

2009

SESSION LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON

REGULAR SESSION
SIXTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
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WASHINGTON SESSION LAWS GENERAL INFORMATION

1. EDITIONS AVAILABLE.

- (a) *General Information.* The session laws are printed in a permanent softbound edition containing the accumulation of all laws adopted in the legislative session. The edition contains a subject index and tables indicating Revised Code of Washington sections affected.
- (b) *Where and how obtained - price.* The permanent session laws may be ordered from the Statute Law Committee, Pritchard Building, P.O. Box 40552, Olympia, Washington 98504-0552. The edition costs \$25.00 per set plus applicable state and local sales taxes and \$7.00 shipping and handling. All orders must be accompanied by payment.

2. PRINTING STYLE - INDICATION OF NEW OR DELETED MATTER.

The session laws are presented in the form in which they were enacted by the legislature. This style quickly and graphically portrays the current changes to existing law as follows:

- (a) In amendatory sections
 - (i) underlined matter is new matter.
 - (ii) deleted matter is (~~lined out and bracketed between double parentheses~~).
- (b) Complete new sections are prefaced by the words NEW SECTION.

3. PARTIAL VETOES.

- (a) Vetoed matter is ***printed in bold italics.***
- (b) Pertinent excerpts of the governor's explanation of partial vetoes are printed at the end of the chapter concerned.

4. EDITORIAL CORRECTIONS.

Words and clauses inserted in the session laws under the authority of RCW 44.20.060 are enclosed in [brackets].

5. EFFECTIVE DATE OF LAWS.

- (a) The state Constitution provides that unless otherwise qualified, the laws of any session take effect ninety days after adjournment sine die. The Secretary of State has determined the pertinent date for the Laws of the 2009 regular session to be the first moment of July 26, 2009.
- (b) Laws that carry an emergency clause take effect immediately upon approval by the Governor.
- (c) Laws that prescribe an effective date take effect upon that date.

6. INDEX AND TABLES.

A cumulative index and tables of all 2009 laws may be found at the back of the final volume.

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CHAPTER 192

[House Bill 1156]

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE PROGRAMS—VETERANS AND NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS

AN ACT Relating to creating a preference in the alternative route certification program for veterans and national guard members; amending RCW 28A.660.040 and 28A.660.050; and adding a new section to chapter 28A.660 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28A.660.040 and 2006 c 263 s 817 are each amended to read as follows:

Partnership grants funded under this chapter shall operate one to four specific route programs. Successful completion of the program shall make a candidate eligible for residency teacher certification. For route one and two candidates, the mentor of the teacher candidate at the school and the supervisor of the teacher candidate from the higher education teacher preparation program must both agree that the teacher candidate has successfully completed the program. For route three and four candidates, the mentor of the teacher candidate shall make the determination that the candidate has successfully completed the program.

(1) Partnership grant programs seeking funds to operate route one programs shall enroll currently employed classified instructional employees with transferable associate degrees seeking residency teacher certification with endorsements in special education, bilingual education, or English as a second language. It is anticipated that candidates enrolled in this route will complete both their baccalaureate degree and requirements for residency certification in two years or less, including a mentored internship to be completed in the final year. In addition, partnership programs shall uphold entry requirements for candidates that include:

(a) District or building validation of qualifications, including three years of successful student interaction and leadership as a classified instructional employee;

(b) Successful passage of the statewide basic skills exam, when available; and

(c) Meeting the age, good moral character, and personal fitness requirements adopted by rule for teachers.

(2) Partnership grant programs seeking funds to operate route two programs shall enroll currently employed classified staff with baccalaureate degrees seeking residency teacher certification in subject matter shortage areas and areas with shortages due to geographic location. Candidates enrolled in this route must complete a mentored internship complemented by flexibly scheduled training and coursework offered at a local site, such as a school or educational service district, or online or via video-conference over the K-20 network, in collaboration with the partnership program's higher education partner. In addition, partnership grant programs shall uphold entry requirements for candidates that include:

(a) District or building validation of qualifications, including three years of successful student interaction and leadership as classified staff;

(b) A baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education. The individual's college or university grade point average may be considered as a selection factor;

(c) Successful completion of the content test, once the state content test is available;

(d) Meeting the age, good moral character, and personal fitness requirements adopted by rule for teachers; and

(e) Successful passage of the statewide basic skills exam, when available.

(3) Partnership grant programs seeking funds to operate route three programs shall enroll individuals with baccalaureate degrees, who are not employed in the district at the time of application. When selecting candidates for certification through route three, districts shall give priority to individuals who are seeking residency teacher certification in subject matter shortage areas or shortages due to geographic locations. For route three only, the districts may include additional candidates in nonshortage subject areas if the candidates are seeking endorsements with a secondary grade level designation as defined by rule by the professional educator standards board. The districts shall disclose to candidates in nonshortage subject areas available information on the demand in those subject areas. Cohorts of candidates for this route shall attend an intensive summer teaching academy, followed by a full year employed by a district in a mentored internship, followed, if necessary, by a second summer teaching academy. In addition, partnership programs shall uphold entry requirements for candidates that include:

(a) Five years' experience in the workforce;

(b) A baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education. The individual's grade point average may be considered as a selection factor;

(c) Successful completion of the content test, once the state content test is available;

(d) External validation of qualifications, including demonstrated successful experience with students or children, such as reference letters and letters of support from previous employers;

(e) Meeting the age, good moral character, and personal fitness requirements adopted by rule for teachers; and

(f) Successful passage of statewide basic skills exams, when available.

(4) Partnership grant programs seeking funds to operate route four programs shall enroll individuals with baccalaureate degrees, who are employed in the district at the time of application, or who hold conditional teaching certificates or emergency substitute certificates. Cohorts of candidates for this route shall attend an intensive summer teaching academy, followed by a full year employed by a district in a mentored internship. In addition, partnership programs shall uphold entry requirements for candidates that include:

(a) Five years' experience in the workforce;

(b) A baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education. The individual's grade point average may be considered as a selection factor;

(c) Successful completion of the content test, once the state content test is available;

(d) External validation of qualifications, including demonstrated successful experience with students or children, such as reference letters and letters of support from previous employers;

(e) Meeting the age, good moral character, and personal fitness requirements adopted by rule for teachers; and

(f) Successful passage of statewide basic skills exams, when available.

(5) Applicants for alternative route programs who are eligible veterans or national guard members and who meet the entry requirements for the alternative route program for which application is made shall be given preference in admission.

Sec. 2. RCW 28A.660.050 and 2007 c 396 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

The conditional scholarship programs in this chapter are created under the following guidelines:

(1) The programs shall be administered by the higher education coordinating board. In administering the programs, the higher education coordinating board has the following powers and duties:

(a) To adopt necessary rules and develop guidelines to administer the programs;

(b) To collect and manage repayments from participants who do not meet their service obligations; and

(c) To accept grants and donations from public and private sources for the programs.

(2) Requirements for participation in the conditional scholarship programs are as provided in this subsection (2).

(a) The alternative route conditional scholarship program is limited to interns of the partnership grant programs under RCW 28A.660.040. In order to receive conditional scholarship awards, recipients shall:

(i) Be accepted and maintain enrollment in alternative certification routes through the partnership grant program;

(ii) Continue to make satisfactory progress toward completion of the alternative route certification program and receipt of a residency teaching certificate; and

(iii) Receive no more than the annual amount of the scholarship, not to exceed eight thousand dollars, for the cost of tuition, fees, and educational expenses, including books, supplies, and transportation for the alternative route certification program in which the recipient is enrolled. The board may adjust the annual award by the average rate of resident undergraduate tuition and fee increases at the state universities as defined in RCW 28B.10.016.

(b) The pipeline for paraeducators conditional scholarship program is limited to qualified paraeducators as provided by RCW 28A.660.042. In order to receive conditional scholarship awards, recipients shall:

(i) Be accepted and maintain enrollment at a community and technical college for no more than two years and attain an associate of arts degree;

(ii) Continue to make satisfactory progress toward completion of an associate of arts degree. This progress requirement is a condition for eligibility into a route one program of the alternative routes to teacher certification program for a mathematics, special education, or English as a second language endorsement; and

(iii) Receive no more than the annual amount of the scholarship, not to exceed four thousand dollars, for the cost of tuition, fees, and educational expenses, including books, supplies, and transportation for the alternative route

certification program in which the recipient is enrolled. The board may adjust the annual award by the average rate of tuition and fee increases at the state community and technical colleges.

(c) The retooling to teach mathematics and science conditional scholarship program is limited to current K-12 teachers and individuals having an elementary education certificate but who are not employed in positions requiring an elementary education certificate as provided by RCW 28A.660.045. In order to receive conditional scholarship awards:

(i) Individuals currently employed as teachers shall pursue a middle level mathematics or science, or secondary mathematics or science endorsement; or

(ii) Individuals who are certificated with an elementary education endorsement, but not employed in positions requiring an elementary education certificate, shall pursue an endorsement in middle level mathematics or science, or both; and

(iii) Individuals shall use one of the pathways to endorsement processes to receive a mathematics or science endorsement, or both, which shall include passing a mathematics or science endorsement test, or both tests, plus observation and completing applicable coursework to attain the proper endorsement; and

(iv) Individuals shall receive no more than the annual amount of the scholarship, not to exceed three thousand dollars, for the cost of tuition, test fees, and educational expenses, including books, supplies, and transportation for the endorsement pathway being pursued.

(3) The Washington professional educator standards board shall select individuals to receive conditional scholarships. In selecting recipients, preference shall be given to eligible veterans or national guard members.

(4) For the purpose of this chapter, a conditional scholarship is a loan that is forgiven in whole or in part in exchange for service as a certificated teacher employed in a Washington state K-12 public school. The state shall forgive one year of loan obligation for every two years a recipient teaches in a public school. Recipients who fail to continue a course of study leading to residency teacher certification or cease to teach in a public school in the state of Washington in their endorsement area are required to repay the remaining loan principal with interest.

(5) Recipients who fail to fulfill the required teaching obligation are required to repay the remaining loan principal with interest and any other applicable fees. The higher education coordinating board shall adopt rules to define the terms for repayment, including applicable interest rates, fees, and deferments.

(6) The higher education coordinating board may deposit all appropriations, collections, and any other funds received for the program in this chapter in the future teachers conditional scholarship account authorized in RCW 28B.102.080.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 28A.660 RCW to read as follows:

As used in this chapter, "eligible veteran or national guard member" means a Washington domiciliary who was an active or reserve member of the United States military or naval forces, or a national guard member called to active duty, who served in active federal service, under either Title 10 or Title 32 of the

United States Code, in a war or conflict fought on foreign soil or in international waters or in another location in support of those serving on foreign soil or in international waters, and if discharged from service, has received an honorable discharge.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 2009.

CHAPTER 193

[House Bill 1195]

PAYMENT OF UNDISPUTED CLAIMS—PUBLIC WORKS

AN ACT Relating to payment of undisputed claims; and adding a new section to chapter 39.04 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 39.04 RCW to read as follows:

No later than thirty days after satisfactory completion of any additional work or portion of any additional work by a contractor on a public works project, the state or municipality shall issue a change order to the contract for the full dollar amount of the work not in dispute between the state or municipality and the contractor. If the state or municipality does not issue such a change order within the thirty days, interest must accrue on the dollar amount of the additional work satisfactorily completed and not in dispute until a change order is issued. The state or municipality shall pay this interest at a rate of one percent per month. For the purposes of this section, additional work is work beyond the scope defined in the contract between the contractor and the state or municipality.

Passed by the House March 4, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 2009.

CHAPTER 194

[Substitute Senate Bill 5117]

INTENSIVE BEHAVIOR SUPPORT SERVICES

AN ACT Relating to intensive behavior support services for children with developmental disabilities; and adding a new chapter to Title 71A RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature recognizes that the number of children who have developmental disabilities along with intense behaviors is increasing, and more families are seeking out-of-home placement for their children.

The legislature intends to create services and to develop supports for these children, family members, and others involved in the children's lives to avoid disruption to families and eliminate the need for out-of-home placement.

The legislature directs the department to maintain a federal waiver through which services may be provided to allow children with developmental disabilities and intense behaviors to maintain permanent and stable familial relationships. The legislature intends for these services to be locally based and offered as early as possible to avoid family disruption and out-of-home placement.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) To the extent funding is appropriated for this purpose, intensive behavior support services may be provided by the department, directly or by contract, to children who have developmental disabilities and intense behaviors and to their families.

(2) The department shall be the lead administrative agency for children's intensive behavior support services and shall:

(a) Collaborate with appropriate parties to develop and implement the intensive in-home support services program within the division of developmental disabilities;

(b) Use best practices and evidence-based practices;

(c) Provide coordination and planning for the implementation and expansion of intensive in-home services;

(d) Contract for the provision of intensive in-home and planned out-of-home services;

(e) Monitor and evaluate services to determine whether the program meets standards identified in the service contracts;

(f) Collect data regarding the number of families served, and costs and outcomes of the program;

(g) Adopt appropriate rules to implement the program;

(h) License out-of-home respite placements on a timely basis; and

(i) Maintain an appropriate staff-to-client ratio.

(3) A child may receive intensive behavior support services when the department has determined that:

(a) The child is under the age of twenty-one;

(b) The child has a developmental disability and has been determined eligible for these services;

(c) The child/family acuity scores are high enough in the assessment conducted by the division of developmental disabilities to indicate the child's behavior puts the child or family at significant risk or is very likely to require an out-of-home placement;

(d) The child meets eligibility for the home and community-based care waiver;

(e) The child resides in his or her family home or is temporarily in an out-of-home placement with a plan to return home;

(f) The family agrees to participate in the program and complete the care and support steps outlined in the completed individual support plan; and

(g) The family is not subject to an unresolved child protective services referral.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Intensive behavior support services under the program authorized in section 2 of this act shall be provided through a core team of highly trained individuals, either directly or by contract.

(2) The intensive behavior support services shall be designed to enhance the child's and parent's skills to manage behaviors, increase family and personal self-sufficiency, improve functioning of the family, reduce stress on children and families, and assist the family to locate and use other community services.

(3) The core team shall have the following characteristics and responsibilities:

(a) Expertise in behavior management, therapies, and children's crisis intervention, or the ability to access such specialized expertise;

(b) Ability to coordinate the array of services and supports needed to stabilize the family;

(c) Ability to conduct transition planning as an individual and the individual's family leave the program; and

(d) Ability to authorize and coordinate the services in the family's home and other environments, such as schools and neighborhoods.

(4) The following types of services constitute intensive behavior support services:

(a) Behavior management and consultation;

(b) Environmental adaptations;

(c) Motor vehicle adaptations;

(d) Therapy equipment and supplies;

(e) Personal care;

(f) Specialized diet goods and services;

(g) In-home respite and planned out-of-home respite;

(h) Intensive training to intervene effectively with the child for families and other individuals and partners working with the child in all domains, including the school and individualized education plan team; and

(i) Coordination and planning.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Sections 1 through 3 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 71A RCW.

Passed by the Senate March 3, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 2009.

CHAPTER 195

[Senate Bill 5356]

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE—RETAIL ENDORSEMENTS

AN ACT Relating to direct retail endorsements issued by the department of fish and wildlife; and amending RCW 77.65.510.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 77.65.510 and 2003 c 387 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department must establish and administer a direct retail endorsement to serve as a single license that permits (~~the holder of~~) a Washington license holder or alternate operator to commercially harvest retail-eligible species and to clean, dress, and sell his or her catch directly to consumers at retail, including over the internet. The direct retail endorsement

must be issued as an optional addition to all holders of: (a) A commercial fishing license for retail-eligible species that the department offers under this chapter; and (b) an alternate operator license who are designated as an alternate operator on a commercial fishing license for retail eligible species.

(2) The direct retail endorsement must be offered at the time of application for the qualifying commercial fishing license. Individuals in possession of a qualifying commercial fishing license issued under this chapter, and alternate operators designated on such a license, may add a direct retail endorsement to their current license at any time. Individuals who do not have a commercial fishing license for retail-eligible species issued under this chapter, and who are not designated as alternate operators on such a license, may not receive a direct retail endorsement. The costs, conditions, responsibilities, and privileges associated with the endorsed commercial fishing license is not affected or altered in any way by the addition of a direct retail endorsement. These costs include the base cost of the license and any revenue and excise taxes.

(3) An individual need only add one direct retail endorsement to his or her license portfolio. If a direct retail endorsement is selected by an individual holding more than one commercial fishing license issued under this chapter, a single direct retail endorsement is considered to be added to all qualifying commercial fishing licenses held by that individual, and is the only license required for the individual to sell at retail any retail-eligible species permitted by all of the underlying endorsed licenses. ~~((The direct retail endorsement applies only to the person named on the endorsed license, and may not be used by an alternate operator named on the endorsed license.))~~ If a direct retail endorsement is selected by an individual designated as an alternate operator on more than one commercial license issued under this chapter, a single direct retail endorsement is the only license required for the individual to sell at retail any retail-eligible species permitted by all of the underlying endorsed licenses on which the individual is designated as an alternate operator. The direct retail endorsement applies only to the Washington license holder or alternate operator obtaining the endorsement.

(4) In addition to any fees charged for the endorsed licenses and harvest documentation as required by this chapter or the rules of the department, the department may set a reasonable annual fee not to exceed the administrative costs to the department for a direct retail endorsement.

(5) The holder of a direct retail endorsement is responsible for documenting the commercial harvest of salmon and crab according to the provisions of this chapter, the rules of the department for a wholesale fish dealer, and the reporting requirements of the endorsed license. Any retail-eligible species caught by the holder of a direct retail endorsement must be documented on fish tickets.

(6) The direct retail endorsement must be displayed in a readily visible manner by the seller wherever and whenever a sale to someone other than a licensed wholesale dealer occurs. The commission may require that the holder of a direct retail endorsement notify the department up to eighteen hours before conducting an in-person sale of retail-eligible species, except for in-person sales that have a cumulative retail sales value of less than one hundred fifty dollars in a twenty-four hour period that are sold directly from the vessel. For sales occurring in a venue other than in person, such as over the internet, through a catalog, or on the phone, the direct retail endorsement number of the seller must

be provided to the buyer both at the time of sale and the time of delivery. All internet sales must be conducted in accordance with federal laws and regulations.

(7) The direct retail endorsement is to be held by a natural person and is not transferrable or assignable. If the endorsed license is transferred, the direct retail endorsement immediately becomes void, and the transferor is not eligible for a full or prorated reimbursement of the annual fee paid for the direct retail endorsement. Upon becoming void, the holder of a direct retail endorsement must surrender the physical endorsement to the department.

(8) The holder of a direct retail endorsement must abide by the provisions of Title 69 RCW as they apply to the processing and retail sale of seafood. The department must distribute a pamphlet, provided by the department of agriculture, with the direct retail endorsement generally describing the labeling requirements set forth in chapter 69.04 RCW as they apply to seafood.

(9) The holder of a qualifying commercial fishing license issued under this chapter, or an alternate operator designated on such a license, must either possess a direct retail endorsement or a wholesale dealer license provided for in RCW 77.65.280 in order to lawfully sell their catch or harvest in the state to anyone other than a licensed wholesale dealer.

(10) The direct retail endorsement entitles the holder to sell a retail-eligible species only at a temporary food service establishment as that term is defined in RCW 69.06.045, or directly to a restaurant or other similar food service business.

Passed by the Senate March 3, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 2009.

CHAPTER 196

[Substitute Senate Bill 5613]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—STOP WORK ORDERS—COMPENSATION

AN ACT Relating to authorizing the department of labor and industries to issue stop work orders for violations of certain workers' compensation provisions; and adding a new section to chapter 51.48 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 51.48 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In addition to the penalties provided by this chapter, an employer performing services that require registration under chapter 18.27 RCW or licensing under chapter 19.28 RCW who violates RCW 51.14.010 may be subject to a stop work order issued under this section.

(2) If the director determines after an investigation that an employer is in violation of RCW 51.14.010, the director may issue a stop work order against the employer requiring the cessation of business operations of the employer. Service of the order must be in accordance with subsection (3) of this section.

(3) When a stop work order is served on a worksite by posting a copy of the stop work order in a conspicuous location at the worksite, it is effective as to the employer's operations on that worksite. When a stop work order is served on the

employer, the order is effective to all employer worksites for which the employer is not in compliance. Business operations of the employer must cease immediately upon service consistent with the stop work order. The order remains in effect until the director issues an order releasing the stop work order upon finding that the employer has come into compliance and has paid any premiums, penalties, and interest under this title or issues an order of conditional release pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.

(4) An employer who violates a stop work order is subject to a one thousand dollar penalty for each day not in compliance.

(5) An employer against whom a stop work order has been issued may request reconsideration from the department or may appeal to the board of industrial insurance appeals. The request must be made in writing to the department or the board within ten days of receiving the stop work order at the worksite or in person. If the department conducts a reconsideration, it must be concluded within ten days of receiving the request for reconsideration by the employer. The stop work order remains in effect during the period of reconsideration or appeal, unless the employer furnishes to the department a cash deposit or bond in the amount of five thousand dollars or one thousand dollars per covered worker identified, whichever is greater. At time of a final order upholding a stop work order, the bond or cash deposit will be seized and applied to the premium, penalty, and interest balance of that employer. In an appeal before the board, the appellant has the burden of proceeding with the evidence to establish a prima facie case for the relief sought in such appeal. RCW 51.52.080 through 51.52.106 govern appeals under this section. Further appeals taken from a final decision of the board under this section are governed by the provisions relating to judicial review of administrative decisions contained in RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, and the department has the same right of review from the board's decisions as do employers.

(6) The director may issue an order of conditional release from the stop work order if the employer has complied with the coverage requirements of this title and agreed to pay premiums, penalties, and interest through a payment schedule. If the terms of the schedule are not met, the stop work order may be reinstated and the unpaid balance will become due.

(7) Stop work orders and penalties assessed under this chapter remain in effect against any successor corporation or business entity that has one or more of the same principals or officers as the employer against whom the stop work order was issued and which is engaged in the same or equivalent trade or activity.

(8) The department may adopt rules to carry out this section.

Passed by the Senate March 4, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 2009.

CHAPTER 197

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5873]

APPRENTICE UTILIZATION

AN ACT Relating to apprentice utilization; amending RCW 39.04.320, 39.04.350, and 39.12.055; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 39.04.320 and 2007 c 437 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except as provided in (b) (~~and (e))~~ through (d) of this subsection, from January 1, 2005, and thereafter, for all public works estimated to cost one million dollars or more, all specifications shall require that no less than fifteen percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(b)(i) This section does not apply to contracts advertised for bid before July 1, 2007, for any public works by the department of transportation.

(ii) For contracts advertised for bid on or after July 1, 2007, and before July 1, 2008, for all public works by the department of transportation estimated to cost five million dollars or more, all specifications shall require that no less than ten percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(iii) For contracts advertised for bid on or after July 1, 2008, and before July 1, 2009, for all public works by the department of transportation estimated to cost three million dollars or more, all specifications shall require that no less than twelve percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(iv) For contracts advertised for bid on or after July 1, 2009, for all public works by the department of transportation estimated to cost two million dollars or more, all specifications shall require that no less than fifteen percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(c)(i) This section does not apply to contracts advertised for bid before January 1, 2008, for any public works by a school district, or to any project funded in whole or in part by bond issues approved before July 1, 2007.

(ii) For contracts advertised for bid on or after January 1, 2008, for all public works by a school district estimated to cost three million dollars or more, all specifications shall require that no less than ten percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(iii) For contracts advertised for bid on or after January 1, 2009, for all public works by a school district estimated to cost two million dollars or more, all specifications shall require that no less than twelve percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(iv) For contracts advertised for bid on or after January 1, 2010, for all public works by a school district estimated to cost one million dollars or more, all specifications shall require that no less than fifteen percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(d)(i) For contracts advertised for bid on or after January 1, 2010, for all public works by a four-year institution of higher education estimated to cost three million dollars or more, all specifications must require that no less than ten percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(ii) For contracts advertised for bid on or after January 1, 2011, for all public works by a four-year institution of higher education estimated to cost two

million dollars or more, all specifications must require that no less than twelve percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(iii) For contracts advertised for bid on or after January 1, 2012, for all public works by a four-year institution of higher education estimated to cost one million dollars or more, all specifications must require that no less than fifteen percent of the labor hours be performed by apprentices.

(2) Awarding (~~(agency directors or school districts)~~) entities may adjust the requirements of this section for a specific project for the following reasons:

(a) The demonstrated lack of availability of apprentices in specific geographic areas;

(b) A disproportionately high ratio of material costs to labor hours, which does not make feasible the required minimum levels of apprentice participation;

(c) Participating contractors have demonstrated a good faith effort to comply with the requirements of RCW 39.04.300 and 39.04.310 and this section; or

(d) Other criteria the awarding (~~(agency director or school district)~~) entity deems appropriate, which are subject to review by the office of the governor.

(3) The secretary of the department of transportation shall adjust the requirements of this section for a specific project for the following reasons:

(a) The demonstrated lack of availability of apprentices in specific geographic areas; or

(b) A disproportionately high ratio of material costs to labor hours, which does not make feasible the required minimum levels of apprentice participation.

(4) This section applies to public works contracts awarded by the state (~~(and)~~), to public works contracts awarded by school districts, and to public works contracts awarded by state four-year institutions of higher education. However, this section does not apply to contracts awarded by (~~(state four-year institutions of higher education or)~~) state agencies headed by a separately elected public official.

(5)(a) The department of general administration must provide information and technical assistance to affected agencies and collect the following data from affected agencies for each project covered by this section:

(i) The name of each apprentice and apprentice registration number;

(ii) The name of each project;

(iii) The dollar value of each project;

(iv) The date of the contractor's notice to proceed;

(v) The number of apprentices and labor hours worked by them, categorized by trade or craft;

(vi) The number of journey level workers and labor hours worked by them, categorized by trade or craft; and

(vii) The number, type, and rationale for the exceptions granted under subsection (2) of this section.

(b) The department of labor and industries shall assist the department of general administration in providing information and technical assistance.

(6) The secretary of transportation shall establish an apprenticeship utilization advisory committee, which shall include statewide geographic representation and consist of equal numbers of representatives of contractors and labor. The committee must include at least one member representing contractor businesses with less than thirty-five employees. The advisory committee shall

meet regularly with the secretary of transportation to discuss implementation of this section by the department of transportation, including development of the process to be used to adjust the requirements of this section for a specific project. The committee shall provide a report to the legislature by January 1, 2008, on the effects of the apprentice labor requirement on transportation projects and on the availability of apprentice labor and programs statewide.

(7) At the request of the senate labor, commerce, research and development committee, the house of representatives commerce and labor committee, or their successor committees, and the governor, the department of general administration and the department of labor and industries shall compile and summarize the agency data and provide a joint report to both committees. The report shall include recommendations on modifications or improvements to the apprentice utilization program and information on skill shortages in each trade or craft.

Sec. 2. RCW 39.04.350 and 2007 c 133 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Before award of a public works contract, a bidder must meet the following responsibility criteria to be considered a responsible bidder and qualified to be awarded a public works project. The bidder must:

(a) At the time of bid submittal, have a certificate of registration in compliance with chapter 18.27 RCW;

(b) Have a current state unified business identifier number;

(c) If applicable, have industrial insurance coverage for the bidder's employees working in Washington as required in Title 51 RCW; an employment security department number as required in Title 50 RCW; and a state excise tax registration number as required in Title 82 RCW; ~~(and)~~

(d) Not be disqualified from bidding on any public works contract under RCW 39.06.010 or 39.12.065(3); and

(e) If bidding on a public works project subject to the apprenticeship utilization requirements in RCW 39.04.320, not have been found out of compliance by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council for working apprentices out of ratio, without appropriate supervision, or outside their approved work processes as outlined in their standards of apprenticeship under chapter 49.04 RCW for the one-year period immediately preceding the date of the bid solicitation.

(2) In addition to the bidder responsibility criteria in subsection (1) of this section, the state or municipality may adopt relevant supplemental criteria for determining bidder responsibility applicable to a particular project which the bidder must meet.

(a) Supplemental criteria for determining bidder responsibility, including the basis for evaluation and the deadline for appealing a determination that a bidder is not responsible, must be provided in the invitation to bid or bidding documents.

(b) In a timely manner before the bid submittal deadline, a potential bidder may request that the state or municipality modify the supplemental criteria. The state or municipality must evaluate the information submitted by the potential bidder and respond before the bid submittal deadline. If the evaluation results in a change of the criteria, the state or municipality must issue an addendum to the bidding documents identifying the new criteria.

(c) If the bidder fails to supply information requested concerning responsibility within the time and manner specified in the bid documents, the state or municipality may base its determination of responsibility upon any available information related to the supplemental criteria or may find the bidder not responsible.

(d) If the state or municipality determines a bidder to be not responsible, the state or municipality must provide, in writing, the reasons for the determination. The bidder may appeal the determination within the time period specified in the bidding documents by presenting additional information to the state or municipality. The state or municipality must consider the additional information before issuing its final determination. If the final determination affirms that the bidder is not responsible, the state or municipality may not execute a contract with any other bidder until two business days after the bidder determined to be not responsible has received the final determination.

(3) The capital projects advisory review board created in RCW (~~(39.10.800)~~ 39.10.220 shall develop suggested guidelines to assist the state and municipalities in developing supplemental bidder responsibility criteria. The guidelines must be posted on the board's web site.

Sec. 3. RCW 39.12.055 and 2008 c 120 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

A contractor shall not be allowed to bid on any public works contract for one year from the date of a final determination that the contractor has committed any combination of two of the following violations or infractions within a five-year period:

- (1) Violated RCW 51.48.020(1) or 51.48.103; (~~(6)~~)
- (2) Committed an infraction or violation under chapter 18.27 RCW for performing work as an unregistered contractor; or
- (3) Determined to be out of compliance by the Washington state apprenticeship and training council for working apprentices out of ratio, without appropriate supervision, or outside their approved work processes as outlined in their standards of apprenticeship under chapter 49.04 RCW.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** The Washington state apprenticeship and training council shall adopt rules necessary to implement sections 2 and 3 of this act. Rules shall address due process protections for all parties and shall strengthen the accountability for apprenticeship committees approved under chapter 49.04 RCW in enforcing the apprenticeship program standards adopted by the council.

Passed by the Senate March 9, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 2009.

CHAPTER 198

[Substitute Senate Bill 6024]

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE APPLICATIONS—INELIGIBLE PERSONS

AN ACT Relating to applications for public assistance from persons currently ineligible to receive assistance; amending RCW 74.08.060; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 74.08.060 and 1985 c 335 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The department shall ~~((be required to))~~ approve or deny the application within forty-five days after ~~((the))~~ filing ~~((thereof))~~, and shall immediately notify the applicant in writing of its decision ~~((: PROVIDED, That))~~. If the department is not able within forty-five days, despite due diligence, to secure all information necessary to establish ((his)) eligibility, the department ((is charged to)) shall continue to secure such information ((and)). If such information, when established, makes the applicant eligible, the department shall pay ((his)) the grant from the date of authorization or forty-five days after the date of application, whichever is ~~((sooner~~.

~~Any person currently ineligible, who will become eligible after the occurrence of a specific event, may apply for assistance within forty five days of that event)) earlier, except that the department shall not make payments for any period of time in which the applicant is ineligible for public assistance as an inmate of a public institution under RCW 74.08.025(1)(c).~~

The department ~~((is authorized))~~ may, in respect to work requirements, ~~((to))~~ provide employment and training services, including job search, job placement, work orientation, and necessary support services to verify eligibility.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** This act takes effect November 1, 2009.

Passed by the Senate March 10, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 23, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 24, 2009.

CHAPTER 199

[House Bill 1063]

SALMON AND STEELHEAD RECOVERY PROGRAM— REMOVAL OF TERMINATION DATE

AN ACT Relating to the termination date for a salmon and steelhead recovery program; and amending RCW 77.85.200.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 77.85.200 and 2005 c 308 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A program for salmon and steelhead recovery is established in Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties within the habitat areas classified as the lower Columbia evolutionarily significant units by the federal national marine fisheries service. The management board created under subsection (2) of this section is responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of the habitat portion of the salmon and steelhead recovery plan and is empowered to receive and disburse funds for the salmon and steelhead recovery initiatives. The management board created pursuant to this section shall constitute the lead entity and the committee established under RCW 77.85.050 responsible for fulfilling the requirements and exercising powers under this chapter.

(2) A management board consisting of fifteen voting members is created within the lower Columbia evolutionarily significant units. The members shall

consist of one county commissioner or designee from each of the five participating counties selected by each county legislative authority; one member representing the cities contained within the lower Columbia evolutionarily significant units as a voting member selected by the cities in the lower Columbia evolutionarily significant units; a representative of the Cowlitz Tribe appointed by the tribe; one state legislator elected from one of the legislative districts contained within the lower Columbia evolutionarily significant units selected by that group of state legislators representing the area; five representatives to include at least one member who represents private property interests appointed by the five county commissioners or designees; one hydro utility representative nominated by hydro utilities and appointed by the five county commissioners or designees; and one representative nominated from the environmental community who resides in the lower Columbia evolutionarily significant units appointed by the five county commissioners or designees. The board shall appoint and consult a technical advisory committee, which shall include four representatives of state agencies one each appointed by the directors of the departments of ecology, fish and wildlife, and transportation, and the commissioner of public lands. The board may also appoint additional persons to the technical advisory committee as needed. The chair of the board shall be selected from among the members of the management board by the five county commissioners or designees and the legislator on the board. In making appointments under this subsection, the county commissioners shall consider recommendations of interested parties. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments were selected. No action may be brought or maintained against any management board member, the management board, or any of its agents, officers, or employees for any noncontractual acts or omissions in carrying out the purposes of this section.

(3)(a) The management board shall participate in the development of a habitat recovery plan to implement its responsibilities under (b) of this subsection. The management board shall consider local watershed efforts and activities as well as habitat conservation plans in the development and implementation of the recovery plan. Any of the participating counties may continue its own efforts for restoring steelhead habitat. Nothing in this section limits the authority of units of local government to enter into interlocal agreements under chapter 39.34 RCW or any other provision of law.

(b) The management board is responsible for the development of a lower Columbia salmon and steelhead habitat recovery plan and for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the plan. The management board will submit all future plans and amendments to plans to the governor's salmon recovery office for the incorporation of hatchery, harvest, and hydropower components of the statewide salmon recovery strategy for all submissions to the national marine fisheries service. In developing and implementing the habitat recovery plan, the management board will work with appropriate federal and state agencies, tribal governments, local governments, and the public to make sure hatchery, harvest, and hydropower components receive consideration in context with the habitat component. The management board may work in cooperation with the state and the national marine fisheries service to modify the plan, or to address habitat for other aquatic species that may be subsequently listed under the federal endangered species act. The management board may not exercise authority over

land or water within the individual counties or otherwise preempt the authority of any units of local government.

(c) The management board shall prioritize as appropriate and approve projects and programs related to the recovery of lower Columbia river salmon and steelhead runs, including the funding of those projects and programs, and coordinate local government efforts as prescribed in the recovery plan. The management board shall establish criteria for funding projects and programs based upon their likely value in salmon and steelhead recovery. The management board may consider local economic impact among the criteria, but jurisdictional boundaries and factors related to jurisdictional population may not be considered as part of the criteria.

(d) The management board shall assess the factors for decline along each tributary basin in the lower Columbia. The management board is encouraged to take a stream-by-stream approach in conducting the assessment which utilizes state and local expertise, including volunteer groups, interest groups, and affected units of local government.

(4) The management board has the authority to hire and fire staff, including an executive director, enter into contracts, accept grants and other moneys, disburse funds, make recommendations to cities and counties about potential code changes and the development of programs and incentives upon request, pay all necessary expenses, and may choose a fiduciary agent. The management board shall report on its progress on a biennial basis to the legislative bodies of the five participating counties and the state natural resource-related agencies. The management board shall prepare a final report at the conclusion of the program describing its efforts and successes in developing and implementing the lower Columbia salmon and steelhead recovery plan. The final report shall be transmitted to the appropriate committees of the legislature, the legislative bodies of the participating counties, and the state natural resource-related agencies.

(5) ~~((The program terminates on July 1, 2010.~~

(6)) For purposes of this section, "evolutionarily significant unit" means the habitat area identified for an evolutionarily significant unit of an aquatic species listed or proposed for listing as a threatened or endangered species under the federal endangered species act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.).

Passed by the House February 13, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 200

[Senate Bill 5562]

FOREST LANDOWNERS—FOREST PRACTICES

AN ACT Relating to protecting the ability of forest landowners to continue active forestry operations; amending RCW 7.48.305 and 7.48.310; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** Commercial forestry produces jobs and revenue while also providing clean water and air, wildlife habitat, open space, and carbon

storage. Maintaining a base of forest lands that can be utilized for commercial forestry is of utmost importance for the state.

As the population of the state increases, forest lands are converted to residential, suburban, and urban uses. The encroachment of these other uses into neighboring forest lands often makes it more difficult for forest landowners to continue practicing commercial forestry. It is the legislature's intent that a forest landowner's right to practice commercial forestry in a manner consistent with the state forest practices laws be protected and preserved.

Sec. 2. RCW 7.48.305 and 2007 c 331 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, agricultural activities conducted on farmland and forest practices, if consistent with good agricultural and forest practices and established prior to surrounding nonagricultural and nonforestry activities, are presumed to be reasonable and shall not be found to constitute a nuisance unless the activity or practice has a substantial adverse effect on public health and safety.

~~(If those)~~ (2) Agricultural activities and forest practices ~~(are)~~ undertaken in conformity with all applicable laws and rules~~(-they)~~ are presumed to be good agricultural and forest practices not adversely affecting the public health and safety for purposes of this section and RCW 7.48.300. An agricultural activity that is in conformity with such laws and rules shall not be restricted as to the hours of the day or day or days of the week during which it may be conducted.

(3) The act of owning land upon which a growing crop of trees is located, even if the tree growth is being managed passively and even if the owner does not indicate the land's status as a working forest, is considered to be a forest practice occurring on the land if the crop of trees is located on land that is capable of supporting a merchantable stand of timber that is not being actively used for a use that is incompatible with timber growing. If the growing of trees has been established prior to surrounding nonforestry activities, then the act of tree growth is considered a necessary part of any other subsequent stages of forest practices necessary to bring a crop of trees from its planting to final harvest and is included in the provisions of this section.

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect or impair any right to sue for damages.

Sec. 3. RCW 7.48.310 and 2007 c 331 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(As used in)~~ For the purposes of RCW 7.48.305 only:

(1) "Agricultural activity" means a condition or activity which occurs on a farm in connection with the commercial production of farm products and includes, but is not limited to, marketed produce at roadside stands or farm markets; noise; odors; dust; fumes; operation of machinery and irrigation pumps; movement, including, but not limited to, use of current county road ditches, streams, rivers, canals, and drains, and use of water for agricultural activities; ground and aerial application of seed, fertilizers, conditioners, and plant protection products; keeping of bees for production of agricultural or apicultural products; employment and use of labor; roadway movement of equipment and livestock; protection from damage by wildlife; prevention of trespass;

construction and maintenance of buildings, fences, roads, bridges, ponds, drains, waterways, and similar features and maintenance of streambanks and watercourses; and conversion from one agricultural activity to another, including a change in the type of plant-related farm product being produced. The term includes use of new practices and equipment consistent with technological development within the agricultural industry.

(2) "Farm" means the land, buildings, freshwater ponds, freshwater culturing and growing facilities, and machinery used in the commercial production of farm products.

(3) "Farmland" means land or freshwater ponds devoted primarily to the production, for commercial purposes, of livestock, freshwater aquacultural, or other farm products.

(4) "Farm product" means those plants and animals useful to humans and includes, but is not limited to, forages and sod crops, dairy and dairy products, poultry and poultry products, livestock, including breeding, grazing, and recreational equine use, fruits, vegetables, flowers, seeds, grasses, trees, freshwater fish and fish products, apiaries and apiary products, equine and other similar products, or any other product which incorporates the use of food, feed, fiber, or fur.

(5) "Forest practice" means (~~"forest practice" as defined in RCW 76.09.020~~) any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land, as that term is defined in RCW 76.09.020, and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber. The term "forest practices" includes, but is not limited to, road and trail construction, final and intermediate harvesting, precommercial thinning, reforestation, fertilization, prevention and suppression of diseases and insects, salvage of trees, brush control, and owning land where trees may passively grow until one of the preceding activities is deemed timely by the owner.

Passed by the Senate March 10, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 201

[House Bill 1270]

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE APPLICATIONS—ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

AN ACT Relating to permitting electronic signatures on applications for public assistance and for benefits administered by the health care authority; amending RCW 74.08.055; and adding a new section to chapter 41.05 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 74.08.055 and 2003 c 53 s 366 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each applicant for or recipient of public assistance shall ~~((make an))~~ complete and sign a physical application or, if available, electronic application for assistance which shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is ~~((made))~~ signed under the penalties of perjury. The department may make electronic applications available. The secretary, by rule and regulation, may require that any other forms filled out by applicants or recipients of public

assistance shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury and such declaration shall be in lieu of any oath otherwise required, and each applicant shall be so informed at the time of the signing. The application and signature verification shall be in accordance with federal requirements for that program.

(2) Any applicant for or recipient of public assistance who willfully makes and ~~((subscribes))~~ signs any application, statement ~~((or))~~, other paper, or electronic record which contains or is verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury and which he or she does not believe to be true and correct as to every material matter is guilty of a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Electronic record" means a record generated, communicated, received, or stored by electronic means for use in an information system or for transmission from one information system to another.

(b) "Electronic signature" means a signature in electronic form attached to or logically associated with an electronic record including, but not limited to, a digital signature. An electronic signature is a paperless way to sign a document using an electronic sound, symbol, or process, attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.

(c) "Sign" includes signing by physical signature, if available, or electronic signature. An application must contain a signature in either physical or, if available, electronic form.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 41.05 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The administrator may require applications, enrollment forms, and eligibility certification documents for benefits that are administered by the authority under this chapter and chapters 70.47 and 70.47A RCW to be signed by the person submitting them. The administrator may accept electronic signatures.

(2) For the purpose of this section, "electronic signature" means a signature in electronic form attached to or logically associated with an electronic record including, but not limited to, a digital signature.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 202

[House Bill 1264]

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS ENTITIES—GOVERNMENTAL AGENTS

AN ACT Relating to creation and registration of entities formed by public agencies; amending RCW 24.03.050, 24.06.050, 25.05.005, 25.10.040, and 25.15.020; and reenacting RCW 39.34.030.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 24.03.050 and 2004 c 265 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Each corporation shall have and continuously maintain in this state:

(1) A registered office which may be, but need not be, the same as its principal office. The registered office shall be at a specific geographic location in this state, and be identified by number, if any, and street, or building address or rural route, or, if a commonly known street or rural route address does not exist, by legal description. A registered office may not be identified by post office box number or other nongeographic address. For purposes of communicating by mail, the secretary of state may permit the use of a post office address in conjunction with the registered office address if the corporation also maintains on file the specific geographic address of the registered office where personal service of process may be made.

(2) A registered agent, which agent may be either an individual resident in this state whose business office is identical with such registered office, or a domestic corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, or a governmental body or agency, or a foreign corporation, whether for profit or not for profit, authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this state, having an office identical with such registered office, or a domestic limited liability company whose business office is identical with the registered office, or a foreign limited liability company authorized to conduct affairs in this state whose business address is identical with the registered office. A registered agent shall not be appointed without having given prior consent to the appointment, in the form of a record. The consent shall be filed with the secretary of state in such form as the secretary may prescribe. The consent shall be filed with or as a part of the record first appointing a registered agent. In the event any individual, corporation, or limited liability company has been appointed agent without consent, that person, corporation, or limited liability company may file a notarized statement attesting to that fact, and the name shall immediately be removed from the records of the secretary of state.

No Washington corporation or foreign corporation authorized to conduct affairs in this state may be permitted to maintain any action in any court in this state until the corporation complies with the requirements of this section.

Sec. 2. RCW 24.06.050 and 1993 c 356 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

Each domestic corporation and foreign corporation authorized to do business in this state shall have and continuously maintain in this state:

(1) A registered office which may be, but need not be, the same as its principal office. The registered office shall be at a specific geographic location in this state, and be identified by number, if any, and street, or building address or rural route, or, if a commonly known street or rural route address does not exist, by legal description. A registered office may not be identified by post office box number or other nongeographic address. For purposes of communicating by mail, the secretary of state may permit the use of a post office address in conjunction with the registered office address if the corporation also maintains on file the specific geographic address of the registered office where personal service of process may be made.

(2) A registered agent, which agent may be either an individual resident in this state whose business office is identical with such registered office, or a

domestic corporation existing under any act of this state, or a governmental body or agency, or a foreign corporation authorized to transact business or conduct affairs in this state under any act of this state having an office identical with such registered office. The resident agent and registered office shall be designated by duly adopted resolution of the board of directors; and a statement of such designation, executed by an officer of the corporation, shall be filed with the secretary of state. A registered agent shall not be appointed without having given prior written consent to the appointment. The written consent shall be filed with the secretary of state in such form as the secretary may prescribe. The written consent shall be filed with or as a part of the document first appointing a registered agent. In the event any individual or corporation has been appointed agent without consent, that person or corporation may file a notarized statement attesting to that fact, and the name shall forthwith be removed from the records of the secretary of state.

No Washington corporation or foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state may be permitted to maintain any action in any court in this state until the corporation complies with the requirements of this section.

Sec. 3. RCW 25.05.005 and 1998 c 103 s 101 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- (1) "Business" includes every trade, occupation, and profession.
- (2) "Debtor in bankruptcy" means a person who is the subject of:
 - (a) An order for relief under Title 11 of the United States Code or a comparable order under a successor statute of general application; or
 - (b) A comparable order under federal, state, or foreign law governing insolvency.
- (3) "Distribution" means a transfer of money or other property from a partnership to a partner in the partner's capacity as a partner or to the partner's transferee.
- (4) "Foreign limited liability partnership" means a partnership that:
 - (a) Is formed under laws other than the laws of this state; and
 - (b) Has the status of a limited liability partnership under those laws.
- (5) "Limited liability partnership" means a partnership that has filed ((a ~~statement of qualification~~) an application under RCW 25.05.500 and does not have a similar statement in effect in any other jurisdiction.
- (6) "Partnership" means an association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners a business for profit formed under RCW 25.05.055, predecessor law, or comparable law of another jurisdiction.
- (7) "Partnership agreement" means the agreement, whether written, oral, or implied, among the partners concerning the partnership, including amendments to the partnership agreement.
- (8) "Partnership at will" means a partnership in which the partners have not agreed to remain partners until the expiration of a definite term or the completion of a particular undertaking.
- (9) "Partnership interest" or "partner's interest in the partnership" means all of a partner's interests in the partnership, including the partner's transferable interest and all management and other rights.

(10) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(11) "Property" means all property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, or any interest therein.

(12) "Registered agent" means an individual resident of this state, a domestic corporation, a government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or a foreign corporation authorized to do business in this state.

(13) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

~~((13))~~ (14) "Statement" means a statement of partnership authority under RCW 25.05.110, a statement of denial under RCW 25.05.115, a statement of dissociation under RCW 25.05.265, a statement of dissolution under RCW 25.05.320, or an amendment or cancellation of any statement under these sections.

~~((14))~~ (15) "Transfer" includes an assignment, conveyance, lease, mortgage, deed, and encumbrance.

Sec. 4. RCW 25.10.040 and 1987 c 55 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each limited partnership shall continuously maintain in this state an office which may but need not be a place of its business in this state, at which shall be kept the records required by RCW 25.10.050 to be maintained. The office shall be at a specific geographical location in this state and be identified by number, if any, and street or building address or rural route or other geographical address. The office shall not be identified only by post office box number or other nongeographic address. For purposes of communicating by mail, the secretary of state may permit the use of a post office address in conjunction with the office address.

(2) Each limited partnership shall continuously maintain in this state an agent for service of process on the limited partnership, which agent must be an individual resident of this state, a domestic corporation, a government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or a foreign corporation authorized to do business in this state. The agent may, but need not, be located at the office identified in RCW 25.10.040(1). The agent's address shall be at a specific geographical location in this state and be identified by number, if any, and street or building address or rural route or other geographical address. The agent's address shall not be identified only by post office box number or other nongeographic address. For purposes of communicating by mail, the secretary of state may permit the use of a post office address in conjunction with the agent's geographic address.

(3) A registered agent shall not be appointed without having given prior written consent to the appointment. The written consent shall be filed with the secretary of state in such form as the secretary may prescribe. The written consent shall be filed with or as a part of the document first appointing a registered agent. In the event any individual or corporation has been appointed agent without consent, that person or corporation may file a notarized statement attesting to that fact, and the name shall forthwith be removed from the records

of the secretary of state. The registered agent so appointed by a limited partnership shall be an agent of such limited partnership upon whom any process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon the limited partnership may be served. If a limited partnership fails to appoint or maintain a registered agent in this state, or if its registered agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found, then the secretary of state shall be an agent of such limited partnership upon whom any such process, notice, or demand may be served. Service on the secretary of state of any such process, notice, or demand shall be made by delivering to and leaving with the secretary of state, or with any authorized clerk of the corporation department of the secretary of state's office, duplicate copies of such process, notice, or demand. In the event any such process, notice, or demand is served on the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall immediately cause one of the copies thereof to be forwarded by certified mail, addressed to the limited partnership at the office referred to in RCW 25.10.040(1). Any service so had on the secretary of state shall be returnable in no fewer than thirty days.

The secretary of state shall keep a record of all processes, notices, and demands served upon the secretary of state under this section, and shall record therein the time of such service and the secretary of state's action with reference thereto.

Nothing in this section limits or affects the right to serve any process, notice, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon a limited partnership in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

Any registered agent may resign as such agent upon filing a written notice thereof, executed in duplicate, with the secretary of state, who shall forthwith mail one copy thereof to the limited partnership. The appointment of such agent shall terminate upon the expiration of thirty days after receipt of such notice by the secretary of state.

Sec. 5. RCW 25.15.020 and 2002 c 74 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each limited liability company shall continuously maintain in this state:

(a) A registered office, which may but need not be a place of its business in this state. The registered office shall be at a specific geographic location in this state, and be identified by number, if any, and street, or building address or rural route, or, if a commonly known street or rural route address does not exist, by legal description. A registered office may not be identified by post office box number or other nongeographic address. For purposes of communicating by mail, the secretary of state may permit the use of a post office address in conjunction with the registered office address if the limited liability company also maintains on file the specific geographic address of the registered office where personal service of process may be made;

(b) A registered agent for service of process on the limited liability company, which agent may be either an individual resident of this state whose business office is identical with the limited liability company's registered office, or a domestic corporation, limited partnership, or limited liability company, or a government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or a separate legal entity comprised of two or more of these entities, or a foreign corporation, limited partnership, or limited liability company authorized to do business in this state having a business office identical with such registered office; and

(c) A registered agent who shall not be appointed without having given prior written consent to the appointment. The written consent shall be filed with the secretary of state in such form as the secretary may prescribe. The written consent shall be filed with or as a part of the document first appointing a registered agent.

(2) A limited liability company may change its registered office or registered agent by delivering to the secretary of state for filing a statement of change that sets forth:

(a) The name of the limited liability company;

(b) If the current registered office is to be changed, the street address of the new registered office in accord with subsection (1) of this section;

(c) If the current registered agent is to be changed, the name of the new registered agent and the new agent's written consent, either on the statement or attached to it, to the appointment; and

(d) That after the change or changes are made, the street addresses of its registered office and the business office of its registered agent will be identical.

(3) If a registered agent changes the street address of the agent's business office, the registered agent may change the street address of the registered office of any limited liability company for which the agent is the registered agent by notifying the limited liability company in writing of the change and signing, either manually or in facsimile, and delivering to the secretary of state for filing a statement that complies with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section and recites that the limited liability company has been notified of the change.

(4) A registered agent may resign as agent by signing and delivering to the secretary of state for filing a statement that the registered office is also discontinued. After filing the statement the secretary of state shall mail a copy of the statement to the limited liability company at its principal office. The agency appointment is terminated, and the registered office discontinued is so provided, on the thirty-first day after the date on which the statement was filed.

Sec. 6. RCW 39.34.030 and 2008 c 198 s 2 are each reenacted to read as follows:

(1) Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state having the power or powers, privilege or authority, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by this chapter upon a public agency.

(2) Any two or more public agencies may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, except that any such joint or cooperative action by public agencies which are educational service districts and/or school districts shall comply with the provisions of RCW 28A.320.080. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

(3) Any such agreement shall specify the following:

(a) Its duration;

(b) The precise organization, composition and nature of any separate legal or administrative entity created thereby together with the powers delegated thereto, provided such entity may be legally created. Such entity may include a nonprofit corporation organized pursuant to chapter 24.03 or 24.06 RCW whose membership is limited solely to the participating public agencies or a partnership organized pursuant to chapter 25.04 or 25.05 RCW whose partners are limited solely to participating public agencies, or a limited liability company organized under chapter 25.15 RCW whose membership is limited solely to participating public agencies, and the funds of any such corporation, partnership, or limited liability company shall be subject to audit in the manner provided by law for the auditing of public funds;

(c) Its purpose or purposes;

(d) The manner of financing the joint or cooperative undertaking and of establishing and maintaining a budget therefor;

(e) The permissible method or methods to be employed in accomplishing the partial or complete termination of the agreement and for disposing of property upon such partial or complete termination; and

(f) Any other necessary and proper matters.

(4) In the event that the agreement does not establish a separate legal entity to conduct the joint or cooperative undertaking, the agreement shall contain, in addition to provisions specified in subsection (3)(a), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, the following:

(a) Provision for an administrator or a joint board responsible for administering the joint or cooperative undertaking. In the case of a joint board, public agencies that are party to the agreement shall be represented; and

(b) The manner of acquiring, holding and disposing of real and personal property used in the joint or cooperative undertaking. Any joint board is authorized to establish a special fund with a state, county, city, or district treasurer servicing an involved public agency designated "Operating fund of joint board".

(5) No agreement made pursuant to this chapter relieves any public agency of any obligation or responsibility imposed upon it by law except that:

(a) To the extent of actual and timely performance thereof by a joint board or other legal or administrative entity created by an agreement made pursuant to this chapter, the performance may be offered in satisfaction of the obligation or responsibility; and

(b) With respect to one or more public agencies purchasing or otherwise contracting through a bid, proposal, or contract awarded by another public agency or by a group of public agencies, any statutory obligation to provide notice for bids or proposals that applies to the public agencies involved is satisfied if the public agency or group of public agencies that awarded the bid, proposal, or contract complied with its own statutory requirements and either (i) posted the bid or solicitation notice on a web site established and maintained by a public agency, purchasing cooperative, or similar service provider, for purposes of posting public notice of bid or proposal solicitations, or (ii) provided an access link on the state's web portal to the notice.

(6) Financing of joint projects by agreement shall be as provided by law.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 203

[Substitute House Bill 1397]

REGISTERED NURSES—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

AN ACT Relating to the delegation of authority to registered nurses; and amending RCW 18.79.260.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 18.79.260 and 2008 c 146 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A registered nurse under his or her license may perform for compensation nursing care, as that term is usually understood, to individuals with illnesses, injuries, or disabilities.

(2) A registered nurse may, at or under the general direction of a licensed physician and surgeon, dentist, osteopathic physician and surgeon, naturopathic physician, optometrist, podiatric physician and surgeon, physician assistant, osteopathic physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner acting within the scope of his or her license, administer medications, treatments, tests, and inoculations, whether or not the severing or penetrating of tissues is involved and whether or not a degree of independent judgment and skill is required. Such direction must be for acts which are within the scope of registered nursing practice.

(3) A registered nurse may delegate tasks of nursing care to other individuals where the registered nurse determines that it is in the best interest of the patient.

(a) The delegating nurse shall:

(i) Determine the competency of the individual to perform the tasks;

(ii) Evaluate the appropriateness of the delegation;

(iii) Supervise the actions of the person performing the delegated task; and

(iv) Delegate only those tasks that are within the registered nurse's scope of practice.

(b) A registered nurse, working for a home health or hospice agency regulated under chapter 70.127 RCW, may delegate the application, instillation, or insertion of medications to a registered or certified nursing assistant under a plan of care.

(c) Except as authorized in (b) or (e) of this subsection, a registered nurse may not delegate the administration of medications. Except as authorized in (e) of this subsection, a registered nurse may not delegate acts requiring substantial skill, and may not delegate piercing or severing of tissues. Acts that require nursing judgment shall not be delegated.

(d) No person may coerce a nurse into compromising patient safety by requiring the nurse to delegate if the nurse determines that it is inappropriate to do so. Nurses shall not be subject to any employer reprisal or disciplinary action by the nursing care quality assurance commission for refusing to delegate tasks or refusing to provide the required training for delegation if the nurse determines delegation may compromise patient safety.

(e) For delegation in community-based care settings or in-home care settings, a registered nurse may delegate nursing care tasks only to registered or certified nursing assistants. Simple care tasks such as blood pressure monitoring, personal care service, diabetic insulin device set up, verbal verification of insulin dosage for sight-impaired individuals, or other tasks as defined by the nursing care quality assurance commission are exempted from this requirement.

(i) "Community-based care settings" includes: Community residential programs for people with developmental disabilities, certified by the department of social and health services under chapter 71A.12 RCW; adult family homes licensed under chapter 70.128 RCW; and boarding homes licensed under chapter 18.20 RCW. Community-based care settings do not include acute care or skilled nursing facilities.

(ii) "In-home care settings" include an individual's place of temporary or permanent residence, but does not include acute care or skilled nursing facilities, and does not include community-based care settings as defined in (e)(i) of this subsection.

(iii) Delegation of nursing care tasks in community-based care settings and in-home care settings is only allowed for individuals who have a stable and predictable condition. "Stable and predictable condition" means a situation in which the individual's clinical and behavioral status is known and does not require the frequent presence and evaluation of a registered nurse.

(iv) The determination of the appropriateness of delegation of a nursing task is at the discretion of the registered nurse. Other than delegation of the administration of insulin by injection for the purpose of caring for individuals with diabetes, the administration of medications by injection, sterile procedures, and central line maintenance may never be delegated.

(v) When delegating insulin injections under this section, the registered nurse delegator must instruct the individual regarding proper injection procedures and the use of insulin, demonstrate proper injection procedures, and must supervise and evaluate the individual performing the delegated task weekly during the first four weeks of delegation of insulin injections. If the registered nurse delegator determines that the individual is competent to perform the injection properly and safely, supervision and evaluation shall occur at least every ninety days thereafter.

(vi) The registered nurse shall verify that the nursing assistant has completed the required core nurse delegation training required in chapter 18.88A RCW prior to authorizing delegation.

(vii) The nurse is accountable for his or her own individual actions in the delegation process. Nurses acting within the protocols of their delegation authority are immune from liability for any action performed in the course of their delegation duties.

(viii) Nursing task delegation protocols are not intended to regulate the settings in which delegation may occur, but are intended to ensure that nursing care services have a consistent standard of practice upon which the public and the profession may rely, and to safeguard the authority of the nurse to make independent professional decisions regarding the delegation of a task.

(f) The nursing care quality assurance commission may adopt rules to implement this section.

(4) Only a person licensed as a registered nurse may instruct nurses in technical subjects pertaining to nursing.

(5) Only a person licensed as a registered nurse may hold herself or himself out to the public or designate herself or himself as a registered nurse.

Passed by the House March 3, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 204

[House Bill 1437]

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE—CHAPLAIN

AN ACT Relating to a volunteer chaplain for the department of fish and wildlife; and amending RCW 77.15.075 and 41.22.020.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 77.15.075 and 2003 c 388 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Fish and wildlife officers and ex officio fish and wildlife officers shall enforce this title, rules of the department, and other statutes as prescribed by the legislature. Fish and wildlife officers who are not ex officio officers shall have and exercise, throughout the state, such police powers and duties as are vested in sheriffs and peace officers generally. An applicant for a fish and wildlife officer position must be a citizen of the United States of America who can read and write the English language. All fish and wildlife officers employed after June 13, 2002, must successfully complete the basic law enforcement academy course, known as the basic course, sponsored by the criminal justice training commission, or the basic law enforcement equivalency certification, known as the equivalency course, provided by the criminal justice training commission. All officers employed on June 13, 2002, must have successfully completed the basic course, the equivalency course, or the supplemental course in criminal law enforcement, known as the supplemental course, offered under chapter 155, Laws of 1985. Any officer who has not successfully completed the basic course, the equivalency course, or the supplemental course must complete the basic course or the equivalency course within fifteen months of June 13, 2002.

(2) Fish and wildlife officers are peace officers.

(3) Any liability or claim of liability under chapter 4.92 RCW that arises out of the exercise or alleged exercise of authority by a fish and wildlife officer rests with the department unless the fish and wildlife officer acts under the direction and control of another agency or unless the liability is otherwise assumed under an agreement between the department and another agency.

(4) Fish and wildlife officers may serve and execute warrants and processes issued by the courts.

(5) The department may utilize the services of a volunteer chaplain as provided under chapter 41.22 RCW.

Sec. 2. RCW 41.22.020 and 1985 c 223 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The Washington state patrol and the department of fish and wildlife may utilize the services of a volunteer chaplain.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 205

[House Bill 1548]

PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEMS—MILITARY SERVICE CREDIT

AN ACT Relating to interruptive military service credit within plans 2 and 3 of the public employees' retirement system, plans 2 and 3 of the school employees' retirement system, plans 2 and 3 of the teachers' retirement system, plan 2 of the law enforcement officers' and firefighters' retirement system, plan 2 of the Washington state patrol retirement system, and the public safety employees' retirement system; and amending RCW 41.40.710, 41.40.805, 41.37.260, 41.35.470, 41.35.650, 41.32.810, 41.32.865, 41.26.520, and 43.43.260.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 41.40.710 and 2005 c 64 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A member who is on a paid leave of absence authorized by a member's employer shall continue to receive service credit as provided for under the provisions of RCW 41.40.610 through 41.40.740.

(2) A member who receives compensation from an employer while on an authorized leave of absence to serve as an elected official of a labor organization, and whose employer is reimbursed by the labor organization for the compensation paid to the member during the period of absence, may also be considered to be on a paid leave of absence. This subsection shall only apply if the member's leave of absence is authorized by a collective bargaining agreement that provides that the member retains seniority rights with the employer during the period of leave. The compensation earnable reported for a member who establishes service credit under this subsection may not be greater than the salary paid to the highest paid job class covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(3) Except as specified in subsection (4) of this section, a member shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years service credit during a member's entire working career for those periods when a member is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. Such credit may be obtained only if:

(a) The member makes both the plan 2 employer and member contributions plus interest as determined by the department for the period of the authorized leave of absence within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement whichever comes sooner; or

(b) If not within five years of resumption of service but prior to retirement, pay the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2).

The contributions required under (a) of this subsection shall be based on the average of the member's compensation earnable at both the time the authorized leave of absence was granted and the time the member resumed employment.

(4) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit

for up to five years of military service. This subsection shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

(a) The member qualifies for service credit under this subsection if:

(i) Within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services; and

(ii) The member makes the employee contributions required under RCW 41.45.061 and 41.45.067 within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement, whichever comes sooner; or

(iii) Prior to retirement and not within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge or five years of resumption of service the member pays the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2); or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service in a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(b) Upon receipt of member contributions under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection, or adequate proof under (a)(iv), (d)(iv), or (e)(iv) of this subsection, the department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer for its contribution required under RCW 41.45.060, 41.45.061, and 41.45.067 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department.

(c) The contributions required under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(d) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(i) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(iii) Pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or eligible child or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(e) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(i) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(iii) The member pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

Sec. 2. RCW 41.40.805 and 2005 c 64 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A member who is on a paid leave of absence authorized by a member's employer shall continue to receive service credit.

(2) A member who receives compensation from an employer while on an authorized leave of absence to serve as an elected official of a labor organization, and whose employer is reimbursed by the labor organization for the compensation paid to the member during the period of absence, may also be considered to be on a paid leave of absence. This subsection shall only apply if the member's leave of absence is authorized by a collective bargaining agreement that provides that the member retains seniority rights with the employer during the period of leave. The earnable compensation reported for a member who establishes service credit under this subsection may not be greater than the salary paid to the highest paid job class covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(3) Except as specified in subsection (4) of this section, a member shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years service credit during a member's entire working career for those periods when a member is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. Such credit may be obtained only if:

(a) The member makes the contribution on behalf of the employer, plus interest, as determined by the department; and

(b) The member makes the employee contribution, plus interest, as determined by the department, to the defined contribution portion.

The contributions required shall be based on the average of the member's earnable compensation at both the time the authorized leave of absence was granted and the time the member resumed employment.

(4) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit for up to five years of military service if within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services. This subsection shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

The department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer for its contribution required under RCW 41.45.060 and 41.45.067 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department. Service credit under this subsection may be obtained only if the member makes the employee contribution to the defined contribution portion as determined by the department, or prior to retirement, the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

The contributions required shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(a) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(i) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(iii) Pays the employee contributions required under this subsection within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(b) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(i) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(iii) The member pays the employee contributions required under this subsection within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

Sec. 3. RCW 41.37.260 and 2005 c 64 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A member who is on a paid leave of absence authorized by a member's employer shall continue to receive service credit as provided for under RCW 41.37.190 through 41.37.290.

(2) A member who receives compensation from an employer while on an authorized leave of absence to serve as an elected official of a labor organization, and whose employer is reimbursed by the labor organization for the compensation paid to the member during the period of absence, may also be considered to be on a paid leave of absence. This subsection shall only apply if the member's leave of absence is authorized by a collective bargaining agreement that provides that the member retains seniority rights with the

employer during the period of leave. The compensation earnable reported for a member who establishes service credit under this subsection may not be greater than the salary paid to the highest paid job class covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(3) Except as specified in subsection (4) of this section, a member shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years service credit during a member's entire working career for those periods when a member is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. This credit may be obtained only if:

(a) The member makes both the employer and member contributions plus interest as determined by the department for the period of the authorized leave of absence within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement whichever comes sooner; or

(b) If not within five years of resumption of service but prior to retirement, pay the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2).

The contributions required under (a) of this subsection shall be based on the average of the member's compensation earnable at both the time the authorized leave of absence was granted and the time the member resumed employment.

(4) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit for up to five years of military service. This subsection shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

(a) The member qualifies for service credit under this subsection if:

(i) Within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services; and

(ii) The member makes the employee contributions required under RCW 41.37.220 within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement, whichever comes sooner; or

(iii) Prior to retirement and not within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge or five years of resumption of service the member pays the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2); or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(b) Upon receipt of member contributions under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection, or adequate proof under (a)(iv), (d)(iv), or (e)(iv) of this subsection, the department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer for its contribution required under RCW 41.37.220 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department.

(c) The contributions required under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(d) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(i) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(iii) Pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(e) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(i) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(iii) The member pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of

such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

Sec. 4. RCW 41.35.470 and 2005 c 64 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A member who is on a paid leave of absence authorized by a member's employer shall continue to receive service credit as provided for under the provisions of RCW 41.35.400 through 41.35.599.

(2) A member who receives compensation from an employer while on an authorized leave of absence to serve as an elected official of a labor organization, and whose employer is reimbursed by the labor organization for the compensation paid to the member during the period of absence, may also be considered to be on a paid leave of absence. This subsection shall only apply if the member's leave of absence is authorized by a collective bargaining agreement that provides that the member retains seniority rights with the employer during the period of leave. The compensation earnable reported for a member who establishes service credit under this subsection may not be greater than the salary paid to the highest paid job class covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(3) Except as specified in subsection (4) of this section, a member shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years service credit during a member's entire working career for those periods when a member is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. Such credit may be obtained only if:

(a) The member makes both the plan 2 employer and member contributions plus interest as determined by the department for the period of the authorized leave of absence within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement whichever comes sooner; or

(b) If not within five years of resumption of service but prior to retirement, pay the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2).

The contributions required under (a) of this subsection shall be based on the average of the member's compensation earnable at both the time the authorized leave of absence was granted and the time the member resumed employment.

(4) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit for up to five years of military service. This subsection shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

(a) The member qualifies for service credit under this subsection if:

(i) Within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services; and

(ii) The member makes the employee contributions required under RCW 41.35.430 within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement, whichever comes sooner; or

(iii) Prior to retirement and not within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge or five years of resumption of service the member pays the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2); or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(b) Upon receipt of member contributions under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection, or adequate proof under (a)(iv), (d)(iv), or (e)(iv) of this subsection, the department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer for its contribution required under RCW 41.35.430 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department.

(c) The contributions required under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(d) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(i) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(iii) Pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(e) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled

to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(i) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(iii) The member pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

Sec. 5. RCW 41.35.650 and 2005 c 64 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A member who is on a paid leave of absence authorized by a member's employer shall continue to receive service credit.

(2) A member who receives compensation from an employer while on an authorized leave of absence to serve as an elected official of a labor organization, and whose employer is reimbursed by the labor organization for the compensation paid to the member during the period of absence, may also be considered to be on a paid leave of absence. This subsection shall only apply if the member's leave of absence is authorized by a collective bargaining agreement that provides that the member retains seniority rights with the employer during the period of leave. The earnable compensation reported for a member who establishes service credit under this subsection may not be greater than the salary paid to the highest paid job class covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(3) Except as specified in subsection (4) of this section, a member shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years service credit during a member's entire working career for those periods when a member is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. Such credit may be obtained only if:

(a) The member makes the contribution on behalf of the employer, plus interest, as determined by the department; and

(b) The member makes the employee contribution, plus interest, as determined by the department, to the defined contribution portion.

The contributions required shall be based on the average of the member's earnable compensation at both the time the authorized leave of absence was granted and the time the member resumed employment.

(4) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit for up to five years of military service if within ninety days of the member's

honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services. This subsection shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

The department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer for its contribution required under RCW 41.35.720 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department. Service credit under this subsection may be obtained only if the member makes the employee contribution to the defined contribution portion as determined by the department, or prior to retirement, the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

The contributions required shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(a) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(i) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(iii) Pays the employee contributions required under this subsection within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(b) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(i) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(iii) The member pays the employee contributions required under this subsection within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

Sec. 6. RCW 41.32.810 and 2005 c 64 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A member who is on a paid leave of absence authorized by a member's employer shall continue to receive service credit as provided for under the provisions of RCW 41.32.755 through 41.32.825.

(2) A member who receives compensation from an employer while on an authorized leave of absence to serve as an elected official of a labor organization, and whose employer is reimbursed by the labor organization for the compensation paid to the member during the period of absence, may also be considered to be on a paid leave of absence. This subsection shall only apply if the member's leave of absence is authorized by a collective bargaining agreement that provides that the member retains seniority rights with the employer during the period of leave. The earnable compensation reported for a member who establishes service credit under this subsection may not be greater than the salary paid to the highest paid job class covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(3) Except as specified in subsection (6) of this section, a member shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years service credit during a member's entire working career for those periods when a member is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. Such credit may be obtained only if the member makes both the employer and member contributions plus interest as determined by the department for the period of the authorized leave of absence within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement whichever comes sooner.

(4) If a member fails to meet the time limitations of subsection (3) of this section, the member may receive a maximum of two years of service credit

during a member's working career for those periods when a member is on unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. This may be done by paying the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2) prior to retirement.

(5) For the purpose of subsection (3) of this section, the contribution shall not include the contribution for the unfunded supplemental present value as required by RCW 41.32.775. The contributions required shall be based on the average of the member's earnable compensation at both the time the authorized leave of absence was granted and the time the member resumed employment.

(6) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit for up to five years of military service. This subsection shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

(a) The member qualifies for service credit under this subsection if:

(i) Within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services; and

(ii) The member makes the employee contributions required under RCW 41.32.775 within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement, whichever comes sooner; or

(iii) Prior to retirement and not within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge or five years of resumption of service the member pays the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2); or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(b) Upon receipt of member contributions under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection, or adequate proof under (a)(iv), (d)(iv), or (e)(iv) of this subsection, the department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer for its contribution required under RCW 41.32.775 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department.

(c) The contributions required under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(d) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall

establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(i) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(iii) Pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(e) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(i) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(iii) The member pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

Sec. 7. RCW 41.32.865 and 2005 c 64 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A member who is on a paid leave of absence authorized by a member's employer shall continue to receive service credit.

(2) A member who receives compensation from an employer while on an authorized leave of absence to serve as an elected official of a labor organization,

and whose employer is reimbursed by the labor organization for the compensation paid to the member during the period of absence, may also be considered to be on a paid leave of absence. This subsection shall only apply if the member's leave of absence is authorized by a collective bargaining agreement that provides that the member retains seniority rights with the employer during the period of leave. The earnable compensation reported for a member who establishes service credit under this subsection may not be greater than the salary paid to the highest paid job class covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(3) Except as specified in subsection (4) of this section, a member shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years service credit during a member's entire working career for those periods when a member is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. Such credit may be obtained only if:

(a) The member makes the contribution on behalf of the employer, plus interest, as determined by the department; and

(b) The member makes the employee contribution, plus interest, as determined by the department, to the defined contribution portion.

The contributions required shall be based on the average of the member's earnable compensation at both the time the authorized leave of absence was granted and the time the member resumed employment.

(4) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit for up to five years of military service if within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services. This subsection shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

The department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer for its contribution required under chapter 239, Laws of 1995 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department. Service credit under this subsection may be obtained only if the member makes the employee contribution to the defined contribution portion as determined by the department, or prior to retirement, the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

The contributions required shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(a) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States

and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(i) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(iii) Pays the employee contributions required under this subsection within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(b) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(i) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(iii) The member pays the employee contributions required under this subsection within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

Sec. 8. RCW 41.26.520 and 2005 c 64 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A member who is on a paid leave of absence authorized by a member's employer shall continue to receive service credit as provided for under the provisions of RCW 41.26.410 through 41.26.550.

(2) A member who receives compensation from an employer while on an authorized leave of absence to serve as an elected official of a labor organization, and whose employer is reimbursed by the labor organization for the compensation paid to the member during the period of absence, may also be considered to be on a paid leave of absence. This subsection shall only apply if the member's leave of absence is authorized by a collective bargaining agreement that provides that the member retains seniority rights with the employer during the period of leave. The basic salary reported for a member who establishes service credit under this subsection may not be greater than the salary paid to the highest paid job class covered by the collective bargaining agreement.

(3) Except as specified in subsection (7) of this section, a member shall be eligible to receive a maximum of two years service credit during a member's entire working career for those periods when a member is on an unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. Such credit may be obtained only if the member makes the employer, member, and state contributions plus interest as determined by the department for the period of the authorized leave of absence within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement whichever comes sooner.

(4) A law enforcement member may be authorized by an employer to work part time and to go on a part-time leave of absence. During a part-time leave of absence a member is prohibited from any other employment with their employer. A member is eligible to receive credit for any portion of service credit not earned during a month of part-time leave of absence if the member makes the employer, member, and state contributions, plus interest, as determined by the department for the period of the authorized leave within five years of resumption of full-time service or prior to retirement whichever comes sooner. Any service credit purchased for a part-time leave of absence is included in the two-year maximum provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) If a member fails to meet the time limitations of subsection (3) or (4) of this section, the member may receive a maximum of two years of service credit during a member's working career for those periods when a member is on unpaid leave of absence authorized by an employer. This may be done by paying the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2) prior to retirement.

(6) For the purpose of subsection (3) or (4) of this section the contribution shall not include the contribution for the unfunded supplemental present value as required by RCW 41.45.060, 41.45.061, and 41.45.067. The contributions required shall be based on the average of the member's basic salary at both the time the authorized leave of absence was granted and the time the member resumed employment.

(7) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit for up to five years of military service. This subsection shall be administered in

a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

(a) The member qualifies for service credit under this subsection if:

(i) Within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services; and

(ii) The member makes the employee contributions required under RCW 41.45.060, 41.45.061, and 41.45.067 within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement, whichever comes sooner; or

(iii) Prior to retirement and not within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge or five years of resumption of service the member pays the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2); or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(b) Upon receipt of member contributions under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection, or adequate proof under (a)(iv), (d)(iv), or (e)(iv) of this subsection, the department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer and the state for their respective contributions required under RCW 41.26.450 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department.

(c) The contributions required under (a)(ii), (d)(iii), or (e)(iii) of this subsection shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(d) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(i) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(iii) Pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first;or

(iv) Prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(e) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(i) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(ii) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(iii) The member pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(iv) Prior to retirement the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(8) A member receiving benefits under Title 51 RCW who is not receiving benefits under this chapter shall be deemed to be on unpaid, authorized leave of absence.

Sec. 9. RCW 43.43.260 and 2005 c 64 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon retirement from service as provided in RCW 43.43.250, a member shall be granted a retirement allowance which shall consist of:

(1) A prior service allowance which shall be equal to two percent of the member's average final salary multiplied by the number of years of prior service rendered by the member.

(2) A current service allowance which shall be equal to two percent of the member's average final salary multiplied by the number of years of service rendered while a member of the retirement system.

(3)(a) Any member commissioned prior to January 1, 2003, with twenty-five years service in the Washington state patrol may have the member's service

in the uniformed services credited as a member whether or not the individual left the employ of the Washington state patrol to enter such uniformed services: PROVIDED, That in no instance shall military service in excess of five years be credited: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That in each instance, a member must restore all withdrawn accumulated contributions, which restoration must be completed on the date of the member's retirement, or as provided under RCW 43.43.130, whichever occurs first: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That this section shall not apply to any individual, not a veteran within the meaning of RCW 41.06.150.

(b) A member who leaves the Washington state patrol to enter the uniformed services of the United States shall be entitled to retirement system service credit for up to five years of military service. This subsection shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal uniformed services employment and reemployment rights act.

(i) The member qualifies for service credit under this subsection if:

(A) Within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge from the uniformed services of the United States, the member applies for reemployment with the employer who employed the member immediately prior to the member entering the uniformed services; and

(B) The member makes the employee contributions required under RCW 41.45.0631 and 41.45.067 within five years of resumption of service or prior to retirement, whichever comes sooner; or

(C) Prior to retirement and not within ninety days of the member's honorable discharge or five years of resumption of service the member pays the amount required under RCW 41.50.165(2); or

(D) If the member was commissioned on or after January 1, 2003, and, prior to retirement, the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service credit during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(ii) Upon receipt of member contributions under (b)(i)(B), (b)(iv)(C), and (b)(v)(C) of this subsection, or adequate proof under (b)(i)(D), (b)(iv)(D), or (b)(v)(D) of this subsection, the department shall establish the member's service credit and shall bill the employer for its contribution required under RCW 41.45.060 for the period of military service, plus interest as determined by the department.

(iii) The contributions required under (b)(i)(B), (b)(iv)(C), and (b)(v)(C) of this subsection shall be based on the compensation the member would have earned if not on leave, or if that cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty, the compensation reported for the member in the year prior to when the member went on military leave.

(iv) The surviving spouse or eligible child or children of a member who left the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and died while serving in the uniformed services may, on behalf of the deceased

member, apply for retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of the member's death in the uniformed services. The department shall establish the deceased member's service credit if the surviving spouse or eligible child or children:

(A) Provides to the director proof of the member's death while serving in the uniformed services;

(B) Provides to the director proof of the member's honorable service in the uniformed services prior to the date of death; and

(C) If the member was commissioned on or after January 1, 2003, pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the date of death or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(D) If the member was commissioned on or after January 1, 2003, and, prior to the distribution of any benefit, provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. If the deceased member made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children may, prior to the distribution of any benefit and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to the deceased member's credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to the surviving spouse or children. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(v) A member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and becomes totally incapacitated for continued employment by an employer while serving in the uniformed services is entitled to retirement system service credit under this subsection up to the date of discharge from the uniformed services if:

(A) The member obtains a determination from the director that he or she is totally incapacitated for continued employment due to conditions or events that occurred while serving in the uniformed services;

(B) The member provides to the director proof of honorable discharge from the uniformed services; and

(C) If the member was commissioned on or after January 1, 2003, the member pays the employee contributions required under chapter 41.45 RCW within five years of the director's determination of total disability or prior to the distribution of any benefit, whichever comes first; or

(D) If the member was commissioned on or after January 1, 2003, and, prior to retirement, the member provides to the director proof that the member's interruptive military service was during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005. Any member who made payments for service credit for interruptive military service during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005 may, prior to retirement and on a form provided by the department, request a refund of the funds standing to his or her credit for up to five years of such service, and this amount shall be paid to him or her. Members with one or more periods of interruptive military service during a period of war may receive no more than five years of free retirement system service credit under this subsection.

(4) In no event shall the total retirement benefits from subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section, of any member exceed seventy-five percent of the member's average final salary.

(5) Beginning July 1, 2001, and every year thereafter, the department shall determine the following information for each retired member or beneficiary whose retirement allowance has been in effect for at least one year:

(a) The original dollar amount of the retirement allowance;

(b) The index for the calendar year prior to the effective date of the retirement allowance, to be known as "index A";

(c) The index for the calendar year prior to the date of determination, to be known as "index B"; and

(d) The ratio obtained when index B is divided by index A.

The value of the ratio obtained shall be the annual adjustment to the original retirement allowance and shall be applied beginning with the July payment. In no event, however, shall the annual adjustment:

(i) Produce a retirement allowance which is lower than the original retirement allowance;

(ii) Exceed three percent in the initial annual adjustment; or

(iii) Differ from the previous year's annual adjustment by more than three percent.

For the purposes of this section, "index" means, for any calendar year, that year's average consumer price index for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Washington area for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor.

The provisions of this section shall apply to all members presently retired and to all members who shall retire in the future.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 206

[Senate Bill 5015]

FOSTER PARENT LICENSES—LOCATION

AN ACT Relating to foster parent licensing; and amending RCW 74.15.100.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 74.15.100 and 2006 c 265 s 403 are each amended to read as follows:

Each agency shall make application for a license or renewal of license to the department of social and health services on forms prescribed by the department. A licensed agency having foster-family homes under its supervision may make application for a license on behalf of any such foster-family home. Such a foster home license shall cease to be valid when the home is no longer under the supervision of that agency. Upon receipt of such application, the department shall either grant or deny a license within ninety days unless the application is for licensure as a foster-family home, in which case RCW 74.15.040 shall govern. A license shall be granted if the agency meets the minimum

requirements set forth in chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 and the departmental requirements consistent herewith, except that an initial license may be issued as provided in RCW 74.15.120. Licenses provided for in chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031 shall be issued for a period of three years. The licensee, however, shall advise the secretary of any material change in circumstances which might constitute grounds for reclassification of license as to category. The license issued under this chapter is not transferable and applies only to the licensee ~~((and the))~~. The license shall be limited to a particular location which shall be stated ((in)) on the ((application)) license. For licensed foster-family homes having an acceptable history of child care, the license may remain in effect for ~~((two weeks))~~ thirty days after a move, except that this will apply only if the family remains intact. Licensees must notify their licensor before moving to a new location and may request a continuation of the license at the new location. At the request of the licensee, the department shall, within thirty days following a foster-family home licensee's move to a new location, amend the license to reflect the new location, provided the new location and the licensee meet minimum licensing standards.

Passed by the Senate February 26, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 207

[Substitute Senate Bill 5276]

ENGINEERING PROGRAMS—AVAILABILITY

AN ACT Relating to increasing the availability of engineering programs in public universities; and amending RCW 28B.10.115 and 28B.20.060.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.10.115 and 2003 c 82 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The courses of instruction of both the University of Washington and Washington State University shall embrace as major lines, pharmacy, architecture, ~~((civil engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering,))~~ and forest management as distinguished from forest products and logging engineering which are exclusive to the University of Washington. These major lines shall be offered and taught at said institutions only.

Sec. 2. RCW 28B.20.060 and 1985 c 218 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The courses of instruction of the University of Washington shall embrace as exclusive major lines, law, medicine, forest products, logging engineering, library sciences, ~~((aeronautic and astronautic engineering,))~~ and fisheries.

Passed by the Senate March 3, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 208

[Substitute Senate Bill 5765]

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DISTRICT FUND—AUTHORITY

AN ACT Relating to the fruit and vegetable district fund; adding a new section to chapter 15.17 RCW; repealing RCW 15.17.243; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 15.17 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The district manager for district two as defined in WAC 16-390-010 is authorized to transfer one hundred fifty thousand dollars from the fruit and vegetable district fund to the plant pest account within the agricultural local fund. The amount transferred is to be derived from fees collected for state inspections of tree fruits and is to be used solely for activities related to the control of *Rhagoletis pomonella* in district two. The transfer of money must occur by September 1, 2009. On June 30, 2013, any unexpended portion of the one hundred fifty thousand dollars must be transferred to the fruit and vegetable inspection account and deposited in the district account for the district that includes Yakima county.

(2) This section expires July 1, 2013.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. RCW 15.17.243 (District two—Transfer of funds—Control of *Rhagoletis pomonella*) and 2005 c 49 s 1, 2003 c 14 s 1, 2002 c 322 s 4, 2001 c 92 s 1, 1999 c 47 s 1, & 1997 c 227 s 1 are each repealed.

Passed by the Senate March 5, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 209

[Senate Bill 5303]

TRANSFER OF CREDIT—PERS 2 AND SERS 2

AN ACT Relating to the transfer of public employees' retirement system plan 2 members to the school employees' retirement system plan 2; and amending RCW 41.40.750.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 41.40.750 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 10 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Effective September 1, 2000, the membership of all plan 2 members currently employed in eligible positions in a school district or educational service district and all plan 2 service credit for such members, is transferred to the Washington school employees' retirement system plan 2. Plan 2 members who have withdrawn their member contributions for prior plan 2 service may restore contributions and service credit to the Washington school employees' retirement system plan 2 as provided under RCW 41.40.740.

(2)(a) The membership and previous service credit of a plan 2 member not employed in an eligible position on September 1, 2000, will be transferred to the Washington school employees' retirement system plan 2 when he or she becomes employed in an eligible position prior to August 1, 2009. Plan 2 members not

employed in an eligible position on September 1, 2000, who have withdrawn their member contributions for prior plan 2 service may restore contributions and service credit to the Washington school employees' retirement system plan 2 as provided under RCW 41.40.740, if they first establish eligibility in the Washington school employees' retirement system plan 2 prior to August 1, 2009.

(b) The membership and previous service credit of a plan 2 member last employed by a school district or educational service district and retired prior to September 1, 2000, will be transferred to the Washington school employees' retirement system plan 2 if the member opts to reestablish membership prior to August 1, 2009.

(3) Members who restore contributions and service credit under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall have their contributions and service credit transferred to the Washington school employees' retirement system.

(4) From September 1, 2009, through November 30, 2009, upon written request to the department, active and inactive members transferred under subsection (2) of this section who did not establish membership and earn service credit for employment with a school district or educational service district prior to the transfer, and who have not transferred to plan 3 of the Washington school employees' retirement system or plan 3 of the public employees' retirement system, may restore their transferred membership and previous service credit to plan 2. All previously transferred contributions and interest, and additional interest as determined by the department, shall be returned to plan 2. An additional amount shall be transferred from the Washington school employees' retirement system sufficient to offset the liabilities returned to plan 2 under this subsection, as determined by the state actuary.

Passed by the Senate March 12, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 210

[Substitute Senate Bill 5326]

JUVENILE SEX OFFENSES—TERMINATION OF REGISTRATION

AN ACT Relating to notice to individuals convicted of a sex offense as a juvenile of their ability to terminate registration requirements; and amending RCW 9A.44.145.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9A.44.145 and 1998 c 139 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state patrol shall notify:

(a) Registered sex and kidnapping offenders of any change to the registration requirements; and

(b) No less than annually, an offender having a duty to register under RCW 9A.44.130 for a sex offense or kidnapping offense committed when the offender was a juvenile of their ability to petition for relief from registration as provided in RCW 9A.44.140.

(2) For economic efficiency, the state patrol may combine the notices in this section into one notice.

Passed by the Senate March 5, 2009.
 Passed by the House April 13, 2009.
 Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 211

[Senate Bill 5587]

REAL ESTATE EXCISE TAXES—HEAVY SHORT LINE RAILROADS

AN ACT Relating to authorizing existing city and county real estate excise taxes to be expended on municipally owned heavy rail short lines; reenacting and amending RCW 82.46.035; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 82.46.035 and 1992 c 221 s 3 and 1991 sp.s. c 32 s 33 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislative authority of any county or city shall identify in the adopted budget the capital projects funded in whole or in part from the proceeds of the tax authorized in this section, and shall indicate that such tax is intended to be in addition to other funds that may be reasonably available for such capital projects.

(2) The legislative authority of any county or any city that plans under RCW 36.70A.040(1) may impose an additional excise tax on each sale of real property in the unincorporated areas of the county for the county tax and in the corporate limits of the city for the city tax at a rate not exceeding one-quarter of one percent of the selling price. Any county choosing to plan under RCW 36.70A.040(2) and any city within such a county may only adopt an ordinance imposing the excise tax authorized by this section if the ordinance is first authorized by a proposition approved by a majority of the voters of the taxing district voting on the proposition at a general election held within the district or at a special election within the taxing district called by the district for the purpose of submitting such proposition to the voters.

(3) Revenues generated from the tax imposed under subsection (2) of this section shall be used by such counties and cities solely for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan. However, revenues (a) pledged by such counties and cities to debt retirement prior to March 1, 1992, may continue to be used for that purpose until the original debt for which the revenues were pledged is retired, or (b) committed prior to March 1, 1992, by such counties or cities to a project may continue to be used for that purpose until the project is completed.

(4) Revenues generated by the tax imposed by this section shall be deposited in a separate account.

(5) As used in this section(~~(c)~~): (a) "City" means any city or town (~~and~~); (b) "capital project" means those public works projects of a local government for planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, bridges, municipally owned heavy rail short line railroads, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, and planning, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or

improvement of parks; and (c) "short line railroads" means class III railroads as defined by the United States surface transportation board.

(6) When the governor files a notice of noncompliance under RCW 36.70A.340 with the secretary of state and the appropriate county or city, the county or city's authority to impose the additional excise tax under this section shall be temporarily rescinded until the governor files a subsequent notice rescinding the notice of noncompliance.

(7) A city or county may use revenue generated under subsection (2) of this section for municipally owned heavy short line railroads only if the revenue was collected prior to December 31, 2008, and may not use more than twenty-five percent of the total revenue generated under subsection (2) of this section for municipally owned heavy short line railroads.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. This act expires June 30, 2012.

Passed by the Senate March 6, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 212

[Second Substitute Senate Bill 5676]

MATH AND SCIENCE INSTRUCTION—MIDDLE SCHOOLS

AN ACT Relating to middle school career and technical education; amending RCW 28A.230.130; creating new sections; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that significant efforts are under way to improve mathematics and science instruction in Washington's public schools through development and adoption of new learning standards, identification of aligned curriculum, and expanded opportunities for professional development for teachers. A significant emphasis has also been made on improving career and technical education programs focused on high-demand programs. Middle schools have successfully served one thousand four hundred full-time equivalent students in career and technical programs rich in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics through a grant program. The legislature concludes that opportunities for hands-on and applied learning in these programs should be extended to middle school students on an ongoing, statewide basis so that students are prepared to take advantage of more advanced coursework in high school and postsecondary education.

Sec. 2. RCW 28A.230.130 and 2007 c 396 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All public high schools of the state shall provide a program, directly or in cooperation with a community college or another school district, for students whose educational plans include application for entrance to a baccalaureate-granting institution after being granted a high school diploma. The program shall help these students to meet at least the minimum entrance requirements under RCW 28B.10.050.

(2) All public high schools of the state shall provide a program, directly or in cooperation with a community or technical college, a skills center, an

apprenticeship committee, or another school district, for students who plan to pursue career or work opportunities other than entrance to a baccalaureate-granting institution after being granted a high school diploma. These programs may:

(a) Help students demonstrate the application of essential academic learning requirements to the world of work, occupation-specific skills, knowledge of more than one career in a chosen pathway, and employability and leadership skills; and

(b) Help students demonstrate the knowledge and skill needed to prepare for industry certification, and/or have the opportunity to articulate to postsecondary education and training programs.

(3) (~~Within funds specifically appropriated therefor,~~) A middle school that receives approval from the office of the superintendent of public instruction to provide a career and technical program in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics directly to students shall receive funding at the same rate as a high school operating a similar program. Additionally, a middle school that provides a hands-on experience in (~~math and~~) science, technology, engineering, or mathematics with an integrated curriculum of academic content and career and technical education, and includes a career and technical education exploratory component shall also qualify for the career and technical education funding.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. Section 2 of this act takes effect September 1, 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2009, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

Passed by the Senate March 9, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 213

[Substitute Senate Bill 5882]

RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY—CHILD WELFARE

AN ACT Relating to an evaluation of two recommendations made by the racial disproportionality advisory committee; adding a new section to chapter 13.34 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that research conducted by the Washington state institute for public policy released in June 2008, demonstrates that racial disproportionality exists in Washington's child welfare system and that the greatest disproportionality occurs when the initial referral to child protective services is made and when the decision is made to place a child in out-of-home care. The institute's research also demonstrates that children of African-American, Native American, and Latino families have disproportionately longer lengths of stay in foster care.

(2) The legislature finds further that the department of social and health services, in a December 2008 report issued pursuant to Substitute House Bill No.

1472 of 2007, identified initial recommendations for remediation of racial disproportionality, including examining specific current child welfare practices, structured decision-making and family team decision-making, to determine whether and how these practices might result in reducing or eliminating racial disproportionality.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 13.34 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, or within funding made available by private grant or contribution, the Washington state institute for public policy shall evaluate the department of social and health services' use of structured decision-making practices and implementation of the family team decision-making model to determine whether and how those child protection and child welfare efforts result in reducing disproportionate representation of African-American, Native American, and Latino children in the state's child welfare system. The institute shall analyze the points in the system at which current data reflect the greatest levels of disproportionality. The institute shall report its findings to the legislature and the department of social and health services by September 1, 2010.

(2) If adequate funding is not made available through state appropriation or through private grant or contribution to simultaneously study the impact on racial disproportionality of both the structured decision-making process and family team decision-making model, the institute shall first study and report on the family team decision-making model. The department of social and health services and the Washington state institute for public policy jointly, shall:

(a) Promptly complete and execute a data sharing agreement to comply with the department's confidential or records requirements and to provide the institute with data and other information necessary to conduct its evaluation; and

(b) Identify potential sources of private funding to supplement any state appropriated amounts.

Passed by the Senate March 6, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 24, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 214

[Engrossed House Bill 2279]

ASSAULT OF CHILD—COMMUNITY CUSTODY—SENTENCING STUDY

AN ACT Relating to the offense of assault of a child in the first degree by requiring the review of the sentencing of offenders and modifying the conditions of release; amending RCW 9.94A.703; creating new sections; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This act shall be known as the Eryk Woodruff public safety act of 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) The sentencing guidelines commission shall review the crime of assault of a child in the first degree as it relates to: The elements of the crime, sentencing under the sentencing reform act grid, all provisions providing for exceptional sentences both above and below the

standard sentencing ranges, judicial discretion in sentencing, earned early release, and community custody requirements. As part of its review, the commission shall:

(a) Study the relevant provisions of the sentencing reform act relating to assault of a child in the first degree;

(b) Consider the revision of the sentencing range for assault of a child in the first degree which includes, but is not limited to, taking into consideration the violence of the offense, the age of victims, the criminal history of the offender, the mental health capacity of the offender, and the risk of the offender reoffending in the community;

(c) Consider the use of advisory sentencing guidelines for assault of a child in the first degree;

(d) Consider the modification of the mandatory minimum term of confinement for an offender convicted of assault of a child in the first degree;

(e) Consider altering the statutory provisions surrounding earned early release for an offender convicted of assault of a child in the first degree;

(f) Consider restructuring or adjusting the statutory community custody conditions for offenders convicted of assault of a child in the first degree;

(g) Consider the use of determinate plus sentencing that provides for a minimum and a maximum term of confinement for an offender convicted of assault of a child in the first degree; and

(h) Determine the fiscal impact of any proposed recommendations.

(2) The commission shall review and make recommendations regarding the revision or modification of the sentences of offenders convicted of the crime of assault of a child in the first degree.

(3) The commission shall submit its findings to the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than December 31, 2009.

Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.703 and 2008 c 231 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

When a court sentences a person to a term of community custody, the court shall impose conditions of community custody as provided in this section.

(1) **Mandatory conditions.** As part of any term of community custody, the court shall:

(a) Require the offender to inform the department of court-ordered treatment upon request by the department;

(b) Require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.704;

(c) If the offender was sentenced under RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507 for an offense listed in RCW ((9.94A.712)) 9.94A.507(1)(a), and the victim of the offense was under eighteen years of age at the time of the offense, prohibit the offender from residing in a community protection zone;

(d) If the offender was sentenced under RCW 9A.36.120, prohibit the offender from serving in any paid or volunteer capacity where he or she has control or supervision of minors under the age of thirteen.

(2) **Waivable conditions.** Unless waived by the court, as part of any term of community custody, the court shall order an offender to:

(a) Report to and be available for contact with the assigned community corrections officer as directed;

(b) Work at department-approved education, employment, or community restitution, or any combination thereof;

(c) Refrain from possessing or consuming controlled substances except pursuant to lawfully issued prescriptions;

(d) Pay supervision fees as determined by the department; and

(e) Obtain prior approval of the department for the offender's residence location and living arrangements.

(3) **Discretionary conditions.** As part of any term of community custody, the court may order an offender to:

(a) Remain within, or outside of, a specified geographical boundary;

(b) Refrain from direct or indirect contact with the victim of the crime or a specified class of individuals;

(c) Participate in crime-related treatment or counseling services;

(d) Participate in rehabilitative programs or otherwise perform affirmative conduct reasonably related to the circumstances of the offense, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community;

(e) Refrain from consuming alcohol; or

(f) Comply with any crime-related prohibitions.

(4) **Special conditions.**

(a) In sentencing an offender convicted of a crime of domestic violence, as defined in RCW 10.99.020, if the offender has a minor child, or if the victim of the offense for which the offender was convicted has a minor child, the court may order the offender to participate in a domestic violence perpetrator program approved under RCW 26.50.150.

(b)(i) In sentencing an offender convicted of an alcohol or drug-related traffic offense, the court shall require the offender to complete a diagnostic evaluation by an alcohol or drug dependency agency approved by the department of social and health services or a qualified probation department, defined under RCW 46.61.516, that has been approved by the department of social and health services. If the offense was pursuant to chapter 46.61 RCW, the report shall be forwarded to the department of licensing. If the offender is found to have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, the offender shall complete treatment in a program approved by the department of social and health services under chapter 70.96A RCW. If the offender is found not to have an alcohol or drug problem that requires treatment, the offender shall complete a course in an information school approved by the department of social and health services under chapter 70.96A RCW. The offender shall pay all costs for any evaluation, education, or treatment required by this section, unless the offender is eligible for an existing program offered or approved by the department of social and health services.

(ii) For purposes of this section, "alcohol or drug-related traffic offense" means the following: Driving while under the influence as defined by RCW 46.61.502, actual physical control while under the influence as defined by RCW 46.61.504, vehicular homicide as defined by RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), vehicular assault as defined by RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), homicide by watercraft as defined by RCW 79A.60.050, or assault by watercraft as defined by RCW 79A.60.060.

(iii) This subsection (4)(b) does not require the department of social and health services to add new treatment or assessment facilities nor affect its use of existing programs and facilities authorized by law.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** This act takes effect August 1, 2009.

Passed by the House March 10, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 215

[Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2021]

STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

AN ACT Relating to revitalizing student financial aid; amending RCW 28B.92.060, 28B.92.030, 28B.15.0681, 28B.76.500, 28B.15.820, and 28B.12.060; adding a new section to chapter 28B.101 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 28B.92 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.15 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.12 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 28B RCW; creating a new section; repealing RCW 28B.101.005, 28B.101.010, 28B.101.020, 28B.101.030, and 28B.101.040; providing effective dates; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that a myriad of financial aid programs exist for students at the federal, state, local, community, and institutional levels. These programs enable thousands of students across Washington to access all sectors of higher education, from apprenticeship programs to public and private four and two-year institutions of higher education. The legislature further finds that Washington state is a national leader in the distribution of financial aid to increase college access and affordability, ranking fourth in the nation in 2007 in terms of state student grant aid funding per capita.

It is the intent of the legislature to promote and expand access to state financial aid programs by determining which programs provide the greatest value to the largest number of students, and by fully supporting those programs. Furthermore, it is the intent of the legislature to designate all existing financial aid an opportunity pathway, with the effect of providing students with a clear understanding of available resources to pay for postsecondary education, thereby increasing access to postsecondary education and meeting the needs of local business and industry.

It is the intent of the legislature that the higher education coordinating board, the state board for community and technical colleges, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the workforce training and education coordinating board, and institutions of higher education coordinate the development of outreach tools, such as a web-based portal for information on all opportunity pathway aid programs. The information should be communicated in a format and manner that provides an ease of understanding for students and their families and include other pertinent information on institutions of higher education, costs, and academic programs. It is also the intent of the legislature for institutions of higher education to incorporate this information in promotional materials to prospective and current students and their families.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 28B.101 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The legislature intends to consolidate the educational opportunity grant program over a period of two years. As of August 1, 2009, no new educational

opportunity grants may be made. Persons who have been selected by the higher education coordinating board to receive a grant before August 1, 2009, shall receive the full amount of their award, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per academic year for a maximum of two years. All persons awarded an educational opportunity grant before August 1, 2009, must complete using the award before August 1, 2011. For these recipients, eligibility for the grant is forfeited after this period.

(2) This section expires August 1, 2011.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 28B.92 RCW to read as follows:

(1) To the extent funds are appropriated for this purpose and within overall appropriations for the state need grant, enhanced need grants are provided for persons who meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) Are needy students as defined in RCW 28B.92.030;
- (b) Are placebound students as defined in RCW 28B.92.030; and
- (c) Have completed the associate of arts or the associate of science degree, or its equivalent.

(2) The enhanced need grants established in this section are provided to this specific group of students in addition to the base state need grant, as defined by rule of the board.

Sec. 4. RCW 28B.92.060 and 2007 c 404 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

In awarding need grants, the board shall proceed substantially as follows: PROVIDED, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent the board, in the exercise of its sound discretion, from following another procedure when the best interest of the program so dictates:

(1) The board shall annually select the financial aid award recipients from among Washington residents applying for student financial aid who have been ranked according to:

(a) Financial need as determined by the amount of the family contribution; and

(b) Other considerations, such as whether the student is a former foster youth, or is a placebound student who has completed an associate of arts or associate of science degree or its equivalent.

(2) The financial need of the highest ranked students shall be met by grants depending upon the evaluation of financial need until the total allocation has been disbursed. Funds from grants which are declined, forfeited or otherwise unused shall be reawarded until disbursed, except that eligible former foster youth shall be assured receipt of a grant.

(3) A student shall be eligible to receive a state need grant for up to five years, or the credit or clock hour equivalent of five years, or up to one hundred twenty-five percent of the published length of time of the student's program. A student may not start a new associate degree program as a state need grant recipient until at least five years have elapsed since earning an associate degree as a need grant recipient, except that a student may earn two associate degrees concurrently. Qualifications for renewal will include maintaining satisfactory academic progress toward completion of an eligible program as determined by the board. Should the recipient terminate his or her enrollment for any reason

during the academic year, the unused portion of the grant shall be returned to the state educational grant fund by the institution according to the institution's own policy for issuing refunds, except as provided in RCW 28B.92.070.

(4) In computing financial need, the board shall determine a maximum student expense budget allowance, not to exceed an amount equal to the total maximum student expense budget at the public institutions plus the current average state appropriation per student for operating expense in the public institutions. Any child support payments received by students who are parents attending less than half-time shall not be used in computing financial need.

(5)(a) A student who is enrolled in three to six credit-bearing quarter credits, or the equivalent semester credits, may receive a grant for up to one academic year before beginning a program that leads to a degree or certificate.

(b) An eligible student enrolled on a less-than-full-time basis shall receive a prorated portion of his or her state need grant for any academic period in which he or she is enrolled on a less-than-full-time basis, as long as funds are available.

(c) An institution of higher education may award a state need grant to an eligible student enrolled in three to six credit-bearing quarter credits, or the semester equivalent, on a provisional basis if:

(i) The student has not previously received a state need grant from that institution;

(ii) The student completes the required free application for federal student aid;

(iii) The institution has reviewed the student's financial condition, and the financial condition of the student's family if the student is a dependent student, and has determined that the student is likely eligible for a state need grant; and

(iv) The student has signed a document attesting to the fact that the financial information provided on the free application for federal student aid and any additional financial information provided directly to the institution is accurate and complete, and that the student agrees to repay the institution for the grant amount if the student submitted false or incomplete information.

(6) As used in this section, "former foster youth" means a person who is at least eighteen years of age, but not more than twenty-four years of age, who was a dependent of the department of social and health services at the time he or she attained the age of eighteen.

Sec. 5. RCW 28B.92.030 and 2004 c 275 s 35 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Institution" or "institutions of higher education" means:

(a) Any public university, college, community college, or technical college operated by the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof; or

(b) Any other university, college, school, or institute in the state of Washington offering instruction beyond the high school level which is a member institution of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the board for the purposes of this section: PROVIDED, That any institution, branch, extension or facility operating within the state of Washington which is affiliated with an institution operating in another state must be a separately accredited member institution of any such accrediting association, or a branch of a member institution of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the board for purposes of this section, that is eligible for federal student financial aid

assistance and has operated as a nonprofit college or university delivering on-site classroom instruction for a minimum of twenty consecutive years within the state of Washington, and has an annual enrollment of at least seven hundred full-time equivalent students: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no institution of higher education shall be eligible to participate in a student financial aid program unless it agrees to and complies with program rules and regulations adopted pursuant to RCW 28B.92.150.

(2) "Financial aid" means loans and/or grants to needy students enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a student at institutions of higher education.

(3) "Needy student" means a post high school student of an institution of higher education who demonstrates to the board the financial inability, either through the student's parents, family and/or personally, to meet the total cost of board, room, books, and tuition and incidental fees for any semester or quarter.

(4) "Disadvantaged student" means a post high school student who by reason of adverse cultural, educational, environmental, experiential, familial or other circumstances is unable to qualify for enrollment as a full time student in an institution of higher education, who would otherwise qualify as a needy student, and who is attending an institution of higher education under an established program designed to qualify the student for enrollment as a full time student.

(5) "Board" means the higher education coordinating board.

(6) "Placebound student" means a student who (a) is unable to complete a college program because of family or employment commitments, health concerns, monetary inability, or other similar factors; and (b) may be influenced by the receipt of an enhanced student financial aid award to complete a baccalaureate degree at an eligible institution.

Sec. 6. RCW 28B.15.0681 and 2007 c 151 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In addition to the requirement in RCW 28B.76.300(4), institutions of higher education shall disclose to their undergraduate resident students on the tuition billing statement, in dollar figures for a full-time equivalent student:

((+)) (a) The full cost of instruction((,-(2)));

(b) The amount collected from student tuition and fees((-)); and

((3)) (c) The difference between the amounts for the full cost of instruction and the student tuition and fees((-,noting)).

(2) The tuition billing statement shall note that the difference between the cost and tuition under subsection (1)(c) of this section was paid by state tax funds and other moneys.

(3) Beginning in the 2010-11 academic year, the amount determined in subsection (1)(c) of this section shall be labeled an "opportunity pathway" on the tuition billing statement.

(4) Beginning in the 2010-11 academic year, institutions of higher education shall label financial aid awarded to resident undergraduate students as an "opportunity pathway" on the tuition billing statement or financial aid award notification. Aid granted to students outside of the financial aid package provided through the institution of higher education and loans provided by the federal government are not subject to the labeling provisions in this subsection. All other aid from all sources including federal, state, and local governments, local communities, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and institutions of

higher education must be included. The disclosure requirements specified in this section do not change the source, award amount, student eligibility, or student obligations associated with each award. Institutions of higher education retain the ability to customize their tuition billing statements to inform students of the assistance source, amount, and type so long as provisions of this section are also fulfilled.

(5) The tuition billing statement disclosures shall be in twelve-point type and boldface type where appropriate.

(6) All tuition billing statements or financial aid award notifications at institutions of higher education must notify resident undergraduate students of federal tax credits related to higher education for which they may be eligible.

Sec. 7. RCW 28B.76.500 and 1985 c 370 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The board shall administer any state program or state-administered federal program of student financial aid now or hereafter established.

(2) Each of the student financial aid programs administered by the board shall be labeled an "opportunity pathway." Loans provided by the federal government and aid granted to students outside of the financial aid package provided through institutions of higher education are not subject to the labeling provisions in this subsection. All communication materials, including, but not limited to, printed materials, presentations, and web content, shall include the "opportunity pathway" label.

(3) If the board develops a one-stop college information web-based portal that includes financial, academic, and career planning information, the portal shall display all available student financial aid programs, except federal student loans and aid granted to students outside of the financial aid package provided through institutions of higher education, under the "opportunity pathway" label. The portal shall also display information regarding federal tax credits related to higher education available for students or their families.

(4) The labeling requirements in this section do not change the source, eligibility requirements, or student obligations associated with each program. The board shall customize its communications to differentiate between programs, eligibility requirements, and student obligations, so long as the reporting provisions of this chapter are also fulfilled.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 28B.15 RCW to read as follows:

As used in this chapter, "dual credit program" means a program, administered by either an institution of higher education or a high school, through which high school students in the eleventh or twelfth grade who have not yet received the credits required for the award of a high school diploma apply to a participating institution of higher education to enroll in courses or programs offered by the institution of higher education and simultaneously earn high school and college credit.

Sec. 9. RCW 28B.15.820 and 2007 c 404 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each institution of higher education, including technical colleges, shall deposit a minimum of three and one-half percent of revenues collected from tuition and services and activities fees in an institutional financial aid fund that is

hereby created and which shall be held locally. Moneys in the fund shall be used only for the following purposes: (a) To make guaranteed long-term loans to eligible students as provided in subsections (3) through (8) of this section; (b) to make short-term loans as provided in subsection (9) of this section; ~~((c))~~ (c) to provide financial aid to needy students as provided in subsection (10) of this section; or (d) to provide financial aid to students as provided in subsection (11) of this section.

(2) An "eligible student" for the purposes of subsections (3) through (8) and (10) of this section is a student registered for at least three credit hours or the equivalent, who is eligible for resident tuition and fee rates as defined in RCW 28B.15.012 and 28B.15.013, and who is a "needy student" as defined in RCW 28B.92.030.

(3) The amount of the guaranteed long-term loans made under this section shall not exceed the demonstrated financial need of the student. Each institution shall establish loan terms and conditions which shall be consistent with the terms of the guaranteed loan program established by 20 U.S. Code Section 1071 et seq., as now or hereafter amended. All loans made shall be guaranteed by the Washington student loan guaranty association or its successor agency. Institutions are hereby granted full authority to operate as an eligible lender under the guaranteed loan program.

(4) Before approving a guaranteed long-term loan, each institution shall analyze the ability of the student to repay the loan based on factors which include, but are not limited to, the student's accumulated total education loan burdens and the employment opportunities and average starting salary characteristics of the student's chosen fields of study. The institution shall counsel the student on the advisability of acquiring additional debt, and on the availability of other forms of financial aid.

(5) Each institution is responsible for collection of guaranteed long-term loans made under this section and shall exercise due diligence in such collection, maintaining all necessary records to insure that maximum repayments are made. Institutions shall cooperate with other lenders and the Washington student loan guaranty association, or its successor agency, in the coordinated collection of guaranteed loans, and shall assure that the guarantability of the loans is not violated. Collection and servicing of guaranteed long-term loans under this section shall be performed by entities approved for such servicing by the Washington student loan guaranty association or its successor agency: PROVIDED, That institutions be permitted to perform such servicing if specifically recognized to do so by the Washington student loan guaranty association or its successor agency. Collection and servicing of guaranteed long-term loans made by community colleges under subsection (1) of this section shall be coordinated by the state board for community and technical colleges and shall be conducted under procedures adopted by the state board.

(6) Receipts from payment of interest or principal or any other subsidies to which institutions as lenders are entitled, that are paid by or on behalf of borrowers of funds under subsections (3) through (8) of this section, shall be deposited in each institution's financial aid fund and shall be used to cover the costs of making the guaranteed long-term loans under this section and maintaining necessary records and making collections under subsection (5) of this section: PROVIDED, That such costs shall not exceed five percent of

aggregate outstanding loan principal. Institutions shall maintain accurate records of such costs, and all receipts beyond those necessary to pay such costs, shall be deposited in the institution's financial aid fund.

(7) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, and The Evergreen State College, and the state board for community and technical colleges, on behalf of the community colleges and technical colleges, shall each adopt necessary rules and regulations to implement this section.

(8) First priority for any guaranteed long-term loans made under this section shall be directed toward students who would not normally have access to educational loans from private financial institutions in Washington state, and maximum use shall be made of secondary markets in the support of loan consolidation.

(9) Short-term loans, not to exceed one year, may be made from the institutional financial aid fund to students enrolled in the institution. No such loan shall be made to any student who is known by the institution to be in default or delinquent in the payment of any outstanding student loan. A short-term loan may be made only if the institution has ample evidence that the student has the capability of repaying the loan within the time frame specified by the institution for repayment.

(10) Any moneys deposited in the institutional financial aid fund that are not used in making long-term or short-term loans may be used by the institution for locally administered financial aid programs for needy students, such as need-based institutional employment programs or need-based tuition and fee scholarship or grant programs. These funds shall be used in addition to and not to replace institutional funds that would otherwise support these locally administered financial aid programs. First priority in the use of these funds shall be given to needy students who have accumulated excessive educational loan burdens. An excessive educational loan burden is a burden that will be difficult to repay given employment opportunities and average starting salaries in the student's chosen fields of study. Second priority in the use of these funds shall be given to needy single parents, to assist these students with their educational expenses, including expenses associated with child care and transportation.

(11) Any moneys deposited in the institutional financial aid fund may be used by the institution for a locally administered financial aid program for high school students enrolled in dual credit programs. If institutions use funds in this manner, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the state board for community and technical colleges shall each adopt necessary rules to implement this subsection. Moneys from this fund may be used for all educational expenses related to a student's participation in a dual credit program including but not limited to tuition, fees, course materials, and transportation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 28B.92 RCW to read as follows:

Institutions of higher education are encouraged to review their policies and procedures regarding financial aid for students enrolled in dual credit programs as defined in section 8 of this act. Institutions of higher education are further encouraged to implement policies and procedures providing students enrolled in dual credit programs with the same access to institutional aid, including all educational expenses, as provided to resident undergraduate students.

**Sec. 11. RCW 28B.12.060 and 2005 c 93 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:*

The higher education coordinating board shall adopt rules as may be necessary or appropriate for effecting the provisions of this chapter, and not in conflict with this chapter, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW, the state higher education administrative procedure act. Such rules shall include provisions designed to make employment under the work-study program reasonably available, to the extent of available funds, to all eligible newly students in eligible post-secondary institutions (~~in need thereof~~). The rules shall include:

(1) Providing work under the state work-study program that will not result in the displacement of employed workers or impair existing contracts for services;

(2) Furnishing work only to a student who:

(a) Is capable, in the opinion of the eligible institution, of maintaining good standing in such course of study while employed under the program covered by the agreement; and

(b) Has been accepted for enrollment as at least a half-time student at the eligible institution or, in the case of a student already enrolled in and attending the eligible institution, is in good standing and in at least half-time attendance there either as an undergraduate, graduate or professional student; and

(c) Is not pursuing a degree in theology;

(3) Placing priority on providing:

(a) Work opportunities for students who are residents of the state of Washington as defined in RCW 28B.15.012 and 28B.15.013, particularly former foster youth as defined in RCW 28B.92.060(~~except resident students defined in RCW 28B.15.012(2)(g)~~);

(b) Job placements in fields related to each student's academic or vocational pursuits, with an emphasis on off-campus job placements whenever appropriate; and

(c) Off-campus community service placements;

(4) To the extent practicable, limiting the proportion of state subsidy expended upon nonresident students to fifteen percent, or such less amount as specified in the biennial appropriations act;

(5) Provisions to assure that in the state institutions of higher education, utilization of this work-study program:

(a) Shall only supplement and not supplant classified positions under jurisdiction of chapter 41.06 RCW;

(b) That all positions established which are comparable shall be identified to a job classification under the director of personnel's classification plan and shall receive equal compensation;

(c) Shall not take place in any manner that would replace classified positions reduced due to lack of funds or work; and

(d) That work study positions shall only be established at entry level positions of the classified service unless the overall scope and responsibilities of the position indicate a higher level; and

(~~(5)~~) (6) Provisions to encourage job placements in occupations that meet Washington's economic development goals, especially those in

international trade and international relations. The board shall permit appropriate job placements in other states and other countries.

*Sec. 11 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A new section is added to chapter 28B.12 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Within existing resources, the higher education coordinating board shall establish the work-study opportunity grant for high-demand occupations, a competitive grant program to encourage job placements in high-demand fields. The board shall award grants to eligible institutions of higher education that have developed a partnership with a proximate organization willing to host work-study placements. Partner organizations may be nonprofit organizations, for-profit firms, or public agencies. Eligible institutions of higher education must verify that all job placements will last for a minimum of one academic quarter or one academic semester, depending on the system used by the eligible institution of higher education.

(2) The board may adopt rules to identify high-demand fields for purposes of this section. The legislature recognizes that the high-demand fields identified by the board may differ in different regions of the state.

(3) The board may award grants to eligible institutions of higher education that cover both student wages and program administration.

(4) The board shall develop performance benchmarks regarding program success including, but not limited to, the number of students served, the amount of employer contributions, and the number of participating high-demand employers.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1) The Washington higher education loan program is created. The program is created to assist students in need of additional low-cost student loans and related loan benefits.

(2) The program shall be administered by the board. In administering the program, the board must:

- (a) Periodically assess the needs and target the benefits to selected students;
- (b) Devise a program to address the following issues related to loans:
 - (i) Issuance of low-interest educational loans;
 - (ii) Determining loan repayment obligations and options;
 - (iii) Borrowing educational loans at low interest rates;
 - (iv) Developing conditional loans that can be forgiven in exchange for service; and
- (c) Creating an emergency loan fund to help students until other state and federal long-term financing can be secured;
- (c) Accept public and private contributions;
- (d) Publicize the program; and
- (e) Work with public and private colleges and universities, the state board for community and technical colleges, the workforce training and education coordinating board, and with students, to conduct periodic assessment of program needs. The board may also consult with other groups and individuals as needed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Board" means the higher education coordinating board.

(2) "Institution of higher education" means a college or university in the state of Washington that is accredited by an accrediting association recognized as such by rule of the board.

(3) "Program" means the Washington higher education loan program.

(4) "Resident student" has the definition in RCW 28B.15.012(2) (a) through (d).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. The following acts or parts of acts, as now existing or hereafter amended, are each repealed, effective August 1, 2011:

(1) RCW 28B.101.005 (Finding—Intent) and 2003 c 233 s 1 & 1990 c 288 s 2;

(2) RCW 28B.101.010 (Program created) and 2003 c 233 s 2 & 1990 c 288 s 3;

(3) RCW 28B.101.020 (Definition—Eligibility) and 2004 c 275 s 67, 2003 c 233 s 3, & 1990 c 288 s 4;

(4) RCW 28B.101.030 (Administration of program—Payments to participants) and 1990 c 288 s 5; and

(5) RCW 28B.101.040 (Use of grants) and 2003 c 233 s 4 & 2002 c 186 s 3.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. Sections 13 and 14 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 28B RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. This act takes effect August 1, 2009.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning, without my approval as to Section 11, Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2021 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to revitalizing student financial aid."

Section 11 duplicates changes to the State Work-Study Program made in Substitute Senate Bill 5044 which I signed on April 22, 2009. I agree with the policy, but as the other bill amends the same statute in the same way, there is no need for this section.

For this reason, I have vetoed Section 11 of Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2021.

With the exception of Section 11, Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill number 2021 is approved."

CHAPTER 216

[Second Substitute House Bill 1052]

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS—NONCITIZENS

AN ACT Relating to firearm licenses for persons from different countries; amending RCW 9.41.010, 9.41.070, 9.41.097, and 9.41.0975; adding new sections to chapter 9.41 RCW; repealing RCW 9.41.170; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.41.010 and 2001 c 300 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Firearm" means a weapon or device from which a projectile or projectiles may be fired by an explosive such as gunpowder.

(2) "Pistol" means any firearm with a barrel less than sixteen inches in length, or is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand.

(3) "Rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

(4) "Short-barreled rifle" means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle by any means of modification if such modified weapon has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(5) "Shotgun" means a weapon with one or more barrels, designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

(6) "Short-barreled shotgun" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun by any means of modification if such modified weapon has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(7) "Machine gun" means any firearm known as a machine gun, mechanical rifle, submachine gun, or any other mechanism or instrument not requiring that the trigger be pressed for each shot and having a reservoir clip, disc, drum, belt, or other separable mechanical device for storing, carrying, or supplying ammunition which can be loaded into the firearm, mechanism, or instrument, and fired therefrom at the rate of five or more shots per second.

(8) "Antique firearm" means a firearm or replica of a firearm not designed or redesigned for using rim fire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898, including any matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system and also any firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

(9) "Loaded" means:

(a) There is a cartridge in the chamber of the firearm;

(b) Cartridges are in a clip that is locked in place in the firearm;

(c) There is a cartridge in the cylinder of the firearm, if the firearm is a revolver;

(d) There is a cartridge in the tube or magazine that is inserted in the action;
or

(e) There is a ball in the barrel and the firearm is capped or primed if the firearm is a muzzle loader.

(10) "Dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling firearms at wholesale or retail who has, or is required to have, a federal firearms license under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a). A person who does not have, and is not required to have, a federal firearms license under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 923(a), is not a dealer if that person makes only occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or sells all or part of his or her personal collection of firearms.

(11) "Crime of violence" means:

(a) Any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended: Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony, criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion, kidnapping in the second degree, arson in the second degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the second degree, extortion in the first degree, burglary in the second degree, residential burglary, and robbery in the second degree;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to June 6, 1996, which is comparable to a felony classified as a crime of violence in (a) of this subsection; and

(c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense comparable to a felony classified as a crime of violence under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(12) "Serious offense" means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies, as now existing or hereafter amended:

(a) Any crime of violence;

(b) Any felony violation of the uniform controlled substances act, chapter 69.50 RCW, that is classified as a class B felony or that has a maximum term of imprisonment of at least ten years;

(c) Child molestation in the second degree;

(d) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;

(e) Indecent liberties;

(f) Leading organized crime;

(g) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;

(h) Rape in the third degree;

(i) Drive-by shooting;

(j) Sexual exploitation;

(k) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;

(l) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(m) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation, as "sexual motivation" is defined under RCW 9.94A.030;

(n) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.602; or

(o) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to June 6, 1996, that is comparable to a serious offense, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an

offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious offense.

(13) "Law enforcement officer" includes a general authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020, or a specially commissioned Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020. "Law enforcement officer" also includes a limited authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020 if such officer is duly authorized by his or her employer to carry a concealed pistol.

(14) "Felony" means any felony offense under the laws of this state or any federal or out-of-state offense comparable to a felony offense under the laws of this state.

(15) "Sell" refers to the actual approval of the delivery of a firearm in consideration of payment or promise of payment of a certain price in money.

(16) "Barrel length" means the distance from the bolt face of a closed action down the length of the axis of the bore to the crown of the muzzle, or in the case of a barrel with attachments to the end of any legal device permanently attached to the end of the muzzle.

(17) "Family or household member" means "family" or "household member" as used in RCW 10.99.020.

(18) "Nonimmigrant alien" means a person defined as such in 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(15).

(19) "Lawful permanent resident" has the same meaning afforded a person "lawfully admitted for permanent residence" in 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(20).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

It is a class C felony for any person who is not a citizen of the United States to carry or possess any firearm, unless the person: (1) Is a lawful permanent resident; (2) has obtained a valid alien firearm license pursuant to section 3 of this act; or (3) meets the requirements of section 4 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In order to obtain an alien firearm license, a nonimmigrant alien residing in Washington must apply to the sheriff of the county in which he or she resides.

(2) The sheriff of the county shall within sixty days after the filing of an application of a nonimmigrant alien residing in the state of Washington, issue an alien firearm license to such person to carry or possess a firearm for the purposes of hunting and sport shooting. The license shall be good for two years. The issuing authority shall not refuse to accept completed applications for alien firearm licenses during regular business hours. An application for a license may not be denied, unless the applicant's alien firearm license is in a revoked status, or the applicant:

(a) Is ineligible to possess a firearm under the provisions of RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045;

(b) Is subject to a court order or injunction regarding firearms pursuant to RCW 9A.46.080, 10.14.080, 10.99.040, 10.99.045, 26.09.050, 26.09.060, 26.10.040, 26.10.115, 26.26.130, 26.50.060, 26.50.070, or 26.26.590;

(c) Is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a felony offense; or

(d) Has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor.

No license application shall be granted to a nonimmigrant alien convicted of a felony unless the person has been granted relief from disabilities by the attorney general under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 925(c), or unless RCW 9.41.040 (3) or (4) applies.

(3) The sheriff shall check with the national crime information center, the Washington state patrol electronic database, the department of social and health services electronic database, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045 to possess a firearm.

(4) The license application shall bear the full name, residential address, telephone number at the option of the applicant, date and place of birth, race, gender, description, not more than two complete sets of fingerprints, and signature of the applicant, a copy of the applicant's passport and visa showing the applicant is in the country legally, and a valid Washington hunting license or documentation that the applicant is a member of a sport shooting club.

A signed application for an alien firearm license shall constitute a waiver of confidentiality and written request that the department of social and health services, mental health institutions, and other health care facilities release information relevant to the applicant's eligibility for an alien firearm license to an inquiring court or law enforcement agency.

The application for an original license shall include a complete set of fingerprints to be forwarded to the Washington state patrol.

The license and application shall contain a warning substantially as follows:

CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. A state license is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

The license shall contain a description of the major differences between state and federal law and an explanation of the fact that local laws and ordinances on firearms are preempted by state law and must be consistent with state law. The application shall contain questions about the applicant's eligibility under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a firearm. The nonimmigrant alien applicant shall be required to produce a passport and visa as evidence of being in the country legally.

The license may be in triplicate or in a form to be prescribed by the department of licensing. The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, the duplicate shall within seven days be sent to the director of licensing and the triplicate shall be preserved for six years, by the authority issuing the license.

The department of licensing shall make available to law enforcement and corrections agencies, in an online format, all information received under this section.

(5) The sheriff has the authority to collect a nonrefundable fee, paid upon application, for the two-year license. The fee shall be fifty dollars plus additional charges imposed by the Washington state patrol and the federal bureau of investigation that are passed on to the applicant. No other state or

local branch or unit of government may impose any additional charges on the applicant for the issuance of the license. The fee shall be retained by the sheriff.

(6) Payment shall be by cash, check, or money order at the option of the applicant. Additional methods of payment may be allowed at the option of the sheriff.

(7) A political subdivision of the state shall not modify the requirements of this section, nor may a political subdivision ask the applicant to voluntarily submit any information not required by this section.

(8) A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding citizenship or identity on an application for an alien firearm license is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040. In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, the alien firearm license of a person who knowingly makes a false statement shall be revoked, and the person shall be permanently ineligible for an alien firearm license.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A nonimmigrant alien, who is not a resident of Washington or a citizen of Canada, may carry or possess any firearm without having first obtained an alien firearm license if the nonimmigrant alien possesses:

(a) A valid passport and visa showing he or she is in the country legally;

(b) If required under federal law, an approved United States department of justice ATF-6 NIA application and permit for temporary importation of firearms and ammunition by nonimmigrant aliens; and

(c)(i) A valid hunting license issued by a state or territory of the United States; or

(ii) An invitation to participate in a trade show or sport shooting event being conducted in this state, another state, or another country that is contiguous with this state.

(2) A citizen of Canada may carry or possess any firearm so long as he or she possesses:

(a) Valid documentation as required for entry into the United States;

(b) If required under federal law, an approved United States department of justice ATF-6 NIA application and permit for temporary importation of firearms and ammunition by nonimmigrant aliens; and

(c)(i) A valid hunting license issued by a state or territory of the United States; or

(ii) An invitation to participate in a trade show or sport shooting event being conducted in this state, another state, or another country that is contiguous with this state.

(3) For purposes of subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the firearms may only be possessed for the purpose of using them in the hunting of game while such persons are in the act of hunting, or while on a hunting trip, or while such persons are competing in a bona fide trap or skeet shoot or any other organized contest where rifles, pistols, or shotguns are used. Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow aliens to hunt or fish in this state without first having obtained a regular hunting or fishing license.

Sec. 5. RCW 9.41.070 and 2002 c 302 s 703 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The chief of police of a municipality or the sheriff of a county shall within thirty days after the filing of an application of any person, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol concealed on his or her person within this state for five years from date of issue, for the purposes of protection or while engaged in business, sport, or while traveling. However, if the applicant does not have a valid permanent Washington driver's license or Washington state identification card or has not been a resident of the state for the previous consecutive ninety days, the issuing authority shall have up to sixty days after the filing of the application to issue a license. The issuing authority shall not refuse to accept completed applications for concealed pistol licenses during regular business hours.

The applicant's constitutional right to bear arms shall not be denied, unless:

(a) He or she is ineligible to possess a firearm under the provisions of RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045;

(b) The applicant's concealed pistol license is in a revoked status;

(c) He or she is under twenty-one years of age;

(d) He or she is subject to a court order or injunction regarding firearms pursuant to RCW 9A.46.080, 10.14.080, 10.99.040, 10.99.045, 26.09.050, 26.09.060, 26.10.040, 26.10.115, 26.26.130, 26.50.060, 26.50.070, or 26.26.590;

(e) He or she is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a felony offense;

(f) He or she has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest from any court of competent jurisdiction for a felony or misdemeanor; or

(g) He or she has been ordered to forfeit a firearm under RCW 9.41.098(1)(e) within one year before filing an application to carry a pistol concealed on his or her person.

No person convicted of a felony may have his or her right to possess firearms restored or his or her privilege to carry a concealed pistol restored, unless the person has been granted relief from disabilities by the (~~secretary of the treasury~~) attorney general under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 925(c), or RCW 9.41.040 (3) or (4) applies.

(2) The issuing authority shall check with the national crime information center, the Washington state patrol electronic database, the department of social and health services electronic database, and with other agencies or resources as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant is ineligible under RCW 9.41.040 or 9.41.045 to possess a firearm and therefore ineligible for a concealed pistol license. This subsection applies whether the applicant is applying for a new concealed pistol license or to renew a concealed pistol license.

(3) Any person whose firearms rights have been restricted and who has been granted relief from disabilities by the (~~secretary of the treasury~~) attorney general under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 925(c) or who is exempt under 18 U.S.C. Sec. 921(a)(20)(A) shall have his or her right to acquire, receive, transfer, ship, transport, carry, and possess firearms in accordance with Washington state law restored except as otherwise prohibited by this chapter.

(4) The license application shall bear the full name, residential address, telephone number at the option of the applicant, date and place of birth, race, gender, description, (~~not more than two~~) a complete set(s) of fingerprints, and

signature of the licensee, and the licensee's driver's license number or state identification card number if used for identification in applying for the license. A signed application for a concealed pistol license shall constitute a waiver of confidentiality and written request that the department of social and health services, mental health institutions, and other health care facilities release information relevant to the applicant's eligibility for a concealed pistol license to an inquiring court or law enforcement agency.

The application for an original license shall include two complete sets of fingerprints to be forwarded to the Washington state patrol.

The license and application shall contain a warning substantially as follows:

CAUTION: Although state and local laws do not differ, federal law and state law on the possession of firearms differ. If you are prohibited by federal law from possessing a firearm, you may be prosecuted in federal court. A state license is not a defense to a federal prosecution.

The license shall contain a description of the major differences between state and federal law and an explanation of the fact that local laws and ordinances on firearms are preempted by state law and must be consistent with state law. The application shall contain questions about the applicant's eligibility under RCW 9.41.040 to possess a pistol, the applicant's place of birth, and whether the applicant is a United States citizen. The applicant shall not be required to produce a birth certificate or other evidence of citizenship. A person who is not a citizen of the United States shall, if applicable, meet the additional requirements of (~~RCW 9.41.170~~) section 3 of this act and produce proof of compliance with (~~RCW 9.41.170~~) section 3 of this act upon application. The license (~~shall~~) may be in triplicate (~~and~~) or in a form to be prescribed by the department of licensing.

The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, the duplicate shall within seven days be sent to the director of licensing and the triplicate shall be preserved for six years, by the authority issuing the license.

The department of licensing shall make available to law enforcement and corrections agencies, in an on-line format, all information received under this subsection.

(5) The nonrefundable fee, paid upon application, for the original five-year license shall be thirty-six dollars plus additional charges imposed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that are passed on to the applicant. No other state or local branch or unit of government may impose any additional charges on the applicant for the issuance of the license.

The fee shall be distributed as follows:

- (a) Fifteen dollars shall be paid to the state general fund;
 - (b) Four dollars shall be paid to the agency taking the fingerprints of the person licensed;
 - (c) Fourteen dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter; and
 - (d) Three dollars to the firearms range account in the general fund.
- (6) The nonrefundable fee for the renewal of such license shall be thirty-two dollars. No other branch or unit of government may impose any additional charges on the applicant for the renewal of the license.

The renewal fee shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Fifteen dollars shall be paid to the state general fund;
(b) Fourteen dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter; and

(c) Three dollars to the firearms range account in the general fund.

(7) The nonrefundable fee for replacement of lost or damaged licenses is ten dollars to be paid to the issuing authority.

(8) Payment shall be by cash, check, or money order at the option of the applicant. Additional methods of payment may be allowed at the option of the issuing authority.

(9) A licensee may renew a license if the licensee applies for renewal within ninety days before or after the expiration date of the license. A license so renewed shall take effect on the expiration date of the prior license. A licensee renewing after the expiration date of the license must pay a late renewal penalty of ten dollars in addition to the renewal fee specified in subsection (6) of this section. The fee shall be distributed as follows:

(a) Three dollars shall be deposited in the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account and used exclusively first for the printing and distribution of a pamphlet on the legal limits of the use of firearms, firearms safety, and the preemptive nature of state law, and subsequently the support of volunteer instructors in the basic firearms safety training program conducted by the department of fish and wildlife. The pamphlet shall be given to each applicant for a license; and

(b) Seven dollars shall be paid to the issuing authority for the purpose of enforcing this chapter.

(10) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (1) through (9) of this section, the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county of the applicant's residence may issue a temporary emergency license for good cause pending review under subsection (1) of this section. However, a temporary emergency license issued under this subsection shall not exempt the holder of the license from any records check requirement. Temporary emergency licenses shall be easily distinguishable from regular licenses.

(11) A political subdivision of the state shall not modify the requirements of this section or chapter, nor may a political subdivision ask the applicant to voluntarily submit any information not required by this section.

(12) A person who knowingly makes a false statement regarding citizenship or identity on an application for a concealed pistol license is guilty of false swearing under RCW 9A.72.040. In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, the concealed pistol license of a person who knowingly makes a false statement shall be revoked, and the person shall be permanently ineligible for a concealed pistol license.

(13) A person may apply for a concealed pistol license:

(a) To the municipality or to the county in which the applicant resides if the applicant resides in a municipality;

(b) To the county in which the applicant resides if the applicant resides in an unincorporated area; or

(c) Anywhere in the state if the applicant is a nonresident.

Sec. 6. RCW 9.41.097 and 2005 c 274 s 202 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department of social and health services, mental health institutions, and other health care facilities shall, upon request of a court or law enforcement

agency, supply such relevant information as is necessary to determine the eligibility of a person to possess a pistol or to be issued a concealed pistol license under RCW 9.41.070 or to purchase a pistol under RCW 9.41.090.

(2) Mental health information received by: (a) The department of licensing pursuant to RCW 9.41.047 or (~~(9.41.170)~~) section 3 of this act; (b) an issuing authority pursuant to RCW 9.41.047 or 9.41.070; (c) a chief of police or sheriff pursuant to RCW 9.41.090 or (~~(9.41.170)~~) section 3 of this act; (d) a court or law enforcement agency pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, shall not be disclosed except as provided in RCW 42.56.240(4).

Sec. 7. RCW 9.41.0975 and 1996 c 295 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state, local governmental entities, any public or private agency, and the employees of any state or local governmental entity or public or private agency, acting in good faith, are immune from liability:

(a) For failure to prevent the sale or transfer of a firearm to a person whose receipt or possession of the firearm is unlawful;

(b) For preventing the sale or transfer of a firearm to a person who may lawfully receive or possess a firearm;

(c) For issuing a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license to a person ineligible for such a license;

(d) For failing to issue a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license to a person eligible for such a license;

(e) For revoking or failing to revoke an issued concealed pistol license or alien firearm license;

(f) For errors in preparing or transmitting information as part of determining a person's eligibility to receive or possess a firearm, or eligibility for a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license;

(g) For issuing a dealer's license to a person ineligible for such a license; or

(h) For failing to issue a dealer's license to a person eligible for such a license.

(2) An application may be made to a court of competent jurisdiction for a writ of mandamus:

(a) Directing an issuing agency to issue a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license wrongfully refused;

(b) Directing a law enforcement agency to approve an application to purchase wrongfully denied;

(c) Directing that erroneous information resulting either in the wrongful refusal to issue a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license or in the wrongful denial of a purchase application be corrected; or

(d) Directing a law enforcement agency to approve a dealer's license wrongfully denied.

The application for the writ may be made in the county in which the application for a concealed pistol license or alien firearm license or to purchase a pistol was made, or in Thurston county, at the discretion of the petitioner. A court shall provide an expedited hearing for an application brought under this subsection (2) for a writ of mandamus. A person granted a writ of mandamus under this subsection (2) shall be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.41.170 (Alien's license to carry firearms—Exception) and 1996 c 295 s 11, 1994 c 190 s 1, 1979 c 158 s 3, 1969 ex.s. c 90 s 1, & 1953 c 109 s 1 are each repealed.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 217

[Substitute House Bill 1071]

ADVANCED REGISTERED NURSE PRACTITIONERS—MENTAL HEALTH

AN ACT Relating to advanced registered nurse practitioners; and amending RCW 71.05.210, 71.05.230, 71.05.290, 71.05.300, 71.05.360, 71.05.390, 71.05.420, 71.05.630, 71.05.660, 71.06.040, 71.12.540, 71.32.140, 71.32.250, 71.32.260, 71.34.355, 71.34.720, 71.34.730, 71.34.750, 71.34.770, and 71.05.020.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 71.05.210 and 2000 c 94 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

Each person involuntarily detained and accepted or admitted at an evaluation and treatment facility (1) shall, within twenty-four hours of his or her admission or acceptance at the facility, be examined and evaluated by (a) a licensed physician who may be assisted by a physician assistant according to chapter 18.71A RCW ~~((or))~~ and a mental health professional. (b) an advanced registered nurse practitioner according to chapter 18.79 RCW and a mental health professional, or (c) a licensed physician and a psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner and (2) shall receive such treatment and care as his or her condition requires including treatment on an outpatient basis for the period that he or she is detained, except that, beginning twenty-four hours prior to a trial or hearing pursuant to RCW 71.05.215, 71.05.240, 71.05.310, 71.05.320, 71.05.340, or ~~((71.05.370))~~ 71.05.217, the individual may refuse psychiatric medications, but may not refuse: ~~((+))~~ (a) Any other medication previously prescribed by a person licensed under Title 18 RCW; or ~~((2))~~ (b) emergency lifesaving treatment, and the individual shall be informed at an appropriate time of his or her right of such refusal. The person shall be detained up to seventy-two hours, if, in the opinion of the professional person in charge of the facility, or his or her professional designee, the person presents a likelihood of serious harm, or is gravely disabled. A person who has been detained for seventy-two hours shall no later than the end of such period be released, unless referred for further care on a voluntary basis, or detained pursuant to court order for further treatment as provided in this chapter.

If, after examination and evaluation, the mental health professional and licensed physician ~~((and mental health professional))~~ or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner determine that the initial needs of the person would be better served by placement in a chemical dependency treatment facility, then the person shall be referred to an approved treatment program defined under RCW 70.96A.020.

An evaluation and treatment center admitting or accepting any person pursuant to this chapter whose physical condition reveals the need for

hospitalization shall assure that such person is transferred to an appropriate hospital for evaluation or admission for treatment. Notice of such fact shall be given to the court, the designated attorney, and the ((county)) designated mental health professional and the court shall order such continuance in proceedings under this chapter as may be necessary, but in no event may this continuance be more than fourteen days.

Sec. 2. RCW 71.05.230 and 2006 c 333 s 302 are each amended to read as follows:

A person detained for seventy-two hour evaluation and treatment may be detained for not more than fourteen additional days of involuntary intensive treatment or ninety additional days of a less restrictive alternative to involuntary intensive treatment. There shall be no fee for filing petitions for fourteen days of involuntary intensive treatment. A petition may only be filed if the following conditions are met:

(1) The professional staff of the agency or facility providing evaluation services has analyzed the person's condition and finds that the condition is caused by mental disorder and either results in a likelihood of serious harm, or results in the detained person being gravely disabled and are prepared to testify those conditions are met; and

(2) The person has been advised of the need for voluntary treatment and the professional staff of the facility has evidence that he or she has not in good faith volunteered; and

(3) The facility providing intensive treatment is certified to provide such treatment by the department; and

(4) The professional staff of the agency or facility or the designated mental health professional has filed a petition for fourteen day involuntary detention or a ninety day less restrictive alternative with the court. The petition must be signed either by:

(a) Two physicians ((or by));

(b) One physician and a mental health professional((who));

(c) Two psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioners;

(d) One psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner and a mental health professional; or

(e) A physician and a psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner. The persons signing the petition must have examined the person. If involuntary detention is sought the petition shall state facts that support the finding that such person, as a result of mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm, or is gravely disabled and that there are no less restrictive alternatives to detention in the best interest of such person or others. The petition shall state specifically that less restrictive alternative treatment was considered and specify why treatment less restrictive than detention is not appropriate. If an involuntary less restrictive alternative is sought, the petition shall state facts that support the finding that such person, as a result of mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm, or is gravely disabled and shall set forth the less restrictive alternative proposed by the facility; and

(5) A copy of the petition has been served on the detained person, his or her attorney and his or her guardian or conservator, if any, prior to the probable cause hearing; and

(6) The court at the time the petition was filed and before the probable cause hearing has appointed counsel to represent such person if no other counsel has appeared; and

(7) The court has ordered a fourteen day involuntary intensive treatment or a ninety day less restrictive alternative treatment after a probable cause hearing has been held pursuant to RCW 71.05.240; and

(8) At the conclusion of the initial commitment period, the professional staff of the agency or facility or the designated mental health professional may petition for an additional period of either ninety days of less restrictive alternative treatment or ninety days of involuntary intensive treatment as provided in RCW 71.05.290; and

(9) If the hospital or facility designated to provide outpatient treatment is other than the facility providing involuntary treatment, the outpatient facility so designated has agreed to assume such responsibility.

Sec. 3. RCW 71.05.290 and 2008 c 213 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) At any time during a person's fourteen day intensive treatment period, the professional person in charge of a treatment facility or his or her professional designee or the designated mental health professional may petition the superior court for an order requiring such person to undergo an additional period of treatment. Such petition must be based on one or more of the grounds set forth in RCW 71.05.280.

(2) The petition shall summarize the facts which support the need for further confinement and shall be supported by affidavits signed by:

(a) Two examining physicians(~~, or by~~);

(b) One examining physician and examining mental health professional;

(c) Two psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioners;

(d) One psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner and a mental health professional; or

(e) An examining physician and an examining psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner. The affidavits shall describe in detail the behavior of the detained person which supports the petition and shall explain what, if any, less restrictive treatments which are alternatives to detention are available to such person, and shall state the willingness of the affiant to testify to such facts in subsequent judicial proceedings under this chapter.

(3) If a person has been determined to be incompetent pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4), then the professional person in charge of the treatment facility or his or her professional designee or the designated mental health professional may directly file a petition for one hundred eighty day treatment under RCW 71.05.280(3). No petition for initial detention or fourteen day detention is required before such a petition may be filed.

Sec. 4. RCW 71.05.300 and 2008 c 213 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The petition for ninety day treatment shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court at least three days before expiration of the fourteen-day period of intensive treatment. At the time of filing such petition, the clerk shall set a time for the person to come before the court on the next judicial day after the day of filing unless such appearance is waived by the person's attorney, and the clerk

shall notify the designated mental health professional. The designated mental health professional shall immediately notify the person detained, his or her attorney, if any, and his or her guardian or conservator, if any, the prosecuting attorney, and the regional support network administrator, and provide a copy of the petition to such persons as soon as possible. The regional support network administrator or designee may review the petition and may appear and testify at the full hearing on the petition.

(2) At the time set for appearance the detained person shall be brought before the court, unless such appearance has been waived and the court shall advise him or her of his or her right to be represented by an attorney and of his or her right to a jury trial. If the detained person is not represented by an attorney, or is indigent or is unwilling to retain an attorney, the court shall immediately appoint an attorney to represent him or her. The court shall, if requested, appoint a reasonably available licensed physician, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, psychologist, or psychiatrist, designated by the detained person to examine and testify on behalf of the detained person.

(3) The court may, if requested, also appoint a professional person as defined in RCW 71.05.020 to seek less restrictive alternative courses of treatment and to testify on behalf of the detained person. In the case of a person with a developmental disability who has been determined to be incompetent pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4), then the appointed professional person under this section shall be a developmental disabilities professional.

(4) The court shall also set a date for a full hearing on the petition as provided in RCW 71.05.310.

Sec. 5. RCW 71.05.360 and 2007 c 375 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Every person involuntarily detained or committed under the provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to all the rights set forth in this chapter, which shall be prominently posted in the facility, and shall retain all rights not denied him or her under this chapter except as chapter 9.41 RCW may limit the right of a person to purchase or possess a firearm or to qualify for a concealed pistol license.

(b) No person shall be presumed incompetent as a consequence of receiving an evaluation or voluntary or involuntary treatment for a mental disorder, under this chapter or any prior laws of this state dealing with mental illness. Competency shall not be determined or withdrawn except under the provisions of chapter 10.77 or 11.88 RCW.

(c) Any person who leaves a public or private agency following evaluation or treatment for mental disorder shall be given a written statement setting forth the substance of this section.

(2) Each person involuntarily detained or committed pursuant to this chapter shall have the right to adequate care and individualized treatment.

(3) The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to deny to any person treatment by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a church or religious denomination.

(4) Persons receiving evaluation or treatment under this chapter shall be given a reasonable choice of an available physician, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or other professional person qualified to provide such services.

(5) Whenever any person is detained for evaluation and treatment pursuant to this chapter, both the person and, if possible, a responsible member of his or her immediate family, personal representative, guardian, or conservator, if any, shall be advised as soon as possible in writing or orally, by the officer or person taking him or her into custody or by personnel of the evaluation and treatment facility where the person is detained that unless the person is released or voluntarily admits himself or herself for treatment within seventy-two hours of the initial detention:

(a) A judicial hearing in a superior court, either by a judge or court commissioner thereof, shall be held not more than seventy-two hours after the initial detention to determine whether there is probable cause to detain the person after the seventy-two hours have expired for up to an additional fourteen days without further automatic hearing for the reason that the person is a person whose mental disorder presents a likelihood of serious harm or that the person is gravely disabled;

(b) The person has a right to communicate immediately with an attorney; has a right to have an attorney appointed to represent him or her before and at the probable cause hearing if he or she is indigent; and has the right to be told the name and address of the attorney that the mental health professional has designated pursuant to this chapter;

(c) The person has the right to remain silent and that any statement he or she makes may be used against him or her;

(d) The person has the right to present evidence and to cross-examine witnesses who testify against him or her at the probable cause hearing; and

(e) The person has the right to refuse psychiatric medications, including antipsychotic medication beginning twenty-four hours prior to the probable cause hearing.

(6) When proceedings are initiated under RCW 71.05.153, no later than twelve hours after such person is admitted to the evaluation and treatment facility the personnel of the evaluation and treatment facility or the designated mental health professional shall serve on such person a copy of the petition for initial detention and the name, business address, and phone number of the designated attorney and shall forthwith commence service of a copy of the petition for initial detention on the designated attorney.

(7) The judicial hearing described in subsection (5) of this section is hereby authorized, and shall be held according to the provisions of subsection (5) of this section and rules promulgated by the supreme court.

(8) At the probable cause hearing the detained person shall have the following rights in addition to the rights previously specified:

(a) To present evidence on his or her behalf;

(b) To cross-examine witnesses who testify against him or her;

(c) To be proceeded against by the rules of evidence;

(d) To remain silent;

(e) To view and copy all petitions and reports in the court file.

(9) ~~((The physician-patient privilege or the psychologist-client privilege shall be))~~ Privileges between patients and physicians, psychologists, or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioners are deemed waived in proceedings under this chapter relating to the administration of antipsychotic medications. As to other proceedings under this chapter, the privileges shall be

waived when a court of competent jurisdiction in its discretion determines that such 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 or psychological records of the detained person so long as the requirements of RCW 5.45.020 are met except that portions of the record which contain opinions as to the detained person's mental state must be deleted from such records unless the person making such conclusions is available for cross-examination.

(10) Insofar as danger to the person or others is not created, each person involuntarily detained, treated in a less restrictive alternative course of treatment, or committed for treatment and evaluation pursuant to this chapter shall have, in addition to other rights not specifically withheld by law, the following rights:

(a) To wear his or her own clothes and to keep and use his or her own personal possessions, except when deprivation of same is essential to protect the safety of the resident or other persons;

(b) To keep and be allowed to spend a reasonable sum of his or her own money for canteen expenses and small purchases;

(c) To have access to individual storage space for his or her private use;

(d) To have visitors at reasonable times;

(e) To have reasonable access to a telephone, both to make and receive confidential calls, consistent with an effective treatment program;

(f) To have ready access to letter writing materials, including stamps, and to send and receive uncensored correspondence through the mails;

(g) To discuss treatment plans and decisions with professional persons;

(h) Not to consent to the administration of antipsychotic medications and not to thereafter be administered antipsychotic medications unless ordered by a court under RCW 71.05.217 or pursuant to an administrative hearing under RCW 71.05.215;

(i) Not to consent to the performance of electroconvulsant therapy or surgery, except emergency life-saving surgery, unless ordered by a court under RCW 71.05.217;

(j) Not to have psychosurgery performed on him or her under any circumstances;

(k) To dispose of property and sign contracts unless such person has been adjudicated an incompetent in a court proceeding directed to that particular issue.

(11) Every person involuntarily detained shall immediately be informed of his or her right to a hearing to review the legality of his or her detention and of his or her right to counsel, by the professional person in charge of the facility providing evaluation and treatment, or his or her designee, and, when appropriate, by the court. If the person so elects, the court shall immediately appoint an attorney to assist him or her.

(12) A person challenging his or her detention or his or her attorney shall have the right to designate and have the court appoint a reasonably available

independent physician, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or licensed mental health professional to examine the person detained, the results of which examination may be used in the proceeding. The person shall, if he or she is financially able, bear the cost of such expert examination, otherwise such expert examination shall be at public expense.

(13) Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit the patient from petitioning by writ of habeas corpus for release.

(14) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a person committed on or prior to January 1, 1974, from exercising a right available to him or her at or prior to January 1, 1974, for obtaining release from confinement.

(15) Nothing in this section permits any person to knowingly violate a no-contact order or a condition of an active judgment and sentence or an active condition of supervision by the department of corrections.

Sec. 6. RCW 71.05.390 and 2007 c 375 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in this section, RCW 71.05.445, 71.05.630, 70.96A.150, or pursuant to a valid release under RCW 70.02.030, 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 person, or his or her personal representative or guardian, shall be obtained before information or records may be disclosed by a professional person employed by a facility unless provided to a professional person:

- (a) Employed by the facility;
- (b) Who has medical responsibility for the patient's care;
- (c) Who is a designated mental health professional;
- (d) Who is providing services under chapter 71.24 RCW;
- (e) Who is employed by a state or local correctional facility where the person is confined or supervised; or
- (f) Who is providing evaluation, treatment, or follow-up services under chapter 10.77 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 services to the operator of a facility in which the patient resides or will reside.

(3)(a) 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.

(b) A public or private agency shall release to a person's next of kin, attorney, personal representative, guardian, or conservator, if any:

(i) The information that the person is presently a patient in the facility or that the person is seriously physically ill;

(ii) 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, personal representative, guardian, or conservator; and

(iii) 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.

(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)(a) For either program evaluation or research, or both: PROVIDED, That the secretary 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,, 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.

/s/"

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the compilation and publication of statistical data for use by government or researchers under standards, including standards to assure maintenance of confidentiality, set forth by the secretary.

(6)(a) To the courts as necessary to the administration of this chapter or to a court ordering an evaluation or treatment under chapter 10.77 RCW solely for the purpose of preventing the entry of any evaluation or treatment order that is inconsistent with any order entered under this chapter.

(b) To a court or its designee in which a motion under chapter 10.77 RCW has been made for involuntary medication of a defendant for the purpose of competency restoration.

(c) Disclosure under this subsection is mandatory for the purpose of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(7)(a) When a mental health professional is requested by a representative of a law enforcement or corrections agency, including a police officer, sheriff, community corrections officer, a municipal attorney, or prosecuting attorney to undertake an investigation or provide treatment under RCW 71.05.150, 10.31.110, or 71.05.153, the mental health professional shall, if requested to do so, advise the representative in writing of the results of the investigation including a statement of reasons for the decision to detain or release the person investigated. Such written report shall be submitted within seventy-two hours of the completion of the investigation or the request from the law enforcement or corrections representative, whichever occurs later.

(b) To law enforcement officers, public health officers, or personnel of the department of corrections or the indeterminate sentence review board for

persons who are the subject of the records and who are committed to the custody or supervision of the department of corrections or indeterminate sentence review board which information or records are necessary to carry out the responsibilities of their office. Except for dissemination of information released pursuant to RCW 71.05.425 and 4.24.550, regarding persons committed under this chapter under RCW 71.05.280(3) and 71.05.320(3)(c) after dismissal of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, the extent of information that may be released is limited as follows:

(i) Only the fact, place, and date of involuntary commitment, the fact and date of discharge or release, and the last known address shall be disclosed upon request;

(ii) The law enforcement and public health officers or personnel of the department of corrections or indeterminate sentence review board shall be obligated to keep such information confidential in accordance with this chapter;

(iii) 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;

(iv) Information and records shall be disclosed to the department of corrections pursuant to and in compliance with the provisions of RCW 71.05.445 for the purposes of completing presentence investigations or risk assessment reports, supervision of an incarcerated offender or offender under supervision in the community, planning for and provision of supervision of an offender, or assessment of an offender's risk to the community; and

(v) Disclosure under this subsection is mandatory for the purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(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 commitment, admission, discharge, or release, 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 appropriate corrections and law enforcement agencies all necessary and relevant information in the event of a crisis or emergent situation that poses a significant and imminent risk to the public. The decision to disclose or not shall not result in civil liability for the mental health service provider or its employees so long as the decision was reached in good faith and without gross negligence.

(12) To the persons designated in RCW 71.05.425 for the purposes described in that section.

(13) 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(3)(c) after dismissal of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, is governed by RCW 4.24.550.

(14) Upon the death of a person, his or her next of kin, personal representative, 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.

(15) To the department of health for 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 42.56 RCW.

(16) To mark headstones or otherwise memorialize patients interred at state hospital cemeteries. The department of social and health services shall make available the name, date of birth, and date of death of patients buried in state hospital cemeteries fifty years after the death of a patient.

(17) To law enforcement officers and to prosecuting attorneys as are necessary to enforce RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)(ii). The extent of information that may be released is limited as follows:

(a) Only the fact, place, and date of involuntary commitment, an official copy of any order or orders of commitment, and an official copy of any written or oral notice of ineligibility to possess a firearm that was provided to the person pursuant to RCW 9.41.047(1), shall be disclosed upon request;

(b) The law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys may only release the information obtained to the person's attorney as required by court rule and to a jury or judge, if a jury is waived, that presides over any trial at which the person is charged with violating RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)(ii);

(c) Disclosure under this subsection is mandatory for the purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(18) When a patient would otherwise be subject to the provisions of RCW 71.05.390 and disclosure is necessary for the protection of the patient or others due to his or her unauthorized disappearance from the facility, and his or her whereabouts is unknown, notice of such disappearance, along with relevant information, may be made to relatives, the department of corrections when the person is under the supervision of the department, and governmental law enforcement agencies designated by the physician or psychiatric advanced

registered nurse practitioner in charge of the patient or the professional person in charge of the facility, or his or her professional designee.

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.

(19) 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(3)(c) on charges that were dismissed pursuant to chapter 10.77 RCW due to incompetency to stand trial, in a civil commitment proceeding pursuant to chapter 71.09 RCW, or, in the case of a minor, a guardianship or dependency proceeding. 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.

Sec. 7. RCW 71.05.420 and 2005 c 504 s 110 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in RCW 71.05.425, when any disclosure of information or records is made as authorized by RCW 71.05.390, the physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner in charge of the patient or the professional person in charge of the facility shall promptly cause to be entered into the patient's medical record the date and circumstances under which said disclosure was made, the names and relationships to the patient, if any, of the persons or agencies to whom such disclosure was made, and the information disclosed.

Sec. 8. RCW 71.05.630 and 2007 c 191 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, all treatment records shall remain confidential and may be released only to the persons designated in this section, or to other persons designated in an informed written consent of the patient.

(2) Treatment records of a person may be released without informed written consent in the following circumstances:

(a) To a person, organization, or agency as necessary for management or financial audits, or program monitoring and evaluation. Information obtained under this subsection shall remain confidential and may not be used in a manner that discloses the name or other identifying information about the person whose records are being released.

(b) To the department, the director of regional support networks, or a qualified staff member designated by the director only when necessary to be used for billing or collection purposes. The information shall remain confidential.

(c) For purposes of research as permitted in chapter 42.48 RCW.

(d) Pursuant to lawful order of a court.

(e) To qualified staff members of the department, to the director of regional support networks, to resource management services responsible for serving a patient, or to service providers designated by resource management services as necessary to determine the progress and adequacy of treatment and to determine whether the person should be transferred to a less restrictive or more appropriate treatment modality or facility. The information shall remain confidential.

(f) Within the treatment facility where the patient is receiving treatment, confidential information may be disclosed to persons employed, serving in bona fide training programs, or participating in supervised volunteer programs, at the facility when it is necessary to perform their duties.

(g) Within the department as necessary to coordinate treatment for mental illness, developmental disabilities, alcoholism, or drug abuse of persons who are under the supervision of the department.

(h) To a licensed physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner who has determined that the life or health of the person is in danger and that treatment without the information contained in the treatment records could be injurious to the patient's health. Disclosure shall be limited to the portions of the records necessary to meet the medical emergency.

(i) To a facility that is to receive a person who is involuntarily committed under chapter 71.05 RCW, or upon transfer of the person from one treatment facility to another. The release of records under this subsection shall be limited to the treatment records required by law, a record or summary of all somatic treatments, and a discharge summary. The discharge summary may include a statement of the patient's problem, the treatment goals, the type of treatment which has been provided, and recommendation for future treatment, but may not include the patient's complete treatment record.

(j) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 71.05.390(7), to a correctional facility or a corrections officer who is responsible for the supervision of a person who is receiving inpatient or outpatient evaluation or treatment. Except as provided in RCW 71.05.445 and 71.34.345, release of records under this section is limited to:

(i) An evaluation report provided pursuant to a written supervision plan.

(ii) The discharge summary, including a record or summary of all somatic treatments, at the termination of any treatment provided as part of the supervision plan.

(iii) When a person is returned from a treatment facility to a correctional facility, the information provided under (j)(iv) of this subsection.

(iv) Any information necessary to establish or implement changes in the person's treatment plan or the level or kind of supervision as determined by resource management services. In cases involving a person transferred back to a correctional facility, disclosure shall be made to clinical staff only.

(k) To the person's counsel or guardian ad litem, without modification, at any time in order to prepare for involuntary commitment or recommitment proceedings, reexaminations, appeals, or other actions relating to detention, admission, commitment, or patient's rights under chapter 71.05 RCW.

(l) To staff members of the protection and advocacy agency or to staff members of a private, nonprofit corporation for the purpose of protecting and advocating the rights of persons with mental disorders or developmental disabilities. Resource management services may limit the release of information

to the name, birthdate, and county of residence of the patient, information regarding whether the patient was voluntarily admitted, or involuntarily committed, the date and place of admission, placement, or commitment, the name and address of a guardian of the patient, and the date and place of the guardian's appointment. Any staff member who wishes to obtain additional information shall notify the patient's resource management services in writing of the request and of the resource management services' right to object. The staff member shall send the notice by mail to the guardian's address. If the guardian does not object in writing within fifteen days after the notice is mailed, the staff member may obtain the additional information. If the guardian objects in writing within fifteen days after the notice is mailed, the staff member may not obtain the additional information.

(m) For purposes of coordinating health care, the department may release without informed written consent of the patient, information acquired for billing and collection purposes as described in (b) of this subsection to all current treating providers of the patient with prescriptive authority who have written a prescription for the patient within the last twelve months. The department shall notify the patient that billing and collection information has been released to named providers, and provide the substance of the information released and the dates of such release. The department shall not release counseling, inpatient psychiatric hospitalization, or drug and alcohol treatment information without a signed written release from the client.

(3) Whenever federal law or federal regulations restrict the release of information contained in the treatment records of any patient who receives treatment for chemical dependency, the department may restrict the release of the information as necessary to comply with federal law and regulations.

Sec. 9. RCW 71.05.660 and 2005 c 504 s 114 are each amended to read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter or chapter 70.96A, 71.05, 71.34, or 70.96B RCW shall be construed to interfere with communications between physicians, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioners, or psychologists and patients and attorneys and clients.

Sec. 10. RCW 71.06.040 and 1959 c 25 s 71.06.040 are each amended to read as follows:

At a preliminary hearing upon the charge of sexual psychopathy, the court may require the testimony of two duly licensed physicians or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioners who have examined the defendant. If the court finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe the defendant is a sexual psychopath, the court shall order said defendant confined at the nearest state hospital for observation as to the existence of sexual psychopathy. Such observation shall be for a period of not to exceed ninety days. The defendant shall be detained in the county jail or other county facilities pending execution of such observation order by the department.

Sec. 11. RCW 71.12.540 and 1989 1st ex.s. c 9 s 233 are each amended to read as follows:

The authorities of each establishment as defined in this chapter shall place on file in the office of the establishment the recommendations made by the department of health as a result of such visits, for the purpose of consultation by

such authorities, and for reference by the department representatives upon their visits. Every such establishment shall keep records of every person admitted thereto as follows and shall furnish to the department, when required, the following data: Name, age, sex, marital status, date of admission, voluntary or other commitment, name of physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, diagnosis, and date of discharge.

Sec. 12. RCW 71.32.140 and 2004 c 39 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A principal who:

(a) Chose not to be able to revoke his or her directive during any period of incapacity;

(b) Consented to voluntary admission to inpatient mental health treatment, or authorized an agent to consent on the principal's behalf; and

(c) At the time of admission to inpatient treatment, refuses to be admitted, may only be admitted into inpatient mental health treatment under subsection (2) of this section.

(2) A principal may only be admitted to inpatient mental health treatment under his or her directive if, prior to admission, a (~~(physician)~~) member of the treating facility's professional staff who is a physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner:

(a) Evaluates the principal's mental condition, including a review of reasonably available psychiatric and psychological history, diagnosis, and treatment needs, and determines, in conjunction with another health care provider or mental health professional, that the principal is incapacitated;

(b) Obtains the informed consent of the agent, if any, designated in the directive;

(c) Makes a written determination that the principal needs an inpatient evaluation or is in need of inpatient treatment and that the evaluation or treatment cannot be accomplished in a less restrictive setting; and

(d) Documents in the principal's medical record a summary of the physician's or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner's findings and recommendations for treatment or evaluation.

(3) In the event the admitting physician is not a psychiatrist, or the advanced registered nurse practitioner is not a psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, the principal shall receive a complete psychological assessment by a mental health professional within twenty-four hours of admission to determine the continued need for inpatient evaluation or treatment.

(4)(a) If it is determined that the principal has capacity, then the principal may only be admitted to, or remain in, inpatient treatment if he or she consents at the time or is detained under the involuntary treatment provisions of chapter 70.96A, 71.05, or 71.34 RCW.

(b) If a principal who is determined by two health care providers or one mental health professional and one health care provider to be incapacitated continues to refuse inpatient treatment, the principal may immediately seek injunctive relief for release from the facility.

(5) If, at the end of the period of time that the principal or the principal's agent, if any, has consented to voluntary inpatient treatment, but no more than fourteen days after admission, the principal has not regained capacity or has regained capacity but refuses to consent to remain for additional treatment, the

principal must be released during reasonable daylight hours, unless detained under chapter 70.96A, 71.05, or 71.34 RCW.

(6)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, any principal who is voluntarily admitted to inpatient mental health treatment under this chapter shall have all the rights provided to individuals who are voluntarily admitted to inpatient treatment under chapter 71.05, 71.34, or 72.23 RCW.

(b) Notwithstanding RCW 71.05.050 regarding consent to inpatient treatment for a specified length of time, the choices an incapacitated principal expressed in his or her directive shall control, provided, however, that a principal who takes action demonstrating a desire to be discharged, in addition to making statements requesting to be discharged, shall be discharged, and no principal shall be restrained in any way in order to prevent his or her discharge. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent detention and evaluation for civil commitment under chapter 71.05 RCW.

(7) Consent to inpatient admission in a directive is effective only while the professional person, health care provider, and health care facility are in substantial compliance with the material provisions of the directive related to inpatient treatment.

Sec. 13. RCW 71.32.250 and 2003 c 283 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a principal who is a resident of a long-term care facility is admitted to inpatient mental health treatment pursuant to his or her directive, the principal shall be allowed to be readmitted to the same long-term care facility as if his or her inpatient admission had been for a physical condition on the same basis that the principal would be readmitted under state or federal statute or rule when:

(a) The treating facility's professional staff determine that inpatient mental health treatment is no longer medically necessary for the resident. The determination shall be made in writing by a psychiatrist, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or ((by)) a mental health professional and either (i) a physician or (ii) psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner; or

(b) The person's consent to admission in his or her directive has expired.

(2)(a) If the long-term care facility does not have a bed available at the time of discharge, the treating facility may discharge the resident, in consultation with the resident and agent if any, and in accordance with a medically appropriate discharge plan, to another long-term care facility.

(b) This section shall apply to inpatient mental health treatment admission of long-term care facility residents, regardless of whether the admission is directly from a facility, hospital emergency room, or other location.

(c) This section does not restrict the right of the resident to an earlier release from the inpatient treatment facility. This section does not restrict the right of a long-term care facility to initiate transfer or discharge of a resident who is readmitted pursuant to this section, provided that the facility has complied with the laws governing the transfer or discharge of a resident.

(3) The joint legislative audit and review committee shall conduct an evaluation of the operation and impact of this section. The committee shall report its findings to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2004.

Sec. 14. RCW 71.32.260 and 2003 c 283 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:

The directive shall be in substantially the following form:

Mental Health Advance Directive

NOTICE TO PERSONS

CREATING A MENTAL HEALTH ADVANCE DIRECTIVE

This is an important legal document. It creates an advance directive for mental health treatment. Before signing this document you should know these important facts:

- (1) This document is called an advance directive and allows you to make decisions in advance about your mental health treatment, including medications, short-term admission to inpatient treatment and electroconvulsive therapy.

**YOU DO NOT HAVE TO FILL OUT OR SIGN THIS FORM.
IF YOU DO NOT SIGN THIS FORM, IT WILL NOT TAKE EFFECT.**

If you choose to complete and sign this document, you may still decide to leave some items blank.

- (2) You have the right to appoint a person as your agent to make treatment decisions for you. You must notify your agent that you have appointed him or her as an agent. The person you appoint has a duty to act consistently with your wishes made known by you. If your agent does not know what your wishes are, he or she has a duty to act in your best interest. Your agent has the right to withdraw from the appointment at any time.
- (3) The instructions you include with this advance directive and the authority you give your agent to act will only become effective under the conditions you select in this document. You may choose to limit this directive and your agent's authority to times when you are incapacitated or to times when you are exhibiting symptoms or behavior that you specify. You may also make this directive effective immediately. No matter when you choose to make this directive effective, your treatment providers must still seek your informed consent at all times that you have capacity to give informed consent.
- (4) You have the right to revoke this document in writing at any time you have capacity.

**YOU MAY NOT REVOKE THIS DIRECTIVE WHEN YOU HAVE
BEEN FOUND TO BE INCAPACITATED UNLESS YOU
HAVE SPECIFICALLY STATED IN THIS DIRECTIVE
THAT YOU WANT IT TO BE REVOCABLE WHEN
YOU ARE INCAPACITATED.**

- (5) This directive will stay in effect until you revoke it unless you specify an expiration date. If you specify an expiration date and you are incapacitated at the time it expires, it will remain in effect until you have capacity to make treatment decisions again unless you chose to be able to revoke it while you are incapacitated and you revoke the directive.
- (6) You cannot use your advance directive to consent to civil commitment. The procedures that apply to your advance directive are different than those provided for in the Involuntary Treatment Act. Involuntary treatment is a different process.
- (7) If there is anything in this directive that you do not understand, you should ask a lawyer to explain it to you.
- (8) You should be aware that there are some circumstances where your provider may not have to follow your directive.
- (9) You should discuss any treatment decisions in your directive with your provider.
- (10) You may ask the court to rule on the validity of your directive.

**PART I.
STATEMENT OF INTENT TO CREATE A
MENTAL HEALTH ADVANCE DIRECTIVE**

I, being a person with capacity, willfully and voluntarily execute this mental health advance directive so that my choices regarding my mental health care will be carried out in circumstances when I am unable to express my instructions and preferences regarding my mental health care. If a guardian is appointed by a court to make mental health decisions for me, I intend this document to take precedence over all other means of ascertaining my intent.

The fact that I may have left blanks in this directive does not affect its validity in any way. I intend that all completed sections be followed. If I have not expressed a choice, my agent should make the decision that he or she determines is in my best interest. I intend this directive to take precedence over any other directives I have previously executed, to the extent that they are inconsistent with this document, or unless I expressly state otherwise in either document.

I understand that I may revoke this directive in whole or in part if I am a person with capacity. I understand that I cannot revoke this directive if a court, two health care providers, or one mental health professional and one health care provider find that I am an incapacitated person, unless, when I executed this directive, I chose to be able to revoke this directive while incapacitated.

I understand that, except as otherwise provided in law, revocation must be in writing. I understand that nothing in this directive, or in my refusal of treatment to which I consent in this directive, authorizes any health care provider, professional person, health care facility, or agent appointed in this directive to use or threaten to use abuse, neglect, financial exploitation, or abandonment to carry out my directive.

I understand that there are some circumstances where my provider may not have to follow my directive.

PART II.

WHEN THIS DIRECTIVE IS EFFECTIVE

YOU MUST COMPLETE THIS PART FOR YOUR DIRECTIVE TO BE VALID.

I intend that this directive become effective (*YOU MUST CHOOSE ONLY ONE*):

..... Immediately upon my signing of this directive.

..... If I become incapacitated.

..... When the following circumstances, symptoms, or behaviors occur:

.....
.....

PART III.

DURATION OF THIS DIRECTIVE

YOU MUST COMPLETE THIS PART FOR YOUR DIRECTIVE TO BE VALID.

I want this directive to (*YOU MUST CHOOSE ONLY ONE*):

..... Remain valid and in effect for an indefinite period of time.

..... Automatically expire years from the date it was created.

PART IV.

WHEN I MAY REVOKE THIS DIRECTIVE

YOU MUST COMPLETE THIS PART FOR THIS DIRECTIVE TO BE VALID.

I intend that I be able to revoke this directive (*YOU MUST CHOOSE ONLY ONE*):

..... Only when I have capacity.

I understand that choosing this option means I may only revoke this directive if I have capacity. I further understand that if I choose this option and become incapacitated while this directive is in effect, I may receive treatment that I specify in this directive, even if I object at the time.

..... Even if I am incapacitated.

I understand that choosing this option means that I may revoke this directive even if I am incapacitated. I further understand that if I choose this option and revoke this directive while I am incapacitated I may not receive treatment that I specify in this directive, even if I want the treatment.

PART V.

PREFERENCES AND INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT TREATMENT, FACILITIES, AND PHYSICIANS OR PSYCHIATRIC ADVANCED REGISTERED NURSE PRACTITIONERS

A. Preferences and Instructions About Physician(s) or Psychiatric Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner(s) to be Involved in My Treatment

I would like the physician(s) or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner(s) named below to be involved in my treatment decisions:

Dr. or PARNP Contact information:

Dr. or PARNP Contact information:

I do not wish to be treated by Dr. or PARNP

B. Preferences and Instructions About Other Providers

I am receiving other treatment or care from providers who I feel have an impact on my mental health care. I would like the following treatment provider(s) to be contacted when this directive is effective:

Name Profession
Contact information

Name Profession
Contact information

C. Preferences and Instructions About Medications for Psychiatric Treatment (initial and complete all that apply)

..... I consent, and authorize my agent (if appointed) to consent, to the following medications:

..... I do not consent, and I do not authorize my agent (if appointed) to consent, to the administration of the following medications:

..... I am willing to take the medications excluded above if my only reason for excluding them is the side effects which include and these side effects can be eliminated by dosage adjustment or other means

..... I am willing to try any other medication the hospital doctor or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner recommends

..... I am willing to try any other medications my outpatient doctor or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner recommends

..... I do not want to try any other medications.

Medication Allergies

I have allergies to, or severe side effects from, the following:

Other Medication Preferences or Instructions

..... I have the following other preferences or instructions about medications

D. Preferences and Instructions About Hospitalization and Alternatives
(initial all that apply and, if desired, rank "1" for first choice, "2" for second choice, and so on)

..... In the event my psychiatric condition is serious enough to require 24-hour care and I have no physical conditions that require immediate access to emergency medical care, I prefer to receive this care in programs/facilities designed as alternatives to psychiatric hospitalizations.

..... I would also like the interventions below to be tried before hospitalization is considered:

..... Calling someone or having someone call me when needed.

Name: Telephone:

..... Staying overnight with someone

Name: Telephone:

..... Having a mental health service provider come to see me

..... Going to a crisis triage center or emergency room

..... Staying overnight at a crisis respite (temporary) bed

..... Seeing a service provider for help with psychiatric medications

..... Other, specify:

Authority to Consent to Inpatient Treatment

I consent, and authorize my agent (if appointed) to consent, to voluntary admission to inpatient mental health treatment for days *(not to exceed 14 days)*

(Sign one):

..... If deemed appropriate by my agent (if appointed) and treating physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner

.....
(Signature)

or

..... Under the following circumstances (specify symptoms, behaviors, or circumstances that indicate the need for hospitalization)

.....
(Signature)

..... I do **not** consent, or authorize my agent (if appointed) to consent, to inpatient treatment

.....
(Signature)

Hospital Preferences and Instructions

If hospitalization is required, I prefer the following hospitals:

.....

I do not consent to be admitted to the following hospitals:

.....

E. Preferences and Instructions About Preemergency

I would like the interventions below to be tried before use of seclusion or restraint is considered

(initial all that apply):

- "Talk me down" one-on-one
- More medication
- Time out/privacy
- Show of authority/force
- Shift my attention to something else
- Set firm limits on my behavior
- Help me to discuss/vent feelings
- Decrease stimulation
- Offer to have neutral person settle dispute
- Other, specify

F. Preferences and Instructions About Seclusion, Restraint, and Emergency Medications

If it is determined that I am engaging in behavior that requires seclusion, physical restraint, and/or emergency use of medication, I prefer these interventions in the order I have chosen (*choose "1" for first choice, "2" for second choice, and so on*):

- Seclusion
- Seclusion and physical restraint (combined)
- Medication by injection
- Medication in pill or liquid form

In the event that my attending physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner decides to use medication in response to an emergency situation after due consideration of my preferences and instructions for emergency treatments stated above, I expect the choice of medication to reflect any preferences and instructions I have expressed in Part III C of this form. The preferences and instructions I express in this section regarding medication in emergency situations do not constitute consent to use of the medication for nonemergency treatment.

G. Preferences and Instructions About Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT or Shock Therapy)

My wishes regarding electroconvulsive therapy are (*sign one*):

..... I do not consent, nor authorize my agent (if appointed) to consent, to the administration of electroconvulsive therapy

.....
(Signature)

..... I consent, and authorize my agent (if appointed) to consent, to the administration of electroconvulsive therapy

.....
(Signature)

..... I consent, and authorize my agent (if appointed) to consent, to the administration of electroconvulsive therapy, but only under the following conditions:

.....
(Signature)

H. Preferences and Instructions About Who is Permitted to Visit

If I have been admitted to a mental health treatment facility, the following people are not permitted to visit me there:

Name:

Name:

Name:

I understand that persons not listed above may be permitted to visit me.

I. Additional Instructions About My Mental Health Care

Other instructions about my mental health care:

In case of emergency, please contact:

Name: Address:

Work telephone: Home telephone:

Physician or Psychiatric Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner:

Telephone:

The following may help me to avoid a hospitalization:

I generally react to being hospitalized as follows:

Staff of the hospital or crisis unit can help me by doing the following:

J. Refusal of Treatment

I do not consent to any mental health treatment.

(Signature)

**PART VI.
DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY
(APPOINTMENT OF MY AGENT)**

(Fill out this part only if you wish to appoint an agent or nominate a guardian.)

I authorize an agent to make mental health treatment decisions on my behalf. The authority granted to my agent includes the right to consent, refuse consent, or withdraw consent to any mental health care, treatment, service, or procedure, consistent with any instructions and/or limitations I have set forth in this directive. I intend that those decisions should be made in accordance with my expressed wishes as set forth in this document. If I have not expressed a choice in this document **and my agent does not otherwise know my wishes**, I authorize my agent to make the decision that my agent determines is in my best interest. This agency shall not be affected by my incapacity. Unless I state otherwise in this durable power of attorney, I may revoke it unless prohibited by other state law.

A. Designation of an Agent

I appoint the following person as my agent to make mental health treatment decisions for me as authorized in this document and request that this person be notified immediately when this directive becomes effective:

Name: Address:

Work telephone: Home telephone:

Relationship:

B. Designation of Alternate Agent

If the person named above is unavailable, unable, or refuses to serve as my agent, or I revoke that person's authority to serve as my agent, I hereby appoint the following person as my alternate agent and request that this person be notified immediately when this directive becomes effective or when my original agent is no longer my agent:

Name: Address:
Work telephone: Home telephone:
Relationship:

C. When My Spouse is My Agent *(initial if desired)*

..... If my spouse is my agent, that person shall remain my agent even if we become legally separated or our marriage is dissolved, unless there is a court order to the contrary or I have remarried.

D. Limitations on My Agent's Authority

I do not grant my agent the authority to consent on my behalf to the following:

.....
.....

E. Limitations on My Ability to Revoke this Durable Power of Attorney

I choose to limit my ability to revoke this durable power of attorney as follows:

.....
.....

F. Preference as to Court-Appointed Guardian

In the event a court appoints a guardian who will make decisions regarding my mental health treatment, I **nominate** the following person as my guardian:

Name: Address:
Work telephone: Home telephone:
Relationship:

The appointment of a guardian of my estate or my person or any other decision maker shall not give the guardian or decision maker the power to revoke, suspend, or terminate this directive or the powers of my agent, except as authorized by law.

.....
(Signature required if nomination is made)

**PART VII.
OTHER DOCUMENTS**

(Initial all that apply)

I have executed the following documents that include the power to make decisions regarding health care services for myself:

..... Health care power of attorney (chapter 11.94 RCW)

..... "Living will" (Health care directive; chapter 70.122 RCW)
..... I have appointed more than one agent. I understand that the most recently appointed agent controls except as stated below:

.....
PART VIII.

NOTIFICATION OF OTHERS AND CARE OF PERSONAL AFFAIRS

(Fill out this part only if you wish to provide nontreatment instructions.)

I understand the preferences and instructions in this part are **NOT** the responsibility of my treatment provider and that no treatment provider is required to act on them.

A. Who Should Be Notified

I desire my agent to notify the following individuals as soon as possible when this directive becomes effective:

Name: Address:
Day telephone: Evening telephone:
Name: Address:
Day telephone: Evening telephone:

B. Preferences or Instructions About Personal Affairs

I have the following preferences or instructions about my personal affairs (e.g., care of dependents, pets, household) if I am admitted to a mental health treatment facility:

.....
.....

C. Additional Preferences and Instructions:

.....
.....
.....

**PART IX.
SIGNATURE**

By signing here, I indicate that I understand the purpose and effect of this document and that I am giving my informed consent to the treatments and/or admission to which I have consented or authorized my agent to consent in this directive. I intend that my consent in this directive be construed as being consistent with the elements of informed consent under chapter 7.70 RCW.

Signature: Date:
Printed Name:

This directive was signed and declared by the "Principal," to be his or her directive, in our presence who, at his or her request, have signed our names below as witnesses. We declare that, at the time of the creation of this instrument, the Principal is personally known to us, and, according to our best knowledge and belief, has capacity at this time and does not appear to be acting under duress, undue influence, or fraud. We further declare that none of us is:

- (A) A person designated to make medical decisions on the principal's behalf;
- (B) A health care provider or professional person directly involved with the provision of care to the principal at the time the directive is executed;
- (C) An owner, operator, employee, or relative of an owner or operator of a health care facility or long-term care facility in which the principal is a patient or resident;
- (D) A person who is related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the person, or with whom the principal has a dating relationship as defined in RCW 26.50.010;
- (E) An incapacitated person;
- (F) A person who would benefit financially if the principal undergoes mental health treatment; or
- (G) A minor.

Witness 1: Signature: Date:
 Printed Name:
 Telephone: Address:

Witness 2: Signature: Date:
 Printed Name:
 Telephone: Address:

**PART X.
 RECORD OF DIRECTIVE**

I have given a copy of this directive to the following persons:

DO NOT FILL OUT PART XI UNLESS YOU INTEND TO REVOKE
 THIS DIRECTIVE IN PART OR IN WHOLE

**PART XI.
 REVOCATION OF THIS DIRECTIVE**

(Initial any that apply):
 I am revoking the following part(s) of this directive (specify):

 I am revoking all of this directive.

By signing here, I indicate that I understand the purpose and effect of my revocation and that no person is bound by any revoked provision(s). I intend this revocation to be interpreted as if I had never completed the revoked provision(s).

Signature: Date:

Printed Name:

DO NOT SIGN THIS PART UNLESS YOU INTEND TO REVOKE THIS DIRECTIVE IN PART OR IN WHOLE

Sec. 15. RCW 71.34.355 and 1985 c 354 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

Absent a risk to self or others, minors treated under this chapter have the following rights, which shall be prominently posted in the evaluation and treatment facility:

- (1) To wear their own clothes and to keep and use personal possessions;
- (2) To keep and be allowed to spend a reasonable sum of their own money for canteen expenses and small purchases;
- (3) To have individual storage space for private use;
- (4) To have visitors at reasonable times;
- (5) To have reasonable access to a telephone, both to make and receive confidential calls;
- (6) To have ready access to letter-writing materials, including stamps, and to send and receive uncensored correspondence through the mails;
- (7) To discuss treatment plans and decisions with mental health professionals;
- (8) To have the right to adequate care and individualized treatment;
- (9) Not to consent to the performance of electro-convulsive treatment or surgery, except emergency life-saving surgery, upon him or her, and not to have electro-convulsive treatment or nonemergency surgery in such circumstance unless ordered by a court pursuant to a judicial hearing in which the minor is present and represented by counsel, and the court shall appoint a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or physician designated by the minor or the minor's counsel to testify on behalf of the minor. The minor's parent may exercise this right on the minor's behalf, and must be informed of any impending treatment;
- (10) Not to have psychosurgery performed on him or her under any circumstances.

Sec. 16. RCW 71.34.720 and 1991 c 364 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Each minor approved by the facility for inpatient admission shall be examined and evaluated by a children's mental health specialist as to the child's mental condition and by a physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner as to the child's physical condition within twenty-four hours of admission. Reasonable measures shall be taken to ensure medical treatment is provided for any condition requiring immediate medical attention.
- (2) If, after examination and evaluation, the children's mental health specialist and the physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner

determine that the initial needs of the minor would be better served by placement in a chemical dependency treatment facility, then the minor shall be referred to an approved treatment program defined under RCW 70.96A.020.

(3) The admitting facility shall take reasonable steps to notify immediately the minor's parent of the admission.

(4) During the initial seventy-two hour treatment period, the minor has a right to associate or receive communications from parents or others unless the professional person in charge determines that such communication would be seriously detrimental to the minor's condition or treatment and so indicates in the minor's clinical record, and notifies the minor's parents of this determination. In no event may the minor be denied the opportunity to consult an attorney.

(5) If the evaluation and treatment facility admits the minor, it may detain the minor for evaluation and treatment for a period not to exceed seventy-two hours from the time of provisional acceptance. The computation of such seventy-two hour period shall exclude Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. This initial treatment period shall not exceed seventy-two hours except when an application for voluntary inpatient treatment is received or a petition for fourteen-day commitment is filed.

(6) Within twelve hours of the admission, the facility shall advise the minor of his or her rights as set forth in this chapter.

Sec. 17. RCW 71.34.730 and 1995 c 312 s 54 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The professional person in charge of an evaluation and treatment facility where a minor has been admitted involuntarily for the initial seventy-two hour treatment period under this chapter may petition to have a minor committed to an evaluation and treatment facility for fourteen-day diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment.

If the professional person in charge of the treatment and evaluation facility does not petition to have the minor committed, the parent who has custody of the minor may seek review of that decision in court. The parent shall file notice with the court and provide a copy of the treatment and evaluation facility's report.

(2) A petition for commitment of a minor under this section shall be filed with the superior court in the county where the minor is residing or being detained.

(a) A petition for a fourteen-day commitment shall be signed (~~((either))~~) by (i) two physicians ((or by one physician and)), (ii) two psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioners, (iii) a mental health professional ((who)) and either a physician or a psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or (iv) a physician and a psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner. The person signing the petition must have examined the minor, and ((shall)) the petition must contain the following:

~~((+))~~ (A) The name and address of the petitioner;

~~((+))~~ (B) The name of the minor alleged to meet the criteria for fourteen-day commitment;

~~((+))~~ (C) The name, telephone number, and address if known of every person believed by the petitioner to be legally responsible for the minor;

~~((iv))~~ (D) A statement that the petitioner has examined the minor and finds that the minor's condition meets required criteria for fourteen-day commitment and the supporting facts therefor;

~~((v))~~ (E) A statement that the minor has been advised of the need for voluntary treatment but has been unwilling or unable to consent to necessary treatment;

~~((vi))~~ (F) A statement recommending the appropriate facility or facilities to provide the necessary treatment; and

~~((vii))~~ (G) A statement concerning whether a less restrictive alternative to inpatient treatment is in the best interests of the minor.

(b) A copy of the petition shall be personally delivered to the minor by the petitioner or petitioner's designee. A copy of the petition shall be sent to the minor's attorney and the minor's parent.

Sec. 18. RCW 71.34.750 and 1985 c 354 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) At any time during the minor's period of fourteen-day commitment, the professional person in charge may petition the court for an order requiring the minor to undergo an additional one hundred eighty-day period of treatment. The evidence in support of the petition shall be presented by the county prosecutor unless the petition is filed by the professional person in charge of a state-operated facility in which case the evidence shall be presented by the attorney general.

(2) The petition for one hundred eighty-day commitment shall contain the following:

(a) The name and address of the petitioner or petitioners;

(b) The name of the minor alleged to meet the criteria for one hundred eighty-day commitment;

(c) A statement that the petitioner is the professional person in charge of the evaluation and treatment facility responsible for the treatment of the minor;

(d) The date of the fourteen-day commitment order; and

(e) A summary of the facts supporting the petition.

(3) The petition shall be supported by accompanying affidavits signed by (a) two examining physicians, one of whom shall be a child psychiatrist, ~~((or by one examining physician and))~~ or two psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioners, one of whom shall be a child and adolescent or family psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, (b) one children's mental health specialist and either an examining physician or a psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or (c) an examining physician and a psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, one of which needs to be a child psychiatrist or a child and adolescent psychiatric nurse practitioner. The affidavits shall describe in detail the behavior of the detained minor which supports the petition and shall state whether a less restrictive alternative to inpatient treatment is in the best interests of the minor.

(4) The petition for one hundred eighty-day commitment shall be filed with the clerk of the court at least three days before the expiration of the fourteen-day commitment period. The petitioner or the petitioner's designee shall within twenty-four hours of filing serve a copy of the petition on the minor and notify the minor's attorney and the minor's parent. A copy of the petition shall be provided to such persons at least twenty-four hours prior to the hearing.

(5) At the time of filing, the court shall set a date within seven days for the hearing on the petition. The court may continue the hearing upon the written request of the minor or the minor's attorney for not more than ten days. The minor or the parents shall be afforded the same rights as in a fourteen-day commitment hearing. Treatment of the minor shall continue pending the proceeding.

(6) For one hundred eighty-day commitment, the court must find by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that the minor:

- (a) Is suffering from a mental disorder;
- (b) Presents a likelihood of serious harm or is gravely disabled; and
- (c) Is in need of further treatment that only can be provided in a one hundred eighty-day commitment.

(7) If the court finds that the criteria for commitment are met and that less restrictive treatment in a community setting is not appropriate or available, the court shall order the minor committed for further inpatient treatment to the custody of the secretary or to a private treatment and evaluation facility if the minor's parents have assumed responsibility for payment for the treatment. If the court finds that a less restrictive alternative is in the best interest of the minor, the court shall order less restrictive alternative treatment upon such conditions as necessary.

If the court determines that the minor does not meet the criteria for one hundred eighty-day commitment, the minor shall be released.

(8) Successive one hundred eighty-day commitments are permissible on the same grounds and under the same procedures as the original one hundred eighty-day commitment. Such petitions shall be filed at least five days prior to the expiration of the previous one hundred eighty-day commitment order.

Sec. 19. RCW 71.34.770 and 1985 c 354 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The professional person in charge of the inpatient treatment facility may authorize release for the minor under such conditions as appropriate. Conditional release may be revoked pursuant to RCW 71.34.780 if leave conditions are not met or the minor's functioning substantially deteriorates.

(2) Minors may be discharged prior to expiration of the commitment period if the treating physician, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or professional person in charge concludes that the minor no longer meets commitment criteria.

Sec. 20. RCW 71.05.020 and 2008 c 156 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Admission" or "admit" means a decision by a physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner that a person should be examined or treated as a patient in a hospital;

(2) "Antipsychotic medications" means that class of drugs primarily used to treat serious manifestations of mental illness associated with thought disorders, which includes, but is not limited to atypical antipsychotic medications;

(3) "Attending staff" means any person on the staff of a public or private agency having responsibility for the care and treatment of a patient;

(4) "Commitment" means the determination by a court that a person should be detained for a period of either evaluation or treatment, or both, in an inpatient or a less restrictive setting;

(5) "Conditional release" means a revocable modification of a commitment, which may be revoked upon violation of any of its terms;

(6) "Crisis stabilization unit" means a short-term facility or a portion of a facility licensed by the department of health and certified by the department of social and health services under RCW 71.24.035, such as an evaluation and treatment facility or a hospital, which has been designed to assess, diagnose, and treat individuals experiencing an acute crisis without the use of long-term hospitalization;

(7) "Custody" means involuntary detention under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 10.77 RCW, uninterrupted by any period of unconditional release from commitment from a facility providing involuntary care and treatment;

(8) "Department" means the department of social and health services;

(9) "Designated chemical dependency specialist" means a person designated by the county alcoholism and other drug addiction program coordinator designated under RCW 70.96A.310 to perform the commitment duties described in chapters 70.96A and 70.96B RCW;

(10) "Designated crisis responder" means a mental health professional appointed by the county or the regional support network to perform the duties specified in this chapter;

(11) "Designated mental health professional" means a mental health professional designated by the county or other authority authorized in rule to perform the duties specified in this chapter;

(12) "Detention" or "detain" means the lawful confinement of a person, under the provisions of this chapter;

(13) "Developmental disabilities professional" means a person who has specialized training and three years of experience in directly treating or working with persons with developmental disabilities and is a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or social worker, and such other developmental disabilities professionals as may be defined by rules adopted by the secretary;

(14) "Developmental disability" means that condition defined in RCW 71A.10.020(3);

(15) "Discharge" means the termination of hospital medical authority. The commitment may remain in place, be terminated, or be amended by court order;

(16) "Evaluation and treatment facility" means any facility which can provide directly, or by direct arrangement with other public or private agencies, emergency evaluation and treatment, outpatient care, and timely and appropriate inpatient care to persons suffering from a mental disorder, and which is certified as such by the department. A physically separate and separately operated portion of a state hospital may be designated as an evaluation and treatment facility. A facility which is part of, or operated by, the department or any federal agency will not require certification. No correctional institution or facility, or jail, shall be an evaluation and treatment facility within the meaning of this chapter;

(17) "Gravely disabled" means a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental disorder: (a) Is in danger of serious physical harm resulting from a failure to provide for his or her essential human needs of health or safety; or (b) manifests severe deterioration in routine functioning evidenced by repeated and escalating loss of cognitive or volitional control over his or her actions and is not receiving such care as is essential for his or her health or safety;

(18) "Habilitative services" means those services provided by program personnel to assist persons in acquiring and maintaining life skills and in raising their levels of physical, mental, social, and vocational functioning. Habilitative services include education, training for employment, and therapy. The habilitative process shall be undertaken with recognition of the risk to the public safety presented by the person being assisted as manifested by prior charged criminal conduct;

(19) "History of one or more violent acts" refers to the period of time ten years prior to the filing of a petition under this chapter, excluding any time spent, but not any violent acts committed, in a mental health facility or in confinement as a result of a criminal conviction;

(20) "Imminent" means the state or condition of being likely to occur at any moment or near at hand, rather than distant or remote;

(21) "Individualized service plan" means a plan prepared by a developmental disabilities professional with other professionals as a team, for a person with developmental disabilities, which shall state:

(a) The nature of the person's specific problems, prior charged criminal behavior, and habilitation needs;

(b) The conditions and strategies necessary to achieve the purposes of habilitation;

(c) The intermediate and long-range goals of the habilitation program, with a projected timetable for the attainment;

(d) The rationale for using this plan of habilitation to achieve those intermediate and long-range goals;

(e) The staff responsible for carrying out the plan;

(f) Where relevant in light of past criminal behavior and due consideration for public safety, the criteria for proposed movement to less-restrictive settings, criteria for proposed eventual discharge or release, and a projected possible date for discharge or release; and

(g) The type of residence immediately anticipated for the person and possible future types of residences;

(22) "Judicial commitment" means a commitment by a court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;

(23) "Likelihood of serious harm" means:

(a) A substantial risk that: (i) Physical harm will be inflicted by a person upon his or her own person, as evidenced by threats or attempts to commit suicide or inflict physical harm on oneself; (ii) physical harm will be inflicted by a person upon another, as evidenced by behavior which has caused such harm or which places another person or persons in reasonable fear of sustaining such harm; or (iii) physical harm will be inflicted by a person upon the property of others, as evidenced by behavior which has caused substantial loss or damage to the property of others; or

(b) The person has threatened the physical safety of another and has a history of one or more violent acts;

(24) "Mental disorder" means any organic, mental, or emotional impairment which has substantial adverse effects on a person's cognitive or volitional functions;

(25) "Mental health professional" means a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, psychiatric nurse, or social worker, and such other mental health professionals as may be defined by rules adopted by the secretary pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;

(26) "Peace officer" means a law enforcement official of a public agency or governmental unit, and includes persons specifically given peace officer powers by any state law, local ordinance, or judicial order of appointment;

(27) "Private agency" means any person, partnership, corporation, or association that is not a public agency, whether or not financed in whole or in part by public funds, which constitutes an evaluation and treatment facility or private institution, or hospital, which is conducted for, or includes a department or ward conducted for, the care and treatment of persons who are mentally ill;

(28) "Professional person" means a mental health professional and shall also mean a physician, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, registered nurse, and such others as may be defined by rules adopted by the secretary pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;

(29) "Psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner" means a person who is licensed as an advanced registered nurse practitioner pursuant to chapter 18.79 RCW; and who is board certified in advanced practice psychiatric and mental health nursing;

(30) "Psychiatrist" means a person having a license as a physician and surgeon in this state who has in addition completed three years of graduate training in psychiatry in a program approved by the American medical association or the American osteopathic association and is certified or eligible to be certified by the American board of psychiatry and neurology;

(31) "Psychologist" means a person who has been licensed as a psychologist pursuant to chapter 18.83 RCW;

(32) "Public agency" means any evaluation and treatment facility or institution, or hospital which is conducted for, or includes a department or ward conducted for, the care and treatment of persons with mental illness, if the agency is operated directly by, federal, state, county, or municipal government, or a combination of such governments;

(33) "Registration records" include all the records of the department, regional support networks, treatment facilities, and other persons providing services to the department, county departments, or facilities which identify persons who are receiving or who at any time have received services for mental illness;

(34) "Release" means legal termination of the commitment under the provisions of this chapter;

(35) "Resource management services" has the meaning given in chapter 71.24 RCW;

(36) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and health services, or his or her designee;

(37) "Social worker" means a person with a master's or further advanced degree from an accredited school of social work or a degree deemed equivalent under rules adopted by the secretary;

(38) "Treatment records" include registration and all other records concerning persons who are receiving or who at any time have received services for mental illness, which are maintained by the department, by regional support networks and their staffs, and by treatment facilities. Treatment records include mental health information contained in a medical bill including but not limited to mental health drugs, a mental health diagnosis, provider name, and dates of service stemming from a medical service. Treatment records do not include notes or records maintained for personal use by a person providing treatment services for the department, regional support networks, or a treatment facility if the notes or records are not available to others;

(39) "Violent act" means behavior that resulted in homicide, attempted suicide, nonfatal injuries, or substantial damage to property.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 218

[House Bill 1120]

STATE UNIFORM LAW COMMISSION

AN ACT Relating to uniform laws; amending RCW 43.56.010, 43.56.020, and 43.56.040; and repealing RCW 43.56.050.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 43.56.010 and 1965 c 8 s 43.56.010 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governor shall appoint three (~~(suitable)~~) qualified persons (~~((as a board of commissioners))~~) to serve on the Washington state uniform law commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. ~~((Any vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor.))~~ A qualified person is a resident of the state of Washington and a member of the state bar association of this or another state, who is or has been a judge, law professor, legislator, or practicing attorney.

(2) In addition to the members of the commission appointed pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the governor may appoint to the commission any person who has served at least twenty years on the commission and who is a life member in the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws or its successor.

(3) In addition to the members of the commission appointed pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the code reviser shall serve as a member of the commission.

Sec. 2. RCW 43.56.020 and 1965 c 8 s 43.56.020 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The (~~(board)~~) commission shall (~~((examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the descent and distribution of property, the execution and~~

~~probate of wills, and other subjects upon which uniformity of legislation in the various states is desirable, but which are outside of the jurisdiction of the congress of the United States))~~ identify areas of the law in which (a) uniformity in the laws among the states and other jurisdictions is desirable and practicable and (b)(i) the congress of the United States lacks jurisdiction to act or (ii) it is preferable that the several states enact the laws.

~~((#))~~ (2) The commissioners, at the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws or its successor, shall confer upon these matters with the commissioners appointed by other states for the same purpose and shall consider and draft uniform laws to be submitted for approval and adoption by the several states~~((;))~~.

(3) The commission shall propose to the legislature for approval and adoption the uniform acts developed with the other commissioners and generally devise and recommend such other and further courses of action as shall accomplish such uniformity.

Sec. 3. RCW 43.56.040 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 s 118 are each amended to read as follows:

No member of the ~~((board))~~ commission shall receive any compensation for ~~((his))~~ services, but each member shall be paid travel expenses incurred in the discharge of official duty in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 ~~((as now existing or hereafter amended))~~, after the account thereof has been audited by the ~~((board))~~ commission.

The ~~((board))~~ commission shall keep a full account of its expenditures and shall report it in each report. ~~((There shall be allowed such))~~ The commission shall allow expenses for only one ~~((annual))~~ meeting of the ~~((board))~~ commission within this state each year, and shall allow expenses for the members ~~((in attendance, not offener))~~ to attend, no more than once in each year, ~~((#))~~ any conference of the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, or its successor, outside of this state.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** RCW 43.56.050 (Membership—Code reviser) and 2001 c 205 s 1 are each repealed.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 219

[House Bill 1199]

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS—RETAINAGE OF FUNDS

AN ACT Relating to retainage of funds on public works projects; amending RCW 39.04.901, 39.12.040, 39.12.050, 39.12.065, 39.76.020, 60.28.040, and 60.28.080; reenacting and amending RCW 60.28.011; and repealing RCW 39.04.140, 39.76.010, 60.28.010, 60.28.020, and 60.28.050.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 39.04.901 and 1992 c 223 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1))~~ RCW 39.76.011, 60.28.011, 60.28.021, 60.28.051, 39.04.250, and 39.04.900 are applicable to all public works contracts entered into on or after September 1, 1992, relating to the construction of any work of improvement.

~~((2) RCW 39.76.010, 60.28.010, 60.28.020, and 60.28.050 are applicable to all public works contracts entered into prior to September 1, 1992, relating to the construction of any work of improvement.))~~

Sec. 2. RCW 39.12.040 and 2007 c 210 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, before payment is made by or on behalf of the state, or any county, municipality, or political subdivision created by its laws, of any sum or sums due on account of a public works contract, it shall be the duty of the officer or person charged with the custody and disbursement of public funds to require the contractor and each and every subcontractor from the contractor or a subcontractor to submit to such officer a "Statement of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages". For a contract in excess of ten thousand dollars, the statement of intent to pay prevailing wages shall include:

(a) The contractor's registration certificate number; and

(b) The prevailing rate of wage for each classification of workers entitled to prevailing wages under RCW 39.12.020 and the estimated number of workers in each classification.

Each statement of intent to pay prevailing wages must be approved by the industrial statistician of the department of labor and industries before it is submitted to said officer. Unless otherwise authorized by the department of labor and industries, each voucher claim submitted by a contractor for payment on a project estimate shall state that the prevailing wages have been paid in accordance with the prefiled statement or statements of intent to pay prevailing wages on file with the public agency. Following the final acceptance of a public works project, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the disbursement of public funds, to require the contractor and each and every subcontractor from the contractor or a subcontractor to submit to such officer an "Affidavit of Wages Paid" before the funds retained according to the provisions of RCW ~~((60.28.010))~~ 60.28.011 are released to the contractor. Each affidavit of wages paid must be certified by the industrial statistician of the department of labor and industries before it is submitted to said officer.

(2) As an alternate to the procedures provided for in subsection (1) of this section, for public works projects of two thousand five hundred dollars or less and for projects where the limited public works process under RCW 39.04.155(3) is followed:

(a) An awarding agency may authorize the contractor or subcontractor to submit the statement of intent to pay prevailing wages directly to the officer or person charged with the custody or disbursement of public funds in the awarding agency without approval by the industrial statistician of the department of labor and industries. The awarding agency shall retain such statement of intent to pay prevailing wages for a period of not less than three years.

(b) Upon final acceptance of the public works project, the awarding agency shall require the contractor or subcontractor to submit an affidavit of wages paid.

Upon receipt of the affidavit of wages paid, the awarding agency may pay the contractor or subcontractor in full, including funds that would otherwise be retained according to the provisions of RCW (~~60.28.040~~) 60.28.011. Within thirty days of receipt of the affidavit of wages paid, the awarding agency shall submit the affidavit of wages paid to the industrial statistician of the department of labor and industries for approval.

(c) A statement of intent to pay prevailing wages and an affidavit of wages paid shall be on forms approved by the department of labor and industries.

(d) In the event of a wage claim and a finding for the claimant by the department of labor and industries where the awarding agency has used the alternative process provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the awarding agency shall pay the wages due directly to the claimant. If the contractor or subcontractor did not pay the wages stated in the affidavit of wages paid, the awarding agency may take action at law to seek reimbursement from the contractor or subcontractor of wages paid to the claimant, and may prohibit the contractor or subcontractor from bidding on any public works contract of the awarding agency for up to one year.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to allow an awarding agency to subdivide any public works project of more than two thousand five hundred dollars for the purpose of circumventing the procedures required by RCW 39.12.040(1).

Sec. 3. RCW 39.12.050 and 2001 c 219 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any contractor or subcontractor who files a false statement or fails to file any statement or record required to be filed under this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter, shall, after a determination to that effect has been issued by the director after hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW, forfeit as a civil penalty the sum of five hundred dollars for each false filing or failure to file, and shall not be permitted to bid, or have a bid considered, on any public works contract until the penalty has been paid in full to the director. The civil penalty under this subsection shall not apply to a violation determined by the director to be an inadvertent filing or reporting error. Civil penalties shall be deposited in the public works administration account.

To the extent that a contractor or subcontractor has not paid wages at the rate due pursuant to RCW 39.12.020, and a finding to that effect has been made as provided by this subsection, such unpaid wages shall constitute a lien against the bonds and retainage as provided in RCW 18.27.040, 19.28.041, 39.08.010, and (~~60.28.040~~) 60.28.011.

(2) If a contractor or subcontractor is found to have violated the provisions of subsection (1) of this section for a second time within a five year period, the contractor or subcontractor shall be subject to the sanctions prescribed in subsection (1) of this section and shall not be allowed to bid on any public works contract for one year. The one year period shall run from the date of notice by the director of the determination of noncompliance. When an appeal is taken from the director's determination, the one year period shall commence from the date of the final determination of the appeal.

The director shall issue his or her findings that a contractor or subcontractor has violated the provisions of this subsection after a hearing held subject to the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW.

Sec. 4. RCW 39.12.065 and 2001 c 219 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon complaint by an interested party, the director of labor and industries shall cause an investigation to be made to determine whether there has been compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted hereunder, and if the investigation indicates that a violation may have occurred, a hearing shall be held in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW. The director shall issue a written determination including his or her findings after the hearing. A judicial appeal from the director's determination may be taken in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, with the prevailing party entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorneys fees.

A complaint concerning nonpayment of the prevailing rate of wage shall be filed with the department of labor and industries no later than thirty days from the acceptance date of the public works project. The failure to timely file such a complaint shall not prohibit a claimant from pursuing a private right of action against a contractor or subcontractor for unpaid prevailing wages. The remedy provided by this section is not exclusive and is concurrent with any other remedy provided by law.

(2) To the extent that a contractor or subcontractor has not paid the prevailing rate of wage under a determination issued as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the director shall notify the agency awarding the public works contract of the amount of the violation found, and the awarding agency shall withhold, or in the case of a bond, the director shall proceed against the bond in accordance with the applicable statute to recover, such amount from the following sources in the following order of priority until the total of such amount is withheld:

(a) The retainage or bond in lieu of retainage as provided in RCW (~~60.28.010~~) 60.28.011;

(b) If the claimant was employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the public works project, the bond filed by the contractor or subcontractor with the department of labor and industries as provided in RCW 18.27.040 and 19.28.041;

(c) A surety bond, or at the contractor's or subcontractor's option an escrow account, running to the director in the amount of the violation found; and

(d) That portion of the progress payments which is properly allocable to the contractor or subcontractor who is found to be in violation of this chapter. Under no circumstances shall any portion of the progress payments be withheld that are properly allocable to a contractor, subcontractor, or supplier, that is not found to be in violation of this chapter.

The amount withheld shall be released to the director to distribute in accordance with the director's determination.

(3) A contractor or subcontractor that is found, in accordance with subsection (1) of this section, to have violated the requirement to pay the prevailing rate of wage shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than one thousand dollars or an amount equal to twenty percent of the total prevailing wage violation found on the contract, whichever is greater, and shall not be permitted to bid, or have a bid considered, on any public works contract until such civil penalty has been paid in full to the director. If a contractor or subcontractor is found to have participated in a violation of the requirement to

pay the prevailing rate of wage for a second time within a five-year period, the contractor or subcontractor shall be subject to the sanctions prescribed in this subsection and as an additional sanction shall not be allowed to bid on any public works contract for two years. Civil penalties shall be deposited in the public works administration account. If a previous or subsequent violation of a requirement to pay a prevailing rate of wage under federal or other state law is found against the contractor or subcontractor within five years from a violation under this section, the contractor or subcontractor shall not be allowed to bid on any public works contract for two years. A contractor or subcontractor shall not be barred from bidding on any public works contract if the contractor or subcontractor relied upon written information from the department to pay a prevailing rate of wage that is later determined to be in violation of this chapter. The civil penalty and sanctions under this subsection shall not apply to a violation determined by the director to be an inadvertent filing or reporting error. To the extent that a contractor or subcontractor has not paid the prevailing wage rate under a determination issued as provided in subsection (1) of this section, the unpaid wages shall constitute a lien against the bonds and retainage as provided herein and in RCW 18.27.040, 19.28.041, 39.08.010, and ~~((60.28.010))~~ 60.28.011.

Sec. 5. RCW 39.76.020 and 1981 c 68 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

RCW ~~((39.76.010))~~ 39.76.011 does not apply to the following:

- (1) Interagency or intergovernmental transactions;
- (2) Amounts payable to employees or prospective employees of state agencies or local governmental units as reimbursement for expenses;
- (3) Belated claims for any time of delinquency after July 31 following the second year of the fiscal biennium;
- (4) Claims subject to a good faith dispute, when before the date of timely payment, notice of the dispute is:
 - (a) Sent by certified mail;
 - (b) Personally delivered; or
 - (c) Sent in accordance with procedures in the contract;
- (5) Delinquencies due to natural disasters, disruptions in postal or delivery service, work stoppages due to labor disputes, power failures, or any other cause resulting from circumstances clearly beyond the control of the unit of local government or state agency;
- (6) Contracts entered before July 26, 1981; and
- (7) Payment from any retirement system listed in RCW 41.50.030 and chapter 41.24 RCW.

Sec. 6. RCW 60.28.011 and 2007 c 494 s 504 and 2007 c 218 s 92 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

- (1) Public improvement contracts shall provide, and public bodies shall reserve, a contract retainage not to exceed five percent of the moneys earned by the contractor as a trust fund for the protection and payment of: (a) The claims of any person arising under the contract; and (b) the state with respect to taxes imposed pursuant to Title 82 RCW which may be due from such contractor.
- (2) Every person performing labor or furnishing supplies toward the completion of a public improvement contract shall have a lien upon moneys

reserved by a public body under the provisions of a public improvement contract. However, the notice of the lien of the claimant shall be given within forty-five days of completion of the contract work, and in the manner provided in RCW 39.08.030.

(3) The contractor at any time may request the contract retainage be reduced to one hundred percent of the value of the work remaining on the project.

(a) After completion of all contract work other than landscaping, the contractor may request that the public body release and pay in full the amounts retained during the performance of the contract, and sixty days thereafter the public body must release and pay in full the amounts retained (other than continuing retention of five percent of the moneys earned for landscaping) subject to the provisions of chapters 39.12 and 60.28 RCW.

(b) Sixty days after completion of all contract work the public body must release and pay in full the amounts retained during the performance of the contract subject to the provisions of chapters 39.12 and 60.28 RCW.

(4) The moneys reserved by a public body under the provisions of a public improvement contract, at the option of the contractor, shall be:

(a) Retained in a fund by the public body;

(b) Deposited by the public body in an interest bearing account in a bank, mutual savings bank, or savings and loan association. Interest on moneys reserved by a public body under the provision of a public improvement contract shall be paid to the contractor;

(c) Placed in escrow with a bank or trust company by the public body. When the moneys reserved are placed in escrow, the public body shall issue a check representing the sum of the moneys reserved payable to the bank or trust company and the contractor jointly. This check shall be converted into bonds and securities chosen by the contractor and approved by the public body and the bonds and securities shall be held in escrow. Interest on the bonds and securities shall be paid to the contractor as the interest accrues.

(5) The contractor or subcontractor may withhold payment of not more than five percent from the moneys earned by any subcontractor or sub-subcontractor or supplier contracted with by the contractor to provide labor, materials, or equipment to the public project. Whenever the contractor or subcontractor reserves funds earned by a subcontractor or sub-subcontractor or supplier, the contractor or subcontractor shall pay interest to the subcontractor or sub-subcontractor or supplier at a rate equal to that received by the contractor or subcontractor from reserved funds.

(6) A contractor may submit a bond for all or any portion of the contract retainage in a form acceptable to the public body and from a bonding company meeting standards established by the public body. The public body shall accept a bond meeting these requirements unless the public body can demonstrate good cause for refusing to accept it. This bond and any proceeds therefrom are subject to all claims and liens and in the same manner and priority as set forth for retained percentages in this chapter. The public body shall release the bonded portion of the retained funds to the contractor within thirty days of accepting the bond from the contractor. Whenever a public body accepts a bond in lieu of retained funds from a contractor, the contractor shall accept like bonds from any subcontractors or suppliers from which the contractor has retained funds. The contractor shall then release the funds retained from the subcontractor or

supplier to the subcontractor or supplier within thirty days of accepting the bond from the subcontractor or supplier.

(7) If the public body administering a contract, after a substantial portion of the work has been completed, finds that an unreasonable delay will occur in the completion of the remaining portion of the contract for any reason not the result of a breach thereof, it may, if the contractor agrees, delete from the contract the remaining work and accept as final the improvement at the stage of completion then attained and make payment in proportion to the amount of the work accomplished and in this case any amounts retained and accumulated under this section shall be held for a period of sixty days following the completion. In the event that the work is terminated before final completion as provided in this section, the public body may thereafter enter into a new contract with the same contractor to perform the remaining work or improvement for an amount equal to or less than the cost of the remaining work as was provided for in the original contract without advertisement or bid. The provisions of this chapter are exclusive and shall supersede all provisions and regulations in conflict herewith.

(8) Whenever the department of transportation has contracted for the construction of two or more ferry vessels, sixty days after completion of all contract work on each ferry vessel, the department must release and pay in full the amounts retained in connection with the construction of the vessel subject to the provisions of RCW ((60.28.020)) 60.28.021 and chapter 39.12 RCW. However, the department of transportation may at its discretion condition the release of funds retained in connection with the completed ferry upon the contractor delivering a good and sufficient bond with two or more sureties, or with a surety company, in the amount of the retained funds to be released to the contractor, conditioned that no taxes shall be certified or claims filed for work on the ferry after a period of sixty days following completion of the ferry; and if taxes are certified or claims filed, recovery may be had on the bond by the department of revenue and the material suppliers and laborers filing claims.

(9) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, reservation by a public body for any purpose from the moneys earned by a contractor by fulfilling its responsibilities under public improvement contracts is prohibited.

(10) Contracts on projects funded in whole or in part by farmers home administration and subject to farmers home administration regulations are not subject to subsections (1) through (9) of this section.

(11) This subsection applies only to a public body that has contracted for the construction of a facility using the general contractor/construction manager procedure, as defined under RCW 39.10.210. If the work performed by a subcontractor on the project has been completed within the first half of the time provided in the general contractor/construction manager contract for completing the work, the public body may accept the completion of the subcontract. The public body must give public notice of this acceptance. After a forty-five day period for giving notice of liens, and compliance with the retainage release procedures in RCW 60.28.021, the public body may release that portion of the retained funds associated with the subcontract. Claims against the retained funds after the forty-five day period are not valid.

(12) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Contract retainage" means an amount reserved by a public body from the moneys earned by a person under a public improvement contract.

(b) "Person" means a person or persons, mechanic, subcontractor, or material person who performs labor or provides materials for a public improvement contract, and any other person who supplies the person with provisions or supplies for the carrying on of a public improvement contract.

(c) "Public body" means the state, or a county, city, town, district, board, or other public body.

(d) "Public improvement contract" means a contract for public improvements or work, other than for professional services, or a work order as defined in RCW 39.10.210.

Sec. 7. RCW 60.28.040 and 1985 c 80 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The amount of all taxes, increases and penalties due or to become due under Title 82 RCW, from a contractor or the contractor's successors or assignees with respect to a public improvement contract wherein the contract price is ~~((twenty))~~ thirty-five thousand dollars or more shall be a lien prior to all other liens upon the amount of the retained percentage withheld by the disbursing officer under such contract, except that the employees of a contractor or the contractor's successors or assignees who have not been paid the prevailing wage under such a public improvement contract shall have a first priority lien against the bond or retainage prior to all other liens. The amount of all other taxes, increases and penalties due and owing from the contractor shall be a lien upon the balance of such retained percentage remaining in the possession of the disbursing officer after all other statutory lien claims have been paid.

Sec. 8. RCW 60.28.080 and 1982 c 170 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If any delay in issuance of notice to proceed or in construction following an award of any public construction contract is primarily caused by acts or omissions of persons or agencies other than the contractor and a preliminary, special or permanent restraining order of a court of competent jurisdiction is issued pursuant to litigation and the appropriate public contracting body does not elect to delete the completion of the contract as provided by RCW ~~((60.28.010(3)))~~ 60.28.011(7), the appropriate contracting body will issue a change order or force account directive to cover reasonable costs incurred by the contractor as a result of such delay. These costs shall include but not be limited to contractor's costs for wages, labor costs other than wages, wage taxes, materials, equipment rentals, insurance, bonds, professional fees, and subcontracts, attributable to such delay plus a reasonable sum for overhead and profit.

In the event of a dispute between the contracting body and the contractor, arbitration procedures may be commenced under the applicable terms of the construction contract, or, if the contract contains no such provision for arbitration, under the then obtaining rules of the American Arbitration Association.

If the delay caused by litigation exceeds six months, the contractor may then elect to terminate the contract and to delete the completion of the contract and receive payment in proportion to the amount of the work completed plus the cost

of the delay. Amounts retained and accumulated under RCW (~~(60.28.010)~~) 60.28.011 shall be held for a period of (~~(thirty)~~) forty-five days following the election of the contractor to terminate. Election not to terminate the contract by the contractor shall not affect the accumulation of costs incurred as a result of the delay provided above.

(2) This section shall not apply to any contract awarded pursuant to an invitation for bid issued on or before July 16, 1973.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 39.04.140 (Contracts affected by increase in price of petroleum products—Termination—Continuation with contracting agency sharing increased costs—Conditions) and 1974 ex.s. c 194 s 1;

(2) RCW 39.76.010 (Interest on unpaid public contracts—Timely payment) and 1981 c 68 s 1;

(3) RCW 60.28.010 (Retained percentage—Labor and material lien created—Bond in lieu of retained funds—Termination before completion—Chapter deemed exclusive—Release of ferry contract payments—Projects of farmers home administration) and 2007 c 218 s 91, 1986 c 181 s 6, 1984 c 146 s 1, 1982 c 170 s 1, & 1981 c 260 s 14;

(4) RCW 60.28.020 (Excess over lien claims to contractor) and 2007 c 218 s 93, 1975 1st ex.s. c 104 s 2, 1970 ex.s. c 38 s 2, 1967 ex.s. c 26 s 23, 1955 c 236 s 2, & 1921 c 166 s 2; and

(5) RCW 60.28.050 (Duties of disbursing officer upon final acceptance of contract) and 1982 c 170 s 2, 1970 ex.s. c 38 s 3, 1967 ex.s. c 26 s 24, & 1955 c 236 s 5.

Passed by the House March 11, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 220

[House Bill 1487]

RESIDENT STUDENT—DEFINITION

AN ACT Relating to classification as a resident student; amending RCW 28B.15.012; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.15.012 and 2004 c 128 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever used in chapter 28B.15 RCW:

(1) The term "institution" shall mean a public university, college, or community college within the state of Washington.

(2) The term "resident student" shall mean:

(a) A financially independent student who has had a domicile in the state of Washington for the period of one year immediately prior to the time of commencement of the first day of the semester or quarter for which the student has registered at any institution and has in fact established a bona fide domicile in this state primarily for purposes other than educational;

(b) A dependent student, if one or both of the student's parents or legal guardians have maintained a bona fide domicile in the state of Washington for at least one year immediately prior to commencement of the semester or quarter for which the student has registered at any institution;

(c) A student classified as a resident based upon domicile by an institution on or before May 31, 1982, who was enrolled at a state institution during any term of the 1982-1983 academic year, so long as such student's enrollment (excepting summer sessions) at an institution in this state is continuous;

(d) Any student who has spent at least seventy-five percent of both his or her junior and senior years in high schools in this state, whose parents or legal guardians have been domiciled in the state for a period of at least one year within the five-year period before the student graduates from high school, and who enrolls in a public institution of higher education within six months of leaving high school, for as long as the student remains continuously enrolled for three quarters or two semesters in any calendar year;

(e) Any person who has completed the full senior year of high school and obtained a high school diploma, both at a Washington public high school or private high school approved under chapter 28A.195 RCW, or a person who has received the equivalent of a diploma; who has lived in Washington for at least three years immediately prior to receiving the diploma or its equivalent; who has continuously lived in the state of Washington after receiving the diploma or its equivalent and until such time as the individual is admitted to an institution of higher education under subsection (1) of this section; and who provides to the institution an affidavit indicating that the individual will file an application to become a permanent resident at the earliest opportunity the individual is eligible to do so and a willingness to engage in any other activities necessary to acquire citizenship, including but not limited to citizenship or civics review courses;

(f) Any person who has lived in Washington, primarily for purposes other than educational, for at least one year immediately before the date on which the person has enrolled in an institution, and who holds lawful nonimmigrant status pursuant to 8 U.S.C. Sec. (a)(15) (E)(iii), (H)(i), or (L), or who holds lawful nonimmigrant status as the spouse or child of a person having nonimmigrant status under one of those subsections, or who, holding or having previously held such lawful nonimmigrant status as a principal or derivative, has filed an application for adjustment of status pursuant to 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1255(a);

(g) A student who is on active military duty stationed in the state or who is a member of the Washington national guard;

~~((g))~~ (h) A student who is the spouse or a dependent of a person who is on active military duty stationed in the state. If the person on active military duty is reassigned out-of-state, the student maintains the status as a resident student so long as the student is continuously enrolled in a degree program;

~~((h))~~ (i) A student who resides in the state of Washington and is the spouse or a dependent of a person who is a member of the Washington national guard;

~~((i))~~ (j) A student of an out-of-state institution of higher education who is attending a Washington state institution of higher education pursuant to a home tuition agreement as described in RCW 28B.15.725; or

~~((j))~~ (k) A student who meets the requirements of RCW 28B.15.0131: PROVIDED, That a nonresident student enrolled for more than six hours per semester or quarter shall be considered as attending for primarily educational

purposes, and for tuition and fee paying purposes only such period of enrollment shall not be counted toward the establishment of a bona fide domicile of one year in this state unless such student proves that the student has in fact established a bona fide domicile in this state primarily for purposes other than educational.

(3) The term "nonresident student" shall mean any student who does not qualify as a "resident student" under the provisions of this section and RCW ((28B.15.012 and)) 28B.15.013. Except for students qualifying under subsection (2)(e) or ~~((f))~~ (j) of this section, a nonresident student shall include:

(a) A student attending an institution with the aid of financial assistance provided by another state or governmental unit or agency thereof, such nonresidency continuing for one year after the completion of such semester or quarter.

(b) A person who is not a citizen of the United States of America who does not have permanent or temporary resident status or does not hold "Refugee-Parolee" or "Conditional Entrant" status with the United States immigration and naturalization service or is not otherwise permanently residing in the United States under color of law and who does not also meet and comply with all the applicable requirements in this section and RCW ~~((28B.15.012 and))~~ 28B.15.013.

(4) The term "domicile" shall denote a person's true, fixed and permanent home and place of habitation. It is the place where the student intends to remain, and to which the student expects to return when the student leaves without intending to establish a new domicile elsewhere. The burden of proof that a student, parent or guardian has established a domicile in the state of Washington primarily for purposes other than educational lies with the student.

(5) The term "dependent" shall mean a person who is not financially independent. Factors to be considered in determining whether a person is financially independent shall be set forth in rules and regulations adopted by the higher education coordinating board and shall include, but not be limited to, the state and federal income tax returns of the person and/or the student's parents or legal guardian filed for the calendar year prior to the year in which application is made and such other evidence as the board may require.

(6) The term "active military duty" means the person is serving on active duty in:

(a) The armed forces of the United States government; or

(b) The Washington national guard; or

(c) The coast guard, merchant mariners, or other nonmilitary organization when such service is recognized by the United States government as equivalent to service in the armed forces.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. 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, 2009.

Passed by the House March 11, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 221

[Substitute House Bill 1283]

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM OPERATORS

AN ACT Relating to public water supply system operators; amending RCW 70.119.020, 70.119.030, 70.119.110, 70.119.130, and 70.119.160; and adding new sections to chapter 70.119 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.119.020 and 1999 c 153 s 67 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((As used))~~ The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires ((another meaning:)) otherwise.

(1) "Backflow assembly tester" means a person in charge of inspecting, testing, maintaining, and repairing backflow assemblies, devices, and air gaps that protect the public water system.

(2) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the secretary stating that the operator has met the requirements for the specified operator classification of the certification program.

~~((2))~~(3) "Certified operator" means an individual holding a valid certificate and employed or appointed by any county, water-sewer district, municipality, public or private corporation, company, institution, person, federal agency, or the state of Washington and who is designated by the employing or appointing officials as the person responsible for active daily technical operation.

~~((3))~~(4) "Cross-connection control specialist" means a person in charge of developing and implementing cross-connection control programs.

(5) "Department" means the department of health.

~~((4))~~(6) "Distribution system" means that portion of a public water system which stores, transmits, pumps and distributes water to consumers.

~~((5))~~(7) "Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" means any water beneath the surface of the ground with:

(a) Significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large diameter pathogens such as giardia lamblia; or

(b) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions.

~~((6))~~(8) "Group A water system" means a system with fifteen or more service connections, regardless of the number of people; or a system serving an average of twenty-five or more people per day for sixty or more days within a calendar year, regardless of the number of service connections. ~~((Group A water system does not include a system serving fewer than fifteen single family residences, regardless of the number of people.~~

~~((7))~~(9) "Nationally recognized association of certification authorities" shall mean an organization which serves as an information center for certification activities, recommends minimum standards and guidelines for classification of potable water treatment plants, water distribution systems and waste water facilities and certification of operators, facilitates reciprocity between state programs and assists authorities in establishing new certification programs and updating existing ones.

~~((8))~~(10) "Operator" includes backflow assembly tester, certified operator, and cross-connection control specialist as these terms are defined in this section.

(11) "Public water system" means any system, excluding a system serving only one single-family residence and a system with four or fewer connections all of which serve residences on the same farm, providing piped water for human consumption, including any collection, treatment, storage, or distribution facilities under control of the purveyor and used primarily in connection with the system; and collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under control of the purveyor but primarily used in connection with the system.

~~((9))~~(12) "Purification plant" means that portion of a public water system which treats or improves the physical, chemical or bacteriological quality of the system's water to bring the water into compliance with state board of health standards.

~~((10))~~(13) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of health.

~~((11))~~(14) "Service" means a connection to a public water system designed to serve a single-family residence, dwelling unit, or equivalent use. If the facility has group home or barracks-type accommodations, three persons will be considered equivalent to one service.

~~((12))~~(15) "Surface water" means all water open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff.

Sec. 2. RCW 70.119.030 and 1997 c 218 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A public water system shall have a certified operator if:

(a) It is a group A water system; or

(b) It is a public water system using a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water.

(2) The certified operators shall be in charge of the technical direction of a water system's operation, or an operating shift of such a system, or a major segment of a system necessary for monitoring or improving the quality of water. The operator shall be certified as provided in RCW 70.119.050.

(3) A certified operator may provide required services to more than one system or to a group of systems. The amount of time that a certified operator shall be required to be present at any given system shall be based upon the time required to properly operate and maintain the public water system as designed and constructed in accordance with RCW 43.20.050. The employing or appointing officials shall designate the position or positions requiring mandatory certification within their individual systems and shall assure that such certified operators are responsible for the system's technical operation.

(4) The department shall, in establishing by rule or otherwise the requirements for public water systems with fewer than one hundred connections, phase in such requirements in order to assure that (a) an adequate number of certified operators are available to serve the additional systems, (b) the systems have adequate notice and time to plan for securing the services of a certified operator, (c) the department has the additional data and other administrative capacity, (d) adequate training is available to certify additional operators as necessary, and (e) any additional requirements under federal law are satisfied. The department shall require certified operators for all group A systems as necessary to conform to federal law or implementing rules or guidelines. Unless necessary to conform to federal law, rules, or guidelines, the department shall

not require a certified operator for a system with fewer than one hundred connections unless that system is determined by the department to be in significant noncompliance with operational, monitoring, or water quality standards that would put the public health at risk, as defined by the department by rule, or has, or is required to have, water treatment facilities other than simple disinfection.

~~((5) Any examination required by the department as a prerequisite for the issuance of a certificate under this chapter shall be offered in each region where the department has a regional office.~~

~~(6) Operators not required to be certified by this chapter are encouraged to become certified on a voluntary basis.))~~

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 70.119 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Backflow assembly testers and cross-connection control specialists must hold a valid certificate and must be certified as provided by rule as adopted under the authority of RCW 70.119.050.

(2) Backflow assembly testers who maintain or repair backflow assemblies, devices, or air gaps inside a building are subject to certification under chapter 18.106 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 70.119 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Any examination required by the department as a prerequisite for the issuance of certificate under this chapter must be offered in both eastern and western Washington.

(2) Operators not required to be certified by this chapter are encouraged to become certified on a voluntary basis.

Sec. 5. RCW 70.119.110 and 1995 c 269 s 2906 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary may ~~((after conducting a hearing))~~ revoke or suspend a certificate: (1) Found to have been obtained by fraud or deceit; ((or)) (2) for fraud, deceit, or gross negligence ((in)) involving the operation or maintenance of a ((purification plant or distribution system)) public water system; (3) for fraud, deceit, or gross negligence in inspecting, testing, maintenance, or repair of backflow assemblies, devices, or air gaps intended to protect a public water system from contamination; or (4) for an intentional violation of the requirements of this chapter or any lawful rules, order, or regulation of the department. No person whose certificate is revoked under this section shall be eligible to apply for a certificate ((for one year from the effective date of the final order of)) until the completion of the revocation period.

Sec. 6. RCW 70.119.130 and 1991 c 305 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person, including any operator or any firm, association, corporation, municipal corporation, or other governmental subdivision or agency who, after thirty days' written notice, operates a public water system which is not in compliance with RCW 70.119.030(1), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each month of such operation out of compliance with RCW 70.119.030(1) shall constitute a separate offense. Upon conviction, violators shall be fined an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense. It shall be the duty

of the prosecuting attorney or the attorney general, as appropriate, to secure injunctions of continuing violations of any provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations adopted (~~(hereunder: PROVIDED, That, except in the case of fraud, deceit, or gross negligence under RCW 70.119.110, no revocation, citation or charge shall be made under RCW 70.119.110 and 70.119.130 until a proper written notice of violation is received and a reasonable opportunity for correction has been given))~~ under this chapter.

Sec. 7. RCW 70.119.160 and 1993 c 306 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The department of health certifies (~~(individuals responsible for the active daily technical operation of)~~ public water (~~(supply systems)~~ system operators and monitors public water (~~(supply)~~ systems) to ensure that such systems comply with the requirements of this chapter and (~~(regulations)~~ rules 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.

Passed by the House March 5, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 222

[Substitute House Bill 1286]

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS—CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

AN ACT Relating to false and defamatory statements about candidates for public office; amending RCW 42.17.530 and 29A.32.090; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The concurring opinion of the Washington state supreme court in *Rickert v. State, Public Disclosure Commission*, 161 Wn.2d 843, 168 P. 3d 826 (2007) found the statute that prohibits persons from sponsoring, with actual malice, political advertising and electioneering communications about a candidate containing false statements of material fact to be invalid under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution because it posed no requirement that the prohibited statements be defamatory.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to amend chapter 42.17 RCW to find that a violation of state law occurs if a person sponsors false statements about candidates in political advertising and electioneering communications when the statements are made with actual malice and are defamatory.

(3) The legislature finds that in such circumstances damages are presumed and do not need to be established when such statements are made with actual malice in political advertising and electioneering communications and constitute libel or defamation per se. The legislature finds that incumbents, challengers, voters, and the political process will benefit from vigorous political debate that is not made with actual malice and is not defamatory.

(4) The legislature finds that when such defamatory statements contain a false statement of material fact about a candidate for public office they expose the candidate to contempt, ridicule, or reproach and can deprive the candidate of the benefit of public confidence, or prejudice him or her in his or her profession, trade, or vocation. The legislature finds that when such statements falsely represent that a candidate is the incumbent for the office sought when in fact the candidate is not the incumbent they deprive the actual incumbent and the candidates of the benefit of public confidence and injure the actual incumbent in the ability to effectively serve as an elected official. The legislature further finds that defamatory statements made by an incumbent regarding the incumbent's challenger may deter individuals from seeking public office and harm the democratic process. Further, the legislature finds that when such statements make, either directly or indirectly, a false claim stating or implying the support or endorsement of any person or organization when in fact the candidate does not have such support or endorsement, they deprive the person or organization of the benefit of public confidence and/or will expose the person or organization to contempt, ridicule, or reproach, or injure the person or organization in their business or occupation.

(5) The legislature finds that defamatory statements, made with actual malice, damage the integrity of elections by distorting the electoral process. Democracy is premised on an informed electorate. To the extent such defamatory statements misinform the voters, they interfere with the process upon which democracy is based. Such defamatory statements also lower the quality of campaign discourse and debate, and lead or add to voter alienation by fostering voter cynicism and distrust of the political process.

Sec. 2. RCW 42.17.530 and 2005 c 445 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It is a violation of this chapter for a person to sponsor with actual malice a statement constituting libel or defamation per se under the following circumstances:

(a) Political advertising or an electioneering communication that contains a false statement of material fact about a candidate for public office(~~(- However, this subsection (1)(a) does not apply to statements made by a candidate or the candidate's agent about the candidate himself or herself);~~);

(b) Political advertising or an electioneering communication that falsely represents that a candidate is the incumbent for the office sought when in fact the candidate is not the incumbent;

(c) Political advertising or an electioneering communication that makes either directly or indirectly, a false claim stating or implying the support or endorsement of any person or organization when in fact the candidate does not have such support or endorsement.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "libel or defamation per se" means statements that tend (a) to expose a living person to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, or to deprive him or her of the benefit of public confidence or social intercourse, or to injure him or her in his or her business or occupation, or (b) to injure any person, corporation, or association in his, her, or its business or occupation.

(3) It is not a violation of this section for a candidate or his or her agent to make statements described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section about the

candidate himself or herself because a person cannot defame himself or herself. It is not a violation of this section for a person or organization referenced in subsection (1)(c) of this section to make a statement about that person or organization because such persons and organizations cannot defame themselves.

(4) Any violation of this section shall be proven by clear and convincing evidence. If a violation is proven, damages are presumed and do not need to be proven.

Sec. 3. RCW 29A.32.090 and 2003 c 111 s 809 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If in the opinion of the secretary of state any argument or statement offered for inclusion in the voters' pamphlet in support of or opposition to a measure or candidate contains obscene matter or matter that is otherwise prohibited by law from distribution through the mail, the secretary may petition the superior court of Thurston County for a judicial determination that the argument or statement may be rejected for publication or edited to delete the matter. The court shall not enter such an order unless it concludes that the matter is obscene or otherwise prohibited for distribution through the mail.

(2) A candidate's statement submitted for inclusion in the voters' pamphlet shall not contain false or misleading statements about the candidate's opponent. A false or misleading statement shall be considered "libel or defamation per se" if the statement tends to expose the candidate to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, or to deprive him or her of the benefit of public confidence or social intercourse, or to injure him or her in his or her business or occupation. If a candidate believes his or her opponent has libeled or defamed him or her, the candidate may commence an action under subsection (3) of this section.

(3)(a) A person who believes that he or she may be defamed by an argument or statement offered for inclusion in the voters' pamphlet in support of or opposition to a measure or candidate may petition the superior court of Thurston County for a judicial determination that the argument or statement may be rejected for publication or edited to delete the defamatory statement.

(b) The court shall not enter such an order unless it concludes that the statement is untrue and that the petitioner has a very substantial likelihood of prevailing in a defamation action.

(c) An action under this subsection ~~((2))~~ (3) must be filed and served no later than the tenth day after the deadline for the submission of the argument or statement to the secretary of state.

(d) If the secretary of state notifies a person named or identified in an argument or statement of the contents of the argument or statement within three days after the deadline for submission to the secretary, then neither the state nor the secretary is liable for damages resulting from publication of the argument or statement unless the secretary publishes the argument or statement in violation of an order entered under this section. Nothing in this section creates a duty on the part of the secretary of state to identify, locate, or notify the person.

~~((3))~~ (4) Parties to a dispute under this section may agree to resolve the dispute by rephrasing the argument or statement, even if the deadline for submission to the secretary has elapsed, unless the secretary determines that the process of publication is too far advanced to permit the change. The secretary shall promptly provide any such revision to any committee entitled to submit a rebuttal argument. If that committee has not yet submitted its rebuttal, its

deadline to submit a rebuttal is extended by five days. If it has submitted a rebuttal, it may revise it to address the change within five days of the filing of the revised argument with the secretary.

((4)) (5) In an action under this section the committee or candidate must be named as a defendant, and may be served with process by certified mail directed to the address contained in the secretary's records for that party. The secretary of state shall be a nominal party to an action brought under subsection ((2)) (3) of this section, solely for the purpose of determining the content of the voters' pamphlet. The superior court shall give such an action priority on its calendar.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 223

[House Bill 2132]

CIVICS INSTRUCTION

AN ACT Relating to instruction in civics; amending RCW 28A.230.090; adding a new section to chapter 28A.230 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that although the United States has long exemplified democratic practice to the rest of the world, we ought not to neglect it at home. Two-thirds of our nation's twelfth graders scored below proficient on the last national civics assessment, and fewer than ten percent could list two ways that a democracy benefits from citizen participation. A healthy democracy depends on the participation of citizens. But participation is learned behavior, and in recent years civic learning has been pushed aside. Preparation for citizenship is as important as preparation for college and a career, and should take its place as a requirement for receiving a high school diploma.

Sec. 2. RCW 28A.230.090 and 2006 c 114 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state board of education shall establish high school graduation requirements or equivalencies for students, except those equivalencies established by local high schools or school districts under RCW 28A.230.097. The purpose of a high school diploma is to declare that a student is ready for success in postsecondary education, gainful employment, and citizenship, and is equipped with the skills to be a lifelong learner.

(a) Any course in Washington state history and government used to fulfill high school graduation requirements shall consider including information on the culture, history, and government of the American Indian peoples who were the first inhabitants of the state.

(b) The certificate of academic achievement requirements under RCW 28A.655.061 or the certificate of individual achievement requirements under RCW 28A.155.045 are required for graduation from a public high school but are not the only requirements for graduation.

(c) Any decision on whether a student has met the state board's high school graduation requirements for a high school and beyond plan shall remain at the local level.

(2) In recognition of the statutory authority of the state board of education to establish and enforce minimum high school graduation requirements, the state board shall periodically reevaluate the graduation requirements and shall report such findings to the legislature in a timely manner as determined by the state board. The state board shall reevaluate the graduation requirements for students enrolled in vocationally intensive and rigorous career and technical education programs, particularly those programs that lead to a certificate or credential that is state or nationally recognized. The purpose of the evaluation is to ensure that students enrolled in these programs have sufficient opportunity to earn a certificate of academic achievement, complete the program and earn the program's certificate or credential, and complete other state and local graduation requirements. ~~((The board shall reports [report] its findings and recommendations for additional flexibility in graduation requirements, if necessary, to the legislature by December 1, 2007.))~~

(3) Pursuant to any requirement for instruction in languages other than English established by the state board of education or a local school district, or both, for purposes of high school graduation, students who receive instruction in American sign language or one or more American Indian languages shall be considered to have satisfied the state or local school district graduation requirement for instruction in one or more languages other than English.

(4) If requested by the student and his or her family, a student who has completed high school courses before attending high school shall be given high school credit which shall be applied to fulfilling high school graduation requirements if:

(a) The course was taken with high school students, if the academic level of the course exceeds the requirements for seventh and eighth grade classes, and the student has successfully passed by completing the same course requirements and examinations as the high school students enrolled in the class; or

(b) The academic level of the course exceeds the requirements for seventh and eighth grade classes and the course would qualify for high school credit, because the course is similar or equivalent to a course offered at a high school in the district as determined by the school district board of directors.

(5) Students who have taken and successfully completed high school courses under the circumstances in subsection (4) of this section shall not be required to take an additional competency examination or perform any other additional assignment to receive credit.

(6) At the college or university level, five quarter or three semester hours equals one high school credit.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 28A.230 RCW to read as follows:

(1) If, after the effective date of this section, the state board of education increases the number of course credits in social studies that are required for high school graduation under RCW 28A.230.090, the board shall also require that at least one-half credit of that requirement be coursework in civics.

(2) The content of the civics requirement must include, but not be limited to:

(a) Federal, state, and local government organization and procedures;

(b) Rights and responsibilities of citizens addressed in the Washington state and United States Constitutions;

(c) Current issues addressed at each level of government; and

(d) Electoral issues, including elections, ballot measures, initiatives, and referenda.

Passed by the House February 27, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 224

[Substitute House Bill 1319]

SCHOOL DISTRICT EMPLOYEES—ETHICS

AN ACT Relating to the application of certain ethics provisions to school district employees; and adding a new section to chapter 28A.400 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 28A.400 RCW to read as follows:

(1) No school district employee may employ or use any person, money, or property under the employee's official control or direction, in his or her official custody, without authorization, for the private benefit or gain of the employee or another.

(2) This section does not prohibit the use of public resources to benefit others as part of the employee's official duties.

(3) Each school district board of directors may adopt policies providing exceptions to this section for occasional use of the employee, of de minimis cost and value, if the activity does not result in interference with the proper performance of public duties.

(4) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall adopt disciplinary guidelines for violations of this section.

Passed by the House March 3, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 225

[House Bill 1339]

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES—EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—CORRECTIONS

AN ACT Relating to correcting statutory references in the calculation of predecessor and successor employer contribution rates; amending RCW 50.29.062 and 50.29.063; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 50.29.062 and 2006 c 47 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in RCW 50.29.063, predecessor and successor employer contribution rates shall be computed in the following manner:

(1) If the successor is an employer, as defined in RCW 50.04.080, at the time of the transfer of a business, the following applies:

(a) The successor's contribution rate shall remain unchanged for the remainder of the rate year in which the transfer occurs; and

(b) Beginning January 1st following the transfer, the successor's contribution rate for each rate year shall be based on a combination of the following:

(i) The successor's experience with payrolls and benefits; and

(ii) Any experience assigned to the predecessor involved in the transfer. If only a portion of the business was transferred, then the experience attributable to the acquired portion is assigned to the successor.

(2) If the successor is not an employer at the time of the transfer, the following applies:

(a) For transfers before January 1, 2005:

(i) Except as provided in (ii) of this subsection (2)(a), the successor shall pay contributions at the lowest rate determined under either of the following:

(A) The contribution rate of the rate class assigned to the predecessor employer at the time of the transfer for the remainder of that rate year. Any experience relating to the assignment of that rate class attributable to the predecessor is transferred to the successor. Beginning with the January 1st following the transfer, the successor's contribution rate shall be based on a combination of the transferred experience of the acquired business and the successor's experience after the transfer; or

(B) The contribution rate equal to the average industry rate as determined by the commissioner, but not less than one percent, and continuing until the successor qualifies for a different rate in its own right. Assignment of employers by the commissioner to industrial classification, for purposes of this subsection, must be in accordance with established classification practices found in the North American industry classification system issued by the federal office of management and budget to the fourth digit provided in the North American industry classification system.

(ii) If the successor simultaneously acquires the business or a portion of the business of two or more employers in different rate classes, its rate, from the date the transfer occurred until the end of that rate year and until it qualifies in its own right for a new rate, shall be the rate of the highest rate class applicable at the time of the acquisition to any predecessor employer who is a party to the acquisition, but not less than one percent.

(b) For transfers on or after January 1, 2005:

(i) Except as provided in (ii) and (iii) of this subsection (2)(b), the successor shall pay contributions:

(A) At the contribution rate assigned to the predecessor employer at the time of the transfer for the remainder of that rate year. Any experience attributable to the predecessor relating to the assignment of the predecessor's rate class is transferred to the successor.

(B) Beginning January 1st following the transfer, the successor's contribution rate for each rate year shall be based on an array calculation factor rate that is a combination of the following: The successor's experience with payrolls and benefits; and any experience assigned to the predecessor involved in the transfer. If only a portion of the business was transferred, then the

experience attributable to the acquired portion is assigned to the successor if qualified under RCW 50.29.010(6) by including the transferred experience. If not qualified under RCW 50.29.010(6), the contribution rate shall equal the sum of the rates determined by the commissioner under RCW 50.29.025(2) ~~((e)(ii) and)~~ (d)(ii)(~~(-)~~) and 50.29.041, if applicable, and continuing until the successor qualifies for a different rate, including the transferred experience.

(ii) If there is a substantial continuity of ownership, control, or management by the successor of the business of the predecessor, the successor shall pay contributions at the contribution rate determined for the predecessor employer at the time of the transfer for the remainder of that rate year. Any experience attributable to the predecessor relating to the assignment of the predecessor's rate class is transferred to the successor. Beginning January 1st following the transfer, the successor's array calculation factor rate shall be based on a combination of the transferred experience of the acquired business and the successor's experience after the transfer.

(iii) If the successor simultaneously acquires the business or a portion of the business of two or more employers with different contribution rates, the successor's rate, from the date the transfer occurred until the end of that rate year and until it qualifies in its own right for a new rate, shall be the sum of the rates determined by the commissioner under RCW 50.29.025(2) (a) and (b), and 50.29.041, applicable at the time of the acquisition, to the predecessor employer who, among the parties to the acquisition, had the largest total payroll in the completed calendar quarter immediately preceding the date of transfer, but not less than the sum of the rates determined by the commissioner under RCW 50.29.025(2) ~~((e)(ii) and)~~ (d)(ii)(~~(-)~~) and 50.29.041, if applicable.

(3) With respect to predecessor employers:

(a) The contribution rate on any payroll retained by a predecessor employer shall remain unchanged for the remainder of the rate year in which the transfer occurs.

(b) In all cases, beginning January 1st following the transfer, the predecessor's contribution rate or the predecessor's array calculation factor for each rate year shall be based on its experience with payrolls and benefits as of the regular computation date for that rate year excluding the experience of the transferred business or transferred portion of business as that experience has transferred to the successor: PROVIDED, That if all of the predecessor's business is transferred to a successor or successors, the predecessor shall not be a qualified employer until it satisfies the requirements of a "qualified employer" as set forth in RCW 50.29.010.

(4) For purposes of this section, "transfer of a business" means the same as RCW 50.29.063(4)(c).

Sec. 2. RCW 50.29.063 and 2007 c 327 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If it is found that a significant purpose of the transfer of a business was to obtain a reduced array calculation factor rate, then the following applies:

(a) If the successor was an employer at the time of the transfer, then the experience rating accounts of the employers involved shall be combined into a single account and the employers assigned the higher of the predecessor or successor array calculation factor rate to take effect as of the date of the transfer.

(b) If the successor was not an employer at the time of the transfer, then the experience rating account of the acquired business must not be transferred and, instead, the sum of the rate determined by the commissioner under RCW 50.29.025(2) ~~((e)(ii) and)~~ (d)(ii)(~~3~~) and 50.29.041, if applicable, shall be assigned.

(2) If any part of a delinquency for which an assessment is made under this title is due to an intent to knowingly evade the successorship provisions of RCW 50.29.062 and this section, then with respect to the employer, and to any business found to be knowingly promoting the evasion of such provisions:

(a) The commissioner shall, for the rate year in which the commissioner makes the determination under this subsection and for each of the three consecutive rate years following that rate year, assign to the employer or business the total rate, which is the sum of the recalculated array calculation factor rate and a civil penalty assessment rate, calculated as follows:

(i) Recalculate the array calculation factor rate as the array calculation factor rate that should have applied to the employer or business under RCW 50.29.025 and 50.29.062; and

(ii) Calculate a civil penalty assessment rate in an amount that, when added to the array calculation factor rate determined under (a)(i) of this subsection for the applicable rate year, results in a total rate equal to the maximum array calculation factor rate under RCW 50.29.025 plus two percent, which total rate is not limited by any maximum array calculation factor rate established in RCW 50.29.025(2)(b)(ii);

(b) The employer or business may be prosecuted under the penalties prescribed in RCW 50.36.020; and

(c) The employer or business must pay for the employment security department's reasonable expenses of auditing the employer's or business's books and collecting the civil penalty assessment.

(3) If the person knowingly evading the successorship provisions, or knowingly attempting to evade these provisions, or knowingly promoting the evasion of these provisions, is not an employer, the person is subject to a civil penalty assessment of five thousand dollars per occurrence. In addition, the person is subject to the penalties prescribed in RCW 50.36.020 as if the person were an employer. The person must also pay for the employment security department's reasonable expenses of auditing his or her books and collecting the civil penalty assessment.

(4) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Knowingly" means having actual knowledge of or acting with deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard for the prohibition involved and includes, but is not limited to, intent to evade, misrepresentation, or willful nondisclosure.

(b) "Person" means and includes an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation.

(c) "Transfer of a business" includes the transfer or acquisition of substantially all or a portion of the operating assets, which may include the employer's workforce.

(5) Any decision to assess a penalty under this section shall be made by the chief administrative officer of the tax branch or his or her designee.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to deny an employer the right to appeal the assessment of a penalty in the manner provided in RCW 50.32.030.

(7) The commissioner shall engage in prevention, detection, and collection activities related to evasion of the successorship provisions of RCW 50.29.062 and this section, and establish procedures to enforce this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. 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 inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and the finding or determination does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. Rules adopted under this act must 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. 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.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 226

[House Bill 1551]

SURVIVOR BENEFITS—NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVES

AN ACT Relating to the survivor benefits of employees who die while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war; and amending RCW 41.26.160, 41.26.510, 43.43.270, 43.43.295, 41.32.520, 41.32.805, 41.32.895, 41.35.460, 41.35.710, 41.37.250, 41.40.270, 41.40.700, and 41.40.835.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 41.26.160 and 2005 c 62 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In the event of the duty connected death of any member who is in active service, or who has vested under the provisions of RCW 41.26.090 with twenty or more service credit years of service, or who is on duty connected disability leave or retired for duty connected disability, or upon the death of a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse shall become entitled, subject to RCW 41.26.162, to receive a monthly allowance equal to fifty percent of the final average salary at the date of death if active, or the amount of retirement allowance the vested member would have received at age fifty, or the amount of the retirement allowance such retired member was receiving at the time of death if retired for duty connected disability. The amount of this allowance will be increased five percent of final average salary for each child as defined in RCW 41.26.030(7), subject to a maximum combined allowance of sixty percent of final average salary:

PROVIDED, That if the child or children is or are in the care of a legal guardian, payment of the increase attributable to each child will be made to the child's legal guardian or, in the absence of a legal guardian and if the member has created a trust for the benefit of the child or children, payment of the increase attributable to each child will be made to the trust.

(2) If at the time of the duty connected death of a vested member with twenty or more service credit years of service as provided in subsection (1) of this section or a member retired for duty connected disability, or at the time of the death of a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse has not been lawfully married to such member for one year prior to retirement or separation from service if a vested member, the surviving spouse shall not be eligible to receive the benefits under this section: PROVIDED, That if a member dies as a result of a disability incurred in the line of duty or while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, then if he or she was married at the time he or she was disabled or left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the surviving spouse shall be eligible to receive the benefits under this section.

(3) If there be no surviving spouse eligible to receive benefits at the time of such member's duty connected death, then the child or children of such member shall receive a monthly allowance equal to thirty percent of final average salary for one child and an additional ten percent for each additional child subject to a maximum combined payment, under this subsection, of sixty percent of final average salary. When there cease to be any eligible children as defined in RCW 41.26.030(7), there shall be paid to the legal heirs of the member the excess, if any, of accumulated contributions of the member at the time of death over all payments made to survivors on his or her behalf under this chapter: PROVIDED, That payments under this subsection to children shall be prorated equally among the children, if more than one. If the member has created a trust for the benefit of the child or children, the payment shall be made to the trust.

(4) In the event that there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive benefits under this section, and that there be no child or children eligible to receive benefits under this section, then the accumulated contributions shall be paid to the estate of the member.

(5) If a surviving spouse receiving benefits under this section remarries after June 13, 2002, the surviving spouse shall continue to receive the benefits under this section.

(6) If a surviving spouse receiving benefits under the provisions of this section thereafter dies and there are children as defined in RCW 41.26.030(7), payment to the spouse shall cease and the child or children shall receive the benefits as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(7) The payment provided by this section shall become due the day following the date of death and payments shall be retroactive to that date.

Sec. 2. RCW 41.26.510 and 2006 c 345 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 11.07.010, if a member or a vested member who has not completed at least ten years of service dies, the amount of the accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement system at the time of such member's death, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If there be no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, such member's accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement system, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact such spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there be no such surviving spouse, then to such member's legal representatives.

(2) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children shall elect to receive either:

(a) A retirement allowance computed as provided for in RCW 41.26.430, actuarially reduced by the amount of any lump sum benefit identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670 and actuarially adjusted to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option under RCW 41.26.460 and if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction as described in RCW 41.26.430; if a surviving spouse who is receiving a retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children of the member under the age of majority, then such child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until such child or children reach the age of majority; if there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, such member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance share and share alike calculated as herein provided making the assumption that the ages of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death; or

(b)(i) The member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670; or

(ii) If the member dies on or after July 25, 1993, one hundred fifty percent of the member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670. Any accumulated contributions attributable to restorations made under RCW 41.50.165(2) shall be refunded at one hundred percent.

(3) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies after October 1, 1977, and is not survived by a spouse or an eligible child, then the accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit, less any amount identified as owing to an

obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid:

(a) To an estate, a person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department; or

(b) If there is no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, then to the member's legal representatives.

(4) The retirement allowance of a member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or the retirement allowance of a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.26.420.

(5) The retirement allowance paid to the spouse and dependent children of a member who is killed in the course of employment, as set forth in RCW 41.05.011(14), shall include reimbursement for any payments of premium rates to the Washington state health care authority pursuant to RCW 41.05.080.

Sec. 3. RCW 43.43.270 and 2006 c 94 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

For members commissioned prior to January 1, 2003:

(1) The normal form of retirement allowance shall be an allowance which shall continue as long as the member lives.

(2) If a member should die while in service, or a member leaves the employ of the employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the member's lawful spouse shall be paid an allowance which shall be equal to fifty percent of the average final salary of the member. If the member should die after retirement the member's lawful spouse shall be paid an allowance which shall be equal to the retirement allowance then payable to the member or fifty percent of the final average salary used in computing the member's retirement allowance, whichever is less. The allowance paid to the lawful spouse shall continue as long as the spouse lives: PROVIDED, That if a surviving spouse who is receiving benefits under this subsection marries another member of this retirement system who subsequently predeceases such spouse, the spouse shall then be entitled to receive the higher of the two survivors' allowances for which eligibility requirements were met, but a surviving spouse shall not receive more than one survivor's allowance from this system at the same time under this subsection. To be eligible for an allowance the lawful surviving spouse of a retired member shall have been married to the member prior to the member's retirement and continuously thereafter until the date of the member's death or shall have been married to the retired member at least two years prior to the member's death. The allowance paid to the lawful spouse may be divided with an ex spouse of the member by a dissolution order as defined in RCW 41.50.500(3) incident to a divorce occurring after July 1, 2002. The dissolution order must specifically divide both the member's benefit and any spousal survivor benefit, and must fully comply with RCW 41.50.670 and 41.50.700.

(3) If a member should die, either while in service or after retirement, the member's surviving unmarried children under the age of eighteen years shall be provided for in the following manner:

(a) If there is a surviving spouse, each child shall be entitled to a benefit equal to five percent of the final average salary of the member or retired member. The combined benefits to the surviving spouse and all children shall not exceed sixty percent of the final average salary of the member or retired member; and

(b) If there is no surviving spouse or the spouse should die, the child or children shall be entitled to a benefit equal to thirty percent of the final average salary of the member or retired member for one child and an additional ten percent for each additional child. The combined benefits to the children under this subsection shall not exceed sixty percent of the final average salary of the member or retired member. Payments under this subsection shall be prorated equally among the children, if more than one.

(4) If a member should die in the line of duty while employed by the Washington state patrol, or a member leaves the employ of the employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, the member's surviving children under the age of twenty years and eleven months if attending any high school, college, university, or vocational or other educational institution accredited or approved by the state of Washington shall be provided for in the following manner:

(a) If there is a surviving spouse, each child shall be entitled to a benefit equal to five percent of the final average salary of the member. The combined benefits to the surviving spouse and all children shall not exceed sixty percent of the final average salary of the member;

(b) If there is no surviving spouse or the spouse should die, the unmarried child or children shall be entitled to receive a benefit equal to thirty percent of the final average salary of the member or retired member for one child and an additional ten percent for each additional child. The combined benefits to the children under this subsection shall not exceed sixty percent of the final average salary. Payments under this subsection shall be prorated equally among the children, if more than one; and

(c) If a beneficiary under this subsection reaches the age of twenty-one years during the middle of a term of enrollment the benefit shall continue until the end of that term.

(5)(a) The provisions of this section shall apply to members who have been retired on disability as provided in RCW 43.43.040 if the officer was a member of the Washington state patrol retirement system at the time of such disability retirement.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, average final salary as used in subsection (2) of this section means:

(i) For members commissioned prior to January 1, 2003, the average monthly salary received by active members of the patrol of the rank at which the member became disabled, during the two years prior to the death of the disabled member; and

(ii) For members commissioned on or after January 1, 2003, the average monthly salary received by active members of the patrol of the rank at which the

member became disabled, during the five years prior to the death of the disabled member.

(c) The changes to the definitions of average final salary for the survivors of disabled members in this subsection shall apply retroactively. The department shall correct future payments to eligible survivors of members disabled prior to June 7, 2006, and, as soon as administratively practicable, pay each survivor a lump sum payment reflecting the difference, as determined by the director, between the survivor benefits previously received by the member, and those the member would have received under the definitions of average final salary created in chapter 94, Laws of 2006.

Sec. 4. RCW 43.43.295 and 2004 c 171 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For members commissioned on or after January 1, 2003, except as provided in RCW 11.07.010, if a member or a vested member who has not completed at least ten years of service dies, the amount of the accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement system at the time of such member's death, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If there be no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, such member's accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement system, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact such spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there be no such surviving spouse, then to such member's legal representatives.

(2) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children shall elect to receive either:

(a) A retirement allowance computed as provided for in RCW 43.43.260, actuarially reduced, except under subsection (4) of this section, by the amount of any lump sum benefit identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670 and actuarially adjusted to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option under RCW 43.43.278 and if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction from age fifty-five or when the member could have attained twenty-five years of service, whichever is less; if a surviving spouse who is receiving a retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children of the member under the age of majority, then such child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until such child or children reach the age of majority; if there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, such member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance share and share alike calculated under this section making the assumption that the ages of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death; or

(b)(i) The member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670; or

(ii) If the member dies, one hundred fifty percent of the member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670. Any accumulated contributions attributable to restorations made under RCW 41.50.165(2) shall be refunded at one hundred percent.

(3) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies, and is not survived by a spouse or an eligible child, then the accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid:

(a) To an estate, a person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department; or

(b) If there is no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, then to the member's legal representatives.

(4) The retirement allowance of a member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or the retirement allowance of a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction.

Sec. 5. RCW 41.32.520 and 2003 c 155 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as specified in subsection (3) of this section, upon receipt of proper proofs of death of any member before retirement or before the first installment of his or her retirement allowance shall become due his or her accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, and/or other benefits payable upon his or her death shall be paid to his or her estate or to such persons, trust, or organization as he or she shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If a member fails to file a new beneficiary designation subsequent to marriage, divorce, or reestablishment of membership following termination by withdrawal, lapsation, or retirement, payment of his or her accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, and/or other benefits upon death before retirement shall be made to the surviving spouse, if any; otherwise, to his or her estate. If a member had established ten or more years of Washington membership service credit or was eligible for retirement, the beneficiary or the surviving spouse if otherwise eligible may elect, in lieu of a cash refund of the member's accumulated contributions, the following survivor benefit plan actuarially reduced, except under subsection (4) of this section, by the amount of any lump sum benefit

identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670:

(a) A widow or widower, without a child or children under eighteen years of age, may elect a monthly payment of fifty dollars to become effective at age fifty, provided the member had fifteen or more years of Washington membership service credit. A benefit paid under this subsection (1)(a) shall terminate at the marriage of the beneficiary.

(b) The beneficiary, if a surviving spouse or a dependent (as that term is used in computing the dependent exemption for federal internal revenue purposes) may elect to receive a joint and one hundred percent retirement allowance under RCW 41.32.530.

(i) In the case of a dependent child the allowance shall continue until attainment of majority or so long as the department judges that the circumstances which created his or her dependent status continue to exist. In any case, if at the time dependent status ceases, an amount equal to the amount of accumulated contributions of the deceased member has not been paid to the beneficiary, the remainder shall then be paid in a lump sum to the beneficiary.

(ii) If at the time of death, the member was not then qualified for a service retirement allowance, the benefit shall be based upon the actuarial equivalent of the sum necessary to pay the accrued regular retirement allowance commencing when the deceased member would have first qualified for a service retirement allowance.

(2) If no qualified beneficiary survives a member, at his or her death his or her accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to his or her estate, or his or her dependents may qualify for survivor benefits under benefit plan (1)(b) in lieu of a cash refund of the members accumulated contributions in the following order: Widow or widower, guardian of a dependent child or children under age eighteen, or dependent parent or parents.

(3) If a member dies within sixty days following application for disability retirement under RCW 41.32.550, the beneficiary named in the application may elect to receive the benefit provided by:

(a) This section; or

(b) RCW 41.32.550, according to the option chosen under RCW 41.32.530 in the disability application.

(4) The retirement allowance of a member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or the retirement allowance of a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.32.480.

Sec. 6. RCW 41.32.805 and 2003 c 155 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 11.07.010, if a member or a vested member who has not completed at least ten years of service dies, the amount of the accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement

system, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, at the time of such member's death shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If there be no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, such member's accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement system, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact such spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there be no such surviving spouse, then to such member's legal representatives.

(2) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies, the surviving spouse or eligible children shall elect to receive either:

(a) A retirement allowance computed as provided for in RCW 41.32.765, actuarially reduced by the amount of any lump sum benefit identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670 and actuarially adjusted to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option under RCW 41.32.785 and, except under subsection (4) of this section, if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction as described in RCW 41.32.765; if a surviving spouse who is receiving a retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children of the member under the age of majority, then such child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until such child or children reach the age of majority; if there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, such member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance share and share alike calculated as herein provided making the assumption that the ages of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death; or

(b) The member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670.

(3) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies after October 1, 1977, and is not survived by a spouse or an eligible child, then the accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid:

(a) To an estate, a person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department; or

(b) If there is no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, then to the member's legal representatives.

(4) A member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military

reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction under RCW 41.32.765. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.32.760.

Sec. 7. RCW 41.32.895 and 2003 c 155 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a member dies prior to retirement, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children shall receive a retirement allowance computed as provided in RCW 41.32.851 actuarially reduced to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option and, except under subsection (2) of this section, if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction as described in RCW 41.32.875.

If the surviving spouse who is receiving the retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children under the age of majority, then such child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until such child or children reach the age of majority.

If there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, such member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance, share and share alike. The allowance shall be calculated with the assumption that the age of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death.

(2) A member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction under RCW 41.32.875. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.32.840.

Sec. 8. RCW 41.35.460 and 2003 c 155 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 11.07.010, if a member or a vested member who has not completed at least ten years of service dies, the amount of the accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement system at the time of such member's death, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If there be no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, such member's accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement system, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact such spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there be no such surviving spouse, then to such member's legal representatives.

(2) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children shall elect to receive either:

(a) A retirement allowance computed as provided for in RCW 41.35.420, actuarially reduced by the amount of any lump sum benefit identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670 and actuarially adjusted to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option under RCW 41.35.220 and, except under subsection (4) of this section, if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction as described in RCW 41.35.420; if a surviving spouse who is receiving a retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children of the member under the age of majority, then such child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until such child or children reach the age of majority; if there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, such member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance, share and share alike, calculated as herein provided making the assumption that the ages of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death; or

(b) The member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670.

(3) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies and is not survived by a spouse or an eligible child, then the accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid:

(a) To a person or persons, estate, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department; or

(b) If there is no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, then to the member's legal representatives.

(4) A member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction under RCW 41.35.420. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.35.400.

Sec. 9. RCW 41.35.710 and 2003 c 155 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a member dies prior to retirement, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children shall receive a retirement allowance computed as provided in RCW 41.35.620 actuarially reduced to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option and, except under subsection (2) of this section, if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction as described in RCW 41.35.680.

If the surviving spouse who is receiving the retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children under the age of majority, then such child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until such child or children reach the age of majority.

If there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, such member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance, share and share alike. The allowance shall be calculated with the assumption that the age of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death.

(2) A member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction under RCW 41.35.680. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.35.620.

Sec. 10. RCW 41.37.250 and 2005 c 327 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 11.07.010, if a member or a vested member who has not completed at least ten years of service dies, the amount of the accumulated contributions standing to that member's credit in the retirement system at the time of the member's death, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's estate, or the person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If there is no designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, the member's accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit in the retirement system, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact that spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there is no surviving spouse, then to the member's legal representatives.

(2) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children shall elect to receive either:

(a) A retirement allowance computed as provided for in RCW 41.37.210, actuarially reduced by the amount of any lump sum benefit identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670 and actuarially adjusted to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option under RCW 41.37.170 and, except under subsection (4) of this section, if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction as described in RCW 41.37.210; if a surviving spouse who is receiving a retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children of the member under the age of majority, then the child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until the child or children reach the age of majority; if there is no surviving

spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, the member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance, share and share alike, calculated under this section making the assumption that the ages of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death; or

(b) The member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670.

(3) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies and is not survived by a spouse or an eligible child, then the accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid:

(a) To a person or persons, estate, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department; or

(b) If there is no designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, then to the member's legal representatives.

(4) A member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to reduction under RCW 41.37.210. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.37.190.

Sec. 11. RCW 41.40.270 and 2003 c 155 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as specified in subsection (4) of this section, should a member die before the date of retirement the amount of the accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit in the employees' savings fund, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, at the time of death:

(a) Shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department; or

(b) If there be no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, or if a member fails to file a new beneficiary designation subsequent to marriage, remarriage, dissolution of marriage, divorce, or reestablishment of membership following termination by withdrawal or retirement, such accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the surviving spouse as if in fact such spouse had been nominated by written designation as aforesaid, or if there be no such surviving spouse, then to the member's legal representatives.

(2) Upon the death in service, or while on authorized leave of absence for a period not to exceed one hundred and twenty days from the date of payroll separation, of any member who is qualified but has not applied for a service retirement allowance or has completed ten years of service at the time of death,

the designated beneficiary, or the surviving spouse as provided in subsection (1) of this section, may elect to waive the payment provided by subsection (1) of this section. Upon such an election, a joint and one hundred percent survivor option under RCW 41.40.188, calculated under the retirement allowance described in RCW 41.40.185 or 41.40.190, whichever is greater, actuarially reduced, except under subsection (5) of this section, by the amount of any lump sum benefit identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670 shall automatically be given effect as if selected for the benefit of the designated beneficiary. If the member is not then qualified for a service retirement allowance, such benefit shall be based upon the actuarial equivalent of the sum necessary to pay the accrued regular retirement allowance commencing when the deceased member would have first qualified for a service retirement allowance.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section, unless elected, shall not apply to any member who has applied for service retirement in RCW 41.40.180, as now or hereafter amended, and thereafter dies between the date of separation from service and the member's effective retirement date, where the member has selected a survivorship option under RCW 41.40.188. In those cases the beneficiary named in the member's final application for service retirement may elect to receive either a cash refund, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, or monthly payments according to the option selected by the member.

(4) If a member dies within sixty days following application for disability retirement under RCW 41.40.230, the beneficiary named in the application may elect to receive the benefit provided by:

(a) This section; or

(b) RCW 41.40.235, according to the option chosen under RCW 41.40.188 in the disability application.

(5) The retirement allowance of a member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or the retirement allowance of a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.40.185.

Sec. 12. RCW 41.40.700 and 2007 c 487 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 11.07.010, if a member or a vested member who has not completed at least ten years of service dies, the amount of the accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in the retirement system at the time of such member's death, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's estate, or such person or persons, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department. If there be no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, such member's accumulated contributions standing to such member's credit in

the retirement system, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid to the member's surviving spouse as if in fact such spouse had been nominated by written designation, or if there be no such surviving spouse, then to such member's legal representatives.

(2) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children shall elect to receive one of the following:

(a) A retirement allowance computed as provided for in RCW 41.40.630, actuarially reduced by the amount of any lump sum benefit identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670 and actuarially adjusted to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option under RCW 41.40.660 and, except under subsection (4) of this section, if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction as described in RCW 41.40.630; if a surviving spouse who is receiving a retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children of the member under the age of majority, then such child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until such child or children reach the age of majority; if there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, such member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance share and share alike calculated as herein provided making the assumption that the ages of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death;

(b) The member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670; or

(c) For a member who leaves the employ of an employer to enter the uniformed services of the United States and who dies after January 1, 2007, while honorably serving in the uniformed services of the United States in Operation Enduring Freedom or Persian Gulf, Operation Iraqi Freedom, an amount equal to two hundred percent of the member's accumulated contributions, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670.

(3) If a member who is eligible for retirement or a member who has completed at least ten years of service dies after October 1, 1977, and is not survived by a spouse or an eligible child, then the accumulated contributions standing to the member's credit, less any amount identified as owing to an obligee upon withdrawal of accumulated contributions pursuant to a court order filed under RCW 41.50.670, shall be paid:

(a) To a person or persons, estate, trust, or organization as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the department; or

(b) If there is no such designated person or persons still living at the time of the member's death, then to the member's legal representatives.

(4) A member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military

reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction under RCW 41.40.630. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.40.620.

Sec. 13. RCW 41.40.835 and 2003 c 155 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a member dies prior to retirement, the surviving spouse or eligible child or children shall receive a retirement allowance computed as provided in RCW 41.40.790 actuarially reduced to reflect a joint and one hundred percent survivor option and, except under subsection (2) of this section, if the member was not eligible for normal retirement at the date of death a further reduction as described in RCW 41.40.820.

If the surviving spouse who is receiving the retirement allowance dies leaving a child or children under the age of majority, then such child or children shall continue to receive an allowance in an amount equal to that which was being received by the surviving spouse, share and share alike, until such child or children reach the age of majority.

If there is no surviving spouse eligible to receive an allowance at the time of the member's death, such member's child or children under the age of majority shall receive an allowance, share and share alike. The allowance shall be calculated with the assumption that the age of the spouse and member were equal at the time of the member's death.

(2) A member who is killed in the course of employment, as determined by the director of the department of labor and industries, or a member who has left the employ of an employer due to service in the national guard or military reserves and dies while honorably serving in the national guard or military reserves during a period of war as defined in RCW 41.04.005, is not subject to an actuarial reduction under RCW 41.40.820. The member's retirement allowance is computed under RCW 41.40.790.

Passed by the House March 3, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 227

[House Bill 1361]

COUNTY SUPERVISED COMMUNITY OPTION—CREDIT

AN ACT Relating to county supervised community options; and amending RCW 9.94A.680.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.680 and 2002 c 175 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

Alternatives to total confinement are available for offenders with sentences of one year or less. These alternatives include the following sentence conditions that the court may order as substitutes for total confinement:

(1) One day of partial confinement may be substituted for one day of total confinement;

(2) In addition, for offenders convicted of nonviolent offenses only, eight hours of community restitution may be substituted for one day of total confinement, with a maximum conversion limit of two hundred forty hours or thirty days. Community restitution hours must be completed within the period of community supervision or a time period specified by the court, which shall not exceed twenty-four months, pursuant to a schedule determined by the department; and

(3) For offenders convicted of nonviolent and nonsex offenses, the court may credit time served by the offender before the sentencing in an available county supervised community option and may authorize county jails to convert jail confinement to an available county supervised community option, may authorize the time spent in the community option to be reduced by earned release credit consistent with local correctional facility standards, and may require the offender to perform affirmative conduct pursuant to RCW 9.94A.607.

For sentences of nonviolent offenders for one year or less, the court shall consider and give priority to available alternatives to total confinement and shall state its reasons in writing on the judgment and sentence form if the alternatives are not used.

Passed by the House March 3, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 228

[Substitute House Bill 1415]

LEGISLATIVE GIFT CENTER—SALE OF WINE

AN ACT Relating to sales of wine at the legislative gift center; adding new sections to chapter 44.73 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 66.12 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 15.88 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the production of wine grapes in the state is an important segment of Washington agriculture as evidenced by the continued investments made by the state in developing the wine industry, including the creation of viticulture and enology programs at Washington State University and wine technology programs at community and technical colleges. The legislature further finds that the promotion and sale of Washington wine at the legislative gift center is harmonious with the purpose of the gift center, which is to promote the state and the goods produced around the state. Therefore, the legislature intends to allow the legislative gift center to sell wine produced in Washington to visitors of legal drinking age.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 66.12 RCW to read as follows:

Nothing in this title shall apply to or prevent the legislative gift center created in chapter 44.73 RCW from selling at retail for off-premises consumption wine produced in Washington by a licensed domestic winery.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The legislative gift center is authorized to sell at retail for off-premises consumption wine produced in Washington by a licensed domestic winery. Wine sold by the legislative gift center must: (a) Be sold to individuals twenty-one years of age or older; (b) be sold for personal use and not for resale; and (c) have been purchased from a licensed wine distributor or from a manufacturer authorized to distribute wine of its own production.

(2) The legislative gift center must collect and remit to the department of revenue all applicable state and local taxes on sales of wine.

(3) The legislative gift center must consult with the Washington wine commission to select which Washington wines will be sold. The Washington wine commission must give consideration to award winning wines in assisting the gift center.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 15.88 RCW to read as follows:

The commission must assist the legislative gift center in selecting the Washington wines the legislative gift center will sell as provided in section 3 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 3 of this act are each added to chapter 44.73 RCW.

Passed by the House April 11, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 229

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1847]

PUBLIC WORKS—BID LIMITS

AN ACT Relating to bid limits; amending RCW 28B.50.330, 28B.10.350, 35.22.620, 35.23.352, 35A.40.210, 36.32.235, 36.32.240, 36.32.250, 52.14.110, 35.61.135, 70.44.140, and 87.03.437; and reenacting and amending RCW 57.08.050.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.50.330 and 2007 c 495 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The boards of trustees of college districts are empowered in accordance with the provisions of this chapter to provide for the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping, demolition, and major alterations of buildings and other capital assets, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements, or appurtenances for the use of the aforementioned colleges as authorized by the college board in accordance with RCW 28B.50.140; to be financed by bonds payable out of special funds from revenues hereafter derived from income received from such facilities, gifts, bequests, or grants, and such additional funds as the legislature may provide, and payable out of a bond retirement fund to be established by the respective district boards in accordance with rules (~~and regulations~~) of the state board. With respect to building, improvements, or repairs, or other work, where the estimated cost exceeds (~~(fifty-five)~~) ninety thousand dollars, or (~~(thirty-five)~~) forty-five thousand dollars if the work involves one trade or craft area, complete plans and

specifications for the work shall be prepared, the work shall be put out for a public bid, and the contract shall be awarded to the responsible bidder who submits the lowest responsive bid. Any project regardless of dollar amount may be put to public bid.

(2) This section does not apply when a contract is awarded by the small works roster procedure authorized in RCW 39.04.155.

(3) Where the estimated cost to any college of any building, improvements, or repairs, or other work, is less than ~~((fifty-five))~~ ninety thousand dollars, or ~~((thirty-five))~~ forty-five thousand dollars if the work involves one trade or craft area, the publication requirements of RCW 39.04.020 do not apply.

Sec. 2. RCW 28B.10.350 and 2007 c 495 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When the cost to The Evergreen State College or any regional or state university of any building, construction, renovation, remodeling, or demolition, other than maintenance or repairs, will equal or exceed the sum of ~~((fifty-five))~~ ninety thousand dollars, or ~~((thirty-five))~~ forty-five thousand dollars if the work involves one trade or craft area, complete plans and specifications for the work shall be prepared, the work shall be put out for public bid, and the contract shall be awarded to the responsible bidder who submits the lowest responsive bid.

(2) Any building, construction, renovation, remodeling, or demolition project that exceeds the dollar amounts in subsection (1) of this section is subject to the provisions of chapter 39.12 RCW.

(3) The Evergreen State College or any regional or state university may require a project to be put to public bid even when it is not required to do so under subsection (1) of this section. Any project publicly bid under this subsection is subject to the provisions of chapter 39.12 RCW.

(4) Where the estimated cost of any building, construction, renovation, remodeling, or demolition is less than ~~((fifty-five))~~ ninety thousand dollars or the contract is awarded by the small works roster procedure authorized in RCW 39.04.155, the publication requirements of RCW 39.04.020 do not apply.

(5) In the event of any emergency when the public interest or property of The Evergreen State College or a regional or state university would suffer material injury or damage by delay, the president of such college or university may declare the existence of an emergency and, reciting the facts constituting the same, may waive the requirements of this section with reference to any contract in order to correct the condition causing the emergency. For the purposes of this section, "emergency" means a condition likely to result in immediate physical injury to persons or to property of the college or university in the absence of prompt remedial action or a condition which immediately impairs the institution's ability to perform its educational obligations.

(6) This section does not apply when a contract is awarded by the small works roster procedure authorized in RCW 39.04.155 or under any other procedure authorized for an institution of higher education.

Sec. 3. RCW 35.22.620 and 2002 c 94 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) As used in this section, the term "public works" means as defined in RCW 39.04.010.

(2) A first-class city may have public works performed by contract pursuant to public notice and call for competitive bids. As limited by subsection (3) of this section, a first-class city may have public works performed by city employees in any annual or biennial budget period equal to a dollar value not exceeding ten percent of the public works construction budget, including any amount in a supplemental public works construction budget, over the budget period. The amount of public works that a first-class city has a county perform for it under RCW 35.77.020 shall be included within this ten percent limitation.

If a first-class city has public works performed by public employees in any budget period that are in excess of this ten percent limitation, the amount in excess of the permitted amount shall be reduced from the otherwise permitted amount of public works that may be performed by public employees for that city in its next budget period. Twenty percent of the motor vehicle fuel tax distributions to that city shall be withheld if two years after the year in which the excess amount of work occurred, the city has failed to so reduce the amount of public works that it has performed by public employees. The amount so withheld shall be distributed to the city when it has demonstrated in its reports to the state auditor that the amount of public works it has performed by public employees has been so reduced.

Whenever a first-class city has had public works performed in any budget period up to the maximum permitted amount for that budget period, all remaining public works within that budget period shall be done by contract pursuant to public notice and call for competitive bids.

The state auditor shall report to the state treasurer any first-class city that exceeds this amount and the extent to which the city has or has not reduced the amount of public works it has performed by public employees in subsequent years.

(3) In addition to the percentage limitation provided in subsection (2) of this section, a first-class city (~~((with a population in excess of one hundred fifty thousand))~~) shall not have public employees perform a public works project in excess of (~~((seventy thousand dollars, or))~~) ninety thousand dollars (~~((after January 1, 2010,))~~) if more than a single craft or trade is involved with the public works project, or a public works project in excess of (~~((thirty-five thousand dollars, or))~~) forty-five thousand dollars (~~((after January 1, 2010,))~~) if only a single craft or trade is involved with the public works project or the public works project is street signalization or street lighting. (~~((In addition to the percentage limitation provided in subsection (2) of this section, a first-class city with a population of one hundred fifty thousand or less shall not have public employees perform a public works project in excess of fifty thousand dollars, or sixty-five thousand dollars after January 1, 2010, if more than one craft or trade is involved with the public works project, or a public works project in excess of thirty thousand dollars, or forty thousand dollars after January 1, 2010, if only a single craft or trade is involved with the public works project or the public works project is street signalization or street lighting.))~~) A public works project means a complete project. The restrictions in this subsection do not permit the division of the project into units of work or classes of work to avoid the restriction on work that may be performed by day labor on a single project.

(4) In addition to the accounting and record-keeping requirements contained in RCW 39.04.070, every first-class city annually shall prepare a report for the

state auditor indicating the total public works construction budget and supplemental public works construction budget for that year, the total construction costs of public works performed by public employees for that year, and the amount of public works that is performed by public employees above or below ten percent of the total construction budget. However, if a city budgets on a biennial basis, this annual report shall indicate the amount of public works that is performed by public employees within the current biennial period that is above or below ten percent of the total biennial construction budget.

Each first-class city with a population of one hundred fifty thousand or less shall use the form required by RCW 43.09.205 to account and record costs of public works in excess of five thousand dollars that are not let by contract.

(5) The cost of a separate public works project shall be the costs of materials, supplies, equipment, and labor on the construction of that project. The value of the public works budget shall be the value of all the separate public works projects within the budget.

(6) The competitive bidding requirements of this section may be waived by the city legislative authority pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within that section applies to the work or contract.

(7) In lieu of the procedures of subsections (2) and (6) of this section, a first-class city may let contracts using the small works roster process in RCW 39.04.155.

Whenever possible, the city shall invite at least one proposal from a minority or woman contractor who shall otherwise qualify under this section.

(8) The allocation of public works projects to be performed by city employees shall not be subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

(9) This section does not apply to performance-based contracts, as defined in RCW 39.35A.020(4), that are negotiated under chapter 39.35A RCW.

(10) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any first-class city from allowing for preferential purchase of products made from recycled materials or products that may be recycled or reused.

Sec. 4. RCW 35.23.352 and 2002 c 94 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any second-class city or any town may construct any public works, as defined in RCW 39.04.010, by contract or day labor without calling for bids therefor whenever the estimated cost of the work or improvement, including cost of materials, supplies and equipment will not exceed the sum of (~~forty-five thousand dollars, or sixty thousand dollars after January 1, 2010,~~) sixty-five thousand dollars if more than one craft or trade is involved with the public works, or (~~thirty thousand dollars, or~~) forty thousand dollars (~~after January 1, 2010,~~) if a single craft or trade is involved with the public works or the public works project is street signalization or street lighting. A public works project means a complete project. The restrictions in this subsection do not permit the division of the project into units of work or classes of work to avoid the restriction on work that may be performed by day labor on a single project.

Whenever the cost of the public work or improvement, including materials, supplies and equipment, will exceed these figures, the same shall be done by contract. All such contracts shall be let at public bidding upon publication of notice calling for sealed bids upon the work. The notice shall be published in the official newspaper, or a newspaper of general circulation most likely to bring

responsive bids, at least thirteen days prior to the last date upon which bids will be received. The notice shall generally state the nature of the work to be done that plans and specifications therefor shall then be on file in the city or town hall for public inspections, and require that bids be sealed and filed with the council or commission within the time specified therein. Each bid shall be accompanied by a bid proposal deposit in the form of a cashier's check, postal money order, or surety bond to the council or commission for a sum of not less than five percent of the amount of the bid, and no bid shall be considered unless accompanied by such bid proposal deposit. The council or commission of the city or town shall let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder or shall have power by resolution to reject any or all bids and to make further calls for bids in the same manner as the original call.

When the contract is let then all bid proposal deposits shall be returned to the bidders except that of the successful bidder which shall be retained until a contract is entered into and a bond to perform the work furnished, with surety satisfactory to the council or commission, in accordance with RCW 39.08.030. If the bidder fails to enter into the contract in accordance with his or her bid and furnish a bond within ten days from the date at which he or she is notified that he or she is the successful bidder, the check or postal money order and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the council or commission or the council or commission shall recover the amount of the surety bond. A low bidder who claims error and fails to enter into a contract is prohibited from bidding on the same project if a second or subsequent call for bids is made for the project.

If no bid is received on the first call the council or commission may readvertise and make a second call, or may enter into a contract without any further call or may purchase the supplies, material or equipment and perform the work or improvement by day labor.

(2) The allocation of public works projects to be performed by city or town employees shall not be subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

(3) In lieu of the procedures of subsection (1) of this section, a second-class city or a town may let contracts using the small works roster process provided in RCW 39.04.155.

Whenever possible, the city or town shall invite at least one proposal from a minority or woman contractor who shall otherwise qualify under this section.

(4) The form required by RCW 43.09.205 shall be to account and record costs of public works in excess of five thousand dollars that are not let by contract.

(5) The cost of a separate public works project shall be the costs of the materials, equipment, supplies, and labor on that construction project.

(6) Any purchase of supplies, material, or equipment, except for public work or improvement, where the cost thereof exceeds seven thousand five hundred dollars shall be made upon call for bids.

(7) Bids shall be called annually and at a time and in the manner prescribed by ordinance for the publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town of all notices or newspaper publications required by law. The contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

(8) For advertisement and formal sealed bidding to be dispensed with as to purchases with an estimated value of fifteen thousand dollars or less, the council

or commission must authorize by resolution, use of the uniform procedure provided in RCW 39.04.190.

(9) The city or town legislative authority may waive the competitive bidding requirements of this section pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within that section applies to the purchase or public work.

(10) This section does not apply to performance-based contracts, as defined in RCW 39.35A.020(4), that are negotiated under chapter 39.35A RCW.

(11) Nothing in this section shall prohibit any second class city or any town from allowing for preferential purchase of products made from recycled materials or products that may be recycled or reused.

Sec. 5. RCW 35A.40.210 and 1989 c 11 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Procedures for any public work or improvement (~~((contracts or purchases))~~) for code cities shall be governed by (~~(the following statutes, as indicated:))~~ RCW 35.23.352.

~~((1))~~ Purchases for code cities (~~((of))~~) with twenty thousand population or (~~(over,))~~ more shall be governed by RCW 35.22.620(~~(-and~~

~~(2))~~. Purchases for code cities with under twenty thousand population(~~(;))~~ shall be governed by RCW 35.23.352.

Sec. 6. RCW 36.32.235 and 2000 c 138 s 206 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In each county with a population of (~~((one million))~~) four hundred thousand or more which by resolution establishes a county purchasing department, the purchasing department shall enter into leases of personal property on a competitive basis and purchase all supplies, materials, and equipment on a competitive basis, for all departments of the county, as provided in this chapter and chapter 39.04 RCW, except that the county purchasing department is not required to make purchases that are paid from the county road fund or equipment rental and revolving fund.

(2) As used in this section, "public works" has the same definition as in RCW 39.04.010.

(3) Except as otherwise specified in this chapter or in chapter 36.77 RCW, all counties subject to these provisions shall contract on a competitive basis for all public works after bids have been submitted to the county upon specifications therefor. Such specifications shall be in writing and shall be filed with the clerk of the county legislative authority for public inspection.

(4) An advertisement shall be published in the county official newspaper stating the time and place where bids will be opened, the time after which bids will not be received, the character of the work to be done, the materials and equipment to be furnished, and that specifications therefor may be seen at the office of the clerk of the county legislative authority. An advertisement shall also be published in a legal newspaper of general circulation in or as near as possible to that part of the county in which such work is to be done. If the county official newspaper is a newspaper of general circulation covering at least forty percent of the residences in that part of the county in which such public works are to be done, then the publication of an advertisement of the applicable specifications in the county official newspaper is sufficient. Such

advertisements shall be published at least once at least thirteen days prior to the last date upon which bids will be received.

(5) The bids shall be in writing, shall be filed with the clerk, shall be opened and read in public at the time and place named therefor in the advertisements, and after being opened, shall be filed for public inspection. No bid may be considered for public work unless it is accompanied by a bid deposit in the form of a surety bond, postal money order, cash, cashier's check, or certified check in an amount equal to five percent of the amount of the bid proposed.

(6) The contract for the public work shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Any or all bids may be rejected for good cause. The county legislative authority shall require from the successful bidder for such public work a contractor's bond in the amount and with the conditions imposed by law.

(7) If the bidder to whom the contract is awarded fails to enter into the contract and furnish the contractor's bond as required within ten days after notice of the award, exclusive of the day of notice, the amount of the bid deposit shall be forfeited to the county and the contract awarded to the next lowest and best bidder. The bid deposit of all unsuccessful bidders shall be returned after the contract is awarded and the required contractor's bond given by the successful bidder is accepted by the county legislative authority. Immediately after the award is made, the bid quotations obtained shall be recorded and open to public inspection and shall be available by telephone inquiry.

(8) As limited by subsection (10) of this section, a county subject to these provisions may have public works performed by county employees in any annual or biennial budget period equal to a dollar value not exceeding ten percent of the public works construction budget, including any amount in a supplemental public works construction budget, over the budget period.

Whenever a county subject to these provisions has had public works performed in any budget period up to the maximum permitted amount for that budget period, all remaining public works except emergency work under subsection (12) of this section within that budget period shall be done by contract pursuant to public notice and call for competitive bids as specified in subsection (3) of this section. The state auditor shall report to the state treasurer any county subject to these provisions that exceeds this amount and the extent to which the county has or has not reduced the amount of public works it has performed by public employees in subsequent years.

(9) If a county subject to these provisions has public works performed by public employees in any budget period that are in excess of this ten percent limitation, the amount in excess of the permitted amount shall be reduced from the otherwise permitted amount of public works that may be performed by public employees for that county in its next budget period. Ten percent of the motor vehicle fuel tax distributions to that county shall be withheld if two years after the year in which the excess amount of work occurred, the county has failed to so reduce the amount of public works that it has performed by public employees. The amount withheld shall be distributed to the county when it has demonstrated in its reports to the state auditor that the amount of public works it has performed by public employees has been reduced as required.

(10) In addition to the percentage limitation provided in subsection (8) of this section, counties subject to these provisions containing a population of (~~one million~~) four hundred thousand or more shall not have public employees

perform a public works project in excess of (~~seventy~~) ninety thousand dollars if more than a single craft or trade is involved with the public works project, or a public works project in excess of (~~twenty-five~~) forty-five thousand dollars if only a single craft or trade is involved with the public works project. A public works project means a complete project. The restrictions in this subsection do not permit the division of the project into units of work or classes of work to avoid the restriction on work that may be performed by public employees on a single project.

The cost of a separate public works project shall be the costs of materials, supplies, equipment, and labor on the construction of that project. The value of the public works budget shall be the value of all the separate public works projects within the budget.

(11) In addition to the accounting and recordkeeping requirements contained in chapter 39.04 RCW, any county which uses public employees to perform public works projects under RCW 36.32.240(1) shall prepare a year-end report to be submitted to the state auditor indicating the total dollar amount of the county's public works construction budget and the total dollar amount for public works projects performed by public employees for that year.

The year-end report submitted pursuant to this subsection to the state auditor shall be in accordance with the standard form required by RCW 43.09.205.

(12) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, counties may use public employees without any limitation for emergency work performed under an emergency declared pursuant to RCW 36.32.270, and any such emergency work shall not be subject to the limitations of this section. Publication of the description and estimate of costs relating to correcting the emergency may be made within seven days after the commencement of the work. Within two weeks of the finding that such an emergency existed, the county legislative authority shall adopt a resolution certifying the damage to public facilities and costs incurred or anticipated relating to correcting the emergency. Additionally this section shall not apply to architectural and engineering or other technical or professional services performed by public employees in connection with a public works project.

(13) In lieu of the procedures of subsections (3) through (11) of this section, a county may let contracts using the small works roster process provided in RCW 39.04.155.

Whenever possible, the county shall invite at least one proposal from a minority or woman contractor who shall otherwise qualify under this section.

(14) The allocation of public works projects to be performed by county employees shall not be subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

(15) This section does not apply to performance-based contracts, as defined in RCW 39.35A.020(~~(3)~~) (4), that are negotiated under chapter 39.35A RCW.

(16) Nothing in this section prohibits any county from allowing for preferential purchase of products made from recycled materials or products that may be recycled or reused.

(17) This section does not apply to contracts between the public stadium authority and a team affiliate under RCW 36.102.060(4), or development agreements between the public stadium authority and a team affiliate under RCW 36.102.060(7) or leases entered into under RCW 36.102.060(8).

Sec. 7. RCW 36.32.240 and 1996 c 219 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In any county the county legislative authority may by resolution establish a county purchasing department.

(2) In each county with a population of less than ~~((one million))~~ four hundred thousand which exercises this option, the purchasing department shall contract on a competitive basis for all public works, enter into leases of personal property on a competitive basis, and purchase all supplies, materials, and equipment, on a competitive basis, for all departments of the county, as provided in this chapter and chapter 39.04 RCW, except that the county purchasing department is not required to make purchases for the county hospital, or make purchases that are paid from the county road fund or equipment rental and revolving fund.

Sec. 8. RCW 36.32.250 and 2000 c 138 s 207 are each amended to read as follows:

No contract for public works may be entered into by the county legislative authority or by any elected or appointed officer of the county until after bids have been submitted to the county upon specifications therefor. Such specifications shall be in writing and shall be filed with the clerk of the county legislative authority for public inspection. An advertisement shall be published in the county official newspaper stating the time and place where bids will be opened, the time after which bids will not be received, the character of the work to be done, the materials and equipment to be furnished, and that specifications therefor may be seen at the office of the clerk of the county legislative authority. An advertisement shall also be published in a legal newspaper of general circulation in or as near as possible to that part of the county in which such work is to be done. If the county official newspaper is a newspaper of general circulation covering at least forty percent of the residences in that part of the county in which such public works are to be done, then the publication of an advertisement of the applicable specifications in the county official newspaper shall be sufficient. Such advertisements shall be published at least once at least thirteen days prior to the last date upon which bids will be received. The bids shall be in writing, shall be filed with the clerk, shall be opened and read in public at the time and place named therefor in the advertisements, and after being opened, shall be filed for public inspection. No bid may be considered for public work unless it is accompanied by a bid deposit in the form of a surety bond, postal money order, cash, cashier's check, or certified check in an amount equal to five percent of the amount of the bid proposed. The contract for the public work shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Any or all bids may be rejected for good cause. The county legislative authority shall require from the successful bidder for such public work a contractor's bond in the amount and with the conditions imposed by law. If the bidder to whom the contract is awarded fails to enter into the contract and furnish the contractor's bond as required within ten days after notice of the award, exclusive of the day of notice, the amount of the bid deposit shall be forfeited to the county and the contract awarded to the next lowest and best bidder. A low bidder who claims error and fails to enter into a contract is prohibited from bidding on the same project if a second or subsequent call for bids is made for the project. The bid deposit of all unsuccessful bidders shall be returned after the contract is awarded

and the required contractor's bond given by the successful bidder is accepted by the county legislative authority. In the letting of any contract for public works involving less than ~~((ten))~~ forty thousand dollars, advertisement and competitive bidding may be dispensed with on order of the county legislative authority. Immediately after the award is made, the bid quotations obtained shall be recorded and open to public inspection and shall be available by telephone inquiry.

As an alternative to requirements under this section, a county may let contracts using the small works roster process under RCW 39.04.155.

This section does not apply to performance-based contracts, as defined in RCW 39.35A.020(~~((3))~~) (4), that are negotiated under chapter 39.35A RCW.

Sec. 9. RCW 52.14.110 and 2001 c 79 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

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) The purchase of any materials, supplies, or equipment if the cost will not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars. However, whenever the estimated cost does not exceed fifty thousand dollars, the commissioners may by resolution use the process provided in RCW 39.04.190 to award contracts;

(2) 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))~~ twenty thousand dollars, which includes the costs of labor, material, and equipment;

(3) Contracts using the small works roster process under RCW 39.04.155; and

(4) Any contract for purchases or public work pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within that section applies to the purchase or public work.

Sec. 10. RCW 35.61.135 and 2001 c 29 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All work ordered, the estimated cost of which is in excess of ~~((five))~~ twenty thousand dollars, shall be let by contract and competitive bidding. Before awarding any such contract the board of park commissioners shall publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation where the district is located at least once 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 park commissioners subject to the public inspection. 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 board of park commissioners on or before the day and hour named therein.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check or postal money order payable to the order of the metropolitan park district 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 metropolitan

park district as liquidated damages the amount specified in the bond, unless the bidder enters into a contract in accordance with the bidder's 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 park 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 the bidder's own plans and specifications. The board of park commissioners may reject all bids for good cause and readvertise and in such case all checks, cash, or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders. If the contract is 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 is entered into for doing the work, and a bond to perform such work furnished with sureties satisfactory to the board of park commissioners in the full amount of the contract price between the bidder and the metropolitan park district in accordance with the bid. If the bidder fails to enter into the contract in accordance with the bid and furnish the bond within ten days from the date at which the bidder is notified that the bidder is the successful bidder, the check, cash, or bid bonds and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the metropolitan park district. If the bidder fails to enter into a contract in accordance with the bidder's bid, and the board of park commissioners deems it necessary to take legal action to collect on any bid bond required by this section, then the metropolitan park district is entitled to collect from the bidder any legal expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees occasioned thereby. A low bidder who claims error and fails to enter into a contract is prohibited from bidding on the same project if a second or subsequent call for bids is made for the project.

(2) As an alternative to requirements under subsection (1) of this section, a metropolitan park district may let contracts using the small works roster process under RCW 39.04.155.

(3) Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment, with an estimated cost in excess of forty thousand dollars, shall be by contract. Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment, with an estimated cost of less than fifty thousand dollars shall be made using the process provided in RCW 39.04.190. Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment with an estimated cost of fifty thousand dollars or more shall be made by competitive bidding following the procedure for letting contracts for projects under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) As an alternative to requirements under subsection (3) of this section, a metropolitan park district may let contracts for purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment with the suppliers designated on current state agency, county, city, or town purchasing rosters for the materials, supplies, or equipment, when the roster has been established in accordance with the competitive bidding law for purchases applicable to the state agency, county, city, or town. The price and terms for purchases shall be as described on the applicable roster.

(5) The park board may waive the competitive bidding requirements of this section pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within RCW 39.04.280 applies to the purchase or public work.

Sec. 11. RCW 57.08.050 and 2003 c 145 s 1 and 2003 c 60 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) All work ordered, the estimated cost of which is in excess of ~~((ten))~~ twenty thousand dollars, shall be let by contract and competitive bidding.

Before awarding any such contract the board of commissioners shall publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation where the district is located at least once 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 commissioners subject to the public inspection. 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 board of commissioners on or before the day and hour named therein.

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 bidder enters into a contract in accordance with the bidder's 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 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 the bidder's own plans and specifications. The board of commissioners may reject all bids for good cause and readvertise and in such case all checks, cash or bid bonds shall be returned to the bidders. If the contract is 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 doing the work, and a bond to perform such work furnished with sureties satisfactory to the board of commissioners in the full amount of the contract price between the bidder and the commission in accordance with the bid. If the bidder fails to enter into the contract in accordance with the bid and furnish the bond within ten days from the date at which the bidder is notified that the bidder is the successful bidder, the check, cash, or bid bonds and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the district. If the bidder fails to enter into a contract in accordance with the bidder's bid, and the board of commissioners deems it necessary to take legal action to collect on any bid bond required by this section, then the district shall be entitled to collect from the bidder any legal expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees occasioned thereby. A low bidder who claims error and fails to enter into a contract is prohibited from bidding on the same project if a second or subsequent call for bids is made for the project.

(2) As an alternative to requirements under subsection (1) of this section, a water-sewer district may let contracts using the small works roster process under RCW 39.04.155.

(3) Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment, with an estimated cost in excess of (~~ten~~) forty thousand dollars, shall be by contract. Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment, with an estimated cost of less than fifty thousand dollars shall be made using the process provided in RCW 39.04.190. Any purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment with an estimated cost of fifty thousand dollars or more shall be made by competitive bidding following the procedure for letting contracts for projects under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) As an alternative to requirements under subsection (3) of this section, a water-sewer district may let contracts for purchase of materials, supplies, or equipment with the suppliers designated on current state agency, county, city, or town purchasing rosters for the materials, supplies, or equipment, when the roster has been established in accordance with the competitive bidding law for purchases applicable to the state agency, county, city, or town. The price and terms for purchases shall be as described on the applicable roster.

(5) The board may waive the competitive bidding requirements of this section pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within that section applies to the purchase or public work.

Sec. 12. RCW 70.44.140 and 2002 c 106 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All materials purchased and work ordered, the estimated cost of which is in excess of (~~(fifty)~~) seventy-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. If the contract is let, then all bid proposal security shall be returned to the bidders, except that of the successful bidder, which is 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. A low bidder who claims error and fails to enter into a contract is prohibited from bidding on the same project if a second or subsequent call for bids is made for the project.

(2) As an alternative to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, a public hospital district may let contracts using the small works roster process under RCW 39.04.155.

(3) Any purchases with an estimated cost of up to fifteen thousand dollars may be made using the process provided in RCW 39.04.190.

(4) The commission may waive the competitive bidding requirements of this section pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 if an exemption contained within that section applies to the purchase or public work.

Sec. 13. RCW 87.03.437 and 1999 c 234 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Purchases of any materials, supplies, or equipment by the district shall be based on competitive bids except as provided in RCW 87.03.435 and 39.04.280. A formal sealed bid procedure shall be used as standard procedure for the purchases made by irrigation districts. However, the board may by resolution adopt a policy to waive formal sealed bidding procedures for purchases of any materials, supplies, or equipment for an amount set by the board not to exceed (~~ten~~) forty thousand dollars for each purchase.

(2) The directors may by resolution adopt a policy to use the process provided in RCW 39.04.190 for purchases of materials, supplies, or equipment when the estimated cost is between the amount established by the board under subsection (1) of this section and a maximum amount set by resolution adopted by the board for purchases up to fifty thousand dollars exclusive of sales tax.

Passed by the House March 4, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 230

[Engrossed House Bill 1513]

WATER OR SEWER FACILITIES—CONSTRUCTION FINANCING

AN ACT Relating to municipal participation in financing the construction of water or sewer facilities; and amending RCW 35.91.020.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 35.91.020 and 2006 c 88 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except as provided under subsection (2) of this section, the governing body of any city, town, county, water-sewer district, or drainage district, hereinafter referred to as a "municipality" may contract with owners of real estate for the construction of storm, sanitary, or combination sewers, pumping stations, and disposal plants, water mains, hydrants, reservoirs, or appurtenances, hereinafter called "water or sewer facilities," within their boundaries or (except for counties) within ten miles from their corporate limits connecting with the public water or sewerage system to serve the area in which the real estate of such owners is located, and to provide for a period of not to exceed fifteen years for the reimbursement of such owners and their assigns by any owner of real estate who did not contribute to the original cost of such water or sewer facilities and who subsequently tap onto or use the same of a fair pro

rata share of the cost of the construction of said water or sewer facilities, including not only those directly connected thereto, but also users connected to laterals or branches connecting thereto, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the governing body of such municipality may provide or contract, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law.

(b) If authorized by ordinance or contract, a municipality may participate in financing the development of water or sewer facilities development projects authorized by, and in accordance with, (a) of this subsection. Unless otherwise provided by ordinance or contract:

(i) Municipalities that contribute to the financing of water or sewer facilities projects under this section have the same rights to reimbursement as owners of real estate who make contributions as authorized under this section; and

(ii) If the projects are jointly financed by a combination of municipal funding and private funding by real estate owners, the amount of reimbursement received by each participant in the financing must be a pro rata share.

(c) A municipality seeking reimbursement from an owner of real estate under this section is limited to the dollar amount authorized under this chapter and may not collect any additional reimbursement, assessment, charge, or fee for the infrastructure or facilities that were constructed under the applicable ordinance, contract, or agreement. This does not prevent the collection of amounts for services or infrastructure that are additional expenditures not subject to such ordinance, contract, or agreement.

(2)(a) The contract may provide for an extension of the fifteen-year reimbursement period for a time not to exceed the duration of any moratorium, phasing ordinance, concurrency designation, or other governmental action that prevents making applications for, or the approval of, any new development within the benefit area for a period of six months or more.

(b) Upon the extension of the reimbursement period pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the contract must specify the duration of the contract extension and must be filed and recorded with the county auditor. Property owners who are subject to the reimbursement obligations under subsection (1) of this section shall be notified by the contracting municipality of the extension filed under this subsection.

(3) Each contract shall include a provision requiring that every two years from the date the contract is executed a property owner entitled to reimbursement under this section provide the contracting municipality with information regarding the current contract name, address, and telephone number of the person, company, or partnership that originally entered into the contract. If the property owner fails to comply with the notification requirements of this subsection within sixty days of the specified time, then the contracting municipality may collect any reimbursement funds owed to the property owner under the contract. Such funds must be deposited in the capital fund of the municipality.

(4) To the extent it may require in the performance of such contract, such municipality may install said water or sewer facilities in and along the county streets in the area to be served as hereinabove provided, subject to such reasonable requirements as to the manner of occupancy of such streets as the county may by resolution provide. The provisions of such contract shall not be effective as to any owner of real estate not a party thereto unless such contract

has been recorded in the office of the county auditor of the county in which the real estate of such owner is located prior to the time such owner taps into or connects to said water or sewer facilities.

Passed by the House March 3, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 231

[House Bill 1515]

VITAL RECORDS—ELECTRONIC APPROVAL

AN ACT Relating to allowing electronic approval of vital records; and amending RCW 70.58.005, 70.58.170, 70.58.180, 70.58.230, 70.58.240, 70.58.250, and 70.58.260.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.58.005 and 2005 c 365 s 151 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Business days" means Monday through Friday except official state holidays.

(2) "Department" means the department of health.

(3) "Electronic approval" or "electronically approve" means approving the content of an electronically filed vital record through the processes provided by the department. Electronic approval processes shall be consistent with policies, standards, and procedures developed by the information services board under RCW 43.105.041.

(4) "Embalmer" means a person licensed as required in chapter 18.39 RCW and defined in RCW 18.39.010.

~~((4))~~ (5) "Funeral director" means a person licensed as required in chapter 18.39 RCW and defined in RCW 18.39.010.

~~((5))~~ (6) "Vital records" means records of birth, death, fetal death, marriage, dissolution, annulment, and legal separation, as maintained under the supervision of the state registrar of vital statistics.

Sec. 2. RCW 70.58.170 and 2005 c 365 s 154 are each amended to read as follows:

The funeral director or person having the right to control the disposition of the human remains under RCW 68.50.160 shall file the certificate of death or fetal death. In preparing such certificate, the funeral director or person having the right to control the disposition of the human remains under RCW 68.50.160 shall obtain and enter on the certificate such personal data as the certificate requires from the person or persons best qualified to supply them. He or she shall present the certificate of death to the physician, physician's assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner last in attendance upon the deceased, or, if the deceased died without medical attendance, to the health officer, medical examiner, coroner, or prosecuting attorney having jurisdiction, who shall ~~((thereupon))~~ certify the cause of death according to his or her best knowledge and belief and shall sign or electronically approve the certificate of death or fetal

death within two business days after being presented with the certificate unless good cause for not signing or electronically approving the certificate within the two business days can be established. He or she shall present the certificate of fetal death to the physician, physician's assistant, advanced registered nurse practitioner, midwife, or other person in attendance at the fetal death, who shall certify the fetal death and such medical data pertaining thereto as he or she can furnish.

Sec. 3. RCW 70.58.180 and 2005 c 365 s 155 are each amended to read as follows:

If the death occurred without medical attendance, the funeral director or person having the right to control the disposition of the human remains under RCW 68.50.160 shall notify the coroner, medical examiner, or prosecuting attorney if there is no coroner or medical examiner in the county. If the circumstances suggest that the death or fetal death was caused by unlawful or unnatural causes or if there is no local health officer with jurisdiction, the coroner(~~(, or if none))~~ or medical examiner, or the prosecuting attorney shall complete and sign or electronically approve the certification, noting upon the certificate that no physician, physician's assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner was in attendance at the time of death. In case of any death without medical attendance in which there is no suspicion of death from unlawful or unnatural causes, the local health officer or his or her deputy, the coroner or medical examiner, and if none, the prosecuting attorney, shall complete and sign or electronically approve the certification, noting upon the certificate that no physician, physician's assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner was in attendance at the time of death, and noting the cause of death without the holding of an inquest or performing of an autopsy or post mortem, but from statements of relatives, persons in attendance during the last sickness, persons present at the time of death or other persons having adequate knowledge of the facts.

The cause of death, the manner and mode in which death occurred, as noted by the coroner or medical examiner, or if none, the prosecuting attorney or the health officer and incorporated in the death certificate filed with the (~~bureau of vital statistics of the board of health~~) department shall be the legally accepted manner and mode by which the deceased came to his or her death and shall be the legally accepted cause of death.

Sec. 4. RCW 70.58.230 and 2005 c 365 s 157 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person to inter, deposit in a vault, grave, or tomb, cremate, or otherwise dispose of, or disinter or remove from one registration district to another, or hold for more than three business days after death, the human remains of any person whose death occurred in this state or any human remains which shall be found in this state, without obtaining, from the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred or in which the human remains were found, a permit for the burial, disinterment, or removal of the human remains. However, a licensed funeral director or embalmer of this state or a funeral establishment licensed in another state contiguous to Washington, with a current certificate of removal registration issued by the director of the department of licensing, may remove human remains from the district where the death occurred to another registration district or Oregon or Idaho without having

obtained a permit but in such cases the funeral director or embalmer shall at the time of removing human remains file with or mail to the local registrar of the district where the death occurred a notice of removal upon a blank to be furnished by the state registrar. The notice of removal shall be signed or electronically approved by the funeral director or embalmer and shall contain the name and address of the local registrar with whom the certificate of death will be filed and the burial-transit permit secured. Every local registrar, accepting a death certificate and issuing a burial-transit permit for a death that occurred outside his or her district, shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar to be paid by the funeral director or embalmer at the time the death certificate is accepted and the permit is secured. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring into or transport within the state or inter, deposit in a vault, grave, or tomb, or cremate or otherwise dispose of human remains of any person whose death occurred outside this state unless the human remains are accompanied by a removal or transit permit issued in accordance with the law and health regulations in force where the death occurred, or unless a special permit for bringing the human remains into this state shall be obtained from the state registrar.

Sec. 5. RCW 70.58.240 and 2005 c 365 s 158 are each amended to read as follows:

Each funeral director or person having the right to control the disposition of the human remains under RCW 68.50.160 shall obtain a certificate of death, sign or electronically approve and file the certificate with the local registrar, and secure a burial-transit permit, prior to any permanent disposition of the human remains. He or she shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required, from the person best qualified to supply them. He or she shall present the certificate to the attending physician or in case the death occurred without any medical attendance, to the proper official for certification for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record. He or she shall supply the information required relative to the date and place of disposition and he or she shall sign or electronically approve and present the completed certificate to the local registrar, for the issuance of a burial-transit permit. He or she shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton, or person in charge of the place of burial, before interring the human remains; or shall attach the transit permit to the box containing the corpse, when shipped by any transportation company, and the permit shall accompany the corpse to its destination.

Sec. 6. RCW 70.58.250 and 1961 ex.s. c 5 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

The burial-transit permit shall contain a statement by the local registrar and over his or her signature or electronic approval, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him or her, as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove, or otherwise dispose of the body; stating the name of the deceased and other necessary details upon the form prescribed by the state registrar.

Sec. 7. RCW 70.58.260 and 2005 c 365 s 159 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of any premises in which bodies of deceased persons are interred, cremated, or otherwise permanently

disposed of, to permit the interment, cremation, or other disposition of any body upon such premises unless it is accompanied by a burial, removal, or transit permit as provided in this chapter. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such premises to, in case of the interment, cremation, or other disposition of human remains therein, endorse upon the permit the date and character of such disposition, over his or her signature or electronic approval, to return all permits so endorsed to the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred within ten days from the date of such disposition, and to keep a record of all human remains disposed of on the premises under his or her charge, stating, in each case, the name of the deceased person, if known, the place of death, the date of burial or other disposition, and the name and address of the undertaker, which record shall at all times be open to public inspection, and it shall be the duty of every undertaker, or person acting as such, when burying human remains in a cemetery or burial grounds having no person in charge, to sign or electronically approve the burial, removal, or transit permit, giving the date of burial, write across the face of the permit the words "no person in charge", and file the burial, removal, or transit permit within ten days with the registrar of the district in which the death occurred.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 232

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1664]

MOTORSPORTS FRANCHISE AGREEMENTS— TERMINATION, CANCELLATION, NONRENEWAL

AN ACT Relating to termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of motorsports manufacturer and dealer franchise agreements; and amending RCW 46.93.080.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.93.080 and 2003 c 354 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon the termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of a franchise (~~(by the manufacturer under this chapter)~~), the manufacturer shall pay the dealer, at a minimum:

(a) Dealer cost, less all allowances paid or credited to the dealer by the manufacturer, of unused, undamaged, and unsold new motorsports vehicles in the dealer's inventory that were acquired from the manufacturer or another dealer of the same line make in the ordinary course of business;

(b) Dealer cost for all unused, undamaged, and unsold supplies, parts, and accessories in original packaging, except that in the case of sheet metal, a comparable substitute for original packaging may be used, if the supply, part, or accessory was acquired from the manufacturer or from another dealer ceasing operations as a part of the dealer's initial inventory, as long as the supplies, parts, and accessories appear in the manufacturer's current parts catalog, list, or current offering;

(c) Dealer cost for all unused, undamaged, and unsold inventory, whether vehicles, parts, or accessories, the purchase of which was required by the manufacturer;

(d) The fair market value of each undamaged sign owned by the dealer that bears a common name, trade name, or trademark of the manufacturer, if acquisition of the sign was recommended or required by the manufacturer and the sign is in good and usable condition less reasonable wear and tear, and has not been depreciated by the dealer more than fifty percent of the value of the sign; and

(e) The fair market value of all special tools owned or leased by the dealer that were acquired from the manufacturer or persons approved by the manufacturer, and that were required by the manufacturer, and are in good and usable condition, less reasonable wear and tear. However, if the tools are leased by the dealer, the manufacturer shall pay the dealer such amounts that are required by the lessor to terminate the lease under the terms of the lease agreement.

(2) To the extent the franchise agreement provides for payment or reimbursement to the dealer in excess of that specified in this section, the provisions of the franchise agreement will control.

(3) The manufacturer shall pay the dealer the sums specified in subsection (1) of this section within ninety days after the ~~((tender of the property))~~ termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of the franchise, if the dealer has clear title to the property or can provide clear title to the property upon payment by the manufacturer and is in a position to convey that title to the manufacturer.

Passed by the House March 5, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 233

[House Bill 1888]

TITLING OF MOBILE HOMES—REPEAL

AN ACT Relating to repealing RCW 46.12.295; and repealing RCW 46.12.295.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. RCW 46.12.295 (Mobile homes—Titling functions transferred to department of community, trade, and economic development) and 1995 c 399 s 117 & 1990 c 176 s 3 are each repealed.

Passed by the House March 3, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 234

[Second Substitute House Bill 1938]

POSTADOPTION CONTACT—SIBLINGS

AN ACT Relating to children's interests in maintaining postadoption contact with their siblings; amending RCW 26.33.295 and 26.33.190; reenacting and amending RCW 13.34.136; and adding new sections to chapter 26.33 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 26.33 RCW to read as follows:

The legislature finds that the importance of children's relationships with their siblings is well recognized in law and science. The bonds between siblings are often irreplaceable, leading some experts to believe that sibling relationships can be longer lasting and more influential than any other over a person's lifetime. For children who have been removed from home due to abuse or neglect, these bonds are often much stronger because siblings have learned early the importance of depending on one another and cooperating in order to cope with their common problems. The legislature further finds that when children are in the foster care system they typically have some degree of contact or visitation with their siblings even when they are not living together. The legislature finds, however, that when one or more of the siblings is adopted from foster care, these relationships may be severed completely if an open adoption agreement fails to attend to the needs of the siblings for continuing postadoption contact. The legislature intends to promote a greater focus, in permanency planning and adoption proceedings, on the interests of siblings separated by adoptive placements and to encourage the inclusion in adoption agreements of provisions to support ongoing postadoption contact between siblings.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 26.33 RCW to read as follows:

The court, in reviewing and approving an agreement under RCW 26.33.295 for the adoption of a child from foster care, shall encourage the adoptive parents, birth parents, foster parents, kinship caregivers, and the department or other supervising agency to seriously consider the long-term benefits to the child adoptee and siblings of the child adoptee of providing for and facilitating continuing postadoption contact between siblings. To the extent feasible, and when in the best interests of the child adoptee and siblings of the child adoptee, contact between the siblings should be frequent and of a similar nature as that which existed prior to the adoption. If the child adoptee or known siblings of the child adoptee are represented by an attorney or guardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any other child custody proceeding, the court shall inquire of each attorney and guardian ad litem regarding the potential benefits of continuing contact between the siblings and the potential detriments of severing contact.

Sec. 3. RCW 26.33.295 and 1990 c 285 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the parties to a proceeding under this chapter from entering into agreements regarding communication with or contact between child adoptees, adoptive parents, siblings of child adoptees, and a birth parent or parents.

(2) Agreements regarding communication with or contact between child adoptees, adoptive parents, siblings of child adoptees, and a birth parent or parents shall not be legally enforceable unless the terms of the agreement are set forth in a written court order entered in accordance with the provisions of this section. The court shall not enter a proposed order unless the terms of such order have been approved in writing by the prospective adoptive parents, any birth parent whose parental rights have not previously been terminated, and, if the child ~~((is))~~ or siblings of the child are in the custody of the department or a licensed child-placing agency, a representative of the department or child-placing agency. If the child is represented by an attorney or guardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any other child-custody proceeding, the terms of the proposed order also must be approved in writing by the child's representative. An agreement under this section need not disclose the identity of the parties to be legally enforceable. The court shall not enter a proposed order unless the court finds that the communication or contact ~~((between))~~ with the child adoptee, ~~((the adoptive parents, and a birth parent or parents))~~ as agreed upon and as set forth in the proposed order, would be in the child adoptee's best interests.

(3) Failure to comply with the terms of an agreed order regarding communication or contact that has been entered by the court pursuant to this section shall not be grounds for setting aside an adoption decree or revocation of a written consent to an adoption after that consent has been approved by the court as provided in this chapter.

(4) An agreed order entered pursuant to this section may be enforced by a civil action and the prevailing party in that action may be awarded, as part of the costs of the action, a reasonable amount to be fixed by the court as attorneys' fees. The court shall not modify an agreed order under this section unless it finds that the modification is necessary to serve the best interests of the child adoptee, and that: (a) The modification is agreed to by the adoptive parent and the birth parent or parents; or (b) exceptional circumstances have arisen since the agreed order was entered that justify modification of the order.

(5) This section does not require the department or other supervising agency to agree to any specific provisions in an open adoption agreement and does not create a new obligation for the department to provide supervision or transportation for visits between siblings separated by adoption from foster care.

Sec. 4. RCW 26.33.190 and 2007 c 387 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person may at any time request an agency, the department, an individual approved by the court, or a qualified salaried court employee to prepare a preplacement report. A certificate signed under penalty of perjury by the person preparing the report specifying his or her qualifications as required in this chapter shall be attached to or filed with each preplacement report and shall include a statement of training or experience that qualifies the person preparing the report to discuss relevant adoption issues. A person may have more than one preplacement report prepared. All preplacement reports shall be filed with the court in which the petition for adoption is filed.

(2) The preplacement report shall be a written document setting forth all relevant information relating to the fitness of the person requesting the report as an adoptive parent. The report shall be based on a study which shall include an

investigation of the home environment, family life, health, facilities, and resources of the person requesting the report. The report shall include a list of the sources of information on which the report is based. The report shall include a recommendation as to the fitness of the person requesting the report to be an adoptive parent. The report shall also verify that the following issues were discussed with the prospective adoptive parents:

(a) The concept of adoption as a lifelong developmental process and commitment;

(b) The potential for the child to have feelings of identity confusion and loss regarding separation from the birth parents;

(c) If applicable, the relevance of the child's relationship with siblings and the potential benefit to the child of providing for a continuing relationship and contact between the child and known siblings;

~~(d)~~ (d) Disclosure of the fact of adoption to the child;

~~((+))~~ (e) The child's possible questions about birth parents and relatives; and

~~((+))~~ (f) The relevance of the child's racial, ethnic, and cultural heritage.

(3) All preplacement reports shall include a background check of any conviction records, pending charges, or disciplinary board final decisions of prospective adoptive parents. The background check shall include an examination of state and national criminal identification data provided by the Washington state patrol criminal identification system including, but not limited to, a fingerprint-based background check of national crime information databases for any person being investigated. It shall also include a review of any child abuse and neglect history of any adult living in the prospective adoptive parents' home. The background check of the child abuse and neglect history shall include a review of the child abuse and neglect registries of all states in which the prospective adoptive parents or any other adult living in the home have lived during the five years preceding the date of the preplacement report.

(4) An agency, the department, or a court approved individual may charge a reasonable fee based on the time spent in conducting the study and preparing the preplacement report. The court may set a reasonable fee for conducting the study and preparing the report when a court employee has prepared the report. An agency, the department, a court approved individual, or the court may reduce or waive the fee if the financial condition of the person requesting the report so warrants. An agency's, the department's, or court approved individual's, fee is subject to review by the court upon request of the person requesting the report.

(5) The person requesting the report shall designate to the agency, the department, the court approved individual, or the court in writing the county in which the preplacement report is to be filed. If the person requesting the report has not filed a petition for adoption, the report shall be indexed in the name of the person requesting the report and a cause number shall be assigned. A fee shall not be charged for filing the report. The applicable filing fee may be charged at the time a petition governed by this chapter is filed. Any subsequent preplacement reports shall be filed together with the original report.

(6) A copy of the completed preplacement report shall be delivered to the person requesting the report.

(7) A person may request that a report not be completed. A reasonable fee may be charged for the value of work done.

Sec. 5. RCW 13.34.136 and 2008 c 267 s 3 and 2008 c 152 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) Whenever a child is ordered removed from the home, a permanency plan shall be developed no later than sixty days from the time the supervising agency assumes responsibility for providing services, including placing the child, or at the time of a hearing under RCW 13.34.130, whichever occurs first. The permanency planning process continues until a permanency planning goal is achieved or dependency is dismissed. The planning process shall include reasonable efforts to return the child to the parent's home.

(2) The agency supervising the dependency shall submit a written permanency plan to all parties and the court not less than fourteen days prior to the scheduled hearing. Responsive reports of parties not in agreement with the supervising agency's proposed permanency plan must be provided to the supervising agency, all other parties, and the court at least seven days prior to the hearing.

The permanency plan shall include:

(a) A permanency plan of care that shall identify one of the following outcomes as a primary goal and may identify additional outcomes as alternative goals: Return of the child to the home of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian; adoption; guardianship; permanent legal custody; long-term relative or foster care, until the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the care provider; successful completion of a responsible living skills program; or independent living, if appropriate and if the child is age sixteen or older. The department shall not discharge a child to an independent living situation before the child is eighteen years of age unless the child becomes emancipated pursuant to chapter 13.64 RCW;

(b) Unless the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(5), that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to return the child home, what steps the agency will take to promote existing appropriate sibling relationships and/or facilitate placement together or contact in accordance with the best interests of each child, and what actions the agency will take to maintain parent-child ties. All aspects of the plan shall include the goal of achieving permanence for the child.

(i) The agency plan shall specify what services the parents will be offered to enable them to resume custody, what requirements the parents must meet to resume custody, and a time limit for each service plan and parental requirement.

(ii) Visitation is the right of the family, including the child and the parent, in cases in which visitation is in the best interest of the child. Early, consistent, and frequent visitation is crucial for maintaining parent-child relationships and making it possible for parents and children to safely reunify. The agency shall encourage the maximum parent and child and sibling contact possible, when it is in the best interest of the child, including regular visitation and participation by the parents in the care of the child while the child is in placement. Visitation shall not be limited as a sanction for a parent's failure to comply with court orders or services where the health, safety, or welfare of the child is not at risk as a result of the visitation. Visitation may be limited or denied only if the court determines that such limitation or denial is necessary to protect the child's health, safety, or welfare. The court and the agency should rely upon community resources, relatives, foster parents, and other appropriate persons to provide

transportation and supervision for visitation to the extent that such resources are available, and appropriate, and the child's safety would not be compromised.

(iii) A child shall be placed as close to the child's home as possible, preferably in the child's own neighborhood, unless the court finds that placement at a greater distance is necessary to promote the child's or parents' well-being.

(iv) The plan shall state whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state placement options have been considered by the department.

(v) Unless it is not in the best interests of the child, whenever practical, the plan should ensure the child remains enrolled in the school the child was attending at the time the child entered foster care.

(vi) The agency charged with supervising a child in placement shall provide all reasonable services that are available within the agency, or within the community, or those services which the department has existing contracts to purchase. It shall report to the court if it is unable to provide such services; and

(c) If the court has ordered, pursuant to RCW 13.34.130(5), that a termination petition be filed, a specific plan as to where the child will be placed, what steps will be taken to achieve permanency for the child, services to be offered or provided to the child, and, if visitation would be in the best interests of the child, a recommendation to the court regarding visitation between parent and child pending a fact-finding hearing on the termination petition. The agency shall not be required to develop a plan of services for the parents or provide services to the parents if the court orders a termination petition be filed. However, reasonable efforts to ensure visitation and contact between siblings shall be made unless there is reasonable cause to believe the best interests of the child or siblings would be jeopardized.

(3) Permanency planning goals should be achieved at the earliest possible date. If the child has been in out-of-home care for fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months, the court shall require the department to file a petition seeking termination of parental rights in accordance with RCW 13.34.145(3)(b)(vi). In cases where parental rights have been terminated, the child is legally free for adoption, and adoption has been identified as the primary permanency planning goal, it shall be a goal to complete the adoption within six months following entry of the termination order.

(4) If the court determines that the continuation of reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need to remove the child from his or her home or to safely return the child home should not be part of the permanency plan of care for the child, reasonable efforts shall be made to place the child in a timely manner and to complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the child.

(5) The identified outcomes and goals of the permanency plan may change over time based upon the circumstances of the particular case.

(6) The court shall consider the child's relationships with the child's siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(3). Whenever the permanency plan for a child is adoption, the court shall encourage the prospective adoptive parents, birth parents, foster parents, kinship caregivers, and the department or other supervising agency to seriously consider the long-term benefits to the child adoptee and his or her siblings of providing for and facilitating continuing postadoption contact between the siblings. To the extent that it is feasible, and when it is in the best interests of the child adoptee and his or her siblings, contact

between the siblings should be frequent and of a similar nature as that which existed prior to the adoption. If the child adoptee or his or her siblings are represented by an attorney or guardian ad litem in a proceeding under this chapter or in any other child custody proceeding, the court shall inquire of each attorney and guardian ad litem regarding the potential benefits of continuing contact between the siblings and the potential detriments of severing contact. This section does not require the department of social and health services or other supervising agency to agree to any specific provisions in an open adoption agreement and does not create a new obligation for the department to provide supervision or transportation for visits between siblings separated by adoption from foster care.

(7) For purposes related to permanency planning:

(a) "Guardianship" means a dependency guardianship or a legal guardianship pursuant to chapter 11.88 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(b) "Permanent custody order" means a custody order entered pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW.

(c) "Permanent legal custody" means legal custody pursuant to chapter 26.10 RCW or equivalent laws of another state or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

Passed by the House March 9, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 235

[Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1961]

FOSTER CARE SERVICES—YOUTH AGES 18-21

AN ACT Relating to implementing the federal fostering connections to success and increasing adoptions act of 2008; amending RCW 74.13.031, 74.13.020, 74.13.031, and 13.34.234; adding a new section to chapter 13.34 RCW, creating a new section; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that the federal fostering connections to success and increasing adoptions act of 2008 provides important new opportunities for the state to use federal funding to promote permanency and positive outcomes for youth in foster care and for those who age out of the foster care system.

(2) The legislature also finds that research regarding former foster youth is generally sobering. Longitudinal research on the adult functioning of former foster youth indicates a disproportionate likelihood that youth aging out of foster care and those who spent several years in care will experience poor outcomes in a variety of areas, including limited human capital upon which to build economic security; untreated mental or behavioral health problems; involvement in the criminal justice and corrections systems; and early parenthood combined with second-generation child welfare involvement. The legislature further finds that research also demonstrates that access to adequate and appropriate supports during the period of transition from foster care to independence can have

significant positive impacts on adult functioning and can improve outcomes relating to educational attainment and postsecondary enrollment; employment and earnings; and reduced rates of teen pregnancies.

(3) The legislature intends to clarify existing authority for foster care services beyond age eighteen and to establish authority for future expansion of housing and other supports for youth aging out of foster care and youth who achieved permanency in later adolescence.

Sec. 2. RCW 74.13.031 and 2008 c 267 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

The department shall have the duty to provide child welfare services and shall:

(1) Develop, administer, supervise, and monitor a coordinated and comprehensive plan that establishes, aids, and strengthens services for the protection and care of runaway, dependent, or neglected children.

(2) Within available resources, recruit an adequate number of prospective adoptive and foster homes, both regular and specialized, i.e. homes for children of ethnic minority, including Indian homes for Indian children, sibling groups, handicapped and emotionally disturbed, teens, pregnant and parenting teens, and annually report to the governor and the legislature concerning the department's success in: (a) Meeting the need for adoptive and foster home placements; (b) reducing the foster parent turnover rate; (c) completing home studies for legally free children; and (d) implementing and operating the passport program required by RCW 74.13.285. The report shall include a section entitled "Foster Home Turn-Over, Causes and Recommendations."

(3) Investigate complaints of any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, or sexual abuse or exploitation, or that presents an imminent risk of serious harm, and on the basis of the findings of such investigation, offer child welfare services in relation to the problem to such parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis, and/or bring the situation to the attention of an appropriate court, or another community agency. An investigation is not required of nonaccidental injuries which are clearly not the result of a lack of care or supervision by the child's parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis. If the investigation reveals that a crime against a child may have been committed, the department shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency.

(4) Offer, on a voluntary basis, family reconciliation services to families who are in conflict.

(5) Monitor placements of children in out-of-home care and in-home dependencies to assure the safety, well-being, and quality of care being provided is within the scope of the intent of the legislature as defined in RCW 74.13.010 and 74.15.010. The policy for monitoring placements under this section shall require that children in out-of-home care and in-home dependencies and their caregivers receive a private and individual face-to-face visit each month.

(a) The department shall conduct the monthly visits with children and caregivers required under this section unless the child's placement is being supervised under a contract between the department and a private agency accredited by a national child welfare accrediting entity, in which case the private agency shall, within existing resources, conduct the monthly visits with the child and with the child's caregiver according to the standards described in

this subsection and shall provide the department with a written report of the visits within fifteen days of completing the visits.

(b) In cases where the monthly visits required under this subsection are being conducted by a private agency, the department shall conduct a face-to-face health and safety visit with the child at least once every ninety days.

(6) Have authority to accept custody of children from parents and to accept custody of children from juvenile courts, where authorized to do so under law, to provide child welfare services including placement for adoption, to provide for the routine and necessary medical, dental, and mental health care, or necessary emergency care of the children, and to provide for the physical care of such children and make payment of maintenance costs if needed. Except where required by Public Law 95-608 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915), no private adoption agency which receives children for adoption from the department shall discriminate on the basis of race, creed, or color when considering applications in their placement for adoption.

(7) Have authority to provide temporary shelter to children who have run away from home and who are admitted to crisis residential centers.

(8) Have authority to purchase care for children; and shall follow in general the policy of using properly approved private agency services for the actual care and supervision of such children insofar as they are available, paying for care of such children as are accepted by the department as eligible for support at reasonable rates established by the department.

(9) Establish a children's services advisory committee which shall assist the secretary in the development of a partnership plan for utilizing resources of the public and private sectors, and advise on all matters pertaining to child welfare, licensing of child care agencies, adoption, and services related thereto. At least one member shall represent the adoption community.

(10)~~((a))~~ Have authority to provide continued foster care or group care as needed to participate in or complete a high school or vocational school program.

~~((b)(i) Beginning in 2006, the department has the authority to allow up to fifty youth reaching age eighteen to continue in foster care or group care as needed to participate in or complete a posthigh school academic or vocational program, and to receive necessary support and transition services.~~

~~(ii) In 2007 and 2008, the department has the authority to allow up to fifty additional youth per year reaching age eighteen to remain in foster care or group care as provided in (b)(i) of this subsection.~~

~~(iii) A youth who remains eligible for such placement and services pursuant to department rules may continue in foster care or group care until the youth reaches his or her twenty-first birthday. Eligibility requirements shall include active enrollment in a posthigh school academic or vocational program and maintenance of a 2.0 grade point average.)~~

(11)(a) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, have authority to provide continued foster care or group care to youth ages eighteen to twenty-one years who are:

(i) Enrolled and participating in a postsecondary or vocational educational program;

(ii) Participating in a program or activity designed to promote or remove barriers to employment;

(iii) Engaged in employment for eighty hours or more per month; or

(iv) Incapable of engaging on any of the activities described in (a)(i) through (iii) of this subsection due to a medical condition that is supported by regularly updated information.

(b) A youth who remains eligible for placement services or benefits pursuant to department rules may continue to receive placement services and benefits until the youth reaches his or her twenty-first birthday.

(12) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, have authority to provide adoption support benefits, or subsidized relative guardianship benefits on behalf of youth ages eighteen to twenty-one years who achieved permanency through adoption or a subsidized relative guardianship at age sixteen or older and who are engaged in one of the activities described in subsection (11) of this section.

(13) Refer cases to the division of child support whenever state or federal funds are expended for the care and maintenance of a child, including a child with a developmental disability who is placed as a result of an action under chapter 13.34 RCW, unless the department finds that there is good cause not to pursue collection of child support against the parent or parents of the child. Cases involving individuals age eighteen through twenty shall not be referred to the division of child support unless required by federal law.

~~((+2))~~ (14) Have authority within funds appropriated for foster care services to purchase care for Indian children who are in the custody of a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribally licensed child-placing agency pursuant to parental consent, tribal court order, or state juvenile court order; and the purchase of such care shall be subject to the same eligibility standards and rates of support applicable to other children for whom the department purchases care.

Notwithstanding any other provision of RCW 13.32A.170 through 13.32A.200 and 74.13.032 through 74.13.036, or of this section all services to be provided by the department of social and health services under subsections (4), (6), and (7) of this section, subject to the limitations of these subsections, may be provided by any program offering such services funded pursuant to Titles II and III of the federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974.

~~((+3))~~ (15) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, provide preventive services to families with children that prevent or shorten the duration of an out-of-home placement.

~~((+4))~~ (16) Have authority to provide independent living services to youths, including individuals who have attained eighteen years of age, and have not attained twenty-one years of age who are or have been in foster care.

~~((+5))~~ (17) Consult at least quarterly with foster parents, including members of the foster parent association of Washington state, for the purpose of receiving information and comment regarding how the department is performing the duties and meeting the obligations specified in this section and RCW 74.13.250 and 74.13.320 regarding the recruitment of foster homes, reducing foster parent turnover rates, providing effective training for foster parents, and administering a coordinated and comprehensive plan that strengthens services for the protection of children. Consultation shall occur at the regional and statewide levels.

Sec. 3. RCW 74.13.020 and 1999 c 267 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in Title 74 RCW, child welfare services shall be defined as public social services including adoption services which strengthen, supplement, or substitute for, parental care and supervision for the purpose of:

(1) Preventing or remedying, or assisting in the solution of problems which may result in families in conflict, or the neglect, abuse, exploitation, or criminal behavior of children;

(2) Protecting and caring for dependent or neglected children;

(3) Assisting children who are in conflict with their parents, and assisting parents who are in conflict with their children with services designed to resolve such conflicts;

(4) Protecting and promoting the welfare of children, including the strengthening of their own homes where possible, or, where needed;

(5) Providing adequate care of children away from their homes in foster family homes or day care or other child care agencies or facilities.

As used in this chapter(~~(-child)~~) and except as specifically provided in RCW 74.13.031 (10) and (11), "child" means a person less than eighteen years of age.

The department's duty to provide services to homeless families with children is set forth in RCW 43.20A.790 and in appropriations provided by the legislature for implementation of the plan.

Sec. 4. RCW 74.13.031 and 2008 c 267 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

The department shall have the duty to provide child welfare services and shall:

(1) Develop, administer, supervise, and monitor a coordinated and comprehensive plan that establishes, aids, and strengthens services for the protection and care of runaway, dependent, or neglected children.

(2) Within available resources, recruit an adequate number of prospective adoptive and foster homes, both regular and specialized, i.e. homes for children of ethnic minority, including Indian homes for Indian children, sibling groups, handicapped and emotionally disturbed, teens, pregnant and parenting teens, and annually report to the governor and the legislature concerning the department's success in: (a) Meeting the need for adoptive and foster home placements; (b) reducing the foster parent turnover rate; (c) completing home studies for legally free children; and (d) implementing and operating the passport program required by RCW 74.13.285. The report shall include a section entitled "Foster Home Turn-Over, Causes and Recommendations."

(3) Investigate complaints of any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, or sexual abuse or exploitation, or that presents an imminent risk of serious harm, and on the basis of the findings of such investigation, offer child welfare services in relation to the problem to such parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis, and/or bring the situation to the attention of an appropriate court, or another community agency. An investigation is not required of nonaccidental injuries which are clearly not the result of a lack of care or supervision by the child's parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis. If the

investigation reveals that a crime against a child may have been committed, the department shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency.

(4) Offer, on a voluntary basis, family reconciliation services to families who are in conflict.

(5) Monitor placements of children in out-of-home care and in-home dependencies to assure the safety, well-being, and quality of care being provided is within the scope of the intent of the legislature as defined in RCW 74.13.010 and 74.15.010. The policy for monitoring placements under this section shall require that children in out-of-home care and in-home dependencies and their caregivers receive a private and individual face-to-face visit each month.

(a) The department shall conduct the monthly visits with children and caregivers required under this section unless the child's placement is being supervised under a contract between the department and a private agency accredited by a national child welfare accrediting entity, in which case the private agency shall, within existing resources, conduct the monthly visits with the child and with the child's caregiver according to the standards described in this subsection and shall provide the department with a written report of the visits within fifteen days of completing the visits.

(b) In cases where the monthly visits required under this subsection are being conducted by a private agency, the department shall conduct a face-to-face health and safety visit with the child at least once every ninety days.

(6) Have authority to accept custody of children from parents and to accept custody of children from juvenile courts, where authorized to do so under law, to provide child welfare services including placement for adoption, to provide for the routine and necessary medical, dental, and mental health care, or necessary emergency care of the children, and to provide for the physical care of such children and make payment of maintenance costs if needed. Except where required by Public Law 95-608 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915), no private adoption agency which receives children for adoption from the department shall discriminate on the basis of race, creed, or color when considering applications in their placement for adoption.

(7) Have authority to provide temporary shelter to children who have run away from home and who are admitted to crisis residential centers.

(8) Have authority to purchase care for children; and shall follow in general the policy of using properly approved private agency services for the actual care and supervision of such children insofar as they are available, paying for care of such children as are accepted by the department as eligible for support at reasonable rates established by the department.

(9) Establish a children's services advisory committee which shall assist the secretary in the development of a partnership plan for utilizing resources of the public and private sectors, and advise on all matters pertaining to child welfare, licensing of child care agencies, adoption, and services related thereto. At least one member shall represent the adoption community.

(10)~~((a))~~ Have authority to provide continued foster care or group care as needed to participate in or complete a high school or vocational school program.

~~((b)(i) Beginning in 2006, the department has the authority to allow up to fifty youth reaching age eighteen to continue in foster care or group care as needed to participate in or complete a posthigh school academic or vocational program, and to receive necessary support and transition services.~~

~~(ii)~~ In 2007 and 2008, the department has the authority to allow up to fifty additional youth per year reaching age eighteen to remain in foster care or group care as provided in ~~(b)(i)~~ of this subsection.

~~((iii))~~ (11) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, have authority to provide continued foster care or group care and necessary support and transition services to youth ages eighteen to twenty-one years who are enrolled and participating in a posthigh school academic or vocational program. A youth who remains eligible for such placement and services pursuant to department rules may continue in foster care or group care until the youth reaches his or her twenty-first birthday. ~~((Eligibility requirements shall include active enrollment in a posthigh school academic or vocational program and maintenance of a 2.0 grade point average.~~

~~((11))~~ (12) Refer cases to the division of child support whenever state or federal funds are expended for the care and maintenance of a child, including a child with a developmental disability who is placed as a result of an action under chapter 13.34 RCW, unless the department finds that there is good cause not to pursue collection of child support against the parent or parents of the child. Cases involving individuals age eighteen through twenty shall not be referred to the division of child support unless required by federal law.

~~((12))~~ (13) Have authority within funds appropriated for foster care services to purchase care for Indian children who are in the custody of a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribally licensed child-placing agency pursuant to parental consent, tribal court order, or state juvenile court order; and the purchase of such care shall be subject to the same eligibility standards and rates of support applicable to other children for whom the department purchases care.

Notwithstanding any other provision of RCW 13.32A.170 through 13.32A.200 and 74.13.032 through 74.13.036, or of this section all services to be provided by the department of social and health services under subsections (4), (6), and (7) of this section, subject to the limitations of these subsections, may be provided by any program offering such services funded pursuant to Titles II and III of the federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974.

~~((13))~~ (14) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, provide preventive services to families with children that prevent or shorten the duration of an out-of-home placement.

~~((14))~~ (15) Have authority to provide independent living services to youths, including individuals who have attained eighteen years of age, and have not attained twenty-one years of age who are or have been in foster care.

~~((15))~~ (16) Consult at least quarterly with foster parents, including members of the foster parent association of Washington state, for the purpose of receiving information and comment regarding how the department is performing the duties and meeting the obligations specified in this section and RCW 74.13.250 and 74.13.320 regarding the recruitment of foster homes, reducing foster parent turnover rates, providing effective training for foster parents, and administering a coordinated and comprehensive plan that strengthens services for the protection of children. Consultation shall occur at the regional and statewide levels.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 13.34 RCW to read as follows:

The legislature intends to make subsidized relative guardianships, as permitted under federal law, available to Washington families through amending the state's dependency guardianship statute and through the following implementation directives for a relative guardianship program:

(1) Relative guardianships shall be a permissible permanency plan under this chapter for a dependent child who is Title IV-E eligible and for whom the prospective relative guardian has been the licensed foster care provider for at least six consecutive months prior to the guardianship being established;

(2) The department shall conduct routine and cost-efficient outreach regarding the relative guardianship program through the kinship care oversight committee, the area administrations on aging, and appropriate community partners;

(3) Relative guardianship subsidy agreements shall be designed to promote long-term permanency for the child and to support stability of the guardianship. The child's best interests shall govern the issue of whether and what kinds of supports will be available under the program; and

(4) The subsidized relative guardianship program shall be implemented in a manner consistent with federal laws, rules, and regulations for the receipt and expenditure of federal funds for subsidies to relative guardians.

Sec. 6. RCW 13.34.234 and 1994 c 288 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Establishment of a dependency guardianship under RCW 13.34.231 and 13.34.232 does not preclude the))~~ A dependency guardian ((from receiving foster care payments)) who is a licensed foster parent at the time the guardianship is established under RCW 13.34.231 and 13.34.232 and who has been the child's foster parent for a minimum of six consecutive months preceding entry of the guardianship order is eligible for a guardianship subsidy on behalf of the child. The department may establish rules setting eligibility, application, and program standards consistent with applicable federal guidelines.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** Section 2 of this act takes effect October 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** Section 4 of this act expires October 1, 2010.

Passed by the House March 9, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 236

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1954]

SEALING OF JUVENILE RECORDS

AN ACT Relating to sealing juvenile records; and amending RCW 13.40.127.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 13.40.127 and 2004 c 117 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A juvenile is eligible for deferred disposition unless he or she:

(a) Is charged with a sex or violent offense;

(b) Has a criminal history which includes any felony;

- (c) Has a prior deferred disposition or deferred adjudication; or
- (d) Has two or more adjudications.

(2) The juvenile court may, upon motion at least fourteen days before commencement of trial and, after consulting the juvenile's custodial parent or parents or guardian and with the consent of the juvenile, continue the case for disposition for a period not to exceed one year from the date the juvenile is found guilty. The court shall consider whether the offender and the community will benefit from a deferred disposition before deferring the disposition.

- (3) Any juvenile who agrees to a deferral of disposition shall:

- (a) Stipulate to the admissibility of the facts contained in the written police report;

- (b) Acknowledge that the report will be entered and used to support a finding of guilt and to impose a disposition if the juvenile fails to comply with terms of supervision; and

- (c) Waive the following rights to: (i) A speedy disposition; and (ii) call and confront witnesses.

The adjudicatory hearing shall be limited to a reading of the court's record.

(4) Following the stipulation, acknowledgment, waiver, and entry of a finding or plea of guilt, the court shall defer entry of an order of disposition of the juvenile.

(5) Any juvenile granted a deferral of disposition under this section shall be placed under community supervision. The court may impose any conditions of supervision that it deems appropriate including posting a probation bond. Payment of restitution under RCW 13.40.190 shall be a condition of community supervision under this section.

The court may require a juvenile offender convicted of animal cruelty in the first degree to submit to a mental health evaluation to determine if the offender would benefit from treatment and such intervention would promote the safety of the community. After consideration of the results of the evaluation, as a condition of community supervision, the court may order the offender to attend treatment to address issues pertinent to the offense.

(6) A parent who signed for a probation bond has the right to notify the counselor if the juvenile fails to comply with the bond or conditions of supervision. The counselor shall notify the court and surety of any failure to comply. A surety shall notify the court of the juvenile's failure to comply with the probation bond. The state shall bear the burden to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the juvenile has failed to comply with the terms of community supervision.

(7) A juvenile's lack of compliance shall be determined by the judge upon written motion by the prosecutor or the juvenile's juvenile court community supervision counselor. If a juvenile fails to comply with terms of supervision, the court shall enter an order of disposition.

(8) At any time following deferral of disposition the court may, following a hearing, continue the case for an additional one-year period for good cause.

(9) At the conclusion of the period set forth in the order of deferral and upon a finding by the court of full compliance with conditions of supervision and payment of full restitution, the respondent's conviction shall be vacated and the court shall dismiss the case with prejudice, except that a conviction under RCW 16.52.205 shall not be vacated.

(10)(a) Records of deferred disposition cases vacated under subsection (9) of this section shall be sealed no later than thirty days after the juvenile's eighteenth birthday provided that the juvenile does not have any charges pending at that time. If a juvenile has already reached his or her eighteenth birthday before the effective date of this section, and does not have any charges pending, he or she may request that the court issue an order sealing the records of his or her deferred disposition cases vacated under subsection (9) of this section, and this request shall be granted. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a juvenile from petitioning the court to have the records of his or her deferred dispositions sealed under RCW 13.50.050 (11) and (12).

(b) Records sealed under this provision shall have the same legal status as records sealed under RCW 13.50.050.

Passed by the House March 11, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 237

[Engrossed House Bill 2285]

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS—FORMATION

AN ACT Relating to local improvement districts and utility local improvement districts comprised of property in more than one city or town; amending RCW 35.43.030; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 35.43.030 and 1971 ex.s. c 116 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

This and the following chapters relating to municipal local improvements shall supersede the provisions of the charter of any city of the first class.

They shall apply to all incorporated cities and towns, including unclassified cities and towns operating under special charters.

The council of each city and town shall pass such general ordinance or ordinances as may be necessary to carry out their provisions and thereafter all proceedings relating to local improvements shall be conducted in accordance with this and the following chapters relating to municipal local improvements and the ordinance or ordinances of such city or town.

Cities or towns may form local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts composed entirely or in part of unincorporated territory outside of such city or town's corporate limits in the manner provided in this chapter, or, upon approval of the legislative authority of an adjoining city or town, may form local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts for transportation and infrastructure purposes that are composed entirely or in part of territory within that adjoining city or town.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. 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 immediately.

Passed by the House March 11, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 238

[Second Substitute House Bill 1355]

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS—OPPORTUNITY INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

AN ACT Relating to establishing the opportunity internship program for high school students; amending RCW 28B.92.030, 28B.92.080, and 28B.92.110; adding new sections to chapter 28C.18 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.92 RCW; and creating new sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that moving low-income high school students efficiently through a progression of career exploration, internships or preapprenticeships in high-demand occupations, and completion of postsecondary education benefits these students by increasing the relevance of their high school education, increasing their connection to the working world, accelerating their entry into a high-demand occupation, and increasing their earnings and opportunities.

(2) The legislature further finds that in a difficult economy, youth unemployment rates increase sharply. Providing paid internships and preapprenticeships to high school students creates not only an immediate short-term economic stimulus in local communities, but also creates the potential to sustain that economic recovery by making students better prepared for postsecondary education and employment in the types of occupations that will generate economic growth over the long term.

(3) The legislature further finds that moving students efficiently through secondary and postsecondary education reduces state expenditures by improving on-time graduation and postsecondary retention and increases state revenues by providing for graduates with higher lifelong earnings and taxpaying potential.

(4) Employers and local economies benefit from the development of a long-term relationship with potential employees and a more consistent pipeline of skilled workers into the occupations for which they are having the most trouble finding skilled workers.

(5) Therefore the legislature intends to provide incentives for local consortia of employers, labor organizations, educational institutions, and workforce and economic development councils to use existing funds to build educational and employment pipelines to high-demand occupations for low-income high school students.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 28C.18 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The opportunity internship program is created under sections 2 through 6 of this act. The purpose of the program is to provide incentives for opportunity internship consortia to use existing resources to build educational and employment pipelines to high-demand occupations in targeted industries for low-income high school students. Three types of incentives are provided through the program:

(a) Each opportunity internship graduate shall be eligible for up to one year of financial assistance for postsecondary education as provided in section 8 of this act;

(b) Each opportunity internship graduate who completes a postsecondary program of study shall receive a job interview with an employer participating in an opportunity internship consortium that has agreed to provide such interviews; and

(c) For each opportunity internship graduate who completes a postsecondary program of study, obtains employment in a high-demand occupation that pays a starting salary or wages of not less than thirty thousand dollars per year, and remains employed for at least six months, the participating opportunity internship consortium shall be eligible to receive an incentive payment as provided in section 6 of this act.

(2) The opportunity internship program shall be administered by the board and the board may adopt rules to implement the program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 28C.18 RCW to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout sections 2 through 6 of this act.

(1) "High-demand occupation" means an occupation with a substantial number of current or projected employment opportunities.

(2) "Low-income high school student" means a student who is enrolled in grades ten, eleven, or twelve in a public high school and who qualifies for federal free or reduced-price meals. If a student qualifies at the time the student begins participating in the opportunity internship program, the student remains eligible even if the student does not receive free or reduced-price meals thereafter. To participate in the program, the student must remain enrolled in high school until the student receives a high school diploma.

(3) "Opportunity internship consortium" means a local consortium formed for the purpose of participating in the opportunity internship program and which may be composed of a local workforce development council, economic development council, area high schools, community or technical colleges, apprenticeship councils, preapprenticeship programs such as running start for the trades, private vocational schools licensed under chapter 28C.10 RCW, public and private four-year institutions of higher education, employers in targeted industries, and labor organizations.

(4) "Opportunity internship graduate" means a low-income high school student who successfully completes an opportunity internship program and graduates from high school.

(5) "Postsecondary program of study" means an undergraduate or graduate certificate, apprenticeship, or degree program.

(6) "Preapprenticeship" means a program of at least ninety hours and not more than one hundred eighty hours in length that provides practical experience, education, preparation, and the development of skills that would be beneficial for entry into state-approved apprenticeship programs, including but not limited to construction industry structure and the construction process; orientation to state-approved apprenticeship; tools of the various trades and safe handling of power tools; and industry standards of safety, responsibility, and craft excellence.

(7) "Targeted industry" means a business or industry identified by a local workforce development council as having high-demand occupations that require candidates to have completed a postsecondary program of study.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 28C.18 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Opportunity internship consortia may apply to the board to offer an opportunity internship program.

(a) The board, in consultation with the Washington state apprenticeship and training council, may select those consortia that demonstrate the strongest commitment and readiness to implement a high quality opportunity internship program for low-income high school students. The board shall place a priority on consortia with demonstrated experience working with similar populations of students and demonstrated capacity to assist a large number of students through the progression of internship or preapprenticeship, high school graduation, postsecondary education, and retention in a high-demand occupation. The board shall place a priority on programs that emphasize secondary career and technical education and nonbaccalaureate postsecondary education; however, programs that target four-year postsecondary degrees are eligible to participate.

(b) The board shall enter into a contract with each consortium selected to participate in the program. No more than ten consortia per year shall be selected to participate in the program, and to the extent possible, the board shall assure a geographic distribution of consortia in regions across the state emphasizing a variety of targeted industries. Each consortium may select no more than one hundred low-income high school students per year to participate in the program.

(2) Under the terms of an opportunity internship program contract, an opportunity internship consortium shall commit to the following activities which shall be conducted using existing federal, state, local, or private funds available to the consortium:

(a) Identify high-demand occupations in targeted industries for which opportunity internships or preapprenticeships shall be developed and provided;

(b) Develop and implement the components of opportunity internships, including paid or unpaid internships or preapprenticeships of at least ninety hours in length in high-demand occupations with employers in the consortium, mentoring and guidance for students who participate in the program, assistance with applications for postsecondary programs and financial aid, and a guarantee of a job interview with a participating employer for all opportunity internship graduates who successfully complete a postsecondary program of study;

(c) Once the internship or preapprenticeship components have been developed, conduct outreach efforts to inform low-income high school students about high-demand occupations, the opportunity internship program, options for postsecondary programs of study, and the incentives and opportunities provided to students who participate in the program;

(d) Obtain appropriate documentation of the low-income status of students who participate in the program;

(e) Maintain communication with opportunity internship graduates of the consortium who enroll in postsecondary programs of study; and

(f) Submit an annual report to the board on the progress of and participation in the opportunity internship program of the consortium.

(3) Opportunity internship consortia are encouraged to:

(a) Provide paid opportunity internships or preapprenticeships, including during the summer months to encourage students to stay enrolled in high school;

(b) Work with high schools to offer opportunity internships as approved worksite learning experiences where students can earn high school credit;

(c) Designate the local workforce development council as fiscal agent for the opportunity internship program contract;

(d) Work with area high schools to incorporate the opportunity internship program into comprehensive guidance and counseling programs such as the navigation 101 program; and

(e) Coordinate the opportunity internship program with other workforce development and postsecondary education programs, including opportunity grants, the college bound scholarship program, federal workforce investment act initiatives, and college access challenge grants.

(4) The board shall seek federal funds that may be used to support the opportunity internship program, including providing the incentive payments under section 6 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 28C.18 RCW to read as follows:

On an annual basis, each opportunity internship consortium shall provide the board with a list of the opportunity internship graduates from the consortium. The board shall compile the lists from all consortia and shall notify the higher education coordinating board of the eligibility of each graduate on the lists to receive a state need grant under chapter 28B.92 RCW if the graduate enrolls in a postsecondary program of study within one year of high school graduation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 28C.18 RCW to read as follows:

(1) On an annual basis, each opportunity internship consortium shall provide the board with a list of the opportunity internship graduates from the consortium who have completed a postsecondary program of study, obtained employment in a high-demand occupation that pays a starting salary or wages of not less than thirty thousand dollars per year, and remained employed for at least six months.

(2) The board shall verify the information on the lists from each consortium. Subject to funds appropriated or otherwise available for this purpose, the board shall allocate to each consortium an incentive payment of two thousand dollars for each graduate on the consortium's list. In the event that insufficient funds are appropriated to provide a full payment, the board shall prorate payments across all consortia and shall notify the governor and the legislature of the amount of the shortfall.

(3) Opportunity internship consortia shall use the incentive payments to continue operating opportunity internship programs.

Sec. 7. RCW 28B.92.030 and 2004 c 275 s 35 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Institution or institutions of higher education" means:

(a) Any public university, college, community college, or technical college operated by the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof; or

(b) Any other university, college, school, or institute in the state of Washington offering instruction beyond the high school level which is a member institution of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the board for the

purposes of this section: PROVIDED, That any institution, branch, extension or facility operating within the state of Washington which is affiliated with an institution operating in another state must be a separately accredited member institution of any such accrediting association, or a branch of a member institution of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the board for purposes of this section, that is eligible for federal student financial aid assistance and has operated as a nonprofit college or university delivering on-site classroom instruction for a minimum of twenty consecutive years within the state of Washington, and has an annual enrollment of at least seven hundred full-time equivalent students: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no institution of higher education shall be eligible to participate in a student financial aid program unless it agrees to and complies with program rules and regulations adopted pursuant to RCW 28B.92.150.

(2) "Financial aid" means loans and/or grants to needy students enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a student at institutions of higher education.

(3) "Needy student" means a post high school student of an institution of higher education who demonstrates to the board the financial inability, either through the student's parents, family and/or personally, to meet the total cost of board, room, books, and tuition and incidental fees for any semester or quarter. "Needy student" also means an opportunity internship graduate as defined by section 3 of this act who enrolls in a postsecondary program of study as defined in section 3 of this act within one year of high school graduation.

(4) "Disadvantaged student" means a post high school student who by reason of adverse cultural, educational, environmental, experiential, familial or other circumstances is unable to qualify for enrollment as a full time student in an institution of higher education, who would otherwise qualify as a needy student, and who is attending an institution of higher education under an established program designed to qualify the student for enrollment as a full time student.

(5) "Board" means the higher education coordinating board.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 28B.92 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The board shall work with institutions of higher education to assure that the institutions are aware of the eligibility of opportunity internship graduates for an award under this chapter.

(2) If an opportunity internship graduate enrolls within one year of high school graduation in a postsecondary program of study in an institution of higher education, including in an apprenticeship program with related and supplemental instruction provided through an institution of higher education, the graduate is eligible to receive a state need grant for up to one year. The graduate shall not be required to be enrolled on at least a half-time basis. The related and supplemental instruction provided to a graduate through an apprenticeship program shall not be required to lead to a degree or certificate.

(3) Except for the eligibility criteria for an opportunity internship graduate that are provided under this section, other rules pertaining to award of a state need grant apply.

(4) Nothing in this section precludes an opportunity internship graduate from being eligible to receive additional state need grants after the one-year

grant provided in this section if the graduate meets other criteria as a needy or disadvantaged student.

Sec. 9. RCW 28B.92.080 and 2007 c 404 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Except for opportunity internship graduates whose eligibility is provided under section 8 of this act, for a student to be eligible for a state need grant a student must:

(1) Be a "needy student" or "disadvantaged student" as determined by the board in accordance with RCW 28B.92.030 (3) and ~~(4)((-))~~;

(2) Have been domiciled within the state of Washington for at least one year~~((-))~~;

(3) Be enrolled or accepted for enrollment on at least a half-time basis at an institution of higher education in Washington as defined in RCW 28B.92.030(1)~~((-))~~;

(4) Until June 30, 2011, to the extent funds are specifically appropriated for this purpose, and subject to any terms and conditions specified in the omnibus appropriations act, be enrolled or accepted for enrollment for at least three quarter credits or the equivalent semester credits at an institution of higher education in Washington as defined in RCW 28B.92.030(1)~~((-))~~; and

(5) Have complied with all the rules ~~((and regulations))~~ adopted by the board for the administration of this chapter.

Sec. 10. RCW 28B.92.110 and 2004 c 275 s 40 are each amended to read as follows:

A state financial aid recipient under this chapter shall apply the award toward the cost of tuition, room, board, books, and fees at the institution of higher education attended. An opportunity internship graduate who enters an apprenticeship program may use the award for the costs of related and supplemental instruction provided through an institution of higher education, tools, and other costs associated with the apprenticeship program.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** (1) The workforce training and education coordinating board shall conduct an outcome evaluation of opportunity internship programs. At a minimum, the analysis shall examine the financial benefits of on-time graduation, youth employment while in high school, postsecondary education enrollment and completion, and adult employment in high-demand occupations compared to the local and state costs of the programs.

(2) The board shall submit a preliminary analysis to the governor and the education and higher education committees of the legislature by December 1, 2012, and a final analysis by December 1, 2014.

Passed by the House March 5, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 25, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 27, 2009.

CHAPTER 239

[Engrossed House Bill 1461]

COUNTY EMPLOYEES—PAY PERIODS

AN ACT Relating to options for determining the pay periods for county employees; and amending RCW 36.17.042.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 36.17.042 and 1995 c 38 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to the pay periods permitted under RCW 36.17.040, counties may pay county officers and employees using the following methods:

(1) The legislative authority of any county may establish a weekly or biweekly pay period where county officers and employees receive their compensation not later than seven days following the end of each ((two-week)) pay period for services rendered during that pay period, except as authorized under subsection (3) of this section.

~~((However,))~~ (2) In a county that has assumed the rights, powers, functions, and obligations of a metropolitan municipal corporation under chapter 36.56 RCW, the county legislative authority may establish a weekly or biweekly pay period where the county officers and employees receive their compensation not later than thirteen days following the end of each ((two-week)) pay period for services rendered during that pay period.

(3) The legislative authority of any county that currently uses a semimonthly pay period under RCW 36.17.040 may adopt a biweekly pay period. In such counties, county officers and employees shall receive their compensation not later than thirteen days following the end of each pay period for services rendered during that pay period.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 240

[Substitute House Bill 1022]

CIVIL ACTIONS—COST RECOVERY

AN ACT Relating to statutory costs; amending RCW 4.84.010 and 12.20.060; and adding a new section to chapter 4.84 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 4.84.010 and 2007 c 121 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The measure and mode of compensation of attorneys and counselors, shall be left to the agreement, expressed or implied, of the parties, but there shall be allowed to the prevailing party upon the judgment certain sums ~~((by way of indemnity))~~ for the prevailing party's expenses in the action, which allowances are termed costs, including, in addition to costs otherwise authorized by law, the following expenses:

(1) Filing fees;

(2) Fees for the service of process by a public officer, registered process server, or other means, as follows:

(a) When service is by a public officer, the recoverable cost is the fee authorized by law at the time of service.

(b) If service is by a process server registered pursuant to chapter 18.180 RCW or a person exempt from registration, the recoverable cost is the amount actually charged and incurred in effecting service;

(3) Fees for service by publication;

(4) Notary fees, but only to the extent the fees are for services that are expressly required by law and only to the extent they represent actual costs incurred by the prevailing party;

(5) Reasonable expenses, exclusive of attorneys' fees, incurred in obtaining reports and records, which are admitted into evidence at trial or in mandatory arbitration in superior or district court, including but not limited to medical records, tax records, personnel records, insurance reports, employment and wage records, police reports, school records, bank records, and legal files;

(6) Statutory attorney and witness fees; and

(7) To the extent that the court or arbitrator finds that it was necessary to achieve the successful result, the reasonable expense of the transcription of depositions used at trial or at the mandatory arbitration hearing: PROVIDED, That the expenses of depositions shall be allowed on a pro rata basis for those portions of the depositions introduced into evidence or used for purposes of impeachment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 4.84 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In any civil action for the recovery of money only, the plaintiff will be considered the prevailing party for the purpose of awarding costs, including a statutory attorney fee, if: (a) The defendant makes full or partial payment of the amounts sought by the plaintiff prior to the entry of judgment; and (b) before such payment is tendered, the plaintiff has notified the defendant in writing that the full or partial payment of the amounts sued for might result in an award of costs.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "plaintiff" includes a counter-claimant, cross-claimant, and third-party plaintiff, and "defendant" includes a party defending a counter-claim, cross-claim, or third-party claim.

(3) A party may demand, offer, or accept the payment of statutory costs before the entry of judgment in an action.

(4) This section may not be construed to (a) authorize an award of costs if the action is resolved by a negotiated settlement or (b) limit or bar the operation of cost-shifting provisions of other statutes or court rules.

Sec. 3. RCW 12.20.060 and 2004 c 123 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When the prevailing party in district court is entitled to recover costs as authorized in RCW 4.84.010 in a civil action, the judge shall add the amount thereof to the judgment; in case of failure of the plaintiff to recover or of dismissal of the action, the judge shall enter up a judgment in favor of the defendant for the amount of his or her costs; and in case any party so entitled to costs is represented in the action by an attorney, the judge shall include attorney's

fees in the amount provided in RCW (~~(4.84.060)~~ 4.84.080) as part of the costs: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the plaintiff shall not be entitled to such attorney fee unless he or she obtains, exclusive of costs, a judgment in the sum of fifty dollars or more: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the plaintiff obtains judgment, exclusive of costs, of at least fifty dollars but less than two hundred dollars, the judge shall include attorney fees of one hundred twenty-five dollars as part of the costs.

(2)(a) In any district court civil action for the recovery of money only, the plaintiff will be considered the prevailing party for the purpose of awarding costs, including a statutory attorney fee, if: (i) The defendant makes full or partial payment of the amounts sought by the plaintiff prior to the entry of judgment; and (ii) before such payment is tendered, the plaintiff has notified the defendant in writing that the full or partial payment of the amounts sued for might result in an award of costs. The plaintiff is not entitled to a statutory attorney fee unless the amount prayed for, exclusive of costs, is fifty dollars or more, and if the amount prayed for, exclusive of costs, is at least fifty dollars but less than two hundred dollars, the judgment must include a statutory attorney fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars as part of the costs.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "plaintiff" includes a counter-claimant, cross-claimant, and third-party plaintiff, and "defendant" includes a party defending a counter-claim, cross-claim, or third-party claim.

(c) A party may demand, offer, or accept payment of statutory costs before the entry of judgment in an action.

(d) This section may not be construed to (a) authorize an award of costs if the action is resolved by a negotiated settlement or (b) limit or bar the operation of cost-shifting provisions of other statutes or court rules.

Passed by the House March 3, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 241

[Second Substitute House Bill 1025]

HIGHER EDUCATION—COURSE MATERIALS—DISCLOSURE—COSTS

AN ACT Relating to cost savings on course materials; and amending RCW 28B.10.590.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.10.590 and 2007 c 457 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The boards of regents of the state universities, the boards of trustees of the regional universities and The Evergreen State College, and the boards of trustees of each community and technical college district, in collaboration with affiliated bookstores and student and faculty representatives, shall adopt rules requiring that:

(a) Affiliated bookstores:

(i) Provide students the option of purchasing materials that are unbundled when possible, disclose to faculty and staff the costs to students of purchasing materials, and disclose publicly how new editions vary from previous editions;

(ii) Actively promote and publicize book buy-back programs; ~~((and))~~

(iii) Disclose retail costs for course materials on a per course basis to faculty and staff and make this information publicly available; and

(iv) Disclose information to students on required course materials including but not limited to title, authors, edition, price, and International Standard Book Number (ISBN) at least four weeks before the start of the class for which the materials are required. The chief academic officer may waive the disclosure requirement provided in this subsection (1)(a)(iv), on a case-by-case basis, if students may reasonably expect that nearly all information regarding course materials is available four weeks before the start of the class for which the materials are required. The requirement provided in this subsection (1)(a)(iv) does not apply if the faculty member using the course materials is hired four weeks or less before the start of class; and

(b) Faculty and staff members consider the least costly practices in assigning course materials, such as adopting the least expensive edition available, adopting free, open textbooks when available, and working with college librarians to put together collections of free online web and library resources, when educational content is comparable as determined by the faculty ~~((and working closely with publishers and local bookstores to create bundles and packages if they deliver cost savings to students))~~.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Materials" means any supplies or texts required or recommended by faculty or staff for a given course.

(b) "Bundled" means a group of objects joined together by packaging or required to be purchased as an indivisible unit.

Passed by the House March 5, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 242

[Second Substitute House Bill 1021]

HOSPITALS—SURVEYS, AUDITS, INSPECTIONS—CERTIFICATES OF NEED

AN ACT Relating to prior notice of hospital surveys and audits; and amending RCW 70.41.120, 70.41.122, and 70.38.105.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.41.120 and 2005 c 447 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall make or cause to be made an unannounced inspection of all hospitals on average at least every eighteen months. Every inspection of a hospital may include an inspection of every part of the premises. The department may make an examination of all phases of the hospital operation necessary to determine compliance with the law and the standards, rules and regulations adopted thereunder.

(2) The department shall not issue its final report regarding an unannounced inspection by the department until: (a) The hospital is given at least two weeks following the inspection to provide any information or documentation requested

by the department during the unannounced inspection that was not available at the time of the request; and (b) at least one person from the department conducting the inspection meets personally with the chief administrator or executive officer of the hospital following the inspection or the chief administrator or executive officer declines such a meeting.

(3) Any licensee or applicant desiring to make alterations or additions to its facilities or to construct new facilities shall, before commencing such alteration, addition or new construction, comply with the regulations prescribed by the department.

(4) No hospital licensed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be required to be inspected or licensed under other state laws or rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or local ordinances, relative to hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, boarding houses, places of refreshment, nursing homes, maternity homes, or psychiatric hospitals.

(5) To avoid unnecessary duplication in inspections, the department shall coordinate with the department of social and health services, the office of the state fire marshal, and local agencies when inspecting facilities over which each agency has jurisdiction, the facilities including but not necessarily being limited to hospitals with both acute care and skilled nursing or psychiatric nursing functions. The department shall notify the office of the state fire marshal and the relevant local agency at least four weeks prior to any inspection conducted under this section and invite their attendance at the inspection, and shall provide a copy of its inspection report to each agency upon completion.

Sec. 2. RCW 70.41.122 and 2005 c 447 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Surveys conducted on hospitals by the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations ~~((or)), the American osteopathic association ((on hospitals accredited by those bodies)), or Det Norske Veritas~~ shall be deemed equivalent to a department survey for purposes of meeting the requirements for the survey specified in RCW 70.41.120 if the department determines that the applicable survey standards ~~((of the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations or the American osteopathic association))~~ are substantially equivalent to its own.

(1) Hospitals so surveyed shall provide to the department within thirty days of learning the result of a survey documentary evidence that the hospital has been certified as a result of a survey and the date of the survey.

(2) Hospitals shall make available to department surveyors the written reports of such surveys during department surveys, upon request.

Sec. 3. RCW 70.38.105 and 2009 c ... (ESB 5423) s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department is authorized and directed to implement the certificate of need program in this state pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) There shall be a state certificate of need program which is administered consistent with the requirements of federal law as necessary to the receipt of federal funds by the state.

(3) No person shall engage in any undertaking which is subject to certificate of need review under subsection (4) of this section without first having received

from the department either a certificate of need or an exception granted in accordance with this chapter.

(4) The following shall be subject to certificate of need review under this chapter:

(a) The construction, development, or other establishment of a new health care facility;

(b) The sale, purchase, or lease of part or all of any existing hospital as defined in RCW 70.38.025;

(c) Any capital expenditure for the construction, renovation, or alteration of a nursing home which substantially changes the services of the facility after January 1, 1981, provided that the substantial changes in services are specified by the department in rule;

(d) Any capital expenditure for the construction, renovation, or alteration of a nursing home which exceeds the expenditure minimum as defined by RCW 70.38.025. However, a capital expenditure which is not subject to certificate of need review under (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this subsection and which is solely for any one or more of the following is not subject to certificate of need review:

(i) Communications and parking facilities;

(ii) Mechanical, electrical, ventilation, heating, and air conditioning systems;

(iii) Energy conservation systems;

(iv) Repairs to, or the correction of, deficiencies in existing physical plant facilities which are necessary to maintain state licensure, however, other additional repairs, remodeling, or replacement projects that are not related to one or more deficiency citations and are not necessary to maintain state licensure are not exempt from certificate of need review except as otherwise permitted by (d)(vi) of this subsection or RCW 70.38.115(13);

(v) Acquisition of equipment, including data processing equipment, which is not or will not be used in the direct provision of health services;

(vi) Construction or renovation at an existing nursing home which involves physical plant facilities, including administrative, dining areas, kitchen, laundry, therapy areas, and support facilities, by an existing licensee who has operated the beds for at least one year;

(vii) Acquisition of land; and

(viii) Refinancing of existing debt;

(e) A change in bed capacity of a health care facility which increases the total number of licensed beds or redistributes beds among acute care, nursing home care, and boarding home care if the bed redistribution is to be effective for a period in excess of six months, or a change in bed capacity of a rural health care facility licensed under RCW 70.175.100 that increases the total number of nursing home beds or redistributes beds from acute care or boarding home care to nursing home care if the bed redistribution is to be effective for a period in excess of six months. A health care facility certified as a critical access hospital under 42 U.S.C. 1395i-4 may increase its total number of licensed beds to the total number of beds permitted under 42 U.S.C. 1395i-4 for acute care and may redistribute beds permitted under 42 U.S.C. 1395i-4 among acute care and nursing home care without being subject to certificate of need review. If there is a nursing home licensed under chapter 18.51 RCW within twenty-seven miles of

the critical access hospital, the critical access hospital is subject to certificate of need review except for:

(i) Critical access hospitals which had designated beds to provide nursing home care, in excess of five swing beds, prior to December 31, 2003;

(ii) Up to five swing beds; or

(iii) Up to twenty-five swing beds for critical access hospitals which do not have a nursing home licensed under chapter 18.51 RCW within the same city or town limits. (~~No more than~~) Up to one-half of the additional beds designated for swing bed services under this subsection (4)(e)(iii) may be so designated before July 1, (~~2009~~) 2010, with the balance designated (~~no sooner than~~) on or after July 1, 2010.

Critical access hospital beds not subject to certificate of need review under this subsection (4)(e) will not be counted as either acute care or nursing home care for certificate of need review purposes. If a health care facility ceases to be certified as a critical access hospital under 42 U.S.C. 1395i-4, the hospital may revert back to the type and number of licensed hospital beds as it had when it requested critical access hospital designation;

(f) Any new tertiary health services which are offered in or through a health care facility or rural health care facility licensed under RCW 70.175.100, and which were not offered on a regular basis by, in, or through such health care facility or rural health care facility within the twelve-month period prior to the time such services would be offered;

(g) Any expenditure for the construction, renovation, or alteration of a nursing home or change in nursing home services in excess of the expenditure minimum made in preparation for any undertaking under subsection (4) of this section and any arrangement or commitment made for financing such undertaking. Expenditures of preparation shall include expenditures for architectural designs, plans, working drawings, and specifications. The department may issue certificates of need permitting predevelopment expenditures, only, without authorizing any subsequent undertaking with respect to which such predevelopment expenditures are made; and

(h) Any increase in the number of dialysis stations in a kidney disease center.

(5) The department is authorized to charge fees for the review of certificate of need applications and requests for exemptions from certificate of need review. The fees shall be sufficient to cover the full cost of review and exemption, which may include the development of standards, criteria, and policies.

(6) No person may divide a project in order to avoid review requirements under any of the thresholds specified in this section.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 243

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1033]

LEAD WHEEL WEIGHTS—REPLACEMENT

AN ACT Relating to requiring the use of alternatives to lead wheel weights that reduce environmental health impacts; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that:

(1) Environmental health hazards associated with lead wheel weights are a preventable problem. People are exposed to lead fragments and dust when lead wheel weights fall from motor vehicles onto Washington roadways and are then abraded and pulverized by traffic. Lead wheel weights on and alongside roadways can contribute to soil, surface, and groundwater contamination and pose hazards to downstream aquatic life.

(2) Lead negatively affects every bodily system. While it is injurious to people of all ages, lead is especially harmful to fetuses, children, and adults of childbearing age. Effects of lead on a child's cognitive, behavioral, and developmental abilities may necessitate large expenditures of public funds for health care and special education. Irreversible damage to children and subsequent expenditures could be avoided if exposure to lead is reduced.

(3) There are no federal regulatory controls governing use of lead wheel weights. The legislature recognizes the state's need to protect the public from exposure to lead hazards.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Department" means the department of ecology.

(2) "Environmentally preferred wheel weight" means any wheel weight used for balancing motor vehicle wheels that do not include more than 0.5 percent by weight of any chemical, group of chemicals, or metal of concern identified by rule under chapter 173-333 WAC.

(3) "Lead wheel weight" means any externally affixed or attached wheel weight used for balancing motor vehicle wheels and composed of greater than 0.1 percent lead by weight.

(4) "Person" includes any individual, firm, association, partnership, corporation, governmental entity, organization, or joint venture.

(5) "Vehicle" means any motor vehicle registered in Washington with a wheel diameter of less than 19.5 inches or a gross vehicle weight of fourteen thousand pounds or less.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) On and after January 1, 2011, a person who replaces or balances motor vehicle tires must replace lead wheel weights with environmentally preferred wheel weights on all vehicles when they replace or balance tires in Washington. However, the person may use alternatives to lead wheel weights that are determined by the department to not qualify as environmentally preferred wheel weights for up to two years following the date of that determination, but must thereafter use environmentally preferred wheel weights.

(2) A person who is subject to the requirement in subsection (1) of this section must recycle the lead wheel weights that they remove.

(3) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) of this section is subject to penalties prescribed in section 5 of this act. A violation of subsection (1) of this section occurs with respect to each vehicle for which lead wheel weights are not replaced in compliance with subsection (1) of this section.

(4) An owner of a vehicle is not subject to any requirement in this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) The department shall achieve compliance with section 3 of this act through the enforcement sequence specified in this section.

(2) To provide assistance in identifying environmentally preferred wheel weights, the department shall, by October 1, 2010, prepare and distribute information regarding this chapter to the maximum extent practicable to:

(a) Persons that replace or balance motor vehicle tires in Washington; and

(b) Persons generally in the motor vehicle tire and wheel weight manufacturing, distribution, wholesale, and retail industries.

(3) The department shall issue a warning letter to a person who fails to comply with section 3 of this act and offer information or other appropriate assistance. If the person does not comply with section 3(1) of this act within one year of the department's issuance of the warning letter, the department may assess civil penalties under section 5 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) An initial violation of section 3(1) of this act is punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed five hundred dollars. Subsequent violations of section 3(1) of this act are punishable by civil penalties not to exceed one thousand dollars for each violation.

(2) Penalties collected under this section must be deposited in the state toxics control account created in RCW 70.105D.070.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The department may adopt rules to fully implement this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Sections 1 through 7 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 244

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1123]

MRSA POLICIES—REQUIREMENTS

AN ACT Relating to reducing the spread of methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus; amending RCW 43.70.056; adding a new section to chapter 70.41 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 70.58 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 70.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Each hospital licensed under this chapter shall, by January 1, 2010, adopt a policy regarding methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus. The policy shall, at a minimum, contain the following elements:

(a) A requirement to test any patient for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus who is a member of a patient population identified as appropriate to test based on the hospital's risk assessment for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus;

(b) A requirement that a patient in the hospital's adult or pediatric, but not neonatal, intensive care unit be tested for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus within twenty-four hours of admission unless the patient has been previously tested during that hospital stay or has a known history of methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus;

(c) Appropriate procedures to help prevent patients who test positive for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus from transmitting to other patients. For purposes of this subsection, "appropriate procedures" include, but are not limited to, isolation or cohorting of patients colonized or infected with methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus. In a hospital where patients, whose methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus status is either unknown or uncolonized, may be roomed with colonized or infected patients, patients must be notified they may be roomed with patients who have tested positive for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus; and

(d) A requirement that every patient who has a methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus infection receive oral and written instructions regarding aftercare and precautions to prevent the spread of the infection to others.

(2) A hospital that has identified a hospitalized patient who has a diagnosis of methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus shall report the infection to the department using the department's comprehensive hospital abstract reporting system. When making its report, the hospital shall use codes used by the United States centers for medicare and medicaid services, when available.

Sec. 2. RCW 43.70.056 and 2007 c 261 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Health care-associated infection" means a localized or systemic condition that results from adverse reaction to the presence of an infectious agent or its toxins and that was not present or incubating at the time of admission to the hospital.

(b) "Hospital" means a health care facility licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW.

(2)(a) A hospital shall collect data related to health care-associated infections as required under this subsection (2) on the following:

(i) Beginning July 1, 2008, central line-associated bloodstream infection in the intensive care unit;

(ii) Beginning January 1, 2009, ventilator-associated pneumonia; and

(iii) Beginning January 1, 2010, surgical site infection for the following procedures:

(A) Deep sternal wound for cardiac surgery, including coronary artery bypass graft;

(B) Total hip and knee replacement surgery; and

(C) Hysterectomy, abdominal and vaginal.

(b) Until required otherwise under (c) of this subsection, a hospital must routinely collect and submit the data required to be collected under (a) of this subsection to the national healthcare safety network of the United States centers for disease control and prevention in accordance with national healthcare safety network definitions, methods, requirements, and procedures.

(c)(i) With respect to any of the health care-associated infection measures for which reporting is required under (a) of this subsection, the department must, by rule, require hospitals to collect and submit the data to the centers for medicare and medicaid services according to the definitions, methods, requirements, and procedures of the hospital compare program, or its successor, instead of to the national healthcare safety network, if the department determines that:

(A) The measure is available for reporting under the hospital compare program, or its successor, under substantially the same definition; and

(B) Reporting under this subsection (2)(c) will provide substantially the same information to the public.

(ii) If the department determines that reporting of a measure must be conducted under this subsection (2)(c), the department must adopt rules to implement such reporting. The department's rules must require reporting to the centers for medicare and medicaid services as soon as practicable, but not more than one hundred twenty days, after the centers for medicare and medicaid services allow hospitals to report the respective measure to the hospital compare program, or its successor. However, if the centers for medicare and medicaid services allow infection rates to be reported using the centers for disease control and prevention's national healthcare safety network, the department's rules must require reporting that reduces the burden of data reporting and minimizes changes that hospitals must make to accommodate requirements for reporting.

(d) Data collection and submission required under this subsection (2) must be overseen by a qualified individual with the appropriate level of skill and knowledge to oversee data collection and submission.

(e)(i) A hospital must release to the department, or grant the department access to, its hospital-specific information contained in the reports submitted under this subsection (2), as requested by the department.

(ii) The hospital reports obtained by the department under this subsection (2), and any of the information contained in them, are not subject to discovery by subpoena or admissible as evidence in a civil proceeding, and are not subject to public disclosure as provided in RCW 42.56.360.

(3) The department shall:

(a) Provide oversight of the health care-associated infection reporting program established in this section;

(b) By January 1, 2011, submit a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature based on the recommendations of the advisory committee established in subsection (5) of this section for additional reporting requirements related to health care-associated infections, considering the methodologies and practices of the United States centers for disease control and prevention, the centers for

medicare and medicaid services, the joint commission, the national quality forum, the institute for healthcare improvement, and other relevant organizations;

(c) Delete, by rule, the reporting of categories that the department determines are no longer necessary to protect public health and safety;

(d) By December 1, 2009, and by each December 1st thereafter, prepare and publish a report on the department's web site that compares the health care-associated infection rates at individual hospitals in the state using the data reported in the previous calendar year pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. The department may update the reports quarterly. In developing a methodology for the report and determining its contents, the department shall consider the recommendations of the advisory committee established in subsection (5) of this section. The report is subject to the following:

(i) The report must disclose data in a format that does not release health information about any individual patient; and

(ii) The report must not include data if the department determines that a data set is too small or possesses other characteristics that make it otherwise unrepresentative of a hospital's particular ability to achieve a specific outcome; and

(e) Evaluate, on a regular basis, the quality and accuracy of health care-associated infection reporting required under subsection (2) of this section and the data collection, analysis, and reporting methodologies.

(4) The department may respond to requests for data and other information from the data required to be reported under subsection (2) of this section, at the requestor's expense, for special studies and analysis consistent with requirements for confidentiality of patient records.

(5)(a) The department shall establish an advisory committee which may include members representing infection control professionals and epidemiologists, licensed health care providers, nursing staff, organizations that represent health care providers and facilities, health maintenance organizations, health care payers and consumers, and the department. The advisory committee shall make recommendations to assist the department in carrying out its responsibilities under this section, including making recommendations on allowing a hospital to review and verify data to be released in the report and on excluding from the report selected data from certified critical access hospitals. Annually, beginning January 1, 2011, the advisory committee shall also make a recommendation to the department as to whether current science supports expanding presurgical screening for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus prior to open chest cardiac, total hip, and total knee elective surgeries.

(b) In developing its recommendations, the advisory committee shall consider methodologies and practices related to health care-associated infections of the United States centers for disease control and prevention, the centers for medicare and medicaid services, the joint commission, the national quality forum, the institute for healthcare improvement, and other relevant organizations.

(6) The department shall adopt rules as necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 70.58 RCW to read as follows:

In completing a certificate of death in compliance with this chapter, a physician, physician assistant, or advanced registered nurse practitioner must note the presence of methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus, if it is a cause or contributing factor in the patient's death.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 245

[Substitute House Bill 1038]

SPECIALIZED FOREST PRACTICES—PERMITS

AN ACT Relating to forest products addressed by chapter 76.48 RCW; amending RCW 76.48.010, 76.48.020, 76.48.060, 76.48.080, 76.48.050, 76.48.062, 76.48.094, 76.48.085, 76.48.098, 76.48.030, 76.48.120, 76.48.130, 76.48.140, 76.48.040, 76.48.110, 76.48.100, 76.48.210, 76.48.150, 76.48.200, 76.48.902, and 76.48.910; adding new sections to chapter 76.48 RCW; creating a new section; recodifying RCW 76.48.010, 76.48.020, 76.48.060, 76.48.080, 76.48.050, 76.48.062, 76.48.094, 76.48.085, 76.48.098, 76.48.030, 76.48.120, 76.48.130, 76.48.140, 76.48.040, 76.48.110, 76.48.100, 76.48.210, 76.48.150, 76.48.200, 76.48.900, 76.48.902, and 76.48.910; decodifying RCW 76.48.901; repealing RCW 76.48.070, 76.48.086, 76.48.096, and 76.48.075; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature finds that the specialized forest products work group created pursuant to section 2, chapter 392, Laws of 2007 produced a number of consensus recommendations to the legislature as to how the permitting requirements of chapter 76.48 RCW can be improved. In making recommendations, the work group focused on the goals enumerated in RCW 76.48.010 (as recodified by this act).

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to enact those recommendations contained in the report submitted to the legislature from the specialized forest products work group in December 2008 that require statutory modifications.

(3) It is also the intent of the legislature for the department of natural resources, along with other state and local agencies, to take those administrative actions necessary to execute the recommendations contained in the report that do not require statutory changes. When taking administrative actions regarding specialized forest products, those actions should, when appropriate, be conducted consistent with recommendations contained in the report submitted to the legislature from the specialized forest products work group.

Sec. 2. RCW 76.48.010 and 1967 ex.s. c 47 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It is in the public interest of this state to protect ((a great)) an important natural resource and to provide ((a high degree of)) protection to the landowners of the state of Washington from the theft of specialized forest products.

(2) To satisfy this public interest, this chapter is intended to:

(a) Provide law enforcement with reasonable tools;

(b) Reasonably protect landowners from theft;

(c) Ensure that requirements are not unduly burdensome to those harvesting, transporting, possessing, and purchasing specialized forest products;

(d) Craft requirements that are clear and readily understandable; and
(e) Establish requirements that are able to be administered and enforced consistently statewide.

Sec. 3. RCW 76.48.020 and 2008 c 191 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Artistic cedar product" means a product made from the wood of a cedar tree, including western red cedar, that is not included in the definition of "cedar products" and has been carved, turned, or otherwise manipulated to more than an insignificant degree with the objective intent to be an artistic expression and that would be or is recognized by the applicable local market as having an economic value greater than the value of the raw materials used. Examples of artistic cedar products include, but are not limited to:

(a) Chainsaw carvings;

(b) Hand carvings;

(c) Decorative bowls and boxes.

(2) "Authorization" means a properly completed preprinted form authorizing the transportation or possession of Christmas trees (~~which contains the information required by~~) prepared consistent with RCW 76.48.080(~~—a sample of which is filed before the harvesting occurs with the sheriff of the county in which the harvesting is to occur~~) (as recodified by this act).

~~((2))~~ (3) "Bill of lading" means a written or printed itemized list or statement of particulars pertinent to the transportation or possession of a specialized forest product prepared consistent with RCW 76.48.080 (as recodified by this act).

~~((3))~~ (4) "Cascara bark" means the bark of a Cascara tree.

~~((4))~~ "Cedar processor" means any person who purchases, takes, or retains possession of cedar products or cedar salvage for later sale in the same or modified form following removal and delivery from the land where harvested.))

~~(5)~~ ("Cedar products" means cedar shakeboards, shake and shingle bolts, and rounds one to three feet in length.

~~(6)~~ "Cedar salvage" means cedar chunks, slabs, stumps, and logs having a volume greater than one cubic foot and being harvested or transported from areas not associated with the concurrent logging of timber stands (a) under a forest practices application approved or notification received by the department of natural resources, or (b) under a contract or permit issued by an agency of the United States government.)) (a) "Cedar products" means the following if made from the wood of a cedar tree, including western red cedar:

(i) Shake and shingle bolts;

(ii) Fence posts and fence rails;

(iii) Logs not covered by a valid approved forest practices application or notification under chapter 76.09 RCW; and

(iv) Other pieces measuring fifteen inches or longer.

(b) "Cedar products" does not include those materials identified in the definition of "processed cedar products" or "artistic cedar products."

~~((7))~~ (6) "Christmas trees" means any evergreen trees (~~or the top thereof, commonly known as Christmas trees, with limbs and branches, with or without roots, including fir, pine, spruce, cedar, and other coniferous species~~) including

fir, pine, spruce, cedar, and other coniferous species commonly known as Christmas trees. The definition of Christmas trees includes trees with or without the roots intact and the tops of the trees. The definition of Christmas trees does not include trees without limbs or branches.

~~((8))~~ (7) "Cut or picked evergreen foliage~~(, "commonly known as brush,)"~~" means evergreen boughs, huckleberry foliage, salal, fern, Oregon grape, rhododendron, mosses, bear grass, ~~((scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius),))~~ and other cut or picked evergreen products. "Cut or picked evergreen foliage" does not ~~((mean))~~ include cones, berries, any foliage that does not remain green year-round, ~~((or))~~ seeds, or any plant listed on the state noxious weed list under RCW 17.10.080.

~~((9))~~ (8) "Department" means the department of natural resources.

(9) "First specialized forest products buyer" means the first person that receives any specialized forest products after they leave the harvest site.

(10) "Harvest" means to separate, by cutting, prying, picking, peeling, breaking, pulling, splitting, or otherwise removing, a specialized forest product ~~((a) from its physical connection or contact with the land or vegetation upon which it is or was growing or (b) from the position in which it is lying upon the land)~~. "Harvest" includes both removing a specialized forest product from its original physical connection with the land and collecting a specialized forest product that has been previously separated from the land.

~~((10))~~ (11) "Harvest site" means each location where one or more persons are engaged in harvesting specialized forest products close enough to each other that communication can be conducted with an investigating law enforcement officer in a normal conversational tone.

~~((11))~~ (12) "Huckleberry" means the following species of edible berries, if they are not nursery grown: Big huckleberry (*Vaccinium membranaceum*), Cascade blueberry (*Vaccinium deliciosum*), evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), red huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*), globe huckleberry (*Vaccinium globulare*), oval-leaf huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovalifolium*), Alaska huckleberry (*Vaccinium alaskaense*), dwarf huckleberry (*Vaccinium caespitosum*), western huckleberry (*Vaccinium occidentale*), bog blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), dwarf bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), and grouse whortleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*).

~~((12))~~ (13) "Landowner" means, with regard to real property, the private owner, the state of Washington or any political subdivision, the federal government, or a person who by deed, contract, or lease has authority to harvest and sell the specialized forest products of the property. "Landowner" does not include the purchaser or successful high bidder at a public or private timber sale.

~~((13))~~ (14) "Native ornamental trees and shrubs" means any trees or shrubs which are not nursery grown and which have been removed from the ground with the roots intact.

~~((14) "Permit area" means a designated tract of land that may contain single or multiple harvest sites)~~ (15) "Permittee" means a person who is authorized by a permit issued consistent with this chapter to harvest, possess, and transport specialized forest products or to sell huckleberries.

~~((15))~~ (16) "Permitter" means the landowner of the land from where specialized forest products were, or are planned to be, harvested under a permit issued consistent with this chapter.

(17) "Person" includes the plural and all corporations, foreign or domestic, partnerships, firms, and associations of persons.

~~((16))~~ (18) "Processed cedar products" means ~~((cedar shakes, shingles, fence posts, hop poles, pickets, stakes, rails, or rounds less than one foot in length))~~ products made from the wood of a cedar tree, including western red cedar, that have undergone more than an insignificant degree of value-added processing and are not included in the definition of "cedar products." Examples of processed cedar products include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Shakes;
- (b) Shingles;
- (c) Hop poles;
- (d) Pickets; and
- (e) Stakes.

~~((17))~~ "Sheriff" means, for the purpose of validating specialized forest products permits, the county sheriff, deputy sheriff, or an authorized employee of the sheriff's office or an agent of the office.

~~((18))~~ (19) "Sales invoice" means a written or printed itemized list or statement of particulars pertinent to the transportation or possession of a specialized forest product prepared consistent with RCW 76.48.080 (as recodified by this act).

(20) "Secondary specialized forest products buyer" means any person who receives any specialized forest products after the transaction with the first specialized forest products buyer.

(21) "Specialized forest products" means ~~((Christmas trees, native ornamental trees and shrubs, cut or picked evergreen foliage, cedar products, cedar salvage, processed cedar products, specialty wood, wild edible mushrooms, and Cascara bark))~~ the following:

- (a) Specialty wood;
- (b) More than five Christmas trees;
- (c) More than five native ornamental trees and shrubs;
- (d) More than twenty pounds of cut or picked evergreen foliage;
- (e) More than five pounds of Cascara bark; and
- (f) More than five United States gallons of wild edible mushrooms.

~~((19))~~ (22) "Specialized forest products permit" or "permit" means a printed document ~~((in a form printed by the department of natural resources, or true copy thereof, that is signed by a landowner or his or her authorized agent or representative, referred to in this chapter as "permitters" and validated by the county sheriff and authorizes a designated person, referred to in this chapter as "permittee," who has also signed the permit, to harvest and transport a designated specialized forest product from land owned or controlled and specified by the permitter and that is located in the county where the permit is issued, or sell raw or unprocessed huckleberries))~~ and all attachments completed in compliance with the requirements of this chapter and includes both validated permits and verifiable permits.

~~((20))~~ (23) "Specialty wood" means ~~((wood))~~:

- (a) A cedar product; or
 - (b) Englemann spruce, Sitka spruce, big leaf maple, or western red alder that
- ~~((is))~~:

~~((a))~~ (i) Is in logs (less than eight feet in length), chunks, slabs, stumps, or burls; (and

~~(b) One or more of the following:~~

~~(i) Of the species western red cedar, Englemann spruce, Sitka spruce, big leaf maple, or western red alder;))~~

(ii) Is capable of being cut into a segment that is without knots in a portion of the surface area at least ((twenty-one)) nineteen inches long and seven and a quarter inches wide when measured from the outer surface toward the center;

~~((or~~
~~(iii) Suitable for the purposes of making musical instruments or ornamental boxes))~~

(iii) Measures:

(A) Nineteen inches or longer;

(B) Greater than one and three-quarter inches thick; and

(C) Seven and one-quarter inches or greater in width; and

(iv) Is being harvested or transported from areas not associated with the concurrent logging of timber stands:

(A) Under a forest practices application approval or notification received by the department under chapter 76.09 RCW; or

(B) Under a contract or permit issued by an agency of the United States government.

~~((21)) "Specialty wood buyer" means the first person that receives any specialty wood product after it leaves the harvest site.~~

~~((22))~~ (24) "Specialty wood processor" means any person who purchases, takes, or retains possession of specialty wood ((products or specialty wood salvage)) for later sale in the same or modified form following removal and delivery from the land where harvested.

~~((23))~~ (25) "Transportation" means the physical conveyance of specialized forest products outside or off of a harvest site by any means.

~~((24))~~ (26) "True copy" means a replica of a ((validated)) specialized forest products permit ((as) reproduced ((by a copy machine capable of effectively reproducing the information contained on the permittee's copy of the specialized forest products permit. A copy is made true by the permittee or the permittee and permitter signing in the space provided on the face of the copy. A true copy will be effective until the expiration date of the specialized forest products permit unless the permittee or the permittee and permitter specify an earlier date. A permitter may require the actual signatures of both the permittee and permitter for execution of a true copy by so indicating in the space provided on the original copy of the specialized forest products permit. A permittee, or, if so indicated, the permittee and permitter, may condition the use of the true copy to harvesting only, transportation only, possession only, or any combination thereof)) as provided in section 6 of this act.

~~((25))~~ (27) "Validated permit" means a permit that is validated as required under this chapter prior to the harvest, transportation, or possession of specialized forest products.

(28) "Verifiable permit" means a permit that contains the required information allowing a law enforcement officer to verify the validity of the information contained on the permit but that does not require validation prior to the harvest, transportation, or possession of specialized forest products.

(29) "Wild edible mushrooms" means edible mushrooms not cultivated or propagated by ~~((artificial))~~ domestic means.

Sec. 4. RCW 76.48.060 and 2008 c 191 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~Except as provided in RCW 76.48.100 (as recodified by this act), a completed specialized forest products permit ((validated by the county sheriff shall be obtained by a person prior to)) issued under this chapter is required prior to engaging in the following activities:~~

(a) ~~Harvesting any specialized forest products from any lands, including his or her own((, more than five Christmas trees, more than five native ornamental trees or shrubs, more than five pounds of cut or picked evergreen foliage, any cedar products, cedar salvage, processed cedar products, or more than five pounds of Cascara bark, or more than five United States gallons of a single species of wild edible mushroom; or~~

~~(b) Selling, or offering for sale, any amount of raw or unprocessed huckleberries.~~

~~(2) Specialized forest products permit forms shall be provided by the department of natural resources, and shall be made available through the office of the county sheriff to permittees or permitters in reasonable quantities. A permit form shall be completed in triplicate for each permitter's property on which a permittee harvests specialized forest products. A properly completed permit form shall be mailed or presented for validation to the sheriff of the county in which the specialized forest products are to be harvested.~~

~~(3) Before a permit form is validated by the sheriff, sufficient personal identification may be required to reasonably identify the person mailing or presenting the permit form and the sheriff may conduct other investigations as deemed necessary to determine the validity of the information alleged on the form. When the sheriff is reasonably satisfied as to the truth of the information, the form shall be validated with the sheriff's validation stamp.~~

~~(4) Upon validation, the form shall become the specialized forest products permit authorizing the harvesting, possession, or transportation of specialized forest products and the sale of huckleberries, subject to any other conditions or limitations which the permitter may specify. Two copies of the permit shall be given or mailed to the permitter, or one copy shall be given or mailed to the permitter and the other copy given or mailed to the permittee. The original permit shall be retained in the office of the county sheriff validating the permit.~~

~~(5) In the event a single land ownership is situated in two or more counties, a specialized forest product permit shall be completed as to the land situated in each county.~~

~~(6) While engaged in harvesting of specialized forest products, permittees, or their agents or employees, must have readily available at each harvest site a valid permit or true copy of the permit.)) land.~~

~~(b) Possessing or transporting any specialized forest products, unless the person has in his or her possession either of the following in lieu of a permit:~~

~~(i) A true copy of the permit;~~

~~(ii) If the person is transporting the specialized forest product from a location other than the harvest site or is a first or secondary specialized forest products buyer, a sales invoice, bill of lading, or, for the possession and transportation of Christmas trees only, an authorization if a copy of the~~

authorization has been filed prior to the harvest of the Christmas trees with the sheriff's office for the county in which the Christmas trees are to be harvested:

(iii) A bill of lading or documentation issued in or by another state, a Canadian province, or the federal government indicating the true origin of the specialized forest products as being outside of Washington; or

(iv) If the products were harvested within the operational area defined by a valid forest practices application or notification under chapter 76.09 RCW, a sequentially numbered load ticket generated by the landowner or the landowner's agent that includes, at a minimum, all information required on a bill of lading and the forest practices application number.

(c) Selling, or offering for sale, any amount of raw or unprocessed huckleberries, regardless if the huckleberries were harvested with the consent of the landowner, unless the possessor of the huckleberries being offered for sale is able to show that the huckleberries originated on land owned by the United States forest service and displays a valid permit from the United States forest service that lawfully entitles the possessor to harvest the huckleberries in question.

(2)(a) Unless otherwise designated by the permittor as provided in this subsection, a permit or true copy must be readily available for inspection at each harvest site.

(b) An individual permit or true copy must be carried and made readily available for inspection by each individual permittee at a harvest site if the permittor designated an individual permit or true copy as an additional condition or limitation specified on the permit under RCW 76.48.050 (as recodified by this act).

Sec. 5. RCW 76.48.080 and 1979 ex.s. c 94 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

((The)) An authorization, sales invoice, or bill of lading ((required by RCW 76.48.070 shall)) must specify the following in order to satisfy the requirements of this chapter:

(1) The date of ((its execution)) the product's transportation.

(2) The ((number)) amount and type of specialized forest products ((sold or)) being transported.

(3) The name and address of the ((owner, vendor, or donor of the specialized forest products.

(4) The name and address of the vendee, donee, or receiver of the)) person receiving the specialized forest products.

((5) The location of origin of the specialized forest products.)) (4) The name and address of the first or secondary specialized forest products buyer, specialty wood processor, or other person from where the specialized forest products are being transported.

(5) The name of the driver transporting the specialized forest products.

(6) The license plate number of the vehicle transporting the specialized forest product.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 76.48 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A true copy of a specialized forest products permit is valid if:

(a) The copy is reproduced by a copy machine capable of effectively reproducing the permit information required under RCW 76.48.050 (as recodified by this act); and

(b)(i) The permittee has provided an original signature in the space provided on the face of the copy.

(ii) An actual signature of the permittor is also required for a true copy to be valid if the permittor indicates on the space provided for signatures on the original permit that the actual signature of the permittor is required for the validation of any copies.

(2) A true copy is effective until the expiration date of the underlying permit unless an earlier date is provided by the signatories to the copy.

(3) Either signatory to a permit may condition the use of the true copy for only harvesting, only possessing, only transporting, or a combination of harvesting, possessing, and transporting the associated specialized forest products by indicating the limitations of the true copy on the permit or the copy.

(4) Any permittee issuing a true copy must record and retain for one year the following information:

(a) The date the true copy is issued;

(b) The license plate number and make and model of the vehicle to be used with the true copy;

(c) The name and address of the person receiving the true copy;

(d) The unique number assigned to a valid state identification document issued to the person; and

(e) The expiration date of the true copy.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 76.48 RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except for the sale of huckleberries, the permit requirements of RCW 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act) may be satisfied with either a validated permit or a verifiable permit. The decision to use a validated or verifiable permit must be made and agreed upon jointly by the permittee and the permittor.

(b) For the sale of huckleberries, only a validated permit satisfies the requirements of RCW 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act).

(2)(a) Forms for both validated permits and verifiable permits must be provided by the department and be made available in reasonable quantities through county sheriff offices and other locations deemed appropriate by the department.

(b) In designing the forms, the department shall ensure that:

(i) All mandatory requirements of this chapter are satisfied;

(ii) The type of permit is clearly marked on the form;

(iii) Each permit is separately numbered and the issuance of the permits are by unique numbers; and

(iv) The form is designed in a manner allowing a permittor to require his or her signature on all true copies as provided in section 6 of this act.

(3) Permit forms must be completed in triplicate for each property and in each county in which specialized forest products are proposed to be harvested or huckleberries sold.

(4)(a) Within five business days after the signature of the permittor on the form for a verifiable permit, as required in RCW 76.48.050 (as recodified by this act), the original permit form must be provided by the permittee to the sheriff of

the county in which the specialized forest products are to be harvested. The permittee may provide the permit form in a manner convenient to the permittee and the sheriff's office, including in-person presentation or by mail. If mailed, the permit form must be postmarked within the time window established under this subsection.

(b) Upon full completion, as provided in RCW 76.48.050 (as recodified by this act), the permit form for a validated permit must, except for permits to sell huckleberries, be mailed or presented for validation to the sheriff of the county in which the specialized forest products are to be harvested. Validated permits relating to the sale of huckleberries may be validated by the sheriff of any county in the state.

(5) Two copies of the permit must be retained by the permittee, of which one copy must be given or mailed to the permittor by the permittee. The original permit must be retained in the office of the county sheriff for the purposes of verifying the permit, if necessary.

(6) All permits expire no later than the end of the calendar year in which they are issued.

(7) Permits provided under this section are subject to any other conditions or limitations that the permittor may specify.

(8) Before a permit form is accepted or validated by a sheriff, sufficient personal identification may be required to reasonably identify the person mailing or presenting the permit form. The sheriff may conduct other investigations as deemed necessary to determine the validity of the information alleged on the form.

(9) In the event a single land ownership is situated in two or more counties, a permit form must be completed, as provided in this section, for the portions of the ownership situated in each county.

(10) Permits that are validated by or provided to a sheriff's office under this section must be maintained by that office for a length of time determined by the appropriate records retention schedule.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 76.48 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Forms for a verifiable permit become valid for the purposes of RCW 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act) upon the completion of all information required by RCW 76.48.050 (as recodified by this act).

(2) Forms for a validated permit become valid for the purposes of RCW 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act) upon the validation of the form by the appropriate county sheriff.

Sec. 9. RCW 76.48.050 and 2008 c 191 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) (~~Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this section,)~~ A specialized forest products ((permits shall consist of properly completed permit forms validated by the sheriff of the county in which the specialized forest products are to be harvested. Each permit shall be separately numbered and the issuance of the permits shall be by consecutive numbers. All specialized forest products permits shall expire at the end of the calendar year in which issued, or sooner, at the discretion of the permitter)) permit form may not be validated or

accepted for verification by a sheriff unless the permit satisfies the requirements of this section.

(2) A properly completed (~~((specialized forest products))~~) permit form shall include:

(a) The date of its execution and expiration;

(b) The name, address, up to three telephone numbers, (~~((if any,))~~) and signature of the (~~((permitter))~~) permittee and permittor;

(c) (~~((The name, address, telephone number, if any, and signature of the permittee;~~

~~((d)))~~ The type of specialized forest products to be harvested or transported;

~~((e)))~~ (d) The approximate amount or volume of specialized forest products to be harvested or transported;

~~((f)))~~ (e)(i) For validated permits only, the parcel number or the legal description of the property from which the specialized forest products are to be harvested or transported(~~((including))~~);

(ii) For verifiable permits only:

(A) The parcel number for where the harvesting is to occur, unless the owner of the parcel actually lives at the parcel and the parcel's boundaries comprise an area one acre in size or smaller;

(B) The address of the property where the harvesting is to occur if the owner of the property lives at the parcel and the parcel's boundaries comprise an area less than one acre;

(C) The name of the county(~~((, or the state or province if outside the state of Washington))~~) where the harvesting is to occur; and

(D) An accurate report or statement from the county assessor of the county where the specialized forest products are to be harvested that provides clear evidence that the permittor named on the verifiable permit is the owner of the parcel named on the permit;

~~((g)))~~ (f) A description by local landmarks of where the harvesting is to occur, or from where the specialized forest products are to be transported;

~~((h)))~~ (g) For (~~((cedar products, cedar salvage, and))~~) specialty wood, a copy of a map or aerial photograph, with defined permitted boundaries, included as an attachment to the permit;

~~((i)))~~ (h)(i) For validated permits, a copy of a valid picture identification of the permittee on the copy of the permit form that is presented to the sheriff; and

(ii) For verifiable permits, the unique number assigned to a valid state identification document for both the permittee and permittor; and

~~((j)))~~ (i) The details of any other condition or limitation which the (~~((permitter))~~) permittor may specify.

(3) For permits intended to satisfy the requirements of RCW (~~((76.48.210))~~) 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act) relating (~~((only))~~) to the sale of huckleberries, the (~~((specialized forest products))~~) permit:

(a) (~~((May be obtained from the department of natural resources or the sheriff of any county in the state;~~

~~((b)))~~ Must, in addition to the requirements of subsection (2) of this section, also contain information relating to where the huckleberries were, or plan to be, harvested, and the approximate amount of huckleberries that are going to be offered for sale; and

~~((e))~~ (b) Must include a statement designed to inform the possessor that permission from the landowner is still required prior to the harvesting of huckleberries.

~~((4) Except for the harvesting of Christmas trees, the permit or true copy thereof must be carried by the permittee and the permittee's agents and be available for inspection at all times. For the harvesting of Christmas trees only a single permit or true copy thereof is necessary to be available at the harvest site.)~~

Sec. 10. RCW 76.48.062 and 1995 c 366 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) County sheriffs may contract with other entities to serve as authorized agents to ~~(validate specialized forest product)~~ accept and validate permits under section 7 of this act. ~~((These))~~ Entities that a county sheriff may contract with include the department, the United States forest service, the bureau of land management ~~(, the department of natural resources),~~, local police departments, and other entities as decided upon by the county sheriffs' departments.

(2) An entity that contracts with a county sheriff to serve as an authorized agent ~~((to validate specialized forest product permits))~~ under this section may make reasonable efforts to verify the information provided on the permit form such as the ~~((section, township, and range))~~ legal description or parcel number of the area where harvesting is to occur.

(3) All processes and requirements applicable to county sheriffs under section 7 of this act also apply to entities contracted under this section.

Sec. 11. RCW 76.48.094 and 2005 c 401 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((Cedar or))~~ It is unlawful for any first or secondary specialized forest products buyer, or for any other person, to purchase, take possession of, or retain specialized forest products subsequent to the harvesting and prior to the retail sale of the products unless the supplier of the product displays:

(a) An apparently valid permit required by RCW 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act);

(b) A true copy of an apparently valid permit; or

(c) When applicable:

(i) A bill of lading, authorization, sales invoice, or a government-issued documentation, prepared consistent with RCW 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act) indicating the true origin of the specialized forest products as being outside of Washington;

(ii) If the products were harvested within the operational area defined by a valid forest practices application or notification under chapter 76.09 RCW, a sequentially numbered load ticket generated by the landowner or the landowner's agent that includes, at a minimum, all information required on a bill of lading and the forest practices application number; or

(iii) A statement claiming the products offered for sale are otherwise exempt from the permit requirements of this chapter under RCW 76.48.100 (as recodified by this act).

(2) In addition to the requirements of RCW 76.48.085 (as recodified by this act), specialty wood processors (shall make and maintain a record of the purchase, taking possession, or retention of cedar products, cedar salvage, or

~~specialty wood for at least one year after the date of receipt. The record must be legible and must be made at the time each delivery is made.~~

~~(2) The) are required to ensure that a bill of lading ((must accompany), authorization, or sales invoice accompanies all ((cedar products, cedar salvage, or)) specialty wood ((products after the products are received by the cedar or specialty wood processor)) upon the receipt of the specialty wood into or the shipping of the specialty wood out of the property of the specialty wood processor. ((The bill of lading must include the specialized forest products permit number or the information provided for in RCW 76.48.075(5) and must also specify:~~

~~(a) The date of transportation;~~

~~(b) The name and address of the first cedar or specialty wood processor or buyer who recorded the specialized forest products information;~~

~~(c) The name and address from where the cedar or specialty wood products are being transported;~~

~~(d) The name of the person receiving the cedar or specialty wood products;~~

~~(e) The address to where the cedar or specialty wood products are being transported;~~

~~(f) The name of the driver;~~

~~(g) The vehicle license number;~~

~~(h) The type of cedar or specialty wood product being shipped; and~~

~~(i) The amount of cedar or specialty wood product being shipped.))~~

Sec. 12. RCW 76.48.085 and 2008 c 191 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) ((Buyers who purchase specialized forest products or huckleberries)) (a) First and secondary specialized forest products buyers and huckleberry buyers are required to record:~~

~~((a)) (i) If the person is a first specialized forest product buyer, the permit number or, if applicable, a sequentially numbered load ticket generated by the landowner or the landowner's agent that includes, at a minimum, all information required on a bill of lading and the forest practices application or notification number if the seller claims the specialized forest product in question is exempt from the permit requirements of this chapter, as provided in RCW 76.48.100 (as recodified by this act), due to its harvest within the operational area defined by a valid forest practices application or notification under chapter 76.09 RCW;~~

~~((b)) (ii) Whether or not the products were accompanied by a bill of lading, authorization, or sales invoice;~~

~~(iii) The type of specialized forest product purchased, and ((whether)), if applicable, an indication that huckleberries were purchased;~~

~~((c)) (iv) The ((permit holder's)) name of the seller; ((and~~

~~((d)) (v) The amount of specialized forest product or huckleberries purchased;~~

~~(vi) The date of delivery;~~

~~(vii) The name of the person driving the vehicle in which the specialized forest products were transported to the buyer, as confirmed by a visual inspection of the applicable driver's license, unless the buyer has previously recorded the driver's information in an accessible record; and~~

(viii) Except for transactions involving Christmas trees, the license plate number of the vehicle in which the specialized forest products were transported to the buyer.

~~((2) The buyer or processor))~~ (b) First and secondary specialized forest products buyers shall keep a record of this information, along with any accompanying bill of lading, sales invoice, or authorization, for a period of one year from the date of purchase and must make the records available for inspection upon demand by ((authorized)) enforcement officials authorized under RCW 76.48.040 (as recodified by this act) to enforce this chapter.

~~((3) The buyer of specialized forest products must record the license plate number of the vehicle transporting the forest products or huckleberries on the bill of sale, as well as the seller's permit number on the bill of sale. This section shall not apply to transactions involving Christmas trees.~~

(4)) (c) In lieu of a permit number or forest practices identification and load ticket number, the buyer may, when applicable, note that the seller claims that the products offered for sale are exempt from the permit requirements of this chapter under RCW 76.48.100 (as recodified by this act), or were lawfully transported into Washington from out of state. All other information required by this section must be recorded.

(2) This section ((shall)) does not apply to buyers of specialized forest products at the retail sales level.

(3) Records of buyers of specialized forest products and huckleberries collected under this section may be made available to colleges and universities for the purpose of research.

Sec. 13. RCW 76.48.098 and 2005 c 401 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

Every ~~((cedar or))~~ first or secondary specialized forest products buyer purchasing specialty wood and specialty wood ((buyer or)) processor shall prominently display a ((valid registration certificate,)) master license issued by the department of licensing under RCW 19.02.070 or a copy ((thereof)) of the license((- obtained from the department of revenue under RCW 82.32.030)) at each location where the buyer or processor receives ((cedar products, cedar salvage, or)) specialty wood if the first or secondary specialized forest products buyer or specialty wood processor is required to possess a license incorporated into the master license system created in chapter 19.02 RCW.

~~((Permittees shall sell cedar products, cedar salvage, or specialty wood products only to cedar or specialty wood processors displaying registration certificates which appear to be valid.))~~

Sec. 14. RCW 76.48.030 and 2007 c 392 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) ((Harvest)) Sell or attempt to sell huckleberries, or harvest, possess, or transport specialized forest products ((as described in RCW 76.48.020, in the quantities specified)) in violation of RCW 76.48.060((- without first obtaining a validated specialized forest products permit)) (as recodified by this act);

(2) Engage in activities or phases of harvesting specialized forest products not authorized by ((the)) a permit under this chapter;

(3) Harvest specialized forest products in any lesser quantities than those specified in RCW 76.48.060(~~(-as now or hereafter amended,)~~) (as recodified by this act) without first obtaining permission from the landowner or ~~((his or her duty))~~ the landowner's authorized agent or representative; or

(4) Harvest huckleberries in any amount using a rake, mechanical device, or any other method that damages the huckleberry bush.

Sec. 15. RCW 76.48.120 and 2008 c 191 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It is unlawful for any person, upon official inquiry, investigation, or other authorized proceedings, to:

(a) Offer as genuine any paper, document, or other instrument in writing purporting to be a specialized forest products permit, ~~((or))~~ true copy ~~((thereof))~~ of a permit, authorization, sales invoice, ~~((or))~~ bill of lading, or other document required under this chapter; or

(b) To make any representation of authority to possess or conduct harvesting or transporting of specialized forest products, or to conduct the sale of huckleberries, ~~((knowing the same to be))~~ with knowledge that the representation of authority is in any manner false, fraudulent, forged, or stolen.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to produce a document for a first or secondary specialized forest products buyer purporting to be a true and genuine permit when delivering or attempting to deliver a specialized forest product with knowledge that the document is in any manner false, fraudulent, forged, or stolen.

(3) Any person who knowingly or intentionally violates this section is guilty of a class C felony punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional institution for a maximum term fixed by the court of not more than five years or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine.

~~((3) Whenever any law enforcement officer reasonably suspects that a specialized forest products permit or true copy thereof, authorization, sales invoice, or bill of lading is forged, fraudulent, or stolen, it may be retained by the officer until its authenticity can be verified.))~~

Sec. 16. RCW 76.48.130 and 2007 c 392 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 76.48.120 (as recodified by this act), a person who violates a provision of this chapter~~((-other than the provisions contained in RCW 76.48.120, as now or hereafter amended,))~~ is guilty of a gross misdemeanor ~~((and upon conviction thereof shall be punished))~~ punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ~~((or by))~~, imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment.

(2) In any prosecution for a violation of this chapter's requirements to obtain or possess a specialized forest products permit ~~((or))~~, true copy ~~((thereof, an authorization, sales invoice, or))~~, bill of lading, authorization, or sales invoice, it is an affirmative defense, if established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, that:

(a) The specialized forest products were harvested from the defendant's own land; or

(b) The specialized forest products were harvested with the permission of the landowner.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. A new section is added to chapter 76.48 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The court presiding over the conviction of any person for a violation of RCW 76.48.120 or 76.48.130 (as recodified by this act) who has been convicted of violating either RCW 76.48.120 or 76.48.130 (as recodified by this act) at least two other times shall order up to a three-year suspension of that person's privilege to obtain a specialized forest products permit under this chapter.

(2) If a court issues a suspension under this section after a conviction involving the misuse of a permit with a specified permittor, the legislature requests that the court notify the permittor listed on the permit of the suspension.

(3) Nothing in this section limits the ability of a court to order the suspension of any privileges related to specialized forest products as a condition of probation regardless of whether the person has any past convictions.

Sec. 18. RCW 76.48.140 and 2005 c 401 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

All fines collected for violations of ~~((any provision of))~~ this chapter shall be paid into the general fund of the county treasury of the county in which the violation occurred and distributed equally among the district courts in the county, the county sheriff's office, and the ~~((county's general fund))~~ state treasurer. The portion of the revenue provided to the state treasurer must be distributed to the specialized forest products outreach and education account created in section 26 of this act.

Sec. 19. RCW 76.48.040 and 1995 c 366 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Agencies charged with the enforcement of this chapter shall include, but not be limited to,))~~ (1) Primary enforcement responsibility of this chapter belongs with county sheriffs. However, other entities that may enforce this chapter include:

(a) The department;

(b) The Washington state patrol~~((, county sheriffs and their deputies,))~~;

(c) County or municipal police forces~~((;))~~;

(d) Authorized personnel of the United States forest service~~((;))~~; and

(e) Authorized personnel of the department~~((s of natural resources and))~~ of fish and wildlife. ~~((Primary enforcement responsibility lies in the county sheriffs and their deputies.))~~

(2) The legislature encourages county sheriffs' offices to enter into interlocal agreements with these other agencies in order to receive additional assistance with their enforcement responsibilities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. A new section is added to chapter 76.48 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A law enforcement officer may take into custody and detain for a reasonable time any specialized forest products, authorizations, sales invoices, bills of lading, other documents, and vehicles in which the specialized forest products were transported if, under official inquiry, investigation, or other authorized proceeding regarding specialized forest products not covered by a valid permit or other acceptable document as provided in this chapter, the inspecting law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the

specialized forest products were obtained in violation of this chapter until the true origin of the specialized forest products can be determined.

(2) A law enforcement officer may retain a specialized forest products permit, true copy of a permit, authorization, sales invoice, bill of lading, or other document required under this chapter if the officer reasonably suspects that the document is forged in violation of RCW 76.48.120 (as recodified by this act), fraudulent, or stolen, until the authenticity of the document can be verified.

(3)(a) If no arrest is made at the conclusion of the official inquiry, investigation, or other authorized proceeding for a violation of this chapter or another state law, all materials detained under this section must be returned to the person or persons from whom the materials were taken.

(b)(i) If an arrest does follow the inquiry, investigation, or authorized proceeding, and the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a person is selling or attempting to sell huckleberries, or is harvesting, in possession of, or transporting specialized forest products in violation of this chapter, any specialized forest products or huckleberries found at the time of arrest may be seized.

(ii) If the specialized forest product triggering the arrest is specialty wood, the law enforcement officer may also seize any equipment, vehicles, tools, or paperwork associated with the arrest.

(c) Materials seized under this chapter are subject to the provisions of RCW 76.48.110 (as recodified by this act).

Sec. 21. RCW 76.48.110 and 2008 c 191 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((Whenever any law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a person is harvesting or is in possession of or transporting specialized forest products, or selling or attempting to sell huckleberries, in violation of the provisions of this chapter, he or she may, at the time of making an arrest, seize and take possession of any specialized forest products or huckleberries found.~~

~~If the specialized forest product is a cedar product, cedar salvage, or specialty wood, at the time of making an arrest the law enforcement officer may seize and take possession of any equipment, vehicles, tools, or paperwork. The law enforcement officer shall provide))~~ (a) Reasonable protection must be provided for ((the) any equipment, vehicles, tools, paperwork, huckleberries, or specialized forest products ((involved)) seized under section 20 of this act during the period of ((litigation or he or she shall dispose of the equipment, vehicles, tools, paperwork, or specialized forest products at the discretion or order of)) adjudication unless the court before which the arrested person is ordered to appear orders the disposal of any or all of the seized materials.

(b) Given the perishable nature of huckleberries and specialized forest products, the seizing agency may sell the product at fair market value and retain all proceeds until a final disposition of the case has been reached.

(2) Upon any disposition of the case by the court, the court shall:

(a) Make a reasonable effort to return ((the equipment, vehicles, tools, paperwork, huckleberries, or specialized forest products)) all materials seized under section 20 of this act to its ((rightful)) lawful owner or owners; or

(b) Order the disposal of or return of any or all materials seized under this section, including tools, vehicles, equipment, paperwork, or specialized forest products.

(3) If the court orders the disposal of seized materials, it may:

(a) Pay the proceeds of any sale of seized specialized forest products or huckleberries, less any reasonable expenses of the sale, to the ~~((rightful))~~ lawful owner, or

(b) Pay the proceeds of any sale of seized tools, equipment, or vehicles, less any reasonable expenses of the sale or, if applicable, towards any outstanding court costs, and then to the lawful owner or owners.

(4) If, for any reason, the proceeds of ~~((the))~~ any sale of materials seized under this section cannot be ~~((disposed of))~~ provided to the ~~((rightful))~~ lawful owner, the proceeds of the sale, less ~~((the))~~ reasonable expenses ~~((of))~~ relating to the sale, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the violation occurred~~((The county treasurer shall deposit the same in))~~ for deposit into the county general fund and for distribution equally among the district courts in the county, the county sheriff's office, and the state treasurer. The portion of the revenue provided to the state treasurer must be distributed to the specialized forest products outreach and education account created in section 26 of this act.

(5) The owner or owners of materials seized under section 20 of this act must be offered an opportunity to appeal an order for the disposal of the seized materials.

(6) The return of ~~((the equipment, vehicles, tools, paperwork, or specialized forest products))~~ materials seized under section 20 of this act, or the payment of the proceeds of any sale of products seized to the owner, shall not preclude the court from imposing any fine or penalty upon the violator for the violation of the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 22. RCW 76.48.100 and 2005 c 401 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The provisions of))~~ Except as otherwise conditioned, this chapter ~~((do))~~ does not apply to:

(1) Nursery grown products.

(2) The following products when harvested within the operational areas as defined by a valid forest practices application or notification under chapter 76.09 RCW, and when the person harvesting is able to provide a sequentially numbered load ticket provided by the landowner or the landowner's agent that includes, at a minimum, all information required on a bill of lading and the forest practices application or notification number, or under a contract or permit issued by an agency of the United States government:

(a) Logs ~~((except as included in the definition of "cedar salvage" under RCW 76.48.020,));~~

(b) Speciality wood;

(c) Cut or picked evergreen foliage;

(d) Poles((-);

(e) Pilings((-); or

(f) Other major forest products from which substantially all of the limbs and branches have been removed~~((specialty wood, and cedar salvage when harvested concurrently with timber stands (a) under an approved forest practices application or notification, or (b) under a contract or permit issued by an agency of the United States government)).~~

(3) ~~((The activities of a))~~ Noncommercial harvest, transportation, or possession by the landowner, ~~((his or her))~~ the landowner's agent~~((-or)),~~

~~representative, ((or of a lessee of land in carrying on nonecommercial property management, maintenance, or improvements on or in connection with the land of the landowner)) or lessee of specialized forest products originating from property belonging to the landowner.~~

(4) Harvest, transportation, or possession of specialized forest products by:

(a) A governmental entity or the entity's agent for the purposes of clearing or maintaining the governmental entity's right-of-way or easement; or

(b) A public or regulated utility or the utility's agent for the purpose of clearing or maintaining the utility's right-of-way or easement.

Sec. 23. RCW 76.48.210 and 2008 c 191 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) ((Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person may sell, or attempt to sell, any amount of raw or unprocessed huckleberries without first obtaining a specialized forest products permit as provided in RCW 76.48.060, regardless if the huckleberries were harvested with the consent of the landowner.~~

~~(2) If the possessor of the huckleberries being offered for sale is able to show that the huckleberries originated on land owned by the United States forest service, then the requirements of this section may be satisfied with the display of a valid permit from the United States forest service that lawfully entitles the possessor to harvest the huckleberries in question.~~

~~(3)) Nothing in ((this section)) RCW 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act) creates a requirement that a specialized forest products permit is required for an individual to harvest, possess, or transport huckleberries.~~

~~((4)) (2) Compliance with ((this section)) RCW 76.48.060 (as recodified by this act) allows an individual to sell, or offer for sale, raw or unprocessed huckleberries. Possession of a specialized forest products permit does not create a right or privilege to harvest huckleberries. Huckleberries may be harvested only with the permission of the landowner and under the terms and conditions established between the landowner and the harvester.~~

Sec. 24. RCW 76.48.150 and 2005 c 401 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Subject to the availability of funds in the specialized forest products outreach and education account established under section 26 of this act, the department ((of natural resources is the designated agency to develop and print the specialized forest products permit and distribute it to the county sheriffs. In addition, the department of natural resources)) shall develop educational material ((and other)), including printed information, for law enforcement, forest landowners, and specialized forest products ((harvesters)) permittees, buyers, and processors specific to this chapter.

(2) The department is encouraged to foster partnerships with federal agencies, other state agencies, universities, local governments, and private interests in order to minimize educational and outreach expenses.

Sec. 25. RCW 76.48.200 and 2008 c 191 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Minority groups have long been participants in the specialized forest products and huckleberry harvesting industry. The legislature encourages agencies serving minority communities, community-based organizations, refugee centers, social service agencies, agencies and organizations with

expertise in the specialized forest products and huckleberry harvesting (~~(industry)~~) industries, and other interested groups to work cooperatively to accomplish the following purposes:

~~((1))~~ (a) To provide assistance and make referrals on translation services and to assist in translating educational materials, laws, and rules regarding specialized forest products and huckleberries;

~~((2))~~ (b) To hold clinics to teach techniques for effective picking; and

~~((3))~~ (c) To work with both minority and nonminority permittees in order to protect resources and foster understanding between minority and nonminority permittees.

(2) To the extent practicable within their existing resources, the department, the state commission on ~~(Asian American)~~ Asian Pacific American affairs created in RCW 43.117.030, and the state commission on Hispanic affairs created in RCW 43.115.020~~(, and the department of natural resources)~~ are encouraged to coordinate ~~(this effort)~~ efforts under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. A new section is added to chapter 76.48 RCW to read as follows:

The specialized forest products outreach and education account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from RCW 76.48.140 and 76.48.110 (as recodified by this act), any legislative appropriations, private donations, or any other private or public source directed to the account must be deposited in the account. Expenditures from the account may only be used by the department for funding activities under RCW 76.48.150 and 76.48.200 (as recodified by this act). Only the commissioner of public lands 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 an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

Sec. 27. RCW 76.48.902 and 1979 ex.s. c 94 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

If any provision of this act or this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or this chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Sec. 28. RCW 76.48.910 and 1967 ex.s. c 47 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

This chapter is not intended to repeal, supersede, or modify any provision of existing law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 29. The following sections are codified or recodified in chapter 76.48 RCW in the following order:

RCW 76.48.010;

RCW 76.48.020;

RCW 76.48.060;

RCW 76.48.080;

Section 6 of this act;

Section 7 of this act;

Section 8 of this act;

RCW 76.48.050;

RCW 76.48.062;

RCW 76.48.094;

RCW 76.48.085;
 RCW 76.48.098;
 RCW 76.48.030;
 RCW 76.48.120;
 RCW 76.48.130;
 section 17 of this act;
 RCW 76.48.140;
 RCW 76.48.040;
 Section 20 of this act;
 RCW 76.48.110;
 RCW 76.48.100;
 RCW 76.48.210;
 RCW 76.48.150;
 RCW 76.48.200;
 Section 26 of this act;
 RCW 76.48.900;
 RCW 76.48.902; and
 RCW 76.48.910.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 30. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 76.48.070 (Transporting or possessing cedar or other specialized forest products—Requirements) and 2005 c 401 s 4, 1995 c 366 s 6, 1992 c 184 s 3, 1979 ex.s. c 94 s 6, 1977 ex.s. c 147 s 6, & 1967 ex.s. c 47 s 8;

(2) RCW 76.48.086 (Records of buyers available for research) and 2008 c 191 s 5 & 1995 c 366 s 16;

(3) RCW 76.48.096 (Obtaining products from suppliers not having specialized forest products permit unlawful) and 2005 c 401 s 8, 1995 c 366 s 8, 1979 ex.s. c 94 s 10, & 1977 ex.s. c 147 s 12; and

(4) RCW 76.48.075 (Specialized forest products from out-of-state) and 2005 c 401 s 5, 1995 c 366 s 7, & 1979 ex.s. c 94 s 15.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 31. RCW 76.48.901 is decodified.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 246

[Substitute Senate Bill 5401]

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES—HABITAT OPEN SPACE

AN ACT Relating to habitat open space; and amending RCW 76.09.040, 84.33.140, 84.34.108, and 76.09.020.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 76.09.040 and 2000 c 11 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(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 adopt

forest practices rules 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;
- (d) Establish procedures for the collection and administration of forest practice fees as set forth by this chapter; and
- (e) Allow for the development of watershed analyses.

Forest practices rules pertaining to water quality protection shall be adopted by the board after reaching agreement with the director of the department of ecology or the director's designee on the board with respect thereto. All other forest practices rules shall be adopted by the board.

Forest practices rules shall be administered and enforced by either the department or the local governmental entity as provided in this chapter. Such rules shall be adopted 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 rules. In addition to any forest practices rules relating to water quality protection proposed by the board, the department of ecology may submit to the board proposed forest practices rules relating to water quality protection.

Prior to initiating the rule-making process, the proposed rules shall be submitted for review and comments to the department of fish and wildlife and to the counties of the state. After receipt of the proposed forest practices rules, the department of fish 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 rules 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 rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. At such hearing(s) any county may propose specific forest practices rules relating to problems existing within such county. The board may adopt and the department of ecology may approve such proposals if they find the proposals are consistent with the purposes and policies of this chapter.

(3) The board shall establish by rule a program for the acquisition of riparian open space ((program that includes acquisition of a fee interest in, or at the landowner's option, a conservation easement on)) and critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as designated by the board. Acquisition must be a conservation easement. Lands eligible for acquisition are forest lands within unconfined ((avulsing)) channel migration zones or forest lands containing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as designated by the board. Once acquired, these lands may be held and managed by the department, transferred to another state agency, transferred to an appropriate local government agency, or transferred to a private nonprofit nature conservancy corporation, as defined in RCW 64.04.130, in fee or transfer of management obligation. The board shall adopt rules governing the acquisition

by the state or donation to the state of such interest in lands including the right of refusal if the lands are subject to unacceptable liabilities. The rules shall include definitions of qualifying lands, priorities for acquisition, and provide for the opportunity to transfer such lands with limited warranties and with a description of boundaries that does not require full surveys where the cost of securing the surveys would be unreasonable in relation to the value of the lands conveyed. The rules shall provide for the management of the lands for ecological protection or fisheries enhancement. ~~((Because there are few, if any, comparable sales of forest land within unconfined avulsing channel migration zones, separate from the other lands or assets, these lands are likely to be extraordinarily difficult to appraise and the cost of a conventional appraisal often would be unreasonable in relation to the value of the land involved. Therefore, for the purposes of voluntary sales under this section, the legislature declares that these lands are presumed to have a value equal to: (a) The acreage in the sale multiplied by the average value of commercial forest land in the region under the land value tables used for property tax purposes under RCW 84.33.120; plus (b) the cruised volume of any timber located within the channel migration multiplied by the appropriate quality code stumpage value for timber of the same species shown on the appropriate table used for timber harvest excise tax purposes under RCW 84.33.091. For purposes of this section, there shall be an eastside region and a westside region as defined in the forests and fish report as defined in RCW 76.09.020.))~~ For the purposes of conservation easements entered into under this section, the following apply: (a) For conveyances of a conservation easement in which the landowner conveys an interest in the trees only, the compensation must include the timber value component, as determined by the cruised volume of any timber located within the channel migration zone or critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as designated by the board, multiplied by the appropriate quality code stumpage value for timber of the same species shown on the appropriate table used for timber harvest excise tax purposes under RCW 84.33.091; (b) for conveyances of a conservation easement in which the landowner conveys interests in both land and trees, the compensation must include the timber value component in (a) of this subsection plus such portion of the land value component as determined just and equitable by the department. The land value component must be the acreage of qualifying channel migration zone or critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as determined by the board, to be conveyed, multiplied by the average per acre value of all commercial forest land in western Washington or the average for eastern Washington, whichever average is applicable to the qualifying lands. The department must determine the western and eastern Washington averages based on the land value tables established by RCW 84.33.140 and revised annually by the department of revenue.

(4) Subject to appropriations sufficient to cover the cost of such an acquisition program and the related costs of administering the program, the department ~~((is directed to purchase a fee interest or, at the owner's option,))~~ must establish a conservation easement in land that an owner tenders for purchase; provided that such lands have been taxed as forest lands and are located within an unconfined ~~((avulsing))~~ channel migration zone or contain critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as designated by the board. Lands acquired under this section shall become riparian or habitat open space.

These acquisitions shall not be deemed to trigger the compensating tax of chapters 84.33 and 84.34 RCW.

(5) Instead of offering to sell interests in qualifying lands, owners may elect to donate the interests to the state.

(6) Any acquired interest in qualifying lands by the state under this section shall be managed as riparian open space or critical habitat.

Sec. 2. RCW 84.33.140 and 2007 c 54 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When land has been designated as forest land under RCW 84.33.130, a notation of the designation shall be made each year upon the assessment and tax rolls. A copy of the notice of approval together with the legal description or assessor's parcel numbers for the land shall, at the expense of the applicant, be filed by the assessor in the same manner as deeds are recorded.

(2) In preparing the assessment roll as of January 1, 2002, for taxes payable in 2003 and each January 1st thereafter, the assessor shall list each parcel of designated forest land at a value with respect to the grade and class provided in this subsection and adjusted as provided in subsection (3) of this section. The assessor shall compute the assessed value of the land using the same assessment ratio applied generally in computing the assessed value of other property in the county. Values for the several grades of bare forest land shall be as follows:

LAND GRADE	OPERABILITY CLASS	VALUES PER ACRE
	1	\$234
1	2	229
	3	217
	4	157
	1	198
2	2	190
	3	183
	4	132
	1	154
3	2	149
	3	148
	4	113
	1	117
4	2	114
	3	113
	4	86
	1	85
5	2	78
	3	77

	4	52
	1	43
6	2	39
	3	39
	4	37
	1	21
7	2	21
	3	20
	4	20
8		1

(3) On or before December 31, 2001, the department shall adjust by rule under chapter 34.05 RCW, the forest land values contained in subsection (2) of this section in accordance with this subsection, and shall certify the adjusted values to the assessor who will use these values in preparing the assessment roll as of January 1, 2002. For the adjustment to be made on or before December 31, 2001, for use in the 2002 assessment year, the department shall:

(a) Divide the aggregate value of all timber harvested within the state between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 2001, by the aggregate harvest volume for the same period, as determined from the harvester excise tax returns filed with the department under RCW 84.33.074; and

(b) Divide the aggregate value of all timber harvested within the state between July 1, 1995, and June 30, 2000, by the aggregate harvest volume for the same period, as determined from the harvester excise tax returns filed with the department under RCW 84.33.074; and

(c) Adjust the forest land values contained in subsection (2) of this section by a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage change in the average values of harvested timber reflected by comparing the resultant values calculated under (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(4) For the adjustments to be made on or before December 31, 2002, and each succeeding year thereafter, the same procedure described in subsection (3) of this section shall be followed using harvester excise tax returns filed under RCW 84.33.074. However, this adjustment shall be made to the prior year's adjusted value, and the five-year periods for calculating average harvested timber values shall be successively one year more recent.

(5) Land graded, assessed, and valued as forest land shall continue to be so graded, assessed, and valued until removal of designation by the assessor upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) Receipt of notice from the owner to remove the designation;

(b) Sale or transfer to an ownership making the land exempt from ad valorem taxation;

(c) Sale or transfer of all or a portion of the land to a new owner, unless the new owner has signed a notice of forest land designation continuance, except transfer to an owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner, shall not, by itself, result in removal of designation. The signed notice of continuance shall be attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit provided for in RCW 82.45.150.

The notice of continuance shall be on a form prepared by the department. If the notice of continuance is not signed by the new owner and attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit, all compensating taxes calculated under subsection (11) of this section shall become due and payable by the seller or transferor at time of sale. The auditor shall not accept an instrument of conveyance regarding designated forest land for filing or recording unless the new owner has signed the notice of continuance or the compensating tax has been paid, as evidenced by the real estate excise tax stamp affixed thereto by the treasurer. The seller, transferor, or new owner may appeal the new assessed valuation calculated under subsection (11) of this section to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the county board of equalization to hear these appeals;

(d) Determination by the assessor, after giving the owner written notice and an opportunity to be heard, that:

(i) The land is no longer primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber. However, land shall not be removed from designation if a governmental agency, organization, or other recipient identified in subsection (13) or (14) of this section as exempt from the payment of compensating tax has manifested its intent in writing or by other official action to acquire a property interest in the designated forest land by means of a transaction that qualifies for an exemption under subsection (13) or (14) of this section. The governmental agency, organization, or recipient shall annually provide the assessor of the county in which the land is located reasonable evidence in writing of the intent to acquire the designated land as long as the intent continues or within sixty days of a request by the assessor. The assessor may not request this evidence more than once in a calendar year;

(ii) The owner has failed to comply with a final administrative or judicial order with respect to a violation of the restocking, forest management, fire protection, insect and disease control, and forest debris provisions of Title 76 RCW or any applicable rules under Title 76 RCW; or

(iii) Restocking has not occurred to the extent or within the time specified in the application for designation of such land.

(6) Land shall not be removed from designation if there is a governmental restriction that prohibits, in whole or in part, the owner from harvesting timber from the owner's designated forest land. If only a portion of the parcel is impacted by governmental restrictions of this nature, the restrictions cannot be used as a basis to remove the remainder of the forest land from designation under this chapter. For the purposes of this section, "governmental restrictions" includes: (a) Any law, regulation, rule, ordinance, program, or other action adopted or taken by a federal, state, county, city, or other governmental entity; or (b) the land's zoning or its presence within an urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110.

(7) The assessor shall have the option of requiring an owner of forest land to file a timber management plan with the assessor upon the occurrence of one of the following:

(a) An application for designation as forest land is submitted; or

(b) Designated forest land is sold or transferred and a notice of continuance, described in subsection (5)(c) of this section, is signed.

(8) If land is removed from designation because of any of the circumstances listed in subsection (5)(a) through (c) of this section, the removal shall apply only to the land affected. If land is removed from designation because of subsection (5)(d) of this section, the removal shall apply only to the actual area of land that is no longer primarily devoted to the growing and harvesting of timber, without regard to any other land that may have been included in the application and approved for designation, as long as the remaining designated forest land meets the definition of forest land contained in RCW 84.33.035.

(9) Within thirty days after the removal of designation as forest land, the assessor shall notify the owner in writing, setting forth the reasons for the removal. The seller, transferor, or owner may appeal the removal to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038.

(10) Unless the removal is reversed on appeal a copy of the notice of removal with a notation of the action, if any, upon appeal, together with the legal description or assessor's parcel numbers for the land removed from designation shall, at the expense of the applicant, be filed by the assessor in the same manner as deeds are recorded and a notation of removal from designation shall immediately be made upon the assessment and tax rolls. The assessor shall revalue the land to be removed with reference to its true and fair value as of January 1st of the year of removal from designation. Both the assessed value before and after the removal of designation shall be listed. Taxes based on the value of the land as forest land shall be assessed and payable up until the date of removal and taxes based on the true and fair value of the land shall be assessed and payable from the date of removal from designation.

(11) Except as provided in subsection (5)(c), (13), or (14) of this section, a compensating tax shall be imposed on land removed from designation as forest land. The compensating tax shall be due and payable to the treasurer thirty days after the owner is notified of the amount of this tax. As soon as possible after the land is removed from designation, the assessor shall compute the amount of compensating tax and mail a notice to the owner of the amount of compensating tax owed and the date on which payment of this tax is due. The amount of compensating tax shall be equal to the difference between the amount of tax last levied on the land as designated forest land and an amount equal to the new assessed value of the land multiplied by the dollar rate of the last levy extended against the land, multiplied by a number, in no event greater than nine, equal to the number of years for which the land was designated as forest land, plus compensating taxes on the land at forest land values up until the date of removal and the prorated taxes on the land at true and fair value from the date of removal to the end of the current tax year.

(12) Compensating tax, together with applicable interest thereon, shall become a lien on the land which shall attach at the time the land is removed from designation as forest land and shall have priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation, or responsibility to or with which the land may become charged or liable. The lien may be foreclosed upon expiration of the same period after delinquency and in the same manner provided by law for foreclosure of liens for delinquent real property taxes as provided in RCW 84.64.050. Any compensating tax unpaid on its due date shall thereupon become delinquent. From the date of delinquency

until paid, interest shall be charged at the same rate applied by law to delinquent ad valorem property taxes.

(13) The compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of designation under subsection (5) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) Transfer to a government entity in exchange for other forest land located within the state of Washington;

(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) A donation of fee title, development rights, or the right to harvest timber, to a government agency or organization qualified under RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 for the purposes enumerated in those sections, or the sale or transfer of fee title to a governmental entity or a nonprofit nature conservancy corporation, as defined in RCW 64.04.130, exclusively for the protection and conservation of lands recommended for state natural area preserve purposes by the natural heritage council and natural heritage plan as defined in chapter 79.70 RCW or approved for state natural resources conservation area purposes as defined in chapter 79.71 RCW. At such time as the land is not used for the purposes enumerated, the compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall be imposed upon the current owner;

(d) The sale or transfer of fee title to the parks and recreation commission for park and recreation purposes;

(e) Official action by an agency of the state of Washington or by the county or city within which the land is located that disallows the present use of the land;

(f) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120;

(g) The creation, sale, or transfer of a (~~fee interest or a~~) conservation easement (~~for the riparian open space program~~) of private forest lands within unconfined channel migration zones or containing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species under RCW 76.09.040; or

(h) The sale or transfer of land within two years after the death of the owner of at least a fifty percent interest in the land if the land has been assessed and valued as classified forest land, designated as forest land under this chapter, or classified under chapter 84.34 RCW continuously since 1993. The date of death shown on a death certificate is the date used for the purposes of this subsection (13)(h).

(14) In a county with a population of more than one million inhabitants, the compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of designation as forest land under subsection (5) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) An action described in subsection (13) of this section; or

(b) A transfer of a property interest to a government entity, or to a nonprofit historic preservation corporation or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation, as defined in RCW 64.04.130, to protect or enhance public resources, or to preserve, maintain, improve, restore, limit the future use of, or otherwise to conserve for public use or enjoyment, the property interest being transferred. At such time as the property interest is not used for the purposes enumerated, the compensating tax shall be imposed upon the current owner.

Sec. 3. RCW 84.34.108 and 2007 c 54 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When land has once been classified under this chapter, a notation of the classification shall be made each year upon the assessment and tax rolls and the land shall be valued pursuant to RCW 84.34.060 or 84.34.065 until removal of all or a portion of the classification by the assessor upon occurrence of any of the following:

(a) Receipt of notice from the owner to remove all or a portion of the classification;

(b) Sale or transfer to an ownership, except a transfer that resulted from a default in loan payments made to or secured by a governmental agency that intends to or is required by law or regulation to resell the property for the same use as before, making all or a portion of the land exempt from ad valorem taxation;

(c) Sale or transfer of all or a portion of the land to a new owner, unless the new owner has signed a notice of classification continuance, except transfer to an owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner shall not, by itself, result in removal of classification. The notice of continuance shall be on a form prepared by the department. If the notice of continuance is not signed by the new owner and attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit, all additional taxes calculated pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall become due and payable by the seller or transferor at time of sale. The auditor shall not accept an instrument of conveyance regarding classified land for filing or recording unless the new owner has signed the notice of continuance or the additional tax has been paid, as evidenced by the real estate excise tax stamp affixed thereto by the treasurer. The seller, transferor, or new owner may appeal the new assessed valuation calculated under subsection (4) of this section to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the county board of equalization to hear these appeals;

(d) Determination by the assessor, after giving the owner written notice and an opportunity to be heard, that all or a portion of the land no longer meets the criteria for classification under this chapter. The criteria for classification pursuant to this chapter continue to apply after classification has been granted.

The granting authority, upon request of an assessor, shall provide reasonable assistance to the assessor in making a determination whether the land continues to meet the qualifications of RCW 84.34.020 (1) or (3). The assistance shall be provided within thirty days of receipt of the request.

(2) Land may not be removed from classification because of:

(a) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120; or

(b) The creation, sale, or transfer of a fee interest or a conservation easement for the riparian open space program under RCW 76.09.040.

(3) Within thirty days after such removal of all or a portion of the land from current use classification, the assessor shall notify the owner in writing, setting forth the reasons for the removal. The seller, transferor, or owner may appeal the removal to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038.

(4) Unless the removal is reversed on appeal, the assessor shall revalue the affected land with reference to its true and fair value on January 1st of the year of

removal from classification. Both the assessed valuation before and after the removal of classification shall be listed and taxes shall be allocated according to that part of the year to which each assessed valuation applies. Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, an additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty shall be imposed which shall be due and payable to the treasurer thirty days after the owner is notified of the amount of the additional tax. As soon as possible, the assessor shall compute the amount of additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty and the treasurer shall mail notice to the owner of the amount thereof and the date on which payment is due. The amount of the additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty shall be determined as follows:

(a) The amount of additional tax shall be equal to the difference between the property tax paid as "open space land," "farm and agricultural land," or "timber land" and the amount of property tax otherwise due and payable for the seven years last past had the land not been so classified;

(b) The amount of applicable interest shall be equal to the interest upon the amounts of the additional tax paid at the same statutory rate charged on delinquent property taxes from the dates on which the additional tax could have been paid without penalty if the land had been assessed at a value without regard to this chapter;

(c) The amount of the penalty shall be as provided in RCW 84.34.080. The penalty shall not be imposed if the removal satisfies the conditions of RCW 84.34.070.

(5) Additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty, shall become a lien on the land which shall attach at the time the land is removed from classification under this chapter and shall have priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation or responsibility to or with which the land may become charged or liable. This lien may be foreclosed upon expiration of the same period after delinquency and in the same manner provided by law for foreclosure of liens for delinquent real property taxes as provided in RCW 84.64.050. Any additional tax unpaid on its due date shall thereupon become delinquent. From the date of delinquency until paid, interest shall be charged at the same rate applied by law to delinquent ad valorem property taxes.

(6) The additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty specified in subsection (4) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of classification pursuant to subsection (1) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) Transfer to a government entity in exchange for other land located within the state of Washington;

(b)(i) A taking through the exercise of the power of eminent domain, or (ii) sale or transfer to an entity having the power of eminent domain in anticipation of the exercise of such power, said entity having manifested its intent in writing or by other official action;

(c) A natural disaster such as a flood, windstorm, earthquake, or other such calamity rather than by virtue of the act of the landowner changing the use of the property;

(d) Official action by an agency of the state of Washington or by the county or city within which the land is located which disallows the present use of the land;

(e) Transfer of land to a church when the land would qualify for exemption pursuant to RCW 84.36.020;

(f) Acquisition of property interests by state agencies or agencies or organizations qualified under RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 for the purposes enumerated in those sections. At such time as these property interests are not used for the purposes enumerated in RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 the additional tax specified in subsection (4) of this section shall be imposed;

(g) Removal of land classified as farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2)(e);

(h) Removal of land from classification after enactment of a statutory exemption that qualifies the land for exemption and receipt of notice from the owner to remove the land from classification;

(i) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120;

(j) The creation, sale, or transfer of a ~~((fee interest or a))~~ conservation easement ~~((for the riparian open space program))~~ of private forest lands within unconfined channel migration zones or containing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species under RCW 76.09.040; or

(k) The sale or transfer of land within two years after the death of the owner of at least a fifty percent interest in the land if the land has been assessed and valued as classified forest land, designated as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW, or classified under this chapter continuously since 1993. The date of death shown on a death certificate is the date used for the purposes of this subsection (6)(k).

Sec. 4. RCW 76.09.020 and 2003 c 311 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Adaptive management" means reliance on scientific methods to test the results of actions taken so that the management and related policy can be changed promptly and appropriately.

(2) "Appeals board" means the forest practices appeals board created by RCW 76.09.210.

(3) "Aquatic resources" includes water quality, salmon, other species of the vertebrate classes Cephalaspidomorphi and Osteichthyes identified in the forests and fish report, the Columbia torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton kezeri*), the Cascade torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton cascadae*), the Olympic torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton olympian*), the Dunn's salamander (*Plethodon dunnii*), the Van Dyke's salamander (*Plethodon vandyke*), the tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*), and their respective habitats.

(4) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public lands.

(5) "Contiguous" means land adjoining or touching by common corner or otherwise. Land having common ownership divided by a road or other right-of-way shall be considered contiguous.

(6) "Conversion to a use other than commercial timber operation" means a bona fide conversion to an active use which is incompatible with timber growing and as may be defined by forest practices rules.

(7) "Department" means the department of natural resources.

(8) "Fish passage barrier" means any artificial instream structure that impedes the free passage of fish.

(9) "Forest land" means all land which is capable of supporting a merchantable stand of timber and is not being actively used for a use which is incompatible with timber growing. Forest land does not include agricultural land that is or was enrolled in the conservation reserve enhancement program by contract if such agricultural land was historically used for agricultural purposes and the landowner intends to continue to use the land for agricultural purposes in the future. As it applies to the operation of the road maintenance and abandonment plan element of the forest practices rules on small forest landowners, the term "forest land" excludes:

(a) Residential home sites, which may include up to five acres; and

(b) Cropfields, orchards, vineyards, pastures, feedlots, fish pens, and the land on which appurtenances necessary to the production, preparation, or sale of crops, fruit, dairy products, fish, and livestock exist.

(10) "Forest landowner" means any person in actual control of forest land, whether such control is based either on legal or equitable title, or on any other interest entitling the holder to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber on such land in any manner. However, any lessee or other person in possession of forest land without legal or equitable title to such land shall be excluded from the definition of "forest landowner" unless such lessee or other person has the right to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber located on such forest land.

(11) "Forest practice" means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, including but not limited to:

(a) Road and trail construction;

(b) Harvesting, final and intermediate;

(c) Precommercial thinning;

(d) Reforestation;

(e) Fertilization;

(f) Prevention and suppression of diseases and insects;

(g) Salvage of trees; and

(h) Brush control.

"Forest practice" shall not include preparatory work such as tree marking, surveying and road flagging, and removal or harvesting of incidental vegetation from forest lands such as berries, ferns, greenery, mistletoe, herbs, mushrooms, and other products which cannot normally be expected to result in damage to forest soils, timber, or public resources.

(12) "Forest practices rules" means any rules adopted pursuant to RCW 76.09.040.

(13) "Forest road," as it applies to the operation of the road maintenance and abandonment plan element of the forest practices rules on small forest landowners, means a road or road segment that crosses land that meets the definition of forest land, but excludes residential access roads.

(14) "Forest trees" does not include hardwood trees cultivated by agricultural methods in growing cycles shorter than fifteen years if the trees were planted on land that was not in forest use immediately before the trees were planted and before the land was prepared for planting the trees. "Forest trees"

includes Christmas trees, but does not include Christmas trees that are cultivated by agricultural methods, as that term is defined in RCW 84.33.035.

(15) "Forests and fish report" means the forests and fish report to the board dated April 29, 1999.

(16) "Application" means the application required pursuant to RCW 76.09.050.

(17) "Operator" means any person engaging in forest practices except an employee with wages as his or her sole compensation.

(18) "Person" means any individual, partnership, private, public, or municipal corporation, county, the department or other state or local governmental entity, or association of individuals of whatever nature.

(19) "Public resources" means water, fish and wildlife, and in addition shall mean capital improvements of the state or its political subdivisions.

(20) "Small forest landowner" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 76.09.450.

(21) "Timber" means forest trees, standing or down, of a commercial species, including Christmas trees. However, "timber" does not include Christmas trees that are cultivated by agricultural methods, as that term is defined in RCW 84.33.035.

(22) "Timber owner" means any person having all or any part of the legal interest in timber. Where such timber is subject to a contract of sale, "timber owner" shall mean the contract purchaser.

(23) "Board" means the forest practices board created in RCW 76.09.030.

(24) "Unconfined ((~~avulsing~~)) channel migration zone" means the area within which the active channel of an unconfined ((~~avulsing~~)) stream is prone to move and where the movement would result in a potential near-term loss of riparian forest adjacent to the stream. Sizeable islands with productive timber may exist within the zone.

(25) "Unconfined ((~~avulsing~~)) stream" means generally fifth order or larger waters that experience abrupt shifts in channel location, creating a complex floodplain characterized by extensive gravel bars, disturbance species of vegetation of variable age, numerous side channels, wall-based channels, oxbow lakes, and wetland complexes. Many of these streams have dikes and levees that may temporarily or permanently restrict channel movement.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 247

[Senate Bill 5804]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS—PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT— VOLUNTARY SEPARATION

AN ACT Relating to voluntarily leaving part-time work; and amending RCW 50.20.050.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 50.20.050 and 2008 c 323 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) With respect to claims that have an effective date before January 4, 2004:

(a) 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 seven calendar weeks and until he or she has obtained bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earned wages in that employment equal to seven 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:

(i) The duration of the work;
(ii) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the work; and
(iii) The level of skill required for the work in light of the individual's training and experience.

(b) An individual shall not be considered to have left work voluntarily without good cause when:

(i) He or she has left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide work as described in (a) of this subsection;

(ii) 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;

(iii) He or she has left work to relocate for the spouse's employment that is due to an employer-initiated mandatory transfer that is outside the existing labor market area if the claimant remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move; or

(iv) The separation was necessary to protect the claimant or the claimant's immediate family members from domestic violence, as defined in RCW 26.50.010, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110.

(c) In determining under this subsection 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.

(d) Subsection (1)(a) and (c) 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 seven calendar weeks and until he or she has requalified, either by obtaining bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earning wages in that employment equal to seven 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 (b)(ii) or (iii) of this subsection.

(2) With respect to claims that have an effective date on or after January 4, 2004:

(a) 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 seven calendar weeks and until he or she has obtained bona fide work in employment covered by this title and earned wages in that employment equal to seven 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:

- (i) The duration of the work;
- (ii) The extent of direction and control by the employer over the work; and
- (iii) The level of skill required for the work in light of the individual's training and experience.

(b) An individual is not disqualified from benefits under (a) of this subsection when:

(i) He or she has left work to accept a bona fide offer of bona fide work as described in (a) of this subsection;

(ii) The separation was necessary 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:

(A) The claimant pursued all reasonable alternatives to preserve his or her employment status by requesting a leave of absence, by having promptly notified the employer of the reason for the absence, and by having promptly requested reemployment when again able to assume employment. These alternatives need not be pursued, however, 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; and

(B) The claimant terminated his or her employment status, and is not entitled to be reinstated to the same position or a comparable or similar position;

(iii)(A) With respect to claims that have an effective date before July 2, 2006, he or she: (I) Left work to relocate for the spouse's employment that, due to a mandatory military transfer: (1) Is outside the existing labor market area; and (2) is in Washington or another state that, pursuant to statute, does not consider such an individual to have left work voluntarily without good cause; and (II) remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move;

(B) With respect to claims that have an effective date on or after July 2, 2006, he or she: (I) Left work to relocate for the spouse's employment that, due to a mandatory military transfer, is outside the existing labor market area; and (II) remained employed as long as was reasonable prior to the move;

(iv) The separation was necessary to protect the claimant or the claimant's immediate family members from domestic violence, as defined in RCW 26.50.010, or stalking, as defined in RCW 9A.46.110;

(v) The individual's usual compensation was reduced by twenty-five percent or more;

(vi) The individual's usual hours were reduced by twenty-five percent or more;

(vii) The individual's worksite changed, such change caused a material increase in distance or difficulty of travel, and, after the change, the commute was greater than is customary for workers in the individual's job classification and labor market;

(viii) The individual's worksite safety deteriorated, the individual reported such safety deterioration to the employer, and the employer failed to correct the hazards within a reasonable period of time;

(ix) The individual left work because of illegal activities in the individual's worksite, the individual reported such activities to the employer, and the employer failed to end such activities within a reasonable period of time;

(x) The individual's usual work was changed to work that violates the individual's religious convictions or sincere moral beliefs; or

(xi) The individual left work to enter an apprenticeship program approved by the Washington state apprenticeship training council. Benefits are payable beginning Sunday of the week prior to the week in which the individual begins active participation in the apprenticeship program.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, for separations occurring on or after the effective date of this section, an individual who was simultaneously employed in full-time employment and part-time employment and is otherwise eligible for benefits from the loss of the full-time employment shall not be disqualified from benefits because the individual:

(a) Voluntarily quit the part-time employment before the loss of the full-time employment; and

(b) Did not have prior knowledge that he or she would be separated from full-time employment.

Passed by the Senate March 12, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 248

[House Bill 1050]

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES—ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE—EXAM SCORING PREFERENCE

AN ACT Relating to veterans' scoring criteria; and amending RCW 41.04.010.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 41.04.010 and 2007 c 449 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

In all competitive examinations, unless otherwise provided in this section, to determine the qualifications of applicants for public offices, positions, or employment, either the state, and all of its political subdivisions and all municipal corporations, or private companies or agencies contracted with by the state to give the competitive examinations shall give a scoring criteria status to all veterans as defined in RCW 41.04.007, by adding to the passing mark, grade or rating only, based upon a possible rating of one hundred points as perfect a percentage in accordance with the following:

(1) Ten percent to a veteran who served during a period of war or in an armed conflict as defined in RCW 41.04.005 and does not receive military retirement. The percentage shall be added to the passing mark, grade, or rating of competitive examinations until the veteran's first appointment. The percentage shall not be utilized in promotional examinations;

(2) Five percent to a veteran who did not serve during a period of war or in an armed conflict as defined in RCW 41.04.005 or is receiving military retirement. The percentage shall be added to the passing mark, grade, or rating of competitive examinations until the veteran's first appointment. The percentage shall not be utilized in promotional examinations;

(3) Five percent to a veteran who was called to active military service (~~for one or more years~~) from employment with the state or any of its political subdivisions or municipal corporations. The percentage shall be added to promotional examinations until the first promotion only;

(4) All veterans' scoring criteria may be claimed upon release from active military service.

Passed by the House January 26, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 249

[Substitute House Bill 1413]

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER FACILITY PERMIT FEES

AN ACT Relating to water discharge fees; amending RCW 90.48.465; and creating new sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 90.48.465 and 2002 c 361 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall establish (~~annual~~) fees to collect expenses for issuing and administering each class of permits under RCW 90.48.160,

90.48.162, and 90.48.260. An initial fee schedule shall be established by rule and be adjusted no more often than once every two years. This fee schedule shall apply to all permits, regardless of date of issuance, and fees shall be assessed prospectively. All fees charged shall be based on factors relating to the complexity of permit issuance and compliance and may be based on pollutant loading and toxicity and be designed to encourage recycling and the reduction of the quantity of pollutants. Fees shall be established in amounts to fully recover and not to exceed expenses incurred by the department in processing permit applications and modifications, monitoring and evaluating compliance with permits, conducting inspections, securing laboratory analysis of samples taken during inspections, reviewing plans and documents directly related to operations of permittees, overseeing performance of delegated pretreatment programs, and supporting the overhead expenses that are directly related to these activities.

(2) The annual fee paid by a municipality, as defined in 33 U.S.C. Sec. 1362, for all domestic wastewater facility permits issued under RCW 90.48.162 and 90.48.260 shall not exceed the total of a maximum of (~~fifteen~~) eighteen cents per month per residence or residential equivalent contributing to the municipality's wastewater system.

(3) The department shall ensure that indirect dischargers do not pay twice for the administrative expense of a permit. Accordingly, administrative expenses for permits issued by a municipality under RCW 90.48.165 are not recoverable by the department.

(4) In establishing fees, the department shall consider the economic impact of fees on small dischargers and the economic impact of fees on public entities required to obtain permits for storm water runoff and shall provide appropriate adjustments.

(5) The fee for an individual permit issued for a dairy farm as defined under chapter 90.64 RCW shall be fifty cents per animal unit up to one thousand two hundred fourteen dollars for fiscal year 1999. The fee for a general permit issued for a dairy farm as defined under chapter 90.64 RCW shall be fifty cents per animal unit up to eight hundred fifty dollars for fiscal year 1999. Thereafter, these fees may rise in accordance with the fiscal growth factor as provided in chapter 43.135 RCW.

(6) The fee for a general permit or an individual permit developed solely as a result of the federal court of appeals decision in *Headwaters, Inc. v. Talent Irrigation District*, 243 F.3rd 526 (9th Cir. 2001) is limited, until June 30, 2003, to a maximum of three hundred dollars. Such a permit is required only, and as long as, the interpretation of this court decision is not overturned or modified by future court rulings, administrative rule making, or clarification of scope by the United States environmental protection agency or legislative action. In such a case the department shall take appropriate action to rescind or modify these permits.

(7) All fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the water quality permit account hereby created in the state treasury. Moneys in the account may be appropriated only for purposes of administering permits under RCW 90.48.160, 90.48.162, and 90.48.260.

(8) The department shall present a biennial progress report on the use of moneys from the account to the legislature. The report will be due December 31st of odd-numbered years. The report shall consist of information on fees

collected, actual expenses incurred, and anticipated expenses for the current and following fiscal years.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. INCREASING FEES BY THE FISCAL GROWTH FACTOR. The department of ecology is authorized to increase fees up to the fiscal growth factor for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, except that there may be no increase in fees for fiscal years 2010 or 2011 for categories of dischargers whose fees exceed the costs of managing their permits. The department of ecology, with the advice of an advisory committee, shall evaluate the existing fee structure, including the current inequity of fees relative to permit workload, and report its findings and recommendations to the 2010 legislature.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. ANNUAL RULE REVISION. The department of ecology is authorized to adjust the fee schedule annually through December 31, 2011.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. CAPTIONS NOT LAW. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law.

Passed by the House March 9, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 250

[Substitute House Bill 1419]

SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE YOUTH—SERVICES—DISCLOSURE

AN ACT Relating to sexually aggressive youth; amending RCW 74.13.075; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that children who commit sexually aggressive acts are at risk of repeating such behavior if they and their families do not receive treatment and counseling. This is especially true of children under the age of twelve who are referred to the department of social and health services by a prosecuting attorney pursuant to RCW 26.44.160. To reduce the number of future victims of sexual abuse and to reduce recidivism of children who commit sexually aggressive acts the legislature finds that all such children and their families, including children who are referred by prosecutors pursuant to RCW 26.44.160, be eligible for treatment regardless of whether they are the subject of a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW.

Sec. 2. RCW 74.13.075 and 1994 c 169 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For the purposes of funds appropriated for the treatment of sexually aggressive youth, the term "sexually aggressive youth" means those juveniles who:

(a) Have been abused and have committed a sexually aggressive act or other violent act that is sexual in nature; and

(i) Are in the care and custody of the state or a federally recognized Indian tribe located within the state; or

(ii) Are the subject of a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW or a child welfare proceeding held before a tribal court located within the state; or

(b) 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) The department may offer appropriate available services and treatment to a sexually aggressive youth and his or her parents or legal guardians as provided in this section and may refer the child and his or her parents to appropriate treatment and services available within the community, regardless of whether the child is the subject of a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW.

(3) 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. In determining whether to use these funds in a particular case, the committee shall consider:

- (a) The age of the juvenile;
- (b) The extent and type of abuse to which the juvenile has been subjected;
- (c) The juvenile's past conduct;
- (d) The benefits that can be expected from the treatment;
- (e) The cost of the treatment; and
- (f) The ability of the juvenile's parent or guardian to pay for the treatment.

~~((3))~~ (4) The department may provide funds, under this section, for youth in the care and custody of a tribe or through a tribal court, for the treatment of sexually aggressive youth only if: (a) The tribe uses the same or equivalent definitions and standards for determining which youth are sexually aggressive; and (b) the department seeks to recover any federal funds available for the treatment of youth.

(5) A juvenile's status as a sexually aggressive youth, and any protective plan, services, and treatment plans and progress reports provided with these funds are confidential and not subject to public disclosure by the department. This information shall be shared with relevant juvenile care agencies, law enforcement agencies, and schools, but remains confidential and not subject to public disclosure by those agencies.

Passed by the House March 10, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 251

[House Bill 1426]

CERTIFIED MAIL—ELECTRONIC CONFIRMATION

AN ACT Relating to the use of certified mail; and amending RCW 1.12.060.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 1.12.060 and 1961 c 204 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Whenever the use of "registered" mail is authorized by this code, "certified" mail, with return receipt requested, may be used.

(2) Whenever the use of "certified mail with a return receipt requested" is authorized or required by this code, electronic return receipt delivery confirmation provided by the United States postal service may be used.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

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CHAPTER 252

[Substitute House Bill 1505]

JUVENILE PROSTITUTION OFFENDERS—DIVERSION

AN ACT Relating to a diversion program for sexually exploited juveniles; amending RCW 13.40.070; adding a new section to chapter 13.40 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that juveniles involved in the commercial sex trade are sexually exploited and that they face extreme threats to their physical and emotional well-being. In order to help them break out of the isolation, fear, and danger of the commercial sex trade and to assist them in their recovery from the resulting mental and physical harm and in the development of skills that will allow them to become independent and achieve long-term security, these juveniles are in critical need of comprehensive services, including housing, mental health counseling, education, employment, chemical dependency treatment, and skill building. The legislature further finds that a diversion program to provide these comprehensive services, working within existing resources in the counties which prosecute juveniles for prostitution and prostitution loitering, may be an appropriate alternative to the prosecution of juveniles involved in the commercial sex trade.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 13.40 RCW to read as follows:

(1) When a juvenile is alleged to have committed the offenses of prostitution or prostitution loitering, a prosecutor may divert the offense if the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed has a comprehensive program that provides:

- (a) Safe and stable housing;
- (b) Comprehensive on-site case management;
- (c) Integrated mental health and chemical dependency services, including specialized trauma recovery services;
- (d) Education and employment training delivered on-site; and
- (e) Referrals to off-site specialized services, as appropriate.

(2) A prosecutor may divert a case for prostitution or prostitution loitering into the comprehensive program described in this section, notwithstanding the filing criteria set forth in RCW 13.40.070(5).

(3) A diversion agreement under this section may extend to twelve months.

(4)(a) The administrative office of the courts shall compile data regarding:

- (i) The number of juveniles whose cases are diverted into the comprehensive program described in this section;

(ii) Whether the juveniles complete their diversion agreements under this section; and

(iii) Whether juveniles whose cases have been diverted under this section have been subsequently arrested or committed subsequent offenses.

(b) A report of the data compiled shall be provided to the governor and the appropriate committee of the legislature by November 1, 2010.

Sec. 3. RCW 13.40.070 and 2003 c 53 s 98 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Complaints referred to the juvenile court alleging the commission of an offense shall be referred directly to the prosecutor. The prosecutor, upon receipt of a complaint, shall screen the complaint to determine whether:

(a) The alleged facts bring the case within the jurisdiction of the court; and

(b) On a basis of available evidence there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile did commit the offense.

(2) If the identical alleged acts constitute an offense under both the law of this state and an ordinance of any city or county of this state, state law shall govern the prosecutor's screening and charging decision for both filed and diverted cases.

(3) If the requirements of subsections (1)(a) and (b) of this section are met, the prosecutor shall either file an information in juvenile court or divert the case, as set forth in subsections (5), (6), and (7) of this section. If the prosecutor finds that the requirements of subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section are not met, the prosecutor shall maintain a record, for one year, of such decision and the reasons therefor. In lieu of filing an information or diverting an offense a prosecutor may file a motion to modify community supervision where such offense constitutes a violation of community supervision.

(4) An information shall be a plain, concise, and definite written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged. It shall be signed by the prosecuting attorney and conform to chapter 10.37 RCW.

(5) Except as provided in section 2 of this act, where a case is legally sufficient, the prosecutor shall file an information with the juvenile court if:

(a) An alleged offender is accused of a class A felony, a class B felony, an attempt to commit a class B felony, a class C felony listed in RCW 9.94A.411(2) as a crime against persons or listed in RCW 9A.46.060 as a crime of harassment, or a class C felony that is a violation of RCW 9.41.080 or 9.41.040(2)(a)(iii); or

(b) An alleged offender is accused of a felony and has a criminal history of any felony, or at least two gross misdemeanors, or at least two misdemeanors; or

(c) An alleged offender has previously been committed to the department; or

(d) An alleged offender has been referred by a diversion unit for prosecution or desires prosecution instead of diversion; or

(e) An alleged offender has two or more diversion agreements on the alleged offender's criminal history; or

(f) A special allegation has been filed that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a firearm when the offense was committed.

(6) Where a case is legally sufficient the prosecutor shall divert the case if the alleged offense is a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor or violation and the alleged offense is the offender's first offense or violation. If the alleged offender

is charged with a related offense that must or may be filed under subsections (5) and (7) of this section, a case under this subsection may also be filed.

(7) Where a case is legally sufficient and falls into neither subsection (5) nor (6) of this section, it may be filed or diverted. In deciding whether to file or divert an offense under this section the prosecutor shall be guided only by the length, seriousness, and recency of the alleged offender's criminal history and the circumstances surrounding the commission of the alleged offense.

(8) Whenever a juvenile is placed in custody or, where not placed in custody, referred to a diversion interview, the parent or legal guardian of the juvenile shall be notified as soon as possible concerning the allegation made against the juvenile and the current status of the juvenile. Where a case involves victims of crimes against persons or victims whose property has not been recovered at the time a juvenile is referred to a diversion unit, the victim shall be notified of the referral and informed how to contact the unit.

(9) The responsibilities of the prosecutor under subsections (1) through (8) of this section may be performed by a juvenile court probation counselor for any complaint referred to the court alleging the commission of an offense which would not be a felony if committed by an adult, if the prosecutor has given sufficient written notice to the juvenile court that the prosecutor will not review such complaints.

(10) The prosecutor, juvenile court probation counselor, or diversion unit may, in exercising their authority under this section or RCW 13.40.080, refer juveniles to mediation or victim offender reconciliation programs. Such mediation or victim offender reconciliation programs shall be voluntary for victims.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. This act expires July 1, 2011.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

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CHAPTER 253

[Substitute House Bill 1532]

RECLAIMED WATER—WATER-SEWER DISTRICTS—AUTHORITY

AN ACT Relating to authorizing water-sewer districts to construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and operate systems for reclaimed water; and amending RCW 57.08.005, 57.08.044, 57.08.047, and 57.16.010.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 57.08.005 and 2007 c 31 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

A district shall have the following powers:

(1) To acquire by purchase or condemnation, or both, all lands, property and property rights, and all water and water rights, both within and without the district, necessary for its purposes. The right of eminent domain shall be exercised in the same manner and by the same procedure as provided for cities and towns, insofar as consistent with this title, except that all assessment or reassessment rolls to be prepared and filed by eminent domain commissioners or

commissioners appointed by the court shall be prepared and filed by the district, and the duties devolving upon the city treasurer are imposed upon the county treasurer;

(2) To lease real or personal property necessary for its purposes for a term of years for which that leased property may reasonably be needed;

(3) To construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and supply waterworks to furnish the district and inhabitants thereof and any other persons, both within and without the district, with an ample supply of water for all uses and purposes public and private with full authority to regulate and control the use, content, distribution, and price thereof in such a manner as is not in conflict with general law and may construct, acquire, or own buildings and other necessary district facilities. Where a customer connected to the district's system uses the water on an intermittent or transient basis, a district may charge for providing water service to such a customer, regardless of the amount of water, if any, used by the customer. District waterworks may include facilities which result in combined water supply and electric generation, if the electricity generated thereby is a byproduct of the water supply system. That electricity may be used by the district or sold to any entity authorized by law to use or distribute electricity. Electricity is deemed a byproduct when the electrical generation is subordinate to the primary purpose of water supply. For such purposes, a district may take, condemn and purchase, acquire, and retain water from any public or navigable lake, river or watercourse, or any underflowing water, and by means of aqueducts or pipeline conduct the same throughout the district and any city or town therein and carry it along and upon public highways, roads, and streets, within and without such district. For the purpose of constructing or laying aqueducts or pipelines, dams, or waterworks or other necessary structures in storing and retaining water or for any other lawful purpose such district may occupy the beds and shores up to the high water mark of any such lake, river, or other watercourse, and may acquire by purchase or condemnation such property or property rights or privileges as may be necessary to protect its water supply from pollution. For the purposes of waterworks which include facilities for the generation of electricity as a byproduct, nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a district to condemn electric generating, transmission, or distribution rights or facilities of entities authorized by law to distribute electricity, or to acquire such rights or facilities without the consent of the owner;

(4) To purchase and take water from any municipal corporation, private person, or entity. A district contiguous to Canada may contract with a Canadian corporation for the purchase of water and for the construction, purchase, maintenance, and supply of waterworks to furnish the district and inhabitants thereof and residents of Canada with an ample supply of water under the terms approved by the board of commissioners;

(5) To construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and operate systems of sewers for the purpose of furnishing the district, the inhabitants thereof, and persons outside the district with an adequate system of sewers for all uses and purposes, public and private, including but not limited to on-site sewage disposal facilities, approved septic tanks or approved septic tank systems, on-site sanitary sewerage systems, inspection services and maintenance services for private and public on-site systems, point and nonpoint water

pollution monitoring programs that are directly related to the sewerage facilities and programs operated by a district, other facilities, programs, and systems for the collection, interception, treatment, and disposal of wastewater, and for the control of pollution from wastewater with full authority to regulate the use and operation thereof and the service rates to be charged. Under this chapter, after July 1, 1998, any requirements for pumping the septic tank of an on-site sewage system should be based, among other things, on actual measurement of accumulation of sludge and scum by a trained inspector, trained owner's agent, or trained owner. Training must occur in a program approved by the state board of health or by a local health officer. Sewage facilities may include facilities which result in combined sewage disposal or treatment and electric or methane gas generation, except that the electricity or methane gas generated thereby is a byproduct of the system of sewers. Such electricity or methane gas may be used by the district or sold to any entity authorized by law to distribute electricity or methane gas. Electricity and methane gas are deemed byproducts when the electrical or methane gas generation is subordinate to the primary purpose of sewage disposal or treatment. The district may also sell surplus methane gas, which may be produced as a byproduct. For such purposes a district may conduct sewage throughout the district and throughout other political subdivisions within the district, and construct and lay sewer pipe along and upon public highways, roads, and streets, within and without the district, and condemn and purchase or acquire land and rights-of-way necessary for such sewer pipe. A district may erect sewage treatment plants within or without the district, and may acquire, by purchase or condemnation, properties or privileges necessary to be had to protect any lakes, rivers, or watercourses and also other areas of land from pollution from its sewers or its sewage treatment plant. For the purposes of sewage facilities which include facilities that result in combined sewage disposal or treatment and electric generation where the electric generation is a byproduct, nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a district to condemn electric generating, transmission, or distribution rights or facilities of entities authorized by law to distribute electricity, or to acquire such rights or facilities without the consent of the owners;

(6) The authority to construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and operate systems of reclaimed water as authorized by chapter 90.46 RCW for the purpose of furnishing the district and the inhabitants thereof with reclaimed water for all authorized uses and purposes, public and private, including with full authority to regulate the use and operation thereof and the service rates to be charged. In compliance with other sections of this chapter, a district may also provide reclaimed water services to persons outside the district;

(7)(a) To construct, condemn and purchase, add to, maintain, and operate systems of drainage for the benefit and use of the district, the inhabitants thereof, and persons outside the district with an adequate system of drainage, including but not limited to facilities and systems for the collection, interception, treatment, and disposal of storm or surface waters, and for the protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of surface and underground waters, and drainage facilities for public highways, streets, and roads, with full authority to regulate the use and operation thereof and, except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the service rates to be charged.

(b) The rate a district may charge under this section for storm or surface water sewer systems or the portion of the rate allocable to the storm or surface water sewer system of combined sanitary sewage and storm or surface water sewer systems shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested.

(c) Drainage facilities may include natural systems. Drainage facilities may include facilities which result in combined drainage facilities and electric generation, except that the electricity generated thereby is a byproduct of the drainage system. Such electricity may be used by the district or sold to any entity authorized by law to distribute electricity. Electricity is deemed a byproduct when the electrical generation is subordinate to the primary purpose of drainage collection, disposal, and treatment. For such purposes, a district may conduct storm or surface water throughout the district and throughout other political subdivisions within the district, construct and lay drainage pipe and culverts along and upon public highways, roads, and streets, within and without the district, and condemn and purchase or acquire land and rights-of-way necessary for such drainage systems. A district may provide or erect facilities and improvements for the treatment and disposal of storm or surface water within or without the district, and may acquire, by purchase or condemnation, properties or privileges necessary to be had to protect any lakes, rivers, or watercourses and also other areas of land from pollution from storm or surface waters. For the purposes of drainage facilities which include facilities that also generate electricity as a byproduct, nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a district to condemn electric generating, transmission, or distribution rights or facilities of entities authorized by law to distribute electricity, or to acquire such rights or facilities without the consent of the owners;

~~((7))~~ (8) To construct, condemn, acquire, and own buildings and other necessary district facilities;

~~((8))~~ (9) To compel all property owners within the district located within an area served by the district's system of sewers to connect their private drain and sewer systems with the district's system under such penalty as the commissioners shall prescribe by resolution. The district may for such purpose enter upon private property and connect the private drains or sewers with the district system and the cost thereof shall be charged against the property owner and shall be a lien upon property served;

~~((9))~~ (10) Where a district contains within its borders, abuts, or is located adjacent to any lake, stream, groundwater as defined by RCW 90.44.035, or other waterway within the state of Washington, to provide for the reduction, minimization, or elimination of pollutants from those waters in accordance with the district's comprehensive plan, and to issue general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, local improvement district bonds, or utility local improvement bonds for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of reducing, minimizing, or eliminating the pollutants from these waters;

~~((10))~~ (11) Subject to subsection ~~((6))~~ (7) of this section, to fix rates and charges for water, sewer, reclaimed water, and drain service supplied and to

charge property owners seeking to connect to the district's systems, as a condition to granting the right to so connect, in addition to the cost of the connection, such reasonable connection charge as the board of commissioners shall determine to be proper in order that those property owners shall bear their equitable share of the cost of the system. For the purposes of calculating a connection charge, the board of commissioners shall determine the pro rata share of the cost of existing facilities and facilities planned for construction within the next ten years and contained in an adopted comprehensive plan and other costs borne by the district which are directly attributable to the improvements required by property owners seeking to connect to the system. The cost of existing facilities shall not include those portions of the system which have been donated or which have been paid for by grants. The connection charge may include interest charges applied from the date of construction of the system until the connection, or for a period not to exceed ten years, whichever is shorter, at a rate commensurate with the rate of interest applicable to the district at the time of construction or major rehabilitation of the system, or at the time of installation of the lines to which the property owner is seeking to connect. In lieu of requiring the installation of permanent local facilities not planned for construction by the district, a district may permit connection to the water and/or sewer systems through temporary facilities installed at the property owner's expense, provided the property owner pays a connection charge consistent with the provisions of this chapter and agrees, in the future, to connect to permanent facilities when they are installed; or a district may permit connection to the water and/or sewer systems through temporary facilities and collect from property owners so connecting a proportionate share of the estimated cost of future local facilities needed to serve the property, as determined by the district. The amount collected, including interest at a rate commensurate with the rate of interest applicable to the district at the time of construction of the temporary facilities, shall be held for contribution to the construction of the permanent local facilities by other developers or the district. The amount collected shall be deemed full satisfaction of the proportionate share of the actual cost of construction of the permanent local facilities. If the permanent local facilities are not constructed within fifteen years of the date of payment, the amount collected, including any accrued interest, shall be returned to the property owner, according to the records of the county auditor on the date of return. If the amount collected is returned to the property owner, and permanent local facilities capable of serving the property are constructed thereafter, the property owner at the time of construction of such permanent local facilities shall pay a proportionate share of the cost of such permanent local facilities, in addition to reasonable connection charges and other charges authorized by this section. A district may permit payment of the cost of connection and the reasonable connection charge to be paid with interest in installments over a period not exceeding fifteen years. The county treasurer may charge and collect a fee of three dollars for each year for the treasurer's services. Those fees shall be a charge to be included as part of each annual installment, and shall be credited to the county current expense fund by the county treasurer. Revenues from connection charges excluding permit fees are to be considered payments in aid of construction as defined by department of revenue rule. Rates or charges for on-site inspection and

maintenance services may not be imposed under this chapter on the development, construction, or reconstruction of property.

Before adopting on-site inspection and maintenance utility services, or incorporating residences into an on-site inspection and maintenance or sewer utility under this chapter, notification must be provided, prior to the applicable public hearing, to all residences within the proposed service area that have on-site systems permitted by the local health officer. The notice must clearly state that the residence is within the proposed service area and must provide information on estimated rates or charges that may be imposed for the service.

A water-sewer district shall not provide on-site sewage system inspection, pumping services, or other maintenance or repair services under this section using water-sewer district employees unless the on-site system is connected by a publicly owned collection system to the water-sewer district's sewerage system, and the on-site system represents the first step in the sewage disposal process.

Except as otherwise provided in RCW 90.03.525, any public entity and public property, including the state of Washington and state property, shall be subject to rates and charges for sewer, water, storm water control, drainage, and street lighting facilities to the same extent private persons and private property are subject to those rates and charges that are imposed by districts. In setting those rates and charges, consideration may be made of in-kind services, such as stream improvements or donation of property;

~~((11))~~ (12) To contract with individuals, associations and corporations, the state of Washington, and the United States;

~~((12))~~ (13) To employ such persons as are needed to carry out the district's purposes and fix salaries and any bond requirements for those employees;

~~((13))~~ (14) To contract for the provision of engineering, legal, and other professional services as in the board of commissioner's discretion is necessary in carrying out their duties;

~~((14))~~ (15) To sue and be sued;

~~((15))~~ (16) To loan and borrow funds and to issue bonds and instruments evidencing indebtedness under chapter 57.20 RCW and other applicable laws;

~~((16))~~ (17) To transfer funds, real or personal property, property interests, or services subject to RCW 57.08.015;

~~((17))~~ (18) To levy taxes in accordance with this chapter and chapters 57.04 and 57.20 RCW;

~~((18))~~ (19) To provide for making local improvements and to levy and collect special assessments on property benefitted thereby, and for paying for the same or any portion thereof in accordance with chapter 57.16 RCW;

~~((19))~~ (20) To establish street lighting systems under RCW 57.08.060;

~~((20))~~ (21) To exercise such other powers as are granted to water-sewer districts by this title or other applicable laws; and

~~((21))~~ (22) To exercise any of the powers granted to cities and counties with respect to the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation of, and fixing rates and charges for waterworks and systems of sewerage and drainage.

Sec. 2. RCW 57.08.044 and 1999 c 153 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

A district may enter into contracts with any county, city, town, or any other municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, or with any private person or corporation, for the acquisition, ownership, use, and operation of any property,

facilities, or services, within or without the district, and necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of the district. A district may provide water, reclaimed water, sewer, drainage, or street lighting services to property owners in areas within or without the limits of the district, except that if the area to be served is located within another existing district duly authorized to exercise district powers in that area, then water, reclaimed water, sewer, drainage, or street lighting service may not be so provided by contract or otherwise without the consent by resolution of the board of commissioners of that other district.

Sec. 3. RCW 57.08.047 and 1999 c 153 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

The provision of water, reclaimed water, sewer, or drainage service beyond the boundaries of a special purpose district or city may be subject to potential review by a boundary review board under chapter 36.93 RCW.

Sec. 4. RCW 57.16.010 and 1997 c 447 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

Before ordering any improvements or submitting to vote any proposition for incurring any indebtedness, the district commissioners shall adopt a general comprehensive plan for the type or types of facilities the district proposes to provide. A district may prepare a separate general comprehensive plan for each of these services and other services that districts are permitted to provide, or the district may combine any or all of its comprehensive plans into a single general comprehensive plan.

(1) For a general comprehensive plan of a water supply system, the commissioners shall investigate the several portions and sections of the district for the purpose of determining the present and reasonably foreseeable future needs thereof; shall examine and investigate, determine, and select a water supply or water supplies for such district suitable and adequate for present and reasonably foreseeable future needs thereof; and shall consider and determine a general system or plan for acquiring such water supply or water supplies, and the lands, waters, and water rights and easements necessary therefor, and for retaining and storing any such waters, and erecting dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and pipe lines to convey the same throughout such district. There may be included as part of the system the installation of fire hydrants at suitable places throughout the district. The commissioners shall determine a general comprehensive plan for distributing such water throughout such portion of the district as may then reasonably be served by means of subsidiary aqueducts and pipe lines, and a long-term plan for financing the planned projects and the method of distributing the cost and expense thereof, including the creation of local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts, and shall determine whether the whole or part of the cost and expenses shall be paid from revenue or general obligation bonds.

(2) For a general comprehensive plan for a sewer system, the commissioners shall investigate all portions and sections of the district and select a general comprehensive plan for a sewer system for the district suitable and adequate for present and reasonably foreseeable future needs thereof. The general comprehensive plan shall provide for treatment plants and other methods and services, if any, for the prevention, control, and reduction of water pollution and for the treatment and disposal of sewage and industrial and other liquid wastes

now produced or which may reasonably be expected to be produced within the district and shall, for such portions of the district as may then reasonably be served, provide for the acquisition or construction and installation of laterals, trunk sewers, intercepting sewers, syphons, pumping stations or other sewage collection facilities, septic tanks, septic tank systems or drainfields, and systems for the transmission and treatment of wastewater. The general comprehensive plan shall provide a long-term plan for financing the planned projects and the method of distributing the cost and expense of the sewer system and services, including the creation of local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts; and provide whether the whole or some part of the cost and expenses shall be paid from revenue or general obligation bonds.

(3) For a general comprehensive plan for a reclaimed water system, the commissioners shall investigate all portions and sections of the district and select a general comprehensive plan for a reclaimed water system for the district suitable and adequate for present and reasonably foreseeable future needs thereof. The general comprehensive plan must provide for treatment plants or the use of existing treatment plants and other methods and services, if any, for reclaiming water and must, for such portions of the district as may then reasonably be served, provide for a general system or plan for acquiring the lands and easements necessary therefor, including retaining and storing reclaimed water, and for the acquisition or construction and installation of mains, transmission mains, pumping stations, hydrants, or other facilities and systems for the reclamation and transmission of reclaimed water throughout such district for such uses, public and private, as authorized by law. The general comprehensive plan must provide a long-term plan for financing the planned projects and the method of distributing the cost and expense of the reclaimed water system and services, including the creation of local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts; and provide whether the whole or some part of the cost and expenses must be paid from revenue or general obligation bonds.

(4) For a general comprehensive plan for a drainage system, the commissioners shall investigate all portions and sections of the district and adopt a general comprehensive plan for a drainage system for the district suitable and adequate for present and future needs thereof. The general comprehensive plan shall provide for a system to collect, treat, and dispose of storm water or surface waters, including use of natural systems and the construction or provision of culverts, storm water pipes, ponds, and other systems. The general comprehensive plan shall provide for a long-term plan for financing the planned projects and provide for a method of distributing the cost and expense of the drainage system, including local improvement districts or utility local improvement districts, and provide whether the whole or some part of the cost and expenses shall be paid from revenue or general obligation bonds.

~~((4))~~ (5) For a general comprehensive plan for street lighting, the commissioners shall investigate all portions and sections of the district and adopt a general comprehensive plan for street lighting for the district suitable and adequate for present and future needs thereof. The general comprehensive plan shall provide for a system or systems of street lighting, provide for a long-term plan for financing the planned projects, and provide for a method of distributing the cost and expense of the street lighting system, including local improvement

districts or utility local improvement districts, and provide whether the whole or some part of the cost and expenses shall be paid from revenue or general obligation bonds.

~~((5))~~ (6) The commissioners may employ such engineering and legal service as in their discretion is necessary in carrying out their duties.

~~((6))~~ (7) Any general comprehensive plan or plans shall be adopted by resolution and submitted to an engineer designated by the legislative authority of the county in which fifty-one percent or more of the area of the district is located, and to the director of health of the county in which the district or any portion thereof is located, and must be approved in writing by the engineer and director of health, except that a comprehensive plan relating to street lighting shall not be submitted to or approved by the director of health. The general comprehensive plan shall be approved, conditionally approved, or rejected by the director of health and by the designated engineer within sixty days of their respective receipt of the plan. However, this sixty-day time limitation may be extended by the director of health or engineer for up to an additional sixty days if sufficient time is not available to review adequately the general comprehensive plans.

Before becoming effective, the general comprehensive plan shall also be submitted to, and approved by resolution of, the legislative authority of every county within whose boundaries all or a portion of the district lies. The general comprehensive plan shall be approved, conditionally approved, or rejected by each of the county legislative authorities pursuant to the criteria in RCW 57.02.040 for approving the formation, reorganization, annexation, consolidation, or merger of districts. The resolution, ordinance, or motion of the legislative body that rejects the comprehensive plan or a part thereof shall specifically state in what particular the comprehensive plan or part thereof rejected fails to meet these criteria. The general comprehensive plan shall not provide for the extension or location of facilities that are inconsistent with the requirements of RCW 36.70A.110. Nothing in this chapter shall preclude a county from rejecting a proposed plan because it is in conflict with the criteria in RCW 57.02.040. Each general comprehensive plan shall be deemed approved if the county legislative authority fails to reject or conditionally approve the plan within ninety days of the plan's submission to the county legislative authority or within thirty days of a hearing on the plan when the hearing is held within ninety days of submission to the county legislative authority. However, a county legislative authority may extend this ninety-day time limitation by up to an additional ninety days where a finding is made that ninety days is insufficient to review adequately the general comprehensive plan. In addition, the commissioners and the county legislative authority may mutually agree to an extension of the deadlines in this section.

If the district includes portions or all of one or more cities or towns, the general comprehensive plan shall be submitted also to, and approved by resolution of, the legislative authorities of the cities and towns before becoming effective. The general comprehensive plan shall be deemed approved by the city or town legislative authority if the city or town legislative authority fails to reject or conditionally approve the plan within ninety days of the plan's submission to the city or town or within thirty days of a hearing on the plan when the hearing is held within ninety days of submission to the county legislative authority.

However, a city or town legislative authority may extend this time limitation by up to an additional ninety days where a finding is made that insufficient time exists to adequately review the general comprehensive plan within these time limitations. In addition, the commissioners and the city or town legislative authority may mutually agree to an extension of the deadlines in this section.

Before becoming effective, the general comprehensive plan shall be approved by any state agency whose approval may be required by applicable law. Before becoming effective, any amendment to, alteration of, or addition to, a general comprehensive plan shall also be subject to such approval as if it were a new general comprehensive plan. However, only if the amendment, alteration, or addition affects a particular city or town, shall the amendment, alteration, or addition be subject to approval by such particular city or town governing body.

Passed by the House February 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

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CHAPTER 254

[House Bill 1578]

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITIES—BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AN ACT Relating to the board of directors of an air pollution control authority; and amending RCW 70.94.100 and 70.94.120.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.94.100 and 2006 c 227 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governing body of each authority shall be known as the board of directors.

(2)(a) In the case of an authority comprised of one county, with a population of less than four hundred thousand people, the board shall be comprised of two appointees of the city selection committee, at least one of whom shall represent the city having the most population in the county, and two representatives to be designated by the board of county commissioners.

(b) In the case of an authority comprised of one county, with a population of equal to or greater than four hundred thousand people, the board shall be comprised of three appointees of cities, one each from the two cities with the most population in the county and one appointee of the city selection committee representing the other cities, and one representative to be designated by the board of county commissioners.

(c) In the case of an authority comprised of two, three, four, or five counties, the board shall be comprised of one appointee from each county, who shall represent the city having the most population in such county, to be designated by the mayor and city council of such city, and one representative from each county to be designated by the board of county commissioners of each county making up the authority.

(d) In the case of an authority comprised of six or more counties, the board shall be comprised of one representative from each county to be designated by the board of county commissioners of each county making up the authority, and

three appointees, one each from the three largest cities within the local authority's jurisdiction to be appointed by the mayor and city council of such city.

(3) If the board of an authority otherwise would consist of an even number, the members selected as above provided shall agree upon and elect an additional member who shall be:

(a) In the case of an authority comprised of one county with a population of equal to or greater than four hundred thousand people, a citizen residing in the county who demonstrates significant professional experience in the field of public health, air quality protection, or meteorology; or

(b) In the case of an authority comprised of one county, with a population less than four hundred thousand people, or of more than one county, either a member of the governing body of one of the towns, cities or counties comprising the authority, or a private citizen residing in the authority.

(4) The terms of office of board members shall be four years.

(5) If an appointee is unable to complete his or her term as a board member, the vacancy for that office must be filled by the same method as the original appointment, except for the appointment by the city selection committee, which must use the method in RCW 70.94.120(1) for replacements. The person appointed as a replacement will serve the remainder of the term for that office.

(6) Wherever a member of a board has a potential conflict of interest in an action before the board, the member shall declare to the board the nature of the potential conflict prior to participating in the action review. The board shall, if the potential conflict of interest, in the judgment of a majority of the board, may prevent the member from a fair and objective review of the case, remove the member from participation in the action.

Sec. 2. RCW 70.94.120 and 1995 c 261 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The city selection committee of each county which is included within an authority shall meet within one month after the activation of such authority for the purpose of making its initial appointments to the board of such authority and thereafter whenever necessary for the purpose of making succeeding appointments. All meetings shall be held upon at least two weeks written notice given by the county auditor to each member of the city selection committee of each county and he shall give such notice upon request of any member of such committee. A similar notice shall be given to the general public by a publication of such notice in a newspaper of general circulation in such authority. The county auditor shall act as recording officer, maintain its records and give appropriate notice of its proceedings and actions.

(2) As an alternative to meeting in accordance with subsection (1) of this section, the county auditor may administer the appointment process through the mail.

(a) At least four months prior to the expiration of the term of office, the county auditor must mail a request to each member of the city selection committee seeking nominations to the office. The members of the selection committee have until the last day of the fourth month to return the nomination to the auditor or the auditor's designee.

(b) Within five business days of the close of the nomination period, the county auditor will mail ballots by certified mail to the members of the city

selection committee, specifying ~~((a date by which to complete the ballot, and a))~~ the date by which to return the completed ballot which is the last day of the third month prior to the expiration of the term of office. Each mayor who chooses to participate in the balloting shall ~~((write in))~~ mark the choice for appointment, sign the ballot, and return the ballot to the county auditor. Each completed ballot shall be date-stamped upon receipt by the mayor or staff of the mayor of the city or town. The timely return of completed ballots by a majority of the members of each city selection committee constitutes a quorum and the common choice by a majority of the quorum constitutes a valid appointment.

(3) ~~((Balloting shall be preceded by))~~ At least two weeks' written notice(;-) must be given by the county auditor to each member of the city selection committee prior to the nomination process. A similar notice shall be given to the general public by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the authority. A single notice is sufficient for both the nomination process and the balloting process.

Passed by the House February 27, 2009.

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CHAPTER 255

[Substitute House Bill 1733]

PROPERTY TAXES—CURRENT USE VALUATION PROGRAMS

AN ACT Relating to the property tax current use valuation programs; and amending RCW 84.34.020, 84.34.108, and 84.33.140.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 84.34.020 and 2005 c 57 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning is required by the context:

(1) "Open space land" means (a) any land area so designated by an official comprehensive land use plan adopted by any city or county and zoned accordingly, or (b) any land area, the preservation of which in its present use would (i) conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources, or (ii) protect streams or water supply, or (iii) promote conservation of soils, wetlands, beaches or tidal marshes, or (iv) enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature reservations or sanctuaries or other open space, or (v) enhance recreation opportunities, or (vi) preserve historic sites, or (vii) preserve visual quality along highway, road, and street corridors or scenic vistas, or (viii) retain in its natural state tracts of land not less than one acre situated in an urban area and open to public use on such conditions as may be reasonably required by the legislative body granting the open space classification, or (c) any land meeting the definition of farm and agricultural conservation land under subsection (8) of this section. As a condition of granting open space classification, the legislative body may not require public access on land classified under (b)(iii) of this subsection for the purpose of promoting conservation of wetlands.

(2) "Farm and agricultural land" means:

(a) Any parcel of land that is twenty or more acres or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total twenty or more acres:

(i) Devoted primarily to the production of livestock or agricultural commodities for commercial purposes;

(ii) Enrolled in the federal conservation reserve program or its successor administered by the United States department of agriculture; or

(iii) Other similar commercial activities as may be established by rule;

(b)(i) Any parcel of land that is five acres or more but less than twenty acres devoted primarily to agricultural uses, which has produced a gross income from agricultural uses equivalent to, as of January 1, 1993:

(A) One hundred dollars or more per acre per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification under this chapter for all parcels of land that are classified under this subsection or all parcels of land for which an application for classification under this subsection is made with the granting authority prior to January 1, 1993; and

(B) On or after January 1, 1993, two hundred dollars or more per acre per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification under this chapter;

(ii) For the purposes of (b)(i) of this subsection, "gross income from agricultural uses" includes, but is not limited to, the wholesale value of agricultural products donated to nonprofit food banks or feeding programs;

(c) Any parcel of land of less than five acres devoted primarily to agricultural uses which has produced a gross income as of January 1, 1993, of:

(i) One thousand dollars or more per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification under this chapter for all parcels of land that are classified under this subsection or all parcels of land for which an application for classification under this subsection is made with the granting authority prior to January 1, 1993; and

(ii) On or after January 1, 1993, fifteen hundred dollars or more per year for three of the five calendar years preceding the date of application for classification under this chapter.

Parcels of land described in (b)(i)(A) and (c)(i) of this subsection shall, upon any transfer of the property excluding a transfer to a surviving spouse, be subject to the limits of (b)(i)(B) and (c)(ii) of this subsection;

(d) Any lands including incidental uses as are compatible with agricultural purposes, including wetlands preservation, provided such incidental use does not exceed twenty percent of the classified land and the land on which appurtenances necessary to the production, preparation, or sale of the agricultural products exist in conjunction with the lands producing such products. Agricultural lands shall also include any parcel of land of one to five acres, which is not contiguous, but which otherwise constitutes an integral part of farming operations being conducted on land qualifying under this section as "farm and agricultural lands"; ~~((e))~~

(e) The land on which housing for employees and the principal place of residence of the farm operator or owner of land classified pursuant to (a) of this subsection is sited if: The housing or residence is on or contiguous to the classified parcel; and the use of the housing or the residence is integral to the use of the classified land for agricultural purposes; or

(f) Any land that is used primarily for equestrian related activities for which a charge is made, including, but not limited to, stabling, training, riding, clinics, schooling, shows, or grazing for feed and that otherwise meet the requirements of (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection.

(3) "Timber land" means any parcel of land that is five or more acres or multiple parcels of land that are contiguous and total five or more acres which is or are devoted primarily to the growth and harvest of timber for commercial purposes. Timber land means the land only and does not include a residential homesite. The term includes land used for incidental uses that are compatible with the growing and harvesting of timber but no more than ten percent of the land may be used for such incidental uses. It also includes the land on which appurtenances necessary for the production, preparation, or sale of the timber products exist in conjunction with land producing these products.

(4) "Current" or "currently" means as of the date on which property is to be listed and valued by the assessor.

(5) "Owner" means the party or parties having the fee interest in land, except that where land is subject to real estate contract "owner" shall mean the contract vendee.

(6) "Contiguous" means land adjoining and touching other property held by the same ownership. Land divided by a public road, but otherwise an integral part of a farming operation, shall be considered contiguous.

(7) "Granting authority" means the appropriate agency or official who acts on an application for classification of land pursuant to this chapter.

(8) "Farm and agricultural conservation land" means either:

(a) Land that was previously classified under subsection (2) of this section, that no longer meets the criteria of subsection (2) of this section, and that is reclassified under subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) Land that is traditional farmland that is not classified under chapter 84.33 or 84.34 RCW, that has not been irrevocably devoted to a use inconsistent with agricultural uses, and that has a high potential for returning to commercial agriculture.

Sec. 2. RCW 84.34.108 and 2007 c 54 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When land has once been classified under this chapter, a notation of the classification shall be made each year upon the assessment and tax rolls and the land shall be valued pursuant to RCW 84.34.060 or 84.34.065 until removal of all or a portion of the classification by the assessor upon occurrence of any of the following:

(a) Receipt of notice from the owner to remove all or a portion of the classification;

(b) Sale or transfer to an ownership, except a transfer that resulted from a default in loan payments made to or secured by a governmental agency that intends to or is required by law or regulation to resell the property for the same use as before, making all or a portion of the land exempt from ad valorem taxation;

(c) Sale or transfer of all or a portion of the land to a new owner, unless the new owner has signed a notice of classification continuance, except transfer to an owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner shall not, by itself, result in removal of classification. The notice of continuance shall be on a form

prepared by the department. If the notice of continuance is not signed by the new owner and attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit, all additional taxes calculated pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall become due and payable by the seller or transferor at time of sale. The auditor shall not accept an instrument of conveyance regarding classified land for filing or recording unless the new owner has signed the notice of continuance or the additional tax has been paid, as evidenced by the real estate excise tax stamp affixed thereto by the treasurer. The seller, transferor, or new owner may appeal the new assessed valuation calculated under subsection (4) of this section to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the county board of equalization to hear these appeals;

(d) Determination by the assessor, after giving the owner written notice and an opportunity to be heard, that all or a portion of the land no longer meets the criteria for classification under this chapter. The criteria for classification pursuant to this chapter continue to apply after classification has been granted.

The granting authority, upon request of an assessor, shall provide reasonable assistance to the assessor in making a determination whether the land continues to meet the qualifications of RCW 84.34.020 (1) or (3). The assistance shall be provided within thirty days of receipt of the request.

(2) Land may not be removed from classification because of:

(a) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120; or

(b) The creation, sale, or transfer of a fee interest or a conservation easement for the riparian open space program under RCW 76.09.040.

(3) Within thirty days after such removal of all or a portion of the land from current use classification, the assessor shall notify the owner in writing, setting forth the reasons for the removal. The seller, transferor, or owner may appeal the removal to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038.

(4) Unless the removal is reversed on appeal, the assessor shall revalue the affected land with reference to its true and fair value on January 1st of the year of removal from classification. Both the assessed valuation before and after the removal of classification shall be listed and taxes shall be allocated according to that part of the year to which each assessed valuation applies. Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, an additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty shall be imposed which shall be due and payable to the treasurer thirty days after the owner is notified of the amount of the additional tax. As soon as possible, the assessor shall compute the amount of additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty and the treasurer shall mail notice to the owner of the amount thereof and the date on which payment is due. The amount of the additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty shall be determined as follows:

(a) The amount of additional tax shall be equal to the difference between the property tax paid as "open space land," "farm and agricultural land," or "timber land" and the amount of property tax otherwise due and payable for the seven years last past had the land not been so classified;

(b) The amount of applicable interest shall be equal to the interest upon the amounts of the additional tax paid at the same statutory rate charged on delinquent property taxes from the dates on which the additional tax could have

been paid without penalty if the land had been assessed at a value without regard to this chapter;

(c) The amount of the penalty shall be as provided in RCW 84.34.080. The penalty shall not be imposed if the removal satisfies the conditions of RCW 84.34.070.

(5) Additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty, shall become a lien on the land which shall attach at the time the land is removed from classification under this chapter and shall have priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation or responsibility to or with which the land may become charged or liable. This lien may be foreclosed upon expiration of the same period after delinquency and in the same manner provided by law for foreclosure of liens for delinquent real property taxes as provided in RCW 84.64.050. Any additional tax unpaid on its due date shall thereupon become delinquent. From the date of delinquency until paid, interest shall be charged at the same rate applied by law to delinquent ad valorem property taxes.

(6) The additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty specified in subsection (4) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of classification pursuant to subsection (1) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) Transfer to a government entity in exchange for other land located within the state of Washington;

(b)(i) A taking through the exercise of the power of eminent domain, or (ii) sale or transfer to an entity having the power of eminent domain in anticipation of the exercise of such power, said entity having manifested its intent in writing or by other official action;

(c) A natural disaster such as a flood, windstorm, earthquake, or other such calamity rather than by virtue of the act of the landowner changing the use of the property;

(d) Official action by an agency of the state of Washington or by the county or city within which the land is located which disallows the present use of the land;

(e) Transfer of land to a church when the land would qualify for exemption pursuant to RCW 84.36.020;

(f) Acquisition of property interests by state agencies or agencies or organizations qualified under RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 for the purposes enumerated in those sections. At such time as these property interests are not used for the purposes enumerated in RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 the additional tax specified in subsection (4) of this section shall be imposed;

(g) Removal of land classified as farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2)(e);

(h) Removal of land from classification after enactment of a statutory exemption that qualifies the land for exemption and receipt of notice from the owner to remove the land from classification;

(i) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120;

(j) The creation, sale, or transfer of a fee interest or a conservation easement for the riparian open space program under RCW 76.09.040; ((e))

(k) The sale or transfer of land within two years after the death of the owner of at least a fifty percent interest in the land if the land has been assessed and

valued as classified forest land, designated as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW, or classified under this chapter continuously since 1993. The date of death shown on a death certificate is the date used for the purposes of this subsection (6)(k); or

(l)(i) The discovery that the land was classified under this chapter in error through no fault of the owner. For purposes of this subsection (6)(l), "fault" means a knowingly false or misleading statement, or other act or omission not in good faith, that contributed to the approval of classification under this chapter or the failure of the assessor to remove the land from classification under this chapter.

(ii) For purposes of this subsection (6), the discovery that land was classified under this chapter in error through no fault of the owner is not the sole reason for removal of classification pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if an independent basis for removal exists. Examples of an independent basis for removal include the owner changing the use of the land or failing to meet any applicable income criteria required for classification under this chapter.

Sec. 3. RCW 84.33.140 and 2007 c 54 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When land has been designated as forest land under RCW 84.33.130, a notation of the designation shall be made each year upon the assessment and tax rolls. A copy of the notice of approval together with the legal description or assessor's parcel numbers for the land shall, at the expense of the applicant, be filed by the assessor in the same manner as deeds are recorded.

(2) In preparing the assessment roll as of January 1, 2002, for taxes payable in 2003 and each January 1st thereafter, the assessor shall list each parcel of designated forest land at a value with respect to the grade and class provided in this subsection and adjusted as provided in subsection (3) of this section. The assessor shall compute the assessed value of the land using the same assessment ratio applied generally in computing the assessed value of other property in the county. Values for the several grades of bare forest land shall be as follows:

LAND GRADE	OPERABILITY CLASS	VALUES PER ACRE
	1	\$234
1	2	229
	3	217
	4	157
	1	198
2	2	190
	3	183
	4	132
	1	154
3	2	149
	3	148
	4	113

	1	117
4	2	114
	3	113
	4	86
	1	85
5	2	78
	3	77
	4	52
	1	43
6	2	39
	3	39
	4	37
	1	21
7	2	21
	3	20
	4	20
8		1

(3) On or before December 31, 2001, the department shall adjust by rule under chapter 34.05 RCW, the forest land values contained in subsection (2) of this section in accordance with this subsection, and shall certify the adjusted values to the assessor who will use these values in preparing the assessment roll as of January 1, 2002. For the adjustment to be made on or before December 31, 2001, for use in the 2002 assessment year, the department shall:

(a) Divide the aggregate value of all timber harvested within the state between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 2001, by the aggregate harvest volume for the same period, as determined from the harvester excise tax returns filed with the department under RCW 84.33.074; and

(b) Divide the aggregate value of all timber harvested within the state between July 1, 1995, and June 30, 2000, by the aggregate harvest volume for the same period, as determined from the harvester excise tax returns filed with the department under RCW 84.33.074; and

(c) Adjust the forest land values contained in subsection (2) of this section by a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage change in the average values of harvested timber reflected by comparing the resultant values calculated under (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(4) For the adjustments to be made on or before December 31, 2002, and each succeeding year thereafter, the same procedure described in subsection (3) of this section shall be followed using harvester excise tax returns filed under RCW 84.33.074. However, this adjustment shall be made to the prior year's adjusted value, and the five-year periods for calculating average harvested timber values shall be successively one year more recent.

(5) Land graded, assessed, and valued as forest land shall continue to be so graded, assessed, and valued until removal of designation by the assessor upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) Receipt of notice from the owner to remove the designation;

(b) Sale or transfer to an ownership making the land exempt from ad valorem taxation;

(c) Sale or transfer of all or a portion of the land to a new owner, unless the new owner has signed a notice of forest land designation continuance, except transfer to an owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner, shall not, by itself, result in removal of designation. The signed notice of continuance shall be attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit provided for in RCW 82.45.150. The notice of continuance shall be on a form prepared by the department. If the notice of continuance is not signed by the new owner and attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit, all compensating taxes calculated under subsection (11) of this section shall become due and payable by the seller or transferor at time of sale. The auditor shall not accept an instrument of conveyance regarding designated forest land for filing or recording unless the new owner has signed the notice of continuance or the compensating tax has been paid, as evidenced by the real estate excise tax stamp affixed thereto by the treasurer. The seller, transferor, or new owner may appeal the new assessed valuation calculated under subsection (11) of this section to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the county board of equalization to hear these appeals;

(d) Determination by the assessor, after giving the owner written notice and an opportunity to be heard, that:

(i) The land is no longer primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber. However, land shall not be removed from designation if a governmental agency, organization, or other recipient identified in subsection (13) or (14) of this section as exempt from the payment of compensating tax has manifested its intent in writing or by other official action to acquire a property interest in the designated forest land by means of a transaction that qualifies for an exemption under subsection (13) or (14) of this section. The governmental agency, organization, or recipient shall annually provide the assessor of the county in which the land is located reasonable evidence in writing of the intent to acquire the designated land as long as the intent continues or within sixty days of a request by the assessor. The assessor may not request this evidence more than once in a calendar year;

(ii) The owner has failed to comply with a final administrative or judicial order with respect to a violation of the restocking, forest management, fire protection, insect and disease control, and forest debris provisions of Title 76 RCW or any applicable rules under Title 76 RCW; or

(iii) Restocking has not occurred to the extent or within the time specified in the application for designation of such land.

(6) Land shall not be removed from designation if there is a governmental restriction that prohibits, in whole or in part, the owner from harvesting timber from the owner's designated forest land. If only a portion of the parcel is impacted by governmental restrictions of this nature, the restrictions cannot be used as a basis to remove the remainder of the forest land from designation under this chapter. For the purposes of this section, "governmental restrictions"

includes: (a) Any law, regulation, rule, ordinance, program, or other action adopted or taken by a federal, state, county, city, or other governmental entity; or (b) the land's zoning or its presence within an urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110.

(7) The assessor shall have the option of requiring an owner of forest land to file a timber management plan with the assessor upon the occurrence of one of the following:

(a) An application for designation as forest land is submitted; or

(b) Designated forest land is sold or transferred and a notice of continuance, described in subsection (5)(c) of this section, is signed.

(8) If land is removed from designation because of any of the circumstances listed in subsection (5)(a) through (c) of this section, the removal shall apply only to the land affected. If land is removed from designation because of subsection (5)(d) of this section, the removal shall apply only to the actual area of land that is no longer primarily devoted to the growing and harvesting of timber, without regard to any other land that may have been included in the application and approved for designation, as long as the remaining designated forest land meets the definition of forest land contained in RCW 84.33.035.

(9) Within thirty days after the removal of designation as forest land, the assessor shall notify the owner in writing, setting forth the reasons for the removal. The seller, transferor, or owner may appeal the removal to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038.

(10) Unless the removal is reversed on appeal a copy of the notice of removal with a notation of the action, if any, upon appeal, together with the legal description or assessor's parcel numbers for the land removed from designation shall, at the expense of the applicant, be filed by the assessor in the same manner as deeds are recorded and a notation of removal from designation shall immediately be made upon the assessment and tax rolls. The assessor shall revalue the land to be removed with reference to its true and fair value as of January 1st of the year of removal from designation. Both the assessed value before and after the removal of designation shall be listed. Taxes based on the value of the land as forest land shall be assessed and payable up until the date of removal and taxes based on the true and fair value of the land shall be assessed and payable from the date of removal from designation.

(11) Except as provided in subsection (5)(c), (13), or (14) of this section, a compensating tax shall be imposed on land removed from designation as forest land. The compensating tax shall be due and payable to the treasurer thirty days after the owner is notified of the amount of this tax. As soon as possible after the land is removed from designation, the assessor shall compute the amount of compensating tax and mail a notice to the owner of the amount of compensating tax owed and the date on which payment of this tax is due. The amount of compensating tax shall be equal to the difference between the amount of tax last levied on the land as designated forest land and an amount equal to the new assessed value of the land multiplied by the dollar rate of the last levy extended against the land, multiplied by a number, in no event greater than nine, equal to the number of years for which the land was designated as forest land, plus compensating taxes on the land at forest land values up until the date of removal and the prorated taxes on the land at true and fair value from the date of removal to the end of the current tax year.

(12) Compensating tax, together with applicable interest thereon, shall become a lien on the land which shall attach at the time the land is removed from designation as forest land and shall have priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation, or responsibility to or with which the land may become charged or liable. The lien may be foreclosed upon expiration of the same period after delinquency and in the same manner provided by law for foreclosure of liens for delinquent real property taxes as provided in RCW 84.64.050. Any compensating tax unpaid on its due date shall thereupon become delinquent. From the date of delinquency until paid, interest shall be charged at the same rate applied by law to delinquent ad valorem property taxes.

(13) The compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of designation under subsection (5) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) Transfer to a government entity in exchange for other forest land located within the state of Washington;

(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) A donation of fee title, development rights, or the right to harvest timber, to a government agency or organization qualified under RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 for the purposes enumerated in those sections, or the sale or transfer of fee title to a governmental entity or a nonprofit nature conservancy corporation, as defined in RCW 64.04.130, exclusively for the protection and conservation of lands recommended for state natural area preserve purposes by the natural heritage council and natural heritage plan as defined in chapter 79.70 RCW or approved for state natural resources conservation area purposes as defined in chapter 79.71 RCW. At such time as the land is not used for the purposes enumerated, the compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall be imposed upon the current owner;

(d) The sale or transfer of fee title to the parks and recreation commission for park and recreation purposes;

(e) Official action by an agency of the state of Washington or by the county or city within which the land is located that disallows the present use of the land;

(f) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120;

(g) The creation, sale, or transfer of a fee interest or a conservation easement for the riparian open space program under RCW 76.09.040; ~~(e)~~

(h) The sale or transfer of land within two years after the death of the owner of at least a fifty percent interest in the land if the land has been assessed and valued as classified forest land, designated as forest land under this chapter, or classified under chapter 84.34 RCW continuously since 1993. The date of death shown on a death certificate is the date used for the purposes of this subsection (13)(h); or

(i)(i) The discovery that the land was designated under this chapter in error through no fault of the owner. For purposes of this subsection (13)(i), "fault" means a knowingly false or misleading statement, or other act or omission not in good faith, that contributed to the approval of designation under this chapter or

the failure of the assessor to remove the land from designation under this chapter.

(ii) For purposes of this subsection (13), the discovery that land was designated under this chapter in error through no fault of the owner is not the sole reason for removal of designation under subsection (5) of this section if an independent basis for removal exists. An example of an independent basis for removal includes the land no longer being devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber.

(14) In a county with a population of more than one million inhabitants, the compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of designation as forest land under subsection (5) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) An action described in subsection (13) of this section; or

(b) A transfer of a property interest to a government entity, or to a nonprofit historic preservation corporation or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation, as defined in RCW 64.04.130, to protect or enhance public resources, or to preserve, maintain, improve, restore, limit the future use of, or otherwise to conserve for public use or enjoyment, the property interest being transferred. At such time as the property interest is not used for the purposes enumerated, the compensating tax shall be imposed upon the current owner.

Passed by the House March 6, 2009.

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CHAPTER 256

[Substitute House Bill 1984]

MOTOR VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS—AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

AN ACT Relating to motor vehicle air conditioning equipment; and amending RCW 46.37.470.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.37.470 and 1987 c 330 s 726 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((The term))~~ "Air conditioning equipment," as used or referred to in this section ~~((shall))~~, means mechanical vapor compression refrigeration equipment which is used to cool the driver's or passenger compartment of any motor vehicle.

(2) Such equipment shall be manufactured, installed, and maintained with due regard for the safety of the occupants of the vehicle and the public and shall not contain any refrigerant which is toxic to persons or which is flammable, unless the refrigerant is included in the list published by the United States environmental protection agency, as it exists on the effective date of this section, as a safe alternative motor vehicle air conditioning substitute for chlorofluorocarbon-12 under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7671k(c).

(3) The state patrol may adopt and enforce safety requirements, regulations, and specifications consistent with the requirements of this section applicable to such equipment which shall correlate with and, so far as possible, conform to the

current recommended practice or standard applicable to such equipment approved by the society of automotive engineers.

(4) No person shall have for sale, offer for sale, sell, or equip any motor vehicle with any such equipment unless it complies with the requirements of this section.

(5) No person shall operate on any highway any motor vehicle equipped with any air conditioning equipment unless said equipment complies with the requirements of this section.

Passed by the House March 4, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 257

[Substitute House Bill 2052]

HEALTH INSURANCE PARTNERSHIP—IMPLEMENTATION—DELAY

AN ACT Relating to delaying implementation of the health insurance partnership; amending RCW 70.47A.030, 70.47A.040, and 70.47A.070; and repealing 2007 c 260 s 11 (uncodified).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.47A.030 and 2008 c 143 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) To the extent funding is appropriated in the operating budget for this purpose, the health insurance partnership is established. The administrator shall be responsible for the implementation and operation of the health insurance partnership, directly or by contract. The administrator shall offer premium subsidies to eligible partnership participants under RCW 70.47A.040. ~~((The partnership shall begin to offer coverage no later than March 1, 2009.))~~

(2) Consistent with policies adopted by the board under RCW 70.47A.110, the administrator shall, directly or by contract:

(a) Establish and administer procedures for enrolling small employers in the partnership, including publicizing the existence of the partnership and disseminating information on enrollment, and establishing rules related to minimum participation of employees in small groups purchasing health insurance through the partnership. Opportunities to publicize the program for outreach and education of small employers on the value of insurance shall explore the use of online employer guides. As a condition of participating in the partnership, a small employer must agree to establish a cafeteria plan under section 125 of the federal internal revenue code that will enable employees to use pretax dollars to pay their share of their health benefit plan premium. The partnership shall provide technical assistance to small employers for this purpose;

(b) Establish and administer procedures for health benefit plan enrollment by employees of small employers during open enrollment periods and outside of open enrollment periods upon the occurrence of any qualifying event specified in the federal health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996 or applicable state law. Except to the extent authorized in RCW 70.47A.110(1)(e),

neither the employer nor the partnership shall limit an employee's choice of coverage from among the health benefit plans offered through the partnership;

(c) Establish and manage a system of collecting and transmitting to the applicable carriers all premium payments or contributions made by or on behalf of partnership participants, including employer contributions, automatic payroll deductions for partnership participants, premium subsidy payments, and contributions from philanthropies;

(d) Establish and manage a system for determining eligibility for and making premium subsidy payments under chapter 259, Laws of 2007;

(e) Establish a mechanism to apply a surcharge to each health benefit plan purchased through the partnership, which shall be used only to pay for administrative and operational expenses of the partnership. The surcharge must be applied uniformly to all health benefit plans purchased through the partnership. Any surcharge amount may be added to the premium, but shall not be considered part of the small group community rate, and shall be applied only to the coverage purchased through the partnership. Surcharges may not be used to pay any premium assistance payments under this chapter. The surcharge shall reflect administrative and operational expenses remaining after any appropriation provided by the legislature to support administrative or operational expenses of the partnership during the year the surcharge is assessed;

(f) Design a schedule of premium subsidies that is based upon gross family income, giving appropriate consideration to family size and the ages of all family members based on a benchmark health benefit plan designated by the board. The amount of an eligible partnership participant's premium subsidy shall be determined by applying a sliding scale subsidy schedule with the percentage of premium similar to that developed for subsidized basic health plan enrollees under RCW 70.47.060. The subsidy shall be applied to the employee's premium obligation for his or her health benefit plan, so that employees benefit financially from any employer contribution to the cost of their coverage through the partnership.

(3) The administrator may enter into interdepartmental agreements with the office of the insurance commissioner, the department of social and health services, and any other state agencies necessary to implement this chapter.

Sec. 2. RCW 70.47A.040 and 2008 c 143 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Beginning January 1, (~~2009~~) 2011, subject to sufficient state or federal funding being provided specifically for this purpose, the administrator shall accept applications from eligible partnership participants, on behalf of themselves, their spouses, and their dependent children, to receive premium subsidies through the health insurance partnership. Every effort shall be made to coordinate premium subsidies for dependent children with federal funding available under Title XIX and Title XXI of the federal social security act, consistent with the requirements established in RCW 74.09.470(4) for the employer-sponsored insurance program at the department of social and health services.

Sec. 3. RCW 70.47A.070 and 2008 c 143 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon implementation of the health insurance partnership program, the administrator shall report biennially((, beginning November 1, 2010,)) to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the legislature on the effectiveness and efficiency of the health insurance partnership program, including enrollment trends, the services and benefits covered under the purchased health benefit plans, consumer satisfaction, and other program operational issues.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. 2007 c 260 s 11 (uncodified) is repealed.

Passed by the House March 10, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 258

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2105]

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING—WORK GROUP

AN ACT Relating to diagnostic imaging services; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Advanced diagnostic imaging services" means magnetic resonance imaging services, computed tomography services, positron emission tomography services, cardiac nuclear medicine services, and similar new imaging services.

(2) "Authority" means the Washington state health care authority.

(3) "Payor" means public purchasers and carriers licensed under chapters 48.21, 48.41, 48.44, 48.46, and 48.62 RCW.

(4) "Public purchaser" means the department of social and health services, the department of health, the department of labor and industries, the authority, and the Washington state health insurance pool.

(5) "State purchased health care" has the same meaning as in RCW 41.05.011.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) Consistent with the authority granted in RCW 41.05.013, the authority shall convene a work group to analyze and identify evidence-based best practice guidelines or protocols applicable to advanced diagnostic imaging services and any decision support tools available to implement the guidelines or protocols.

(2) The administrator of the authority shall appoint work group members, including at least:

(a) One member of the authority's health technology clinical committee;

(b) One representative of the Washington state medical association;

(c) One representative of the Washington state radiological society;

(d) One representative of the Puget Sound health alliance;

(e) One representative of the Washington health care forum;

(f) One representative of the Washington state hospital association;

(g) One representative of health carriers as defined in chapter 48.43 RCW;

and

(h) One representative of each public purchaser.

(3) The work group shall:

(a) No later than July 1, 2009, identify evidence-based best practice guidelines or protocols and decision support tools applicable to advanced diagnostic imaging services to be implemented by all state purchased health care programs, except for state purchased health care services that are purchased from or through health carriers as defined in RCW 48.43.005. When identifying the guidelines or protocols, the work group may consult with organizations such as the Minnesota institute for clinical systems improvement; and

(b) Explore the feasibility of using the guidelines or protocols for state purchased health care services that are purchased from or through health carriers and all payors in the state by January 1, 2011, for the reimbursement of advanced diagnostic imaging services.

(4) The work group may solicit such federal or private funds and in-kind contributions as may be necessary to complete its work in a timely fashion. However, no member of the work group shall be compensated for his or her service.

(5) The work group shall report its findings and recommendations to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than July 1, 2009.

(6) The work group shall cease to exist on July 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. No later than September 1, 2009, all state purchased health care programs shall, except for state purchased health care services that are purchased from or through health carriers as defined in RCW 48.43.005, implement evidence-based best practice guidelines or protocols applicable to advanced diagnostic imaging services, and the decision support tools to implement the guidelines or protocols, identified under section 2 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Any current or future time frames, procedures, rules, regulations, or guidance regarding accreditation requirements for advanced diagnostic imaging services established in, or promulgated pursuant to, section 135(a) of the medicare improvements for patients and providers act of 2008, shall also be applicable to any person or entity in this state not already subject to its provisions that receives payment for the furnishing of the technical component of advanced diagnostic imaging services as defined under that act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 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 takes effect immediately.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Sections 1 through 4 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

Passed by the House March 10, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 259

[Substitute Senate Bill 5001]

AMERICAN INDIAN ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM—FUNDING

AN ACT Relating to the American Indian endowed scholarship program; amending RCW 28B.108.020 and 28B.108.060; and repealing RCW 28B.108.050 and 28B.108.070.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.108.020 and 1990 c 287 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The American Indian endowed scholarship program is created. The program shall be administered by the higher education coordinating board. In administering the program, the board's powers and duties shall include but not be limited to:

(1) Selecting students to receive scholarships, with the assistance of a screening committee composed of persons involved in helping American Indian students to obtain a higher education. The membership of the committee may include, but is not limited to representatives of: Indian tribes, urban Indians, the governor's office of Indian affairs, the Washington state Indian education association, and institutions of higher education;

(2) Adopting necessary rules and guidelines;

(3) Publicizing the program;

(4) Accepting and depositing donations into the endowment fund created in RCW 28B.108.060;

(5) Requesting from the state investment board and accepting from the state treasurer moneys earned from ~~((the trust fund and))~~ the endowment fund created in RCW ~~((28B.108.050 and))~~ 28B.108.060;

(6) Soliciting and accepting grants and donations from public and private sources for the program; and

(7) Naming scholarships in honor of those American Indians from Washington who have acted as role models.

Sec. 2. RCW 28B.108.060 and 2007 c 73 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The American Indian scholarship endowment fund is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The investment of the endowment fund shall be managed by the state investment board. Funds appropriated by the legislature for the endowment fund must be deposited into the fund.

(1) Moneys received from the higher education coordinating board, private donations, state ~~((matching))~~ moneys, and funds received from any other source may be deposited into the endowment fund. Private moneys received as a gift subject to conditions may be deposited into the fund.

(2) At the request of the higher education coordinating board, the state investment board shall release earnings from the endowment fund to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall then release those funds at the request of the higher education coordinating board for scholarships. No appropriation is required for expenditures from the endowment fund.

(3) When notified by the higher education coordinating board that a condition attached to a gift of private moneys in the fund has failed, the state investment board shall release those moneys to the higher education

coordinating board. The higher education coordinating board shall then release the moneys to the donors according to the terms of the conditional gift.

(4) The principal of the endowment fund shall not be invaded. The release of moneys under subsection (3) of this section shall not constitute an invasion of corpus.

(5) The earnings on the fund shall be used solely for the purposes set forth in RCW 28B.108.040, except when the terms of a conditional gift of private moneys in the fund require that a portion of earnings on such moneys be reinvested in the fund.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 28B.108.050 (Scholarship trust fund established) and 1991 sp.s. c 13 s 107 & 1990 c 287 s 6; and

(2) RCW 28B.108.070 (State matching funds) and 1993 c 372 s 2, 1991 c 228 s 12, & 1990 c 287 s 8.

Passed by the Senate March 3, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 260

[Senate Bill 5028]

ROUTE JURISDICTION TRANSFER REQUESTS—TRANSFER OF DUTIES

AN ACT Relating to jurisdictional route transfers; amending RCW 47.26.167; adding a new section to chapter 47.01 RCW; and recodifying RCW 47.26.167.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 47.26.167 and 2005 c 319 s 130 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature recognizes the need for a multijurisdictional body to review future requests for jurisdictional transfers. The ~~((board is hereby directed, beginning September 1, 1991, to))~~ commission shall receive petitions from cities, counties, or the state requesting any addition or deletion from the state highway system. The ~~((board is required to))~~ commission must utilize the criteria established in RCW 47.17.001 in evaluating petitions and to adopt rules for implementation of this process. The ~~((board))~~ commission shall forward to the senate and house transportation committees by November 15th each year any recommended jurisdictional transfers.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** RCW 47.26.167 is recodified as a new section in chapter 47.01 RCW.

Passed by the Senate March 3, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 261

[Senate Bill 5976]

TIRE REPLACEMENT FEES—EXTENSION

AN ACT Relating to extending tire replacement fees; amending RCW 70.95.510, 70.95.521, 70.95.530, and 70.95.555; adding a new section to chapter 70.95 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature restates its goal to fully clean up unauthorized waste tire piles in Washington state in an expeditious fashion. In partnership with local governments and the private sector, the legislature encourages ongoing efforts to prevent the creation of future unauthorized waste tire piles. The legislature notes a positive trend in tire recycling in recent years and encourages all parties to continue these strong recycling efforts.

Sec. 2. RCW 70.95.510 and 2005 c 354 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is levied a one dollar per tire fee on the retail sale of new replacement vehicle tires (~~for a period of five years, beginning July 1, 2005~~). The fee imposed in this section (~~shall~~) must be paid by the buyer to the seller, and each seller shall collect from the buyer the full amount of the fee. The fee collected from the buyer by the seller less the ten percent amount retained by the seller as provided in RCW 70.95.535(1) (~~shall~~) must be paid to the department of revenue in accordance with RCW 82.32.045.

(2) The department of revenue shall incorporate into the agency's regular audit cycle a reconciliation of the number of tires sold and the amount of revenue collected by the businesses selling new replacement vehicle tires at retail. The department of revenue shall collect on the business excise tax return from the businesses selling new replacement vehicle tires at retail:

- (a) The number of tires sold; and
- (b) The fee levied in this section.

(3) All other applicable provisions of chapter 82.32 RCW have full force and application with respect to the fee imposed under this section. The department of revenue shall administer this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "new replacement vehicle tires" means tires that are newly manufactured for vehicle purposes and does not include retreaded vehicle tires.

Sec. 3. RCW 70.95.521 and 2007 c 518 s 708 are each amended to read as follows:

The waste tire removal account is created in the state treasury. (~~All receipts from tire fees imposed under RCW 70.95.510 must be deposited in the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.~~) Expenditures from the account may be used for the cleanup of unauthorized waste tire piles (~~and~~) measures that prevent future accumulation of unauthorized waste tire piles, and road wear related maintenance on state and local public highways. During the 2007-2009 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer from the waste tire removal account to the motor vehicle fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance of the waste tire removal account.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 70.95 RCW to read as follows:

(1) All receipts from tire fees imposed under RCW 70.95.510, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, must be deposited in the waste tire removal account created under RCW 70.95.521. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used for the cleanup of unauthorized waste tire piles and measures that prevent future accumulation of unauthorized waste tire piles.

(2) On September 1st of odd-numbered years, the state treasurer must transfer any cash balance in excess of one million dollars from the waste tire removal account created under RCW 70.95.521 to the motor vehicle account for the purpose of road wear related maintenance on state and local public highways.

Sec. 5. RCW 70.95.530 and 2005 c 354 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Moneys in the waste tire removal account may be appropriated to the department of ecology:

(a) To provide for funding to state and local governments for the removal of discarded vehicle tires from unauthorized tire dump sites; and

(b) To accomplish the other purposes of RCW 70.95.020 as they relate to waste tire cleanup under this chapter(~~;~~ and

~~(c) To conduct a study of existing tire cleanup sites. The office of financial management shall oversee the study process and approve the completed study. The completed study shall be delivered to the house of representatives and senate transportation committees by November 15, 2005. In conducting the study, the department shall consult on a regular basis with interested parties. The following identified elements at a minimum shall be included in the completed study:~~

~~(i) Identification of existing tire cleanup sites in the state of Washington;~~

~~(ii) The estimated number of tires in each tire cleanup site;~~

~~(iii) A map identifying the location of each one of the tire cleanup sites;~~

~~(iv) A photograph of each one of the tire cleanup sites;~~

~~(v) The estimated cost for cleanup of each tire [cleanup] site by cost component;~~

~~(vi) The estimated reimbursement of costs to be recovered from persons or entities that created or have responsibility for the tire cleanup site;~~

~~(vii) Identification of the type of reimbursements for recovery by each of the tire cleanup sites;~~

~~(viii) The estimated time frame to begin the cleanup project and the estimated completion date for each tire cleanup site;~~

~~(ix) An assessment of local government functions relating to unauthorized tire piles, including cleanup, enforcement, and public health;~~

~~(x) Identification of needs in the areas in (c)(ix) of this subsection for each one of the counties; and~~

~~(xi) A statewide cleanup plan based on multiple funding options between twenty cents and sixty cents for each new tire sold at retail in the state starting on July 1, 2005. The plan shall include the estimated time frame to begin each of the tire cleanup sites and the estimated completion date for each one of the sites. In addition, the plan must include a process to be followed in selecting entities to~~

~~perform the tire site cleanups. The 2006 legislature shall determine the final distribution of the tire cleanup fee and the appropriations for this statewide tire cleanup plan).~~

(2) In spending funds in the account under this section, the department of ecology shall identify communities with the most severe problems with waste tires and provide funds first to those communities to remove accumulations of waste tires.

~~(3) ((Immediately after July 1, 2005, the department of ecology shall initiate a pilot project in a city with a population between three and four thousand within a county with a population less than twenty thousand to contract to clean up a formerly licensed tire pile in existence for ten or more years. To begin the project, the department shall seek to use financial assurance funds set aside for clean up of the tire pile. For purposes of this subsection, population figures are the official 2004 population as estimated by the office of financial management for purposes of state revenue allocation.))~~ On September 1st of even-numbered years, the department of ecology shall provide a report to the house and senate transportation committees on the progress being made on the cleanup of unauthorized waste tire piles in the state and efforts underway to prevent the formation of future unauthorized waste tire piles. The report must detail any additional unauthorized waste tire piles discovered since the last report and present a plan to clean up these new unauthorized waste tire piles if they have not already done so, as well as include a listing of authorized waste tire piles and transporters. The report must also include the status of funds available to the program and a needs assessment of the program. On September 1, 2010, the department shall also make recommendations to the committees for an ongoing program to prevent the formation of future unauthorized waste tire piles. Such a program, if required, must include joint efforts with local governments and the tire industry.

Sec. 6. RCW 70.95.555 and 2005 c 354 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person engaged in the business of transporting or storing waste tires shall be licensed by the department. To obtain a license, each applicant must:

(1) Provide assurances that the applicant is in compliance with this chapter and the rules regarding waste tire storage and transportation;

(2) Accept liability for and authorize the department to recover any costs incurred in any cleanup of waste tires transported or newly stored by the applicant in violation of this section, or RCW 70.95.560, 70.95.515, or 70.95.570, or rules adopted thereunder, after July 1, 2005;

~~(3) ((Until January 1, 2006, post a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars in favor of the state of Washington for waste tires transported or stored before July 1, 2005. In lieu of the bond, the applicant may submit financial assurances acceptable to the department;~~

~~(4))~~ After January 1, 2006, for waste tires transported or stored before July 1, 2005, or for waste tires transported or stored after July 1, 2005, post a bond in an amount to be determined by the department sufficient to cover the liability for the cost of cleanup of the transported or stored waste tires, in favor of the state of Washington. In lieu of the bond, the applicant may submit financial assurances acceptable to the department;

~~((5))~~ (4) Be registered in the state of Washington as a business and be in compliance with all state laws, rules, and local ordinances;

~~((6))~~ (5) Have a federal tax identification number and be in compliance with all applicable federal codes and regulations; and

~~((7))~~ (6) Report annually to the department the amount of tires transported and their disposition. Failure to report shall result in revocation of the license.

Passed by the Senate April 1, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 262

[Senate Bill 5642]

HIGHWAYS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE—STATE ROUTE 164

AN ACT Relating to designating state route number 164 as a highway of statewide significance; and adding a new section to chapter 47.05 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 47.05 RCW to read as follows:

The legislature designates state route number 164, as defined in RCW 47.17.320, as a highway of statewide significance.

Passed by the Senate March 4, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 263

[Senate Bill 5580]

SCHOOL IMPACT FEE EXPENDITURES—TIME LIMITS

AN ACT Relating to the time limits of school impact fee expenditures; amending RCW 82.02.070; and adding a new section to chapter 82.02 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 82.02.070 and 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Impact fee receipts shall be earmarked specifically and retained in special interest-bearing accounts. Separate accounts shall be established for each type of public facility for which impact fees are collected. All interest shall be retained in the account and expended for the purpose or purposes for which the impact fees were imposed. Annually, each county, city, or town imposing impact fees shall provide a report on each impact fee account showing the source and amount of all moneys collected, earned, or received and system improvements that were financed in whole or in part by impact fees.

(2) Impact fees for system improvements shall be expended only in conformance with the capital facilities plan element of the comprehensive plan.

(3)(a) Except as provided otherwise by (b) of this subsection, impact fees shall be expended or encumbered for a permissible use within six years of

receipt, unless there exists an extraordinary and compelling reason for fees to be held longer than six years. Such extraordinary or compelling reasons shall be identified in written findings by the governing body of the county, city, or town.

(b) School impact fees must be expended or encumbered for a permissible use within ten years of receipt, unless there exists an extraordinary and compelling reason for fees to be held longer than ten years. Such extraordinary or compelling reasons shall be identified in written findings by the governing body of the county, city, or town.

(4) Impact fees may be paid under protest in order to obtain a permit or other approval of development activity.

(5) Each county, city, or town that imposes impact fees shall provide for an administrative appeals process for the appeal of an impact fee; the process may follow the appeal process for the underlying development approval or the county, city, or town may establish a separate appeals process. The impact fee may be modified upon a determination that it is proper to do so based on principles of fairness. The county, city, or town may provide for the resolution of disputes regarding impact fees by arbitration.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 82.02 RCW to read as follows:

Criteria must be developed by the office of the superintendent of public instruction for extending the use of school impact fees from six to ten years and this extension must require an evaluation for each respective school board of the appropriateness of the extension.

Passed by the Senate March 6, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 264

[Senate Bill 5599]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—POPULAR VOTE—STATES' AGREEMENT—WASHINGTON

AN ACT Relating to approving the entry of Washington into the agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote on the same terms and conditions as entered into by the states of Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, and New Jersey; amending RCW 29A.56.320; adding a new section to chapter 29A.56 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. It is the intent of the legislature to enter into the agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote. This agreement is a contract between the member states. As a contract, this agreement is governed by the legal principles applicable to contracts. As with a contract, in order for this agreement to have the force of law in a jurisdiction that wishes to enter into the agreement, it must be accepted in precisely the same terms that constitute the offer. Any material variance between the offer and acceptance precludes the formation of a contract. Therefore, the agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote must be enacted by Washington under identical terms as contained in the agreement and as

enacted by Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, and New Jersey, subject to only nonmaterial changes.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 29A.56 RCW to read as follows:

The agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote is hereby entered into and enacted into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE I - Membership

Any state of the United States and the District of Columbia may become a member of this agreement by enacting this agreement.

ARTICLE II - Right of the People in Member States to Vote for President and Vice President

Each member state shall conduct a statewide popular election for president and vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE III - Manner of Appointing Presidential Electors in Member States

Prior to the time set by law for the meeting and voting by the presidential electors, the chief election official of each member state shall determine the number of votes for each presidential slate in each state of the United States and in the District of Columbia in which votes have been cast in a statewide popular election and shall add such votes together to produce a "national popular vote total" for each presidential slate.

The chief election official of each member state shall designate the presidential slate with the largest national popular vote total as the "national popular vote winner."

The presidential elector certifying official of each member state shall certify the appointment in that official's own state of the elector slate nominated in that state in association with the national popular vote winner.

At least six days before the day fixed by law for the meeting and voting by the presidential electors, each member state shall make a final determination of the number of popular votes cast in the state for each presidential slate and shall communicate an official statement of such determination within twenty-four hours to the chief election official of each other member state.

The chief election official of each member state shall treat as conclusive an official statement containing the number of popular votes in a state for each presidential slate made by the day established by federal law for making a state's final determination conclusive as to the counting of electoral votes by congress.

In event of a tie for the national popular vote winner, the presidential elector certifying official of each member state shall certify the appointment of the elector slate nominated in association with the presidential slate receiving the largest number of popular votes within that official's own state.

If, for any reason, the number of presidential electors nominated in a member state in association with the national popular vote winner is less than or

greater than that state's number of electoral votes, the presidential candidate on the presidential slate that has been designated as the national popular vote winner shall have the power to nominate the presidential electors for that state and that state's presidential elector certifying official shall certify the appointment of such nominees.

The chief election official of each member state shall immediately release to the public all vote counts or statements of votes as they are determined or obtained.

This article shall govern the appointment of presidential electors in each member state in any year in which this agreement is, on July 20, in effect in states cumulatively possessing a majority of the electoral votes.

ARTICLE IV - Other Provisions

This agreement shall take effect when states cumulatively possessing a majority of the electoral votes have enacted this agreement in substantially the same form and the enactments by such states have taken effect in each state.

Any member state may withdraw from this agreement, except that a withdrawal occurring six months or less before the end of a president's term shall not become effective until a president or vice president shall have been qualified to serve the next term.

The chief executive of each member state shall promptly notify the chief executive of all other states of when this agreement has been enacted and has taken effect in that official's state, when the state has withdrawn from this agreement, and when this agreement takes effect generally.

This agreement shall terminate if the electoral college is abolished.

If any provision of this agreement is held invalid, the remaining provisions shall not be affected.

ARTICLE V - Definitions

For purposes of this agreement:

"Chief executive" shall mean the governor of a state of the United States or the mayor of the District of Columbia;

"Elector slate" shall mean a slate of candidates who have been nominated in a state for the position of presidential elector in association with a presidential slate;

"Chief election official" shall mean the state official or body that is authorized to certify the total number of popular votes for each presidential slate;

"Presidential elector" shall mean an elector for president and vice president of the United States;

"Presidential elector certifying official" shall mean the state official or body that is authorized to certify the appointment of the state's presidential electors;

"Presidential slate" shall mean a slate of two persons, the first of whom has been nominated as a candidate for president of the United States and the second of whom has been nominated as a candidate for vice president of the United States, or any legal successors to such persons, regardless of whether both names appear on the ballot presented to the voter in a particular state;

"State" shall mean a state of the United States and the District of Columbia; and

"Statewide popular election" shall mean a general election in which votes are cast for presidential slates by individual voters and counted on a statewide basis.

Sec. 3. RCW 29A.56.320 and 2003 c 111 s 1425 are each amended to read as follows:

In the year in which a presidential election is held, each major political party and each minor political party or independent candidate convention held under chapter 29A.20 RCW that nominates candidates for president and vice president of the United States shall nominate presidential electors for this state. The party or convention shall file with the secretary of state a certificate signed by the presiding officer of the convention at which the presidential electors were chosen, listing the names and addresses of the presidential electors. Each presidential elector shall execute and file with the secretary of state a pledge that, as an elector, he or she will vote for the candidates nominated by that party. The names of presidential electors shall not appear on the ballots. The votes cast for candidates for president and vice president of each political party shall be counted for the candidates for presidential electors of that political party; however, if the interstate compact entitled the "agreement among the states to elect the president by national popular vote," as set forth in section 2 of this act, governs the appointment of the presidential electors for a presidential election as provided in clause 9 of Article III of that compact, then the final appointment of presidential electors for that presidential election shall be in accordance with that compact.

Passed by the Senate March 12, 2009.

Passed by the House April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 265

[House Bill 1048]

FREE PARKING FACILITIES—CONVEYANCE OF LAND—REPEAL

AN ACT Relating to the sale, lease, or conveyance of municipal property in commercial areas to private parties for free public parking facilities in cities with populations over three hundred thousand; and repealing RCW 35.87.010, 35.87.020, 35.87.030, and 35.87.040.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 35.87.010 (Sale, lease or conveyance of real property for free public parking authorized—"Municipality" defined) and 1967 ex.s. c 144 s 2;

(2) RCW 35.87.020 (Notice of intention to sell, lease or convey real property in business area—Posting—Publication—Preference right to purchase or lease) and 1967 ex.s. c 144 s 3;

(3) RCW 35.87.030 (Consideration, terms and conditions—Reversion) and 1967 ex.s. c 144 s 4; and

(4) RCW 35.87.040 (RCW 35.87.020 inapplicable to sale, lease or conveyance to federal government or agency or to the state or any county, city or political subdivision) and 1967 ex.s. c 144 s 5.

Passed by the House February 13, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 266

[Substitute Senate Bill 5881]

TRUANCY—NOTICES—PETITIONS—BOARD—COURT DUTIES

AN ACT Relating to truancy; and amending RCW 28A.225.020, 28A.225.025, 28A.225.035, and 28A.225.090.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28A.225.020 and 1999 c 319 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a child required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010 fails to attend school without valid justification, the public school in which the child is enrolled shall:

(a) Inform the child's custodial parent, parents, or guardian by a notice in writing or by telephone whenever the child has failed to attend school after one unexcused absence within any month during the current school year. School officials shall inform the parent of the potential consequences of additional unexcused absences. If the custodial parent, parents, or guardian is not fluent in English, the preferred practice is to provide this information in a language in which the custodial parent, parents, or guardian is fluent;

(b) Schedule a conference or conferences with the custodial parent, parents, or guardian and child at a time reasonably convenient for all persons included for the purpose of analyzing the causes of the child's absences after two unexcused absences within any month during the current school year. If a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference day is to take place within thirty days of the second unexcused absence, then the school district may schedule this conference on that day; and

(c) Take steps to eliminate or reduce the child's absences. These steps shall include, where appropriate, adjusting the child's school program or school or course assignment, providing more individualized or remedial instruction, providing appropriate vocational courses or work experience, referring the child to a community truancy board, if available, requiring the child to attend an alternative school or program, or assisting the parent or child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes for the absence from school. If the child's parent does not attend the scheduled conference, the conference may be conducted with the student and school official. However, the parent shall be notified of the steps to be taken to eliminate or reduce the child's absence.

(2) For purposes of this chapter, an "unexcused absence" means that a child:

(a) Has failed to attend the majority of hours or periods in an average school day or has failed to comply with a more restrictive school district policy; and

(b) Has failed to meet the school district's policy for excused absences.

(3) If a child transfers from one school district to another during the school year, the receiving school or school district shall include the unexcused absences accumulated at the previous school or from the previous school district for purposes of this section, RCW 28A.225.030, and 28A.225.015.

Sec. 2. RCW 28A.225.025 and 1999 c 319 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For purposes of this chapter, "community truancy board" means a board composed of members of the local community in which the child attends school. Juvenile courts may establish and operate community truancy boards. If the juvenile court and the school district agree, a school district may establish and operate a community truancy board under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Juvenile courts may create a community truancy board or may use other entities that exist or are created, such as diversion units. However, a diversion unit or other existing entity must agree before it is used as a truancy board. Duties of a community truancy board shall include, but not be limited to, recommending methods for improving school attendance such as assisting the parent or the child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the causes for the absences or suggesting to the school district that the child enroll in another school, an alternative education program, an education center, a skill center, a dropout prevention program, or another public or private educational program.

(2) The legislature finds that utilization of community truancy boards, or other diversion units that fulfill a similar function, is the preferred means of intervention when preliminary methods of notice and parent conferences and taking appropriate steps to eliminate or reduce unexcused absences have not been effective in securing the child's attendance at school. The legislature intends to encourage and support the development and expansion of community truancy boards and other diversion programs which are effective in promoting school attendance and preventing the need for more intrusive intervention by the court. Operation of a school truancy board does not excuse a district from the obligation of filing a petition within the requirements of RCW 28A.225.015(3).

Sec. 3. RCW 28A.225.035 and 2001 c 162 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A petition for a civil action under RCW 28A.225.030 or 28A.225.015 shall consist of a written notification to the court alleging that:

(a) The child has unexcused absences during the current school year;

(b) Actions taken by the school district have not been successful in substantially reducing the child's absences from school; and

(c) Court intervention and supervision are necessary to assist the school district or parent to reduce the child's absences from school.

(2) The petition shall set forth the name, date of birth, school, address, gender, race, and ethnicity of the child and the names and addresses of the child's parents, and shall set forth whether the child and parent are fluent in English and whether there is an existing individualized education program.

(3) The petition shall set forth facts that support the allegations in this section and shall generally request relief available under this chapter and provide information about what the court might order under RCW 28A.225.090.

(4) When a petition is filed under RCW 28A.225.030 or 28A.225.015, the juvenile court shall schedule a hearing at which the court shall consider the petition, or if the court determines that a referral to an available community truancy board would substantially reduce the child's unexcused absences, the court may refer the case to a community truancy board under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

(5) If a referral is made to a community truancy board, the truancy board must meet with the child, a parent, and the school district representative and enter into an agreement with the petitioner and respondent regarding expectations and any actions necessary to address the child's truancy within ~~((thirty))~~ twenty days of the referral. If the petition is based on RCW 28A.225.015, the child shall not be required to attend and the agreement under this subsection shall be between the truancy board, the school district, and the child's parent. ~~((The agreement shall be presented to the juvenile court for its approval.~~

~~((6))~~ ~~The court shall approve the agreement by order or schedule a hearing.)~~ The court may ~~((if the school district and community truancy board agree,))~~ permit the truancy board or truancy prevention counselor to provide continued supervision over the student, or parent if the petition is based on RCW 28A.225.015 ~~((, and report on compliance with the order)).~~

~~((7))~~ (6) If the truancy board fails to reach an agreement, or the parent or student does not comply with the agreement, the truancy board shall return the case to the juvenile court for a hearing.

~~((8))~~ (7)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsection (4) of this section, a hearing shall not be required if other actions by the court would substantially reduce the child's unexcused absences. When a juvenile court hearing is held, the court shall:

~~((a))~~ (i) Separately notify the child, the parent of the child, and the school district of the hearing. If the parent is not fluent in English, the preferred practice is for notice to be provided in a language in which the parent is fluent;

~~((b))~~ (ii) Notify the parent and the child of their rights to present evidence at the hearing; and

~~((c))~~ (iii) Notify the parent and the child of the options and rights available under chapter 13.32A RCW.

~~((9))~~ (b) If the child is not provided with counsel, the advisement of rights must take place in court by means of a colloquy between the court, the child if eight years old or older, and the parent.

(8) The court may require the attendance of the child if eight years old or older, the parents, and the school district at any hearing on a petition filed under RCW 28A.225.030.

~~((10))~~ (9) A school district is responsible for determining who shall represent the school district at hearings on a petition filed under RCW 28A.225.030 or 28A.225.015.

~~((11))~~ (10) The court may permit the first hearing to be held without requiring that either party be represented by legal counsel, and to be held without a guardian ad litem for the child under RCW 4.08.050. At the request of the school district, the court shall permit a school district representative who is not an attorney to represent the school district at any future hearings.

(11) If the child is in a special education program or has a diagnosed mental or emotional disorder, the court shall inquire as to what efforts the school district has made to assist the child in attending school.

(12) If the allegations in the petition are established by a preponderance of the evidence, the court shall grant the petition and enter an order assuming jurisdiction to intervene for the period of time determined by the court, after considering the facts alleged in the petition and the circumstances of the juvenile, to most likely cause the juvenile to return to and remain in school while the juvenile is subject to this chapter. In no case may the order expire before the end of the school year in which it is entered.

(13) If the court assumes jurisdiction, the school district shall regularly report to the court any additional unexcused absences by the child.

(14) Community truancy boards and the courts shall coordinate, to the extent possible, proceedings and actions pertaining to children who are subject to truancy petitions and at-risk youth petitions in RCW 13.32A.191 or child in need of services petitions in RCW 13.32A.140.

(15) If after a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction in one county the child relocates to another county, the juvenile court in the receiving county shall, upon the request of a school district or parent, assume jurisdiction of the petition filed in the previous county.

Sec. 4. RCW 28A.225.090 and 2008 c 171 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A court may order a child subject to a petition under RCW 28A.225.035 to do one or more of the following:

(a) Attend the child's current school, and set forth minimum attendance requirements, including suspensions;

(b) If there is space available and the program can provide educational services appropriate for the child, order the child to attend another public school, an alternative education program, center, a skill center, dropout prevention program, or another public educational program;

(c) Attend a private nonsectarian school or program including an education center. Before ordering a child to attend an approved or certified private nonsectarian school or program, the court shall: (i) Consider the public and private programs available; (ii) find that placement is in the best interest of the child; and (iii) find that the private school or program is willing to accept the child and will not charge any fees in addition to those established by contract with the student's school district. If the court orders the child to enroll in a private school or program, the child's school district shall contract with the school or program to provide educational services for the child. The school district shall not be required to contract for a weekly rate that exceeds the state general apportionment dollars calculated on a weekly basis generated by the child and received by the district. A school district shall not be required to enter into a contract that is longer than the remainder of the school year. A school district shall not be required to enter into or continue a contract if the child is no longer enrolled in the district;

(d) Be referred to a community truancy board, if available; or

(e) Submit to testing for the use of controlled substances or alcohol based on a determination that such testing is appropriate to the circumstances and behavior of the child and will facilitate the child's compliance with the

mandatory attendance law and, if any test ordered under this subsection indicates the use of controlled substances or alcohol, order the minor to abstain from the unlawful consumption of controlled substances or alcohol and adhere to the recommendations of the drug assessment at no expense to the school.

(2) If the child fails to comply with the court order, the court may order the child to be subject to detention, as provided in RCW 7.21.030(2)(e), or may impose alternatives to detention such as community restitution. Failure by a child to comply with an order issued under this subsection shall not be subject to detention for a period greater than that permitted pursuant to a civil contempt proceeding against a child under chapter 13.32A RCW. Detention ordered under this subsection may be for no longer than seven days. A warrant of arrest for a child under this subsection may not be served on a child inside of school during school hours in a location where other students are present.

(3) Any parent violating any of the provisions of either RCW 28A.225.010, 28A.225.015, or 28A.225.080 shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars for each day of unexcused absence from school. The court shall remit fifty percent of the fine collected under this section to the child's school district. It shall be a defense for a parent charged with violating RCW 28A.225.010 to show that he or she exercised reasonable diligence in attempting to cause a child in his or her custody to attend school or that the child's school did not perform its duties as required in RCW 28A.225.020. The court may order the parent to provide community restitution instead of imposing a fine. Any fine imposed pursuant to this section may be suspended upon the condition that a parent charged with violating RCW 28A.225.010 shall participate with the school and the child in a supervised plan for the child's attendance at school or upon condition that the parent attend a conference or conferences scheduled by a school for the purpose of analyzing the causes of a child's absence.

(4) If a child continues to be truant after entering into a court-approved order with the truancy board under RCW 28A.225.035, the juvenile court shall find the child in contempt, and the court may order the child to be subject to detention, as provided in RCW 7.21.030(2)(e), or may impose alternatives to detention such as meaningful community restitution. Failure by a child to comply with an order issued under this subsection may not subject a child to detention for a period greater than that permitted under a civil contempt proceeding against a child under chapter 13.32A RCW.

(5) Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section shall not apply to a six or seven year-old child required to attend public school under RCW 28A.225.015.

Passed by the Senate March 4, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 267

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5901]

LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING TOOL PROGRAM

AN ACT Relating to modifying provisions of the local infrastructure financing tool program; amending RCW 39.102.020, 39.102.070, 39.102.110, 39.102.120, 39.102.140, 39.102.150, 39.102.195, and 82.14.475; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 39.102.020 and 2008 c 209 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Annual state contribution limit" means seven million five hundred thousand dollars statewide per fiscal year.

(2) "Assessed value" means the valuation of taxable real property as placed on the last completed assessment roll.

(3) (~~"Base year" means the first calendar year following the calendar year in which a sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, receives approval by the board for a project award, provided that the approval is granted before October 15th. If approval by the board is received on or after October 15th but on or before December 31st, the "base year" is the second calendar year following the calendar year in which a sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, receives approval by the board for a project award.~~

(4)) "Board" means the community economic revitalization board under chapter 43.160 RCW.

~~((5))~~ (4) "Demonstration project" means one of the following projects:

(a) Bellingham waterfront redevelopment project;

(b) Spokane river district project at Liberty Lake; and

(c) Vancouver riverwest project.

~~((6))~~ (5) "Department" means the department of revenue.

~~((7))~~ (6) "Fiscal year" means the twelve-month period beginning July 1st and ending the following June 30th.

~~((8))~~ (7) "Local excise taxes" means local revenues derived from the imposition of sales and use taxes authorized in RCW 82.14.030 (~~at the tax rate that was in effect at the time the revenue development area was approved by the board, except that if a local government reduces the rate of such tax after the revenue development area was approved by the board, "local excise taxes" means the local revenues derived from the imposition of the sales and use taxes authorized in RCW 82.14.030 at the lower tax rate~~).

~~((9))~~ (8) "Local excise tax allocation revenue" means (~~the amount of local excise taxes received by the local government during the measurement year from taxable activity within the revenue development area over and above the amount of local excise taxes received by the local government during the base year from taxable activity within the revenue development area, except that:~~

(a) ~~If a sponsoring local government adopts a revenue development area and reasonably determines that no activity subject to tax under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW occurred within the boundaries of the revenue development area in the twelve months immediately preceding the approval of the revenue development area by the board, "local excise tax allocation revenue" means the entire amount of local excise taxes received by the sponsoring local government during a calendar year period beginning with the calendar year immediately following the approval of the revenue development area by the board and continuing with each measurement year thereafter;~~

(b) ~~For revenue development areas approved by the board in calendar years 2006 and 2007 that do not meet the requirements in (a) of this subsection and if~~

legislation is enacted in this state during the 2007 legislative session that adopts the sourcing provisions of the streamlined sales and use tax agreement, "local excise tax allocation revenue" means the amount of local excise taxes received by the sponsoring local government during the measurement year from taxable activity within the revenue development area over and above an amount of local excise taxes received by the sponsoring local government during the 2007 or 2008 base year, as the case may be, adjusted by the department for any estimated impacts from retail sales and use tax sourcing changes effective in 2008. The amount of base year adjustment determined by the department is final; and

(e) ~~If the sponsoring local government of a revenue development area related to a demonstration project reasonably determines that no local excise tax distributions were received between August 1, 2008, and December 31, 2008, from within the boundaries of the revenue development area, "local excise tax allocation revenue" means the entire amount of local excise taxes received by the sponsoring local government during a calendar year period beginning with 2009 and continuing with each measurement year thereafter)~~ an amount of local excise taxes equal to some or all of the sponsoring local government's local excise tax increment, amounts of local excise taxes equal to some or all of any participating local government's excise tax increment as agreed upon in the written agreement under RCW 39.102.080(1), or both, and dedicated to local infrastructure financing.

(9) "Local excise tax increment" means an amount equal to the estimated annual increase in local excise taxes in each calendar year following the approval of the revenue development area by the board from taxable activity within the revenue development area, as set forth in the application provided to the board under RCW 39.102.040, and updated in accordance with RCW 39.102.140(1)(f).

(10) "Local government" means any city, town, county, port district, and any federally recognized Indian tribe.

(11) "Local infrastructure financing" means the use of revenues received from local excise tax allocation revenues, local property tax allocation revenues, other revenues from local public sources, and revenues received from the local option sales and use tax authorized in RCW 82.14.475, dedicated to pay either the principal and interest on bonds authorized under RCW 39.102.150 or to pay public improvement costs on a pay-as-you-go basis subject to RCW 39.102.195, or both.

(12) "Local property tax allocation revenue" means those tax revenues derived from the receipt of regular property taxes levied on the property tax allocation revenue value and used for local infrastructure financing.

(13)(a) "Revenues from local public sources" means:

(i) Amounts of local excise tax allocation revenues and local property tax allocation revenues, dedicated by sponsoring local governments, participating local governments, and participating taxing districts, for local infrastructure financing; and

(ii) Any other local revenues, except as provided in (b) of this subsection, including revenues derived from federal and private sources.

(b) Revenues from local public sources do not include any local funds derived from state grants, state loans, or any other state moneys including any

local sales and use taxes credited against the state sales and use taxes imposed under chapter 82.08 or 82.12 RCW.

(14) "Low-income housing" means residential housing for low-income persons or families who lack the means which is necessary to enable them, without financial assistance, to live in decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings, without overcrowding. For the purposes of this subsection, "low income" means income that does not exceed eighty percent of the median family income for the standard metropolitan statistical area in which the revenue development area is located.

~~(15) ("Measurement year" means a calendar year, beginning with the calendar year following the base year and each calendar year thereafter, that is used annually to measure state and local excise tax allocation revenues.~~

~~(16))~~ "Ordinance" means any appropriate method of taking legislative action by a local government.

~~((17))~~ (16) "Participating local government" means a local government having a revenue development area within its geographic boundaries that has entered into a written agreement with a sponsoring local government as provided in RCW 39.102.080 to allow the use of all or some of its local excise tax allocation revenues or other revenues from local public sources dedicated for local infrastructure financing.

~~((18))~~ (17) "Participating taxing district" means a local government having a revenue development area within its geographic boundaries that has entered into a written agreement with a sponsoring local government as provided in RCW 39.102.080 to allow the use of some or all of its local property tax allocation revenues or other revenues from local public sources dedicated for local infrastructure financing.

~~((19))~~ (18)(a)(i) "Property tax allocation revenue value" means seventy-five percent of any increase in the assessed value of real property in a revenue development area resulting from:

(A) The placement of new construction, improvements to property, or both, on the assessment roll, where the new construction and improvements are initiated after the revenue development area is approved by the board;

(B) The cost of new housing construction, conversion, and rehabilitation improvements, when such cost is treated as new construction for purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW as provided in RCW 84.14.020, and the new housing construction, conversion, and rehabilitation improvements are initiated after the revenue development area is approved by the board;

(C) The cost of rehabilitation of historic property, when such cost is treated as new construction for purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW as provided in RCW 84.26.070, and the rehabilitation is initiated after the revenue development area is approved by the board.

(ii) Increases in the assessed value of real property in a revenue development area resulting from (a)(i)(A) through (C) of this subsection are included in the property tax allocation revenue value in the initial year. These same amounts are also included in the property tax allocation revenue value in subsequent years unless the property becomes exempt from property taxation.

(b) "Property tax allocation revenue value" includes seventy-five percent of any increase in the assessed value of new construction consisting of an entire

building in the years following the initial year, unless the building becomes exempt from property taxation.

(c) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, "property tax allocation revenue value" does not include any increase in the assessed value of real property after the initial year.

(d) There is no property tax allocation revenue value if the assessed value of real property in a revenue development area has not increased as a result of any of the reasons specified in (a)(i)(A) through (C) of this subsection.

(e) For purposes of this subsection, "initial year" means:

(i) For new construction and improvements to property added to the assessment roll, the year during which the new construction and improvements are initially placed on the assessment roll;

(ii) For the cost of new housing construction, conversion, and rehabilitation improvements, when such cost is treated as new construction for purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW, the year when such cost is treated as new construction for purposes of levying taxes for collection in the following year; and

(iii) For the cost of rehabilitation of historic property, when such cost is treated as new construction for purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW, the year when such cost is treated as new construction for purposes of levying taxes for collection in the following year.

~~((20))~~ (19) "Taxing district" means a government entity that levies or has levied for it regular property taxes upon real property located within a proposed or approved revenue development area.

~~((21))~~ (20) "Public improvements" means:

(a) Infrastructure improvements within the revenue development area that include:

(i) Street, bridge, and road construction and maintenance, including highway interchange construction;

(ii) Water and sewer system construction and improvements, including wastewater reuse facilities;

(iii) Sidewalks, traffic controls, and streetlights;

(iv) Parking, terminal, and dock facilities;

(v) Park and ride facilities of a transit authority;

(vi) Park facilities and recreational areas, including trails; and

(vii) Storm water and drainage management systems;

(b) Expenditures for facilities and improvements that support affordable housing as defined in RCW 43.63A.510.

~~((22))~~ (21) "Public improvement costs" means the cost of: (a) Design, planning, acquisition including land acquisition, site preparation including land clearing, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, and installation of public improvements; (b) demolishing, relocating, maintaining, and operating property pending construction of public improvements; (c) the local government's portion of relocating utilities as a result of public improvements; (d) financing public improvements, including interest during construction, legal and other professional services, taxes, insurance, principal and interest costs on general indebtedness issued to finance public improvements, and any necessary reserves for general indebtedness; (e) assessments incurred in revaluing real property for the purpose of determining the property tax allocation revenue base value that are in excess of costs incurred

by the assessor in accordance with the revaluation plan under chapter 84.41 RCW, and the costs of apportioning the taxes and complying with this chapter and other applicable law; (f) administrative expenses and feasibility studies reasonably necessary and related to these costs; and (g) any of the above-described costs that may have been incurred before adoption of the ordinance authorizing the public improvements and the use of local infrastructure financing to fund the costs of the public improvements.

~~((23))~~ (22) "Regular property taxes" means regular property taxes as defined in RCW 84.04.140, except: (a) Regular property taxes levied by public utility districts specifically for the purpose of making required payments of principal and interest on general indebtedness; (b) regular property taxes levied by the state for the support of the common schools under RCW 84.52.065; and (c) regular property taxes authorized by RCW 84.55.050 that are limited to a specific purpose. "Regular property taxes" do not include excess property tax levies that are exempt from the aggregate limits for junior and senior taxing districts as provided in RCW 84.52.043.

~~((24))~~ (23) "Property tax allocation revenue base value" means the assessed value of real property located within a revenue development area ~~((for taxes levied in the year in which the revenue development area is adopted for collection in the following year, plus one hundred percent of any increase in the assessed value of real property located within a revenue development area that is placed on the assessment rolls after the revenue development area is adopted;))~~ less the property tax allocation revenue value.

~~((25))~~ (24) "Relocating a business" means the closing of a business and the reopening of that business, or the opening of a new business that engages in the same activities as the previous business, in a different location within a one-year period, when an individual or entity has an ownership interest in the business at the time of closure and at the time of opening or reopening. "Relocating a business" does not include the closing and reopening of a business in a new location where the business has been acquired and is under entirely new ownership at the new location, or the closing and reopening of a business in a new location as a result of the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

~~((26))~~ (25) "Revenue development area" means the geographic area adopted by a sponsoring local government and approved by the board, from which local excise and property tax allocation revenues are derived for local infrastructure financing.

~~((27))~~ (26) "Small business" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 19.85.020.

~~((28))~~ (27) "Sponsoring local government" means a city, town, or county, and for the purpose of this chapter a federally recognized Indian tribe or any combination thereof, that adopts a revenue development area and applies to the board to use local infrastructure financing.

~~((29))~~ (28) "State contribution" means the lesser of:

(a) One million dollars;

(b) ~~((The state excise tax allocation revenue and state property tax allocation revenue received by the state during the preceding calendar year;))~~

(c) The total amount of local excise tax allocation revenues, local property tax allocation revenues, and other revenues from local public sources, that are dedicated by a sponsoring local government, any participating local

governments, and participating taxing districts, in the preceding calendar year to the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued under RCW 39.102.150 or to pay public improvement costs on a pay-as-you-go basis subject to RCW 39.102.195, or both; or

~~((4))~~ (c) The amount of project award granted by the board in the notice of approval to use local infrastructure financing under RCW 39.102.040.

~~((30))~~ (29) "State excise taxes" means revenues derived from state retail sales and use taxes under ~~((chapters 82.08 and 82.12))~~ RCW 82.08.020(1) and 82.12.020 at the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1), less the amount of tax distributions from all local retail sales and use taxes, other than the local sales and use taxes authorized by RCW 82.14.475 for the applicable revenue development area, imposed on the same taxable events that are credited against the state retail sales and use taxes under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW.

~~((31))~~ (30) "State excise tax allocation revenue" means ~~((the))~~ an amount ~~((of))~~ equal to the annual increase in state excise taxes estimated to be received by the state ~~((during the measurement year))~~ in each calendar year following the approval of the revenue development area by the board, from taxable activity within the revenue development area ~~((over and above the amount of state excise taxes received by the state during the base year from taxable activity within the revenue development area, except that:~~

(a) ~~If a sponsoring local government adopts a revenue development area and reasonably determines that no activity subject to tax under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW occurred within the boundaries of the revenue development area in the twelve months immediately preceding the approval of the revenue development area by the board, "state excise tax allocation revenue" means the entire amount of state excise taxes received by the state during a calendar year period beginning with the calendar year immediately following the approval of the revenue development area by the board and continuing with each measurement year thereafter;~~

(b) ~~For revenue development areas approved by the board in calendar years 2006 and 2007 that do not meet the requirements in (a) of this subsection and if legislation is enacted in this state during the 2007 legislative session that adopts the sourcing provisions of the streamlined sales and use tax agreement, "state excise tax allocation revenue" means the amount of state excise taxes received by the state during the measurement year from taxable activity within the revenue development area over and above an amount of state excise taxes received by the state during the 2007 or 2008 base year, as the case may be, adjusted by the department for any estimated impacts from retail sales and use tax sourcing changes effective in 2008. The amount of base year adjustment determined by the department is final; and~~

(c) ~~If the sponsoring local government of a revenue development area related to a demonstration project reasonably determines that no local excise tax distributions were received between August 1, 2008, and December 31, 2008, from within the boundaries of the revenue development area, "state excise tax allocation revenue" means the entire amount of state excise taxes received by the state during a calendar year period beginning with 2009 and continuing with each measurement year thereafter)) as set forth in the application provided to the board under RCW 39.102.040 and periodically updated and reported as required in RCW 39.102.140(1)(f).~~

~~((32))~~ (31) "State property tax allocation revenue" means ~~((those))~~ an amount equal to the estimated tax revenues derived from the imposition of property taxes levied by the state for the support of common schools under RCW 84.52.065 on the property tax allocation revenue value, as set forth in the application submitted to the board under RCW 39.102.040 and updated annually in the report required under RCW 39.102.140(1)(f).

~~((33))~~ (32) "Real property" has the same meaning as in RCW 84.04.090 and also includes any privately owned improvements located on publicly owned land that are subject to property taxation.

Sec. 2. RCW 39.102.070 and 2006 c 181 s 205 are each amended to read as follows:

The use of local infrastructure financing under this chapter is subject to the following conditions:

(1) No funds may be used to finance, design, acquire, construct, equip, operate, maintain, remodel, repair, or reequip public facilities funded with taxes collected under RCW 82.14.048 or 82.14.390;

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection no funds may be used for public improvements other than projects identified within the capital facilities, utilities, housing, or transportation element of a comprehensive plan required under chapter 36.70A RCW;

(b) Funds may be used for public improvements that are historical preservation activities as defined in RCW 39.89.020;

(3) The public improvements proposed to be financed in whole or in part using local infrastructure financing are expected to encourage private development within the revenue development area and to increase the fair market value of real property within the revenue development area;

(4) A sponsoring local government, participating local government, or participating taxing district has entered or expects to enter into a contract with a private developer relating to the development of private improvements within the revenue development area or has received a letter of intent from a private developer relating to the developer's plans for the development of private improvements within the revenue development area;

(5) Private development that is anticipated to occur within the revenue development area, as a result of the public improvements, will be consistent with the countywide planning policy adopted by the county under RCW 36.70A.210 and the local government's comprehensive plan and development regulations adopted under chapter 36.70A RCW;

(6) The governing body of the sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, must make a finding that local infrastructure financing:

(a) Is not expected to be used for the purpose of relocating a business from outside the revenue development area, but within this state, into the revenue development area; and

(b) Will improve the viability of existing business entities within the revenue development area;

(7) The governing body of the sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, finds that the public improvements proposed to be financed in whole or in part using local infrastructure financing are reasