.070
secretary of state time for compliance with filing requirements 11.110.060
state agencies receiving applications for tax exemption to file list with secretary of state 11.110.080
UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES
Motor vehicle practices 46.70.180

UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES
Agricultural enabling act of 1955 unfair trade practice, defined 15.66.010

UNIFORM ACTS
Interstate family support act Ch. 26.21

UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE
Bank deposits and collections (Article 4) agency relationship of collecting bank Ch. 62A.4-201 alterations of instruments or unauthorized signatures, customer's duty to discover and report Ch. 62A.4-406 applicability Ch. 62A.4-102 application of Article Ch. 62A.4-201 arrest, damages, wrongful dishonor of bank item Ch. 62A.4-402 charge back or refund, right of Ch. 62A.4-213, Ch. 62A.4-214 charge or certification of items, order Ch. 62A.4-303 charges against accounts, when allowed Ch. 62A.4-401 check more than six months old, bank not obligated to pay Ch. 62A.4-404 closing time Ch. 62A.4-107 collecting bank encoding and retention warranties Ch. 62A.4-209 instructions, effect and liability Ch. 62A.4-203 liability Ch. 62A.4-214 methods of sending and presenting Ch. 62A.4-204 notice of item not payable Ch. 62A.4-212 notice, items subject to Ch. 62A.4-303 on arrival drafts, presentment Ch. 62A.4-502 overdraft, charging against account Ch. 62A.4-401 pay any bank indorsements Ch. 62A.4-201 payments collecting bank Ch. 62A.4-106 notice of holding, item not payable Ch. 62A.4-401 payable at bank Ch. 62A.4-106 payable through bank Ch. 62A.4-106 payor bank late return of item, responsibility for Ch. 62A.4-302 posting, process of Ch. 62A.4-109 presentment documentary drafts, responsibility for documents and goods Ch. 62A.4-503 electronic Ch. 62A.4-110 notice of item not payable, liability of secondary parties Ch. 62A.4-210 notice of item not payable, liability of drawer or indorser Ch. 62A.4-212 on arrival drafts Ch. 62A.4-502 time limit, checks Ch. 62A.4-404 process, legal, items subject to Ch. 62A.4-303 provisional settlement Ch. 62A.4-213, Ch. 62A.4-215 receipt of items, cut-off hour Ch. 62A.4-107, 62A.4-108 recovery of payment by return of items Ch. 62A.4-301 refunds Ch. 62A.4-212 reimbursements Ch. 62A.4-212 remittance, media of, provisional and final settlement Ch. 62A.4-211 responsibility for collection or return Ch. 62A.4-202 return of item Ch. 62A.4-214, Ch. 62A.4-216 settlement Ch. 62A.4-211, 62A.4-214 status as agent Ch. 62A.4-201 value for purposes of holder in due course Ch. 62A.4-209 when action timely Ch. 62A.4-202 customer account, allowed charges against Ch. 62A.4-401 customer account, determination of insufficiency Ch. 62A.4-402 death or incompetence of customer Ch. 62A.4-405 deferred posting Ch. 62A.4-301 definitions Ch. 62A.4-104, 62A.4-105 delays Ch. 62A.4-108, 62A.4-109 depositary bank holder of unindorsed items Ch. 62A.4-205 supplying missing indorsement Ch. 62A.4-205 dishonor, time of Ch. 62A.4-301 documentary drafts, handling of Ch. 62A.4-501 documentary drafts, presentment Ch. 62A.4-503 documentary drafts, privilege of presenting bank to deal with goods Ch. 62A.4-504 electronic presentment Ch. 62A.4-110 emergencies, collection of items, delays Ch. 62A.4-108 final payment of item by payor bank Ch. 62A.4-213, Ch. 62A.4-215 improper payment, payor bank's right to subrogation on Ch. 62A.4-407 incompetence or death of customer Ch. 62A.4-405 insolvency and preference Ch. 62A.4-214, Ch. 62A.4-216 insufficiency of account, time of determination Ch. 62A.4-402 late return of item, responsibility for Ch. 62A.4-302 measure of damages Ch. 62A.4-103 missing indorsement, supplying Ch. 62A.4-205 notice of item not payable, liability of drawer or indorser Ch. 62A.4-212 notice, items subject to Ch. 62A.4-303 on arrival drafts, presentment Ch. 62A.4-502 overdraft, charging against account Ch. 62A.4-401 pay any bank indorsements Ch. 62A.4-201 payments collecting bank Ch. 62A.4-106 notice of holding, item not payable Ch. 62A.4-401 payable at bank Ch. 62A.4-106 payable through bank Ch. 62A.4-106 payor bank late return of item, responsibility for Ch. 62A.4-302 posting, process of Ch. 62A.4-109 presentment documentary drafts, responsibility for documents and goods Ch. 62A.4-503 electronic Ch. 62A.4-110 notice of item not payable, liability of secondary parties Ch. 62A.4-210 notice of item not payable, liability of drawer or indorser Ch. 62A.4-212 on arrival drafts Ch. 62A.4-502 time limit, checks Ch. 62A.4-404 process, legal, items subject to Ch. 62A.4-303 provisional settlement Ch. 62A.4-213, Ch. 62A.4-215 receipt of items, cut-off hour Ch. 62A.4-107, 62A.4-108 recovery of payment by return of items Ch. 62A.4-301 refunds Ch. 62A.4-212 reimbursements Ch. 62A.4-212 remittance, media of, provisional and final settlement Ch. 62A.4-211 responsibility for collection or return Ch. 62A.4-202 return of item Ch. 62A.4-214, Ch. 62A.4-216 settlement Ch. 62A.4-211, 62A.4-214 status as agent Ch. 62A.4-201 value for purposes of holder in due course Ch. 62A.4-209 when action timely Ch. 62A.4-202 customer account, allowed charges against Ch. 62A.4-401 customer account, determination of insufficiency Ch. 62A.4-402 death or incompetence of customer Ch. 62A.4-405 deferred posting Ch. 62A.4-301 definitions Ch. 62A.4-104, 62A.4-105 delays Ch. 62A.4-108, 62A.4-109 depositary bank holder of unindorsed items Ch. 62A.4-205 supplying missing indorsement Ch. 62A.4-205 dishonor, time of Ch. 62A.4-301 separate office of bank Ch. 62A.4-107 set-off, items subject to Ch. 62A.4-303 settlement of item Ch. 62A.4-211, 62A.4-212 settlement, medium and time of Ch. 62A.4-213 signatures, unauthorized, or altered items, customer's duty to discover and report Ch. 62A.4-406 statute of limitations Ch. 62A.4-111 stop payment order, loss from payment of item Ch. 62A.4-403 stop payment order, when item subject to Ch. 62A.4-303 stop payment, customer's right to Ch. 62A.4-403 subrogation, payor bank's right to on improper payment Ch. 62A.4-407 suspension of payment Ch. 62A.4-214, Ch. 62A.4-216 transfers between banks Ch. 62A.4-206 unindorsed items, holder Ch. 62A.4-205 value for purposes of holder in due course Ch. 62A.4-211 variation by agreement Ch. 62A.4-103 warranties breach of warranty Ch. 62A.4-208 customer and collecting bank, time for claims Ch. 62A.4-207 damages for breach Ch. 62A.4-207 dishonor Ch. 62A.4-207 encoding and retention Ch. 62A.4-209 presentment Ch. 62A.4-208 security interest of collecting bank Ch. 62A.4-208 transfer Ch. 62A.4-207 withdrawal, availability of funds for Ch. 62A.4-213, Ch. 62A.4-215 wrongful dishonor, bank's liability to customer Ch. 62A.4-402 Commercial paper (Article 3) acceptance Ch. 62A.3-410 acceptance varying draft Ch. 62A.3-412 accommodation party, contract Ch. 62A.3-415 alteration Ch. 62A.3-407 ambiguous terms and rules of construction Ch. 62A.3-118 application of Article Ch. 62A.3-103 blank indorsement Ch. 62A.3-204 burden of establishing signature and defenses Ch. 62A.3-307 cancellation and renunciation Ch. 62A.3-605 certification of checks Ch. 62A.3-411 check cashing identification credit card number not to be recorded when used Ch. 62A.3-512 checks dishonored failure to comply with requirements, effect Ch. 62A.3-525 notice form Ch. 62A.3-520 payee's rights Ch. 62A.3-515 checks, dishonored notice affidavit of service by mail Ch. 62A.3-522 consideration, failure of Ch. 62A.3-408 conversion of instrument, effect Ch. 62A.3-419 credit card used as check cashing identification Ch. 62A.3-512 date, antedating, or post dating effect on negotiability Ch. 62A.3-114 definitions Ch. 62A.3-102 discharge of parties from liability Ch. 62A.3-601
UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

market rent, damages based on Ch. 62A.2A-507
notice Ch. 62A.2A-502
possession of goods, lessor's right to Ch. 62A.2A-525
procedure Ch. 62A.2A-501
rent, action for Ch. 62A.2A-529
residual interest, lessor's right to Ch. 62A.2A-532
right to specific performance or replevin Ch. 62A.2A-521
rightfully rejected goods, lessee's duties Ch. 62A.2A-512
rights and remedies Ch. 62A.2A-503
statute of limitations Ch. 62A.2A-506
default, waiver or renunciation of claim or right Ch. 62A.2A-510
definitions and index of definitions Ch. 62A.2A-103
delagation of performance Ch. 62A.2A-303
constability Ch. 62A.2A-301
excused performance Ch. 62A.2A-405, 62A.2A-406
express warranties Ch. 62A.2A-210
failure to deliver
lessee's remedies Ch. 62A.2A-508
finance leases
irrevocable promises Ch. 62A.2A-407
supply contract beneficiary Ch. 62A.2A-209
identification of goods Ch. 62A.2A-217
identified goods, casualty to Ch. 62A.2A-217
insecurity, assurance of performance Ch. 62A.2A-401
modification, rescission, and waiver Ch. 62A.2A-208
offer and acceptance in formation of contract Ch. 62A.2A-206
performance, course of Ch. 62A.2A-207
risk of loss Ch. 62A.2A-219
220 seals ineoperative Ch. 62A.2A-203
statute of frauds Ch. 62A.2A-201
unconscionability Ch. 62A.2A-108
replacement Ch. 62A.2A-513
creditors, right Ch. 62A.2A-308
debt Ch. 62A.2A-220
cover by lessee Ch. 62A.2A-518
cover by lessee Ch. 62A.2A-512
damages for nondelivery, repudiation, defect, and breach of warranty Ch. 62A.2A-519
damages, lessor's right to recovery Ch. 62A.2A-528
damages, liquidation Ch. 62A.2A-504
delivery stoppage by lessor Ch. 62A.2A-526
disposal of goods by lessor Ch. 62A.2A-527
identification of goods, lessor's right to Ch. 62A.2A-524
improper delivery, rightful rejection Ch. 62A.2A-509
injury to goods, lessor's standing to sue third party Ch. 62A.2A-531
lessee's incidental and consequential damages Ch. 62A.2A-520
lessee's remedies Ch. 62A.2A-508
lessee's incidental damages Ch. 62A.2A-530
lessor's insolvency, lessor's right to goods Ch. 62A.2A-522
lessor's remedies for default by lessee Ch. 62A.2A-523

performance or acceptance under reservation of rights Ch. 62A.1-207
territorial application of title Ch. 62A.1-105
Leases (Article 2A)
acceptance of goods Ch. 62A.2A-515, 62A.2A-516
application of Article Ch. 62A.2A-102, Ch. 62A.2A-302
application of other laws Ch. 62A.2A-104
assignment of goods, and modification Ch. 62A.2A-217
effect, rights and remedies Ch. 62A.2A-505
causation to identified goods Ch. 62A.2A-221
certificate of title, territorial application of Article to goods covered by Ch. 62A.2A-105
claims or rights, waiver or renunciation after default Ch. 62A.2A-107
contracts
anticipatory repudiation Ch. 62A.2A-402
anticipatory repudiation, retraction Ch. 62A.2A-101
default Ch. 62A.2A-220
enforceability Ch. 62A.2A-201, Ch. 62A.2A-301
evidence, parol or extrinsic Ch. 62A.2A-202
excused performance Ch. 62A.2A-405, 62A.2A-406
final written expression of agreement Ch. 62A.2A-202
form, validity Ch. 62A.2A-204
identification of goods Ch. 62A.2A-217
insecurity, assurance of performance Ch. 62A.2A-401
modification, rescission, and waiver Ch. 62A.2A-208
offer and acceptance in formation of contract Ch. 62A.2A-206
performance, course of Ch. 62A.2A-207
risk of loss Ch. 62A.2A-219
seals ineoperative Ch. 62A.2A-203
statute of frauds Ch. 62A.2A-201
unconscionability Ch. 62A.2A-108
cover by lessee Ch. 62A.2A-518
creditors, right Ch. 62A.2A-308
default Ch. 62A.2A-220
cover by lessee Ch. 62A.2A-512
damages for nondelivery, repudiation, default, and breach of warranty Ch. 62A.2A-519
damages, lessor's right to recovery Ch. 62A.2A-528
damages, liquidation Ch. 62A.2A-504
delivery stoppage by lessor Ch. 62A.2A-526
disposal of goods by lessor Ch. 62A.2A-527
identification of goods, lessor's right to Ch. 62A.2A-524
improper delivery, rightful rejection Ch. 62A.2A-509
injury to goods, lessor's standing to sue third party Ch. 62A.2A-531
lessee's incidental and consequential damages Ch. 62A.2A-520
lessee's remedies Ch. 62A.2A-508
lessee's incidental damages Ch. 62A.2A-530
lessor's insolvency, lessor's right to goods Ch. 62A.2A-522
lessor's remedies for default by lessee Ch. 62A.2A-523

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1327]
UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1328]
uniform procedural rules 18.130.095
unprofessional conduct
hearings request 18.130.090
Disciplinary authorities
authority under chapter 18.130.050
immunity from liability 18.130.300
investigation of practice without a license 18.130.190
unprofessional conduct
complaints of
hearings 18.130.090
statement of charge 18.130.090
finding of 18.130.160
voluntary substance abuse monitoring program
contracting authority 18.130.186
Fines, enforcement 18.130.165
Governance 18.135.100
Health care assistants
complaints and investigations 18.135.070
Health services, voluntary substance abuse monitoring programs 18.130.175
Health, department of
communication with complainant 18.130.085
Hearings
procedure 18.130.090
request 18.130.090
Immunity from liability 18.130.300
Injunctive relief
unprofessional conduct or incapacity to practice 18.130.185
Investigations
practice without a license 18.130.190
uniform procedural rules 18.130.095
Licenses
denial, revocation, suspension 18.130.160
practice without 18.130.190
Malpractice insurance coverage mandated 18.130.330
Pharmacists 18.64.163
Pharmacy assistants 18.64A.055
Pharmacy interns 18.64.163
Physical therapists 18.74.029
Practice without a license 18.130.190
Procedural rules, uniform 18.130.095
Provider investments and referrals
conflict of interest standards 18.130.320
Secretary of health
authority under chapter 18.130.040
Substance abuse, voluntary monitoring programs 18.130.175
Unprofessional conduct
complaints of
evidence summary and stipulations 18.130.172
hearings
procedure 18.130.090
request 18.130.090
statement of charge 18.130.090
finding of 18.130.160
injunctive relief 18.130.185
Voluntary substance abuse monitoring programs 18.130.175, 18.130.186

UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT
Action by minor parent 26.21.215

Child support orders
advisory procedures 26.21.460
confirmation of registered order, effect 26.21.550
continuing, exclusive jurisdiction 26.21.115
credit for payments 26.21.155
enforcement and modification 26.21.127
enforcement of order modified in another state 26.21.590
modification of another state’s order enforcement 26.21.570
procedure 26.21.560
requirements 26.21.580
multiple orders, enforcement 26.21.145
notice of registration 26.21.520
petition to establish 26.21.420
recognition of orders 26.21.135
registration for enforcement 26.21.480-26.21.500
validity or enforcement of registered order, procedure to contest 26.21.530, 26.21.540

State law, application 26.21.225

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act as State Law
Uniform Interstate Family Support Act

UNIFORM LAWS
Anatomical gift act
amendment or revocation of gift 68.50.540
application of chapter 228, Laws of 1993 68.50.901
authority to make, limit, or refuse to make gift 68.50.540
construction 68.50.902
corneal tissue, provision for transplantation by licensed eye banks authorized 68.50.630
coroner or medical examiner, jurisdiction of 68.50.620
definitions 68.50.530
determination of death 68.50.590
document of gift 68.50.580
donees, persons who may become 68.50.570
donees, rights of 68.50.590
hospital procedure, entries in medical record, and limits on liability 68.50.560
hospitals to establish agreements or affiliations to coordinate procurement and use of gifts 68.50.600
illegal purchase or sale of body part a felony 68.50.610
legislative findings and declaration 68.50.520
liability limited for persons acting in accordance with act or making gift under act 68.50.620
medical acceptability, examination for 68.50.620
persons other than decedent who may make gift 68.50.550
procedure for making gift 68.50.540
refusal to make gift 68.50.540
revocation or amendment of gift 68.50.540
short title 68.50.904
technician or enucleator, authority to act following determination of death 68.50.550

Firearms act Ch. 9.41

Interstate family support act Ch. 26.21
Uniform firearms act Ch. 26.21.480-26.21.500

UNIFORM DISCIPLINARY ACT--HEALTH SERVICES
confirmation of registered order, effect 26.21.550
continuing, exclusive jurisdiction 26.21.115
credit for payments 26.21.155
enforcement and modification 26.21.127
notice of registration 26.21.520
petition to establish 26.21.420
registration for enforcement 26.21.480-26.21.500
validity or enforcement of registered order, procedure to contest 26.21.530, 26.21.540

State law, application 26.21.225

Statute of limitations for proceedings 26.21.510
Support enforcement
attorney general, duties 26.21.275
enforcement agency, duties 26.21.265
surrender of criminally charged obligor 26.21.650
Surrender of criminally charged obligor 26.21.650
Tribunals of other states
communications with 26.21.365
discovery, assistance with 26.21.375
Uniform interstate family support act, proceeding to determine parentage 26.21.620

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1329]
Food fish and shellfish
fish cultural stations, laboratories, and protective devices for Columbia river fish agreements with state for 75.08.055
Game and game fish
fish restoration and management projects, federal act 77.12.440
Motor vehicle fuel tax
armed forces, export use of motor vehicle fuel, exemption from tax 82.36.230
refunds for nonhighway use vehicles, metering device 82.36.280

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
Building fees 288.15.202
Construction work, remodeling or demolition, bids, prevailing rate of wage 288.10.350
Corrections mental health center for mentally ill offenders
collaborative arrangement with department of corrections 72.09.350
Courses, studies and instruction
state or Pacific Northwest history and government course for teachers 288.10.710
Faculty members and employees
insurance 288.10.660

Fees
building fees 288.15.202
exemptions
children of law enforcement officers and fire fighters who died or were disabled in the line of duty 288.15.380
veterans 288.15.380
full time, resident, nonresident 288.15.202
full time, resident, nonresident
medical or dental, exemption for certain nonresidents 288.15.225
operating
defined 288.15.031
transmittal to state treasurer 288.15.031
services and activities 288.15.202
full time, resident, nonresident 288.15.202
tuition 288.15.202
full time, resident, nonresident 288.15.202
refund 288.15.600
Financial aid programs for resident students
288.10.800
Financial aid programs for students
institutional financial aid program 288.15.820
Institutional financial aid fund 288.15.820
Insurance for officers, employees and students 288.10.660
Loans to students
institutional financial aid fund 288.15.820
Refund of fees 288.15.600
Services and activities fees
full time, resident, nonresident 288.15.202
Small works roster
authority, procedure 288.10.355
publication requirements inapplicable 288.10.350
Students
insurance 288.10.660
Tuition
refund 288.15.600
waiver
children of certain citizens missing in action or prisoners of war 288.10.265
Tuition fees 288.15.202
full, resident, nonresident 288.15.202

UNLAWFUL ENTRY AND DETAINER
Filing fee
amount and collection 36.18.020

UNWED MOTHERS
Homes for
business and occupation tax exemption for homes operated by religious or charitable organizations 82.04.4289

URBAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS
Motor vehicle special fuel tax
refunds 82.38.080

UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
Commissioners
defined 81.04.010
Common carriers
household goods, carriage of estimate of charges, penalty when actual charges exceed estimate by more than allowed margin 81.80.132
Defined 81.04.010
Definitions 81.04.010
Electrical companies
rates and charges
energy conservation measures
existing rate or charge for, duty of seller of real property to disclose prior to closing 64.04.200
extension of payment responsibility to subsequent owners 80.28.065
Energy conservation and production from renewable resources, encouragement of legislative finding 80.28.024
Energy conservation measures existing rate or charge for, duty of seller of real property to disclose prior to closing 64.04.200
extension of payment responsibility to subsequent owners of property, requirements 80.28.065
Ferries, commercial certificate of convenience and necessity cancellation, revocation, suspension, alteration, or amendment of certificate, grounds for 81.84.060
temporary certificate may be issued in case of immediate and urgent need 81.84.070
Freight rail services
preservation program 47.76.240
rate, service, and safety, duties 47.76.230
Gas companies
rates and charges
energy conservation measures
existing rate or charge for, duty of seller of real property to disclose prior to closing 64.04.200
extension of payment responsibility to subsequent owners 80.28.065
Hearings
increase of rates and charges, burden of proof 80.04.130, 81.04.130
High-speed ground transportation program Ch. 47.79
"Low-level radioactive waste site operating company" defined 81.04.010
Motor freight carriers
fees imposed under chapter contest of, procedure to seek refund 81.80.115
refund petitions, rule-making authority regarding the handling of 81.80.115
registration fees, authority of commission to collect 81.80.301
regulatory system, authority for commission to implement 81.80.301
regulatory fee based on intrastate operations in previous year establishment by and payment to commission 81.80.321
terminal safety audits 81.80.145
Orders
suspension of rate or charge changes 80.04.130, 81.04.130
Rates and charges
filing of 80.04.130, 81.04.130
hearing upon 80.04.130, 81.04.130
increase of, burden of proof 80.04.130, 81.04.130
suspension until hearing 80.04.130, 81.04.130
telecommunication services, temporary tariff reduction or waiver to promote service 80.04.130
telecommunications companies, decrease in rates investigation and approval or rejection 80.04.130
not to be suspended 80.04.130
Solid waste companies
rates and charges
suspension of tariff changes 81.04.130
Tariff changes
filing of 80.04.130, 81.04.130
hearing upon 80.04.130, 81.04.130
increase of, burden of proof 80.04.130, 81.04.130
suspension until hearing 80.04.130, 81.04.130
telecommunication services, temporary tariff reduction or waiver to promote service 80.04.130
Washington telephone assistance program 80.04.130
Telephones
mandatory measured service filings for, procedure and policy 80.04.130
temporary tariff reduction or waiver to promote service 80.04.130
Washington telephone assistance program 80.04.130

UTILITY LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS
Metropolitan municipal corporations, general powers 35.58.500

VACANCIES IN OFFICE
Causes of
death of incumbent 42.12.010
election or appointment void 42.12.010
felony conviction 42.12.010
nonresident in district, etc., for which elected, exceptions 42.12.010
oath, conviction for violation of 42.12.010
oath, refusing to take or violating 42.12.010
official bond
judgment against incumbent for breach of conditions 42.12.010
not filing on time 42.12.010
refusing to give or renew 42.12.010
removal of incumbent 42.12.010
resignation of incumbent 42.12.010
State departments and agency directors 43.17.020

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1330]
VACATION OF JUDGMENTS (See JUDGMENTS, subtitle Vacation or modification of)

VACATION OF LAND (See PLATS AND PLATTING, subtitle Vacation)

VAGRANCY
First class cities, providing for punishment of 35.22.280

VENDING MACHINES
Sales tax collection 82.08.050

VENDORS AND VENDEES (See also SALES)
Intoxicating liquor
appointment in cities and towns 66.08.050
Liens of homesteads subject to execution and forced sale 6.13.080

VENUE (See also JURISDICTION)
Insurance companies
delinquency proceedings commencement 48.31.190

VERIFICATIONS (See also ACKNOWLEDGMENTS)
List of personal property where personal exemption claimed 6.15.060
Tort claims against cities and towns 35.31.040

VESSELS (See TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, WATERCRAFT AND SHIP- PING)

VESTED RIGHTS (See RIGHTS, subtitle Vested)

VETERANS (See also SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES)
Charitable solicitations
notice to director of veterans' affairs of fund raiser's application 19.09.075
City fire fighter examination, veterans' preference 41.08.040
Colleges and universities
University of Washington, fee exemption 28B.15.380
Washington State University, fee exemption 28B.15.380
Examinations
city fire fighter examination, veterans' preference 41.08.040
civil service for city police, veterans' preference 41.12.040
Persian Gulf veterans tuition and fees
exemption from increases 28B.15.628
Purple heart recipient recognition day, August 7 declared as 1.16.050
Recreational fishing licenses 75.25.110
State civil service law, preference rights 41.06.150
Tuition and fees at institutions of higher education, Vietnam veterans' exemption from increase 28B.15.620
University of Washington fee exemption 28B.15.380
Veterans affairs, department of collective bargaining agreements not altered 43.60A.906
Washington State University fee exemption 28B.15.380

VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF
Charitable solicitations
notice of fund raiser's application
director's duties 19.09.075
Created 43.17.010
Director
appointment 43.17.020
duties 72.36.020
Soldiers' and veterans' homes Ch. 72.36
Veterans' homes Ch. 72.36

VETERANS' REHABILITATION COUNCIL (See SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Veterans' rehabilitation council)

VETERINARIANS
Animal technician
certificate of registration
fees 18.92.145
renewal 18.92.140
defined 18.92.015
dispensing of drugs by registered personnel authorized 18.92.013
employment, responsibility 18.92.125
licensing exemptions 18.92.060
Certificates of registration
fees 18.92.145
Definitions 18.92.015
Fees 18.92.145
Legend drugs
dispensing by registered personnel authorized 18.92.013
License exemptions 18.92.060
fees 18.92.145
renewal 18.92.140
Veterinary board of governors
duties 18.92.030
Veterinary medicine clerk
certificate of registration
fees 18.92.145
renewal 18.92.140
defined 18.92.015
dispensing of drugs by registered personnel authorized 18.92.013
employment, responsibility 18.92.125
licensing exemptions 18.92.060

VICTIMS OF CRIMES—COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE
Benefits
availability and amounts, limitations 7.68.070
burial expenses 7.68.070
duty of beneficiaries to cooperate 7.68.070
excepted occurrences 7.68.070
federal, sustained while committing, ineligible 7.68.070
industrial insurance law, applicability 7.68.070
lump sum 7.68.070
permanent partial disability 7.68.070
permanent total disability 7.68.070
right to and amount, effective date 7.68.070
survivors 7.68.070
temporary total disability 7.68.070
vocational rehabilitation 7.68.070

Homicide
counseling for immediate family members 7.68.070
Inmate testifying in any judicial proceeding
moneys received for directed to crime victims' compensation account 72.09.110
Inmate work programs
wages, portion to crime victims' compensation account 72.09.110
Profits from crime publicity
seizure and forfeiture of interest in reenactment or depiction of crime
legislative finding 7.68.300
measures to defeat purposes of act are invalid 7.68.340
procedure 7.68.320
proceeds, distribution of 7.68.330
property subject to 7.68.310
provisions of act are supplemental and do not limit other rights and remedies 7.68.340
Public safety and education account to benefit 43.08.250
Seizure and forfeiture of property involved in a felony
legislative finding 7.68.300
measures to defeat purposes of act are invalid 7.68.340
procedure 7.68.320
proceeds, distribution of 7.68.330
property subject to 7.68.310
provisions of act are supplemental and do not limit other rights and remedies 7.68.340
Sexual assault
counseling 7.68.070
Temporary total disability 50.06.010
allowable beneficiaries 50.06.020
eligibility determination 50.06.030

VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (See VICTIMS OF CRIMES—COMPENSATION, ASSISTANCE, subtitle Sexual assault)

VICTIMS, SURVIVORS, AND WITNESSES OF CRIMES
Abuse
victim convicted of murder of abuser reduction in sentence provisions, notice 72.02.270
victim to be notified of reports 26.44.030
Death sentences
witnesses to execution, designation of, procedure 10.95.185
Definitions 7.69.020
Disclosure of information to 10.97.070
Identity of suspect
discretionary disclosure of suspect's identity to victim 10.97.070
Rights enumerated 7.69.030

VITAL STATISTICS
Adoptions
access to information regarding birth parent or adopted child
birth certificate, availability of noncertified copy 26.33.345
limited disclosure authorized 26.33.345

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
Community and technical colleges
bond issues for buildings and facilities
board of trustees' authority 28B.50.330

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1331]
board of trustees' authority 28B.50.330
buildings and facilities
bid procedures 28B.50.330
board of trustees, powers regarding construction and financing 28B.50.330
bond issues for construction, authority to finance by 28B.50.330
construction, reconstruction, and equipping of 28B.50.330
faculty
exceptional faculty awards
disbursements 28B.50.839
donations 28B.50.839
established 28B.50.837
foundation eligibility to receive matching funds, contract requirements 28B.50.844
foundation endowment fund management 28B.50.844
foundation, defined 28B.50.8351
guidelines 28B.50.839
matching funds 28B.50.839
trust fund 28B.50.837
faculty tenure plan
administrative appointment, defined 28B.50.851
faculty appointment, defined 28B.50.851
probationary faculty appointment, defined 28B.50.851
review committee, defined 28B.50.851
composition 28B.50.869
tenure, defined 28B.50.851
Job opportunities and basic skills training program
powers and duties of department of social and health services 74.25.020
School-to-work transitions program
account 28A.630.870
administration 28A.630.868
coordination with educational boards, districts, technical colleges, and colleges and universities 28A.630.874
definitions 28A.630.861
established 28A.630.862
evaluation 28A.630.864
gifts, grants, and contributions 28A.630.870
program evaluation 28A.630.864
project information dissemination 28A.630.878
projects for grant awards
duration 28A.630.868
selection process 28A.630.864
reporting requirements 28A.630.876
rule making authority 28A.630.874
selection of projects for grant awards 28A.630.879
short title 28A.630.880
task force on school-to-work transitions 28A.630.866
technical assistance 28A.630.874
Skill centers
afternoon and evening programs for adults centers encouraged to operate programs 28C.22.010
centers may charge fees to adult students 28C.22.020
community colleges authorized to contract for use of center facilities 28C.22.020
community colleges not required to count enrollments in centers toward enrollment lid 28C.22.020
legislative findings 28C.22.005
Technical colleges
high school students
enrollment in, transmittal of funds 28A.600.310
Tuition recovery trust fund 28C.10.084
Vocational excellence award tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.545
Vocational rehabilitation and services to the handicapped
purchase of services exemption from competitive bidding 43.19.1906
Washington award for vocational excellence tuition and fee waivers 28B.15.545
Work force employment and training program
repeal 43.131.378
termination 43.131.377
Work force training and education coordinating board
private vocational schools complaints against, investigative and remedial powers of board 28C.10.120
Work force training and education, See WORK FORCE TRAINING AND EDUCATION 28C.10.020
VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS' RELIEF AND PENSIONS
Definitions 41.24.010
Emergency medical service districts benefits for district volunteers under volunteer fire fighters' relief and pension fund board of trustees officers 41.24.340
pension fees to be paid by district to be set by state board 41.24.350
benefits for volunteers under volunteer fire fighters' relief and pension fund board of trustees annual report 41.24.340
benefits for volunteers under fire fighters' relief and pension fund board of trustees creation 41.24.330
memberShip 41.24.330
VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS
Cities and towns legislative body members, service as 35.21.770
Cities—Optional municipal code, council members authorized to serve as 35A.11.110
VOLUNTEERISM AND CITIZEN SERVICE, CENTER FOR
At-risk children collaborative programs with public agencies authorized guidelines and standards to be developed by center 43.150.080
VOLUNTEERS
At-risk children collaborative programs with public agencies authorized program requirements 43.150.080
Background investigations of prospective volunteers with access to children or dependent adults 43.43.832
Emergency workers architect or engineer exempt from liability when serving as volunteer emergency worker 38.52.1951
Fish and wildlife enhancement program definitions 75.52.020
legislative findings 75.52.010
surplus eggs and carcasses 75.52.035
Retired senior volunteer programs distribution of funds to 43.63A.275
Senior environmental corps coordinating council, membership and duties 43.63A.260
creation 43.63A.247
definitions 43.63A.245
Tort claims against liability of local government entity for tortious conduct of volunteer performing official duties 49.6.010
Washington serves program Ch. 50.65
VOTING
Out-of-state voter secretary of state duties 29.36.150
Overseas voter secretary of state duties 29.36.150
Registration
validity inquiries 29.10.180
Service voter secretary of state duties 29.36.150
Write-in voting term limitations, effect 29.51.173
WAGES (See also SALARIES AND WAGES)
Assignment
child support 26.18.070, 26.18.090, 26.18.110, 26.18.120, 26.18.140
form 26.18.100
hearing to quash, modify, or terminate 26.18.140
spousal maintenance 26.18.070, 26.18.090, 26.18.110, 26.18.120, 26.18.140
form 26.18.100
hearing to quash, modify, or terminate 26.18.140
Child support mandatory wage assignment 26.18.070, 26.18.090, 26.18.110, 26.18.120, 26.18.140
employer's answer, duties, and liability 26.18.110
form 26.18.100
hearing to quash, modify, or terminate 26.18.140
uniform interstate family support act, see UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT
Minimum wages agricultural or horticultural workers 49.46.010
definitions 49.46.010
exemptions from, generally 49.46.010
forest workers 49.46.010
hospital employees 49.46.010
minimum hourly wage, amount 49.46.020
newspaper carriers or vendors 49.46.010
nursing home employees 49.46.010
overtime compensation, exceptions 49.46.130
public officers and employees 49.46.010
salesmen 49.46.010
Prevailing rate approval, certification, arbitration labor and industries department may charge fee 39.12.070
public agency compliance 39.12.042
public works administration account 39.12.080
Public works
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1332]
prevailing wage law compliance required when private construction project is performed under contract for rental, lease, or purchase of project by state or municipal government 39.04.260
prevailing wages, legal liability of public agencies to comply with law 39.12.042
Spousal maintenance
WARDS
Cold storage, business and occupation tax
WARDENS
Metropolitan municipal corporations, authority
Arrest without warrant, when authorized
WARRANTS
WAREHOUSES (See also SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES; UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE, subtitle Warehouse receipts, bills of lading and other documents of title)
Cold storage, business and occupation tax 82.04.280
WARRANTS
Arrest without warrant, when authorized 10.31.100
Metropolitan municipal corporations, authority to issue 35.58.490
State warrants
authentication and certification by agency head 43.88.160
forms for prescribed by director of office of financial management 43.88.160
printing of 43.08.061
responsibility for recovery of erroneous payments 43.88.160
retention, destruction of redeemed warrants 43.08.061
WASHINGTON AIR NATIONAL GUARD (See MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS)
WASHINGTON AMBASSADOR PROGRAM (See TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Washington ambassador program)
WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER (See HISTORIC PRESERVATION, subtitle Washington archaeological research center)
WASHINGTON ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (See MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS)
WASHINGTON AWARD FOR VOCATIONAL EXCELLENCE (See VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, subtitle Washington award for vocational excellence)
WASHINGTON BUSINESS CORPORATION ACT (See CORPORATIONS)
WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL (See CENTENNIAL COMMISSION)
WASHINGTON CLEAN AIR ACT (See AIR POLLUTION CONTROL, subtitle Washington clean air act)
WASHINGTON CLEAN INDOOR AIR ACT (See SMOKING, subtitle Washington clean indoor air act)
WASHINGTON CONSERVATION CORPS (See CONSERVATION CORPS)
WASHINGTON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN (See CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, subtitle Women, Washington correctional institution for)
WASHINGTON CREDIT UNION SHARE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION ACT (See CREDIT UNIONS, subtitle Credit union share guaranty association act)
WASHINGTON FOOD PROCESSING ACT (See FOOD PROCESSING ACT, WASHINGTON)
WASHINGTON HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AUTHORITY (See HEALTH CARE FACILITIES)
WASHINGTON HORSE RACING COMMISSION (See HORSE RACING COMMISSION)
WASHINGTON HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT (See HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT)
WASHINGTON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (See INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT)
WASHINGTON INSTITUTE OF APPLIED TECHNOLOGY (See VOCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY)
WASHINGTON INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION Credit against premium tax for assessments for payment of claims 48.32.145
WASHINGTON JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM ACT (See JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM)
WASHINGTON LAND BANK (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Land bank)
WASHINGTON LIBRARY NETWORK (See WESTERN LIBRARY NETWORK)
WASHINGTON LIFE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION Certificates of contribution 48.32A.090
insurer members
assets, certificates of contributions 48.32A.090
distributions to stockholders prohibited until assessments are paid in full 48.32A.090
WASHINGTON MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE Amendments automatically included 46.90.010
Obedience to and effect of traffic laws state law, certain RCW sections adopted by reference 46.90.406
Rules of the road state law, certain RCW sections adopted by reference 46.90.427
Statute changed to rule department of licensing rule-making authority 46.90.005
WASHINGTON OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMITTEE (See OIL AND GAS, subtitle Conservation committee)
WASHINGTON PERSONNEL RESOURCES BOARD (See PERSONNEL RESOURCES BOARD)
WASHINGTON PESTICIDE CONTROL ACT (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Washington Pesticide Control Act)
WASHINGTON POISON PREVENTION ACT OF 1974 (See PACKAGES, POISON PREVENTION PACKAGING)
WASHINGTON PRODUCTS Expansion of market 43.31.057
WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM (W.P.P.S.S.) (See OPERATING AGENCIES)
WASHINGTON REPORTS Printing
duties of public printer concerning 43.78.030
WASHINGTON SCHOLAR AWARD (See COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, subtitle Washington scholar award)
WASHINGTON SERVICES PROGRAM (See EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT, subtitle Washington services program)
WASHINGTON SERVICE CORPS

WASHINGTON SERVICE CORPS (See UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, subtitle Washington service corps)

WASHINGTON SOLDIERS' HOME
Admittance, qualifications 72.36.030
Definitions 72.36.035
Legislative findings 72.36.1601
Medicaid

WASHINGTON STATE

WASHINGTON STATE ARTS COMMISSION (See STATE ARTS COMMISSION)

WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION (See BAR ASSOCIATION)

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD AGAINST DISCRIMINATION (See DISCRIMINATION, subtitle State human rights commission)

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL ON AGING (See STATE COUNCIL ON AGING)

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL ON VOLUNTEERISM AND CITIZEN SERVICE (See VOLUNTEERISM AND CITIZEN SERVICE, CENTER FOR)

WASHINGTON STATE CREDIT UNION ACT (See CREDIT UNIONS)

WASHINGTON STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION (See CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION)

WASHINGTON STATE DEATH INVESTIGATIONS COUNCIL (See DEATH, subtitle Death investigations council)

WASHINGTON STATE DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND COMMITTEE (See also COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF, subtitle Washington state development loan fund committee)

WASHINGTON STATE FERRY AND TOLL BRIDGE SYSTEM (See BRIDGES, subtitle State toll bridges; FERRIES, Puget Sound ferry and toll bridge system; TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY)

WASHINGTON STATE FRUIT COMMISSION (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Soft tree fruits)

WASHINGTON STATE HERITAGE COUNCIL (See HISTORIC PRESERVATION, subtitle Heritage council)

WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (See HOSPITALS, subtitle State advisory council)

WASHINGTON STATE MAGISTRATES ASSOCIATION (See MAGISTRATES ASSOCIATION)

WASHINGTON STATE MARITIME COMMISSION (See WATERCRAFT AND SHIPPING, subtitle Maritime commission)

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL (See STATE PATROL)

WASHINGTON STATE REDISTRICTING ACT (See CONGRESSIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS AND APPOINTMENT)

WASHINGTON STATE SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION (See SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION)

WASHINGTON STATE SEASHORE CONSERVATION AREA (See PARKS AND RECREATION, subtitle Seashore conservation areas)

WASHINGTON STATE SEED ACT (See AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING, subtitle Seed law—1969 act)

WASHINGTON STATE TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY (See TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY)

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (See also COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES)

Agricultural outdoor burning educational material on health and environmental effects 70.94.650
Building fees 28B.15.202
Construction work, remodeling or demolition, bids, prevailing rate of wage 28B.10.350
Courses, studies and instruction state or Pacific Northwest history and government course for teachers 28B.10.710
Faculty members and employees insurance 28B.10.660
Fees building fees 28B.15.202
exemptions

WASHINGTON STATE WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION (See WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION)

WASHINGTON TECHNOLOGY CENTER (See TECHNOLOGY)

WASHINGTON TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY (See TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY)

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION (See UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION)

WASHINGTON VETERANS' HOME
Admittance, qualifications 72.36.030
Definitions 72.36.035
Legislative findings 72.36.1601
Medicaid

certification of qualifying operation 72.36.145

qualifying operations 72.36.140
Nursing home care

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1334]
WASHINGTON VETERANS’ HOME

public assistance purchase of contracts for services 74.09.120
Personal needs allowance 72.36.160
Resident council
generally 72.36.150
Residents’ income
allowable, reduction 72.36.145
Superintendent
appointment 72.36.020
qualification for appointment 72.36.020

WASHINGTON WHOLESOME EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS ACT (See EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS)

WASHINGTON WINE COMMISSION (See WINE COMMISSION)

WASHINGTON WING CIVIL AIR PATROL (See TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF)

WASHINGTON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND CONSERVATION ACT (See UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, subtitle Youth employment and conservation act)

WASTE (See also REAL PROPERTY, subtitle Waste)
Public lands, prosecution of persons causing waste or damage 79.01.760
State lands, prosecution of persons causing waste or damage 79.01.760

WASTE REDUCTION, RECYCLING, AND MODEL LITTER CONTROL ACT
Collection of fines and forfeitures procedures 70.93.070
Distribution of fines to local entities if collected by local entities 70.93.070
Littering prohibited, penalties 70.93.060
Solid waste vehicle transporting, load covering or securing required 70.93.097

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS, subtitle Pollution)

Bottled water quality standards for, authority of state board of health to adopt 43.20.050
Columbia river dams height restrictions on tributaries 75.20.110
Conservation programs delivery rates structures to encourage, department of health report 43.20.235
Conservation, management evaluation and recommendations 90.42.010
legislative findings 90.42.010
trust water rights program 90.42.040
water conservation projects 90.42.030
Dams or obstructions restricted height in Columbia river tributaries 75.20.110
Dikes vegetation management guidelines 75.20.1041
Fees, determination 90.03.470
Flood protection

legislative findings 90.42.010
trust water rights program 90.42.040
Water resources conservation delivery rate structures to encourage, department of health report 43.20.235
planning, department of social and health services duties 43.20.230

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1335]
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

definitions 70.146.020
tax receipts, water quality account 70.146.080
Marine finish rearing facilities
waste discharge permits, exemption 90.48.220
waste discharge standards 90.48.220
Oil spill administration account 90.56.510
Polluted and environmentally sensitive waters, identification and classification by parks and recreation commission 88.12.305
Water pollution control revolving fund 90.50A.020

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES
Federal capitalization grants
administration 90.50A.020

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS (See WATER POLLUTION CONTROL, subtitle Water quality standards)

WATER RESOURCES (See RCW Supp, page 1336)

WATER RESOURCES ACT OF 1971 (See WATER AND WATER RIGHTS, subtitle Water Resources Act of 1971)

WATER SKING
Personal watercraft
operating requirements 88.12.125
Safety
operating and equipment requirements 88.12.125

WATER SYSTEMS (See PUBLIC UTILITIES, WATER WORKS AND SYSTEMS)

WATER WORKS AND SYSTEMS
Electrical connections to water works piping, permission required 19.28.010

WATERCOURSES AND WATERWAYS (See also HARBOUR AREAS)
Environmental and forest restoration Ch. 43.21J

WATERCRAFT AND SHIPPING (See also TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Steamboat companies; TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, subtitle Vessels)
Accident reporting to parks and recreation commission 88.12.175
Alcohol or drug use prohibited 88.12.025
Boating safety education program
Casualty and accident reports 88.12.165
Casualty and accident reports 88.12.165
Cities and towns
first class cities, regulations 35.22.280
second class cities
licensing of ferries 35.23.440
power to regulate 35.23.440
third class cities, regulation of 35.24.290
Collisions, accidents, casualties
duty to render assistance, immunity for persons rendering assistance 88.12.155
Crimes
evading law enforcement vessels 88.12.045
failure to stop for law enforcement officer 88.12.035
Dealers
registration
purchase to evade tax, gross misdemeanor 88.02.118
Equipment standards
violations, penalty 88.12.065
Equipment, failure of vessel to contain liability and penalty 88.12.105
Life preservers
inspection and approval 88.12.095
requirement 88.12.115
Lights or signals, tampering with penalty 88.12.075
Liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices
legislative findings 88.12.500
preemption of state law, exemption 88.12.540
sale or manufacture of vessels, requirements and noncompliance penalty 88.12.530
sensors and warning devices required, penalty 88.12.510
standards 88.12.520
Listing of taxable boats with department of assessment 84.40.065
rights of review 84.40.065
Loading or powering beyond safe operating ability penalties 88.12.135
Marinas
sewage pumpout or dump units
design, installation, and operation criteria, development by department of ecology, rules 88.12.335
funding assistance, contracts 88.12.325
operational expenses, liability for 88.12.325
ownership of facility, state or public entity to retain 88.12.325
Moorage facilities
private
abandoned vessels, public sale 88.26.020
definitions 88.26.010
delinquent charges, procedures 88.26.020
impounded vessels 88.26.020
Motor boats
definitions 88.12.010
operation in a negligent manner, penalty 88.12.020
violations punishable as misdemeanors 88.12.015
water skiing safety
operating and equipment requirements 88.12.125
Muffler or underwater exhaust system required for enforcement and penalty 88.12.085
Oil spills
prevention and response
field operations program 88.46.170
Oil tankers
reckless operation 90.56.530
Operating while under the influence of alcohol or drugs
blood withdrawal, limited immunity 90.56.560
breath or blood analysis 90.56.550
penalty 90.56.540
Personal flotation devices
inspection and approval 88.12.095
Personal watercraft
operating requirements 88.12.125
prohibited activities 88.12.145
Piloting
operating while under the influence of alcohol or drugs
blood withdrawal, limited immunity 90.56.560
breath or blood analysis 90.56.550
penalty 90.56.540
Polluted and environmentally sensitive waters, identification and classification by parks and recreation commission 88.12.305
Powering or loading beyond safe operating ability penalties 88.12.135
Prohibited activities
personal watercraft 88.12.145
Reckless operation prohibited 88.12.025
Recreational
boat waste management planning grants to local governments 88.12.355
boating safety and environmental education and enforcement legislative findings 88.12.295
boating safety education and enforcement allocation funds 88.12.375
program review 88.12.365
environmental education or boat waste management planning, grants to local governments for 88.12.355
environmental education program 88.12.345
allocation funds 88.12.375
program review 88.12.365
interagency committee for outdoor recreation rule making authority 88.12.395
liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices legislative findings 88.12.500
preemption of state law, exemption 88.12.540
sale or manufacture of vessels, requirements and noncompliance penalty 88.12.530
sensors and warning devices required, penalty 88.12.510
standards 88.12.520
parks and recreation commission
rule making authority 88.12.385
liquid petroleum gas leak warning devices legislative findings 88.12.295
sewage pumpout or dump stations allocation funds 88.12.375
design, installation, and operation criteria, development by department of ecology, rules 88.12.335
designation of marinas, boat launches, or boater destinations as appropriate for installation of, criteria 88.12.315
funding assistance to selected marinas and boat launches, contracts 88.12.325
operational expenses, liability for 88.12.325
ownership of facility, state or public entity to retain 88.12.325
program review 88.12.365
waterway access facilities legislative findings 88.12.295
Recreational passenger watercraft
enforcement authority 88.12.055
federal law and regulations, supplement to 88.12.055
Registration
application 88.02.050
excise tax 88.02.050
fees 88.02.050
allocation of funds to counties 88.02.045
deposit to county boating safety programs account 88.02.045
transfer of registration 88.02.050
marine oil refuse dumps and holding tank information to be provided 88.02.050

[1993 RCW Supp-page 1336]
marine oil refuse dumps and holding tank information to be provided 88.02.050 number and decal
issuance 88.02.050 renewal 88.02.050 transfer to new owner 88.02.050 violations, penalties 88.02.110 Retail sales excise tax 
vessels sold for use outside of Washington exemption from tax 82.08.02665
Tank vessels 
recess operation 90.56.530
Taxation 
ships and vessels, tax assessment and collection 84.56.440
Uniform waterway marking system 88.12.285
Vessels adrift 
compensation for taking up 88.12.215 contents and service of notice 88.12.195 disputed claims, procedure to resolve 88.12.218
liability for excessive or negligent use by person taking up 88.12.222
liability for failure to give notice 88.12.215 owner to be notified 88.12.185
posting of notice 88.12.205
unclaimed vessel, disposition of 88.12.225
Watercraft excise tax
fair market value appraisal by department disputes, appeals 82.49.060
imposed 82.49.010
out-of-state registration to avoid tax liability for unpaid tax 82.49.015
registration 82.49.010, 88.02.050
taxable status 82.49.060
Whitewater passenger vessels
alcohol use prohibited in whitewater river section 88.12.255
operation 88.12.250
prohibited acts constitute misdemeanor 88.12.235
registration of persons carrying passengers for hire on whitewater river sections 88.12.275
regulation of, purpose for 88.12.230
rights of way 88.12.260
safety equipment 88.12.245
solo trips prohibited 88.12.255
whitewater river sections, designation 88.12.265
WATERSHED PROTECTION
Environmental and forest restoration Ch. 43.21J
WATERWAY DISTRICTS (See COMMERCIAL WATERWAY DISTRICTS, PUBLIC WATERWAY DISTRICTS)
WATERWAYS (See WATERCOURSES AND WATERWAYS)
WATERWORKS (See WATER WORKS AND SYSTEMS)
WEAPONS (See also FIREARMS)
Possession prohibited in courts, areas used for court proceedings, exceptions 9.41.300 jails, law enforcement facilities, and places of confinement, exceptions 9.41.300 mental health facilities 9.41.300 taverns and cocktail lounges 9.41.300
WEED DISTRICTS (See also WEEDS, subtitle Intercounty weed districts)
WEEDICIDE APPLICATORS (See PESTICIDE APPLICATION)
WEEDS (See also PESTICIDE APPLICATION)
WEEDS, ERADICATION OF (See WEEDS)
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (See also WAREHOUSES, subtitle Storage of agricultural commodities)
Butter, sold by weight in units first class cities, regulating in markets 35.22.280
second class cities, regulation of 35.23.440
WELFARE (See PUBLIC ASSISTANCE)
WELL CONSTRUCTION (See also WELS)
Civil penalties 18.104.155
Complaints against contractors or operators 18.104.120
Compliance enjoined 18.104.030
Construction standards modification 18.104.049
noncompliance, remedies 18.104.065
Contractors complaints against 18.104.120
Ecology, department of authority to conduct regulatory program for 89.15.055
powers 18.104.040
Fees 18.104.055
Licenses conditional license 18.104.100
duration 18.104.100 exemptions 18.104.180
failure to renew, procedure 18.104.100
renewal 18.104.100
resource protection well operators 18.104.095, 18.104.097
suspension or revocation 18.104.110
water well construction operators, training license 18.104.093
water well operators 18.104.070
Operators complaints against 18.104.120
Powers of department of ecology 18.104.040
Prior notice of work required 18.104.048
Purpose 18.104.010
Reclamation account receipts from fees deposited in 18.104.150
Resource protection well operators license 18.104.095
training license 18.104.097
Short title 18.104.900
Standards modification 18.104.049
noncompliance, remedies 18.104.065
Technical advisory group membership and duties 18.104.190
Violations, cease and desist orders 18.104.060
Water well construction operators training license 18.104.093
Water well operators licenses 18.104.070
Well sealing and decommissioning authority delegation to county or local health district 18.104.043
WATERCRAFT AND SHIPPING
WELLS (See also WELLS CONSTRUCTION)
Resource protection well operators license 18.104.095
training license 18.104.097
Water well construction operators training license 18.104.093
Water well operators licenses 18.104.070
WESTERN LIBRARY NETWORK
Civil service exemptions 41.06.070
WHARFINGERS (See WAREHOUSEMEN AND WHARFINGERS)
WHISKEY (See INTOXICATING LIQUOR)
WHISTLEBLOWERS
Local government whistleblower protection proceedings
administrative law judge assignment of judge to conduct proceedings at request of local government 34.12.038
costs for proceedings, allocation of responsibility for 34.12.039
Retaliation against
civil penalty for retaliator 49.60.250
letter of reprimand for retaliator’s personnel file 49.60.250
State auditor duty to investigate improper governmental action under chapter 42.40 RCW 43.88.160
WHITELATER RAFTING
Recreational passenger vessels alcohol use prohibited in whitewater river section 88.12.255
operation 88.12.250
prohibited acts constitute misdemeanor 88.12.235
registration of persons carrying passengers for hire on whitewater river sections 88.12.275
regulation of, purpose for 88.12.230
rights of way 88.12.260
safety equipment 88.12.245
solo trips prohibited 88.12.255
whitewater river sections, designation 88.12.265
WHOLESAKERS
Business and occupation tax 82.04.270
WILD MUSHROOMS (See MUSHROOMS)
WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF (See also GAME AND GAME FISH)
Agricultural and grazing lands
fish and wildlife goals, implementation 77.12.204
Alpacas
disease control authority not extended to department 77.12.031
[1993 RCW Supp-page 1337]
Commission

WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF

Commission
appointment of members 77.04.030
chair 77.04.060
compensation 77.04.060
composition 77.04.030
director as ex officio secretary 77.04.080
duties 77.04.055
fish cultural stations, laboratories, and protective devices for Columbia river fish agreements with United States to establish and maintain 75.08.055
meetings 77.04.060
qualifications 77.04.040
staff provided by department 77.04.080
travel expenses 77.04.060
United States
fish cultural stations, laboratories, and protective devices for Columbia river fish agreements to establish and maintain 75.08.055
vacancies 77.04.030
Composition 77.04.020
Conservation license for use of department land, fee 77.32.380
Cooperative agreements
fish restoration and management projects 77.12.440
Created 43.17.010
Definitions 77.08.010
Dike vegetation management guidelines 75.20.1041
Director
appointment 43.17.020
authority 77.04.080
commission ex officio secretary 77.04.080
delegation of authority 77.04.080
powers and duties 77.04.020, 77.04.080
qualifications 77.04.080
salary 77.04.080
Federal
fish restoration, cooperation 77.12.440
Fees
conservation license for use of department land 77.32.380
Firearms range advisory committee, membership and duties 77.12.730
Fishing
nets prohibited 77.16.060
unauthorized devices prohibited 77.16.060
Flood control
hydraulic projects to repair 1990 flood damage application processing 75.20.1001
informational brochure on regulatory permitting processes 75.20.0005
Game fish
plan to double production by year 2000, contents 77.12.710
Game fish mitigation
definitions 77.18.010
Governor’s appointment authority 77.04.080
Hunter education training program 77.32.155
Hunting
minors, hunter education training program 77.32.155
Hydraulic permits
woody debris placement as permit condition 75.20.104
Hydraulic projects to repair 1990 flood damage application processing 75.20.1001
Licenses
conservation license 77.32.380
department land, use of, fee 77.32.380
wildlife agents or other law enforcement officers, assault on revocation of licenses and privileges 77.16.135
wildlife agents, adenalin, interference with 77.16.135
Wildlife agents, hunting
authority 77.12.055
liability 77.12.055
training 77.12.055
Wildlife violation compact, citations from party state failure to comply 77.21.090
Wildlife agents, assault on revocation of licenses and privileges 77.16.135
authority 77.12.055
liability 77.12.055
training 77.12.055
Wildlife violation compact, administration facilitation 77.17.030
citations from party state, failure to comply 77.21.090
established 77.17.010
licensing authority defined 77.17.020
notification by fisheries department of violations 75.10.220
WILLS (See also PROBATE)
Codicils, wills included 11.02.005
Construction
will includes codicils 11.02.005
Transfer on death security registration transfer not testamentary but effective by reason of contract between owner of security and registering entity 21.35.045
WINE COMMISSION
Donations of wine to commission authorized 66.12.180
Promotional activities
liquor license, bond, or permit not required 66.12.180
Purchases of wine authorized 66.12.180
Tax revenue, additional tax 66.24.210
WINE AND WINERIES (See also INTOXICATING LIQUOR)
Commission merchant requirements exemption from 20.01.030
Nondomestic wines, sale additional tax imposed 66.24.210
Revenue stamps 66.24.210
for wineries 66.24.210
Sale
additional tax imposed 66.24.210
Sale to wine wholesalers and liquor board additional tax imposed 66.24.210
Tax, additional tax imposed 66.24.210
Taxation
tax of wines, additional tax imposed 66.24.210
Wines
revenue stamps 66.24.210
sale additional tax imposed 66.24.210
tax, additional tax imposed 66.24.210
WINTER RECREATION COMMISSION
(See PARKS AND RECREATION, subtitle Winter recreational parking areas)
WITNESSES
Child victims and witnesses definitions 7.69A.020
rights enumeration of 7.69A.030
Crimes
definitions 7.69A.020
rights enumerated 7.69A.030
Death sentences designation of witnesses to execution, procedure 10.95.185
WORK
Dislocated workers
aerospace workers training and unemployment compensation benefits, eligibility 50.20.042
forest products workers emergency mortgage and rental assistance program goals 43.63A.600
environmental and forest restoration Ch. 43.211
WORK FORCE TRAINING AND EDUCATION (See also COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, subtitle Vocational education)
Coordinating board
complaints against private vocational schools investigative and remedial powers of board 28C.10.120
duties 28C.18.060
Definitions 28C.10.020
WORK RELEASE (See PRISONS AND PRISONERS)
WORK-STUDY PROGRAM (See COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM)
WORKERS’ COMPENSATION (See INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE; INSURANCE, subtitle Workers’ compensation insurance)
WORSHIP (See RELIGION)
WRECKERS (See MOTOR VEHICLES, subtitle Motor vehicle wreckers)
WRESTLING (See ATHLETICS AND SPORTS, subtitle Boxing, wrestling, and sparring matches)
WRIT OF ATTACHMENT (See ATTACHMENT)
WRIT OF CERTIORARI (See CERTIORARI)

WRIT OF GARNISHMENT (See GARNISHMENT)

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS (See HABEAS CORPUS)

WRIT OF MANDAMUS (See MANDAMUS)

WRIT OF MANDATE (See MANDAMUS)

WRIT OF PROHIBITION (See PROHIBITION, WRIT OF)

WRIT OF RESTITUTION (See RESTITUTION)

WRONGFUL DEATH
Death of tortfeasor either simultaneous or after death of or injury to claimant's person or property 4.20.046

YAKIMA COUNTY
Yakima river conservation area 43.51.955

YIELD TAX (See FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS, subtitle Reforestation)

ZONES AND ZONING
Accessory apartments
incorporation of report recommendations into local government development and zoning regulations 43.63A.215
report to legislature on development and placement of accessory apartments 43.63A.215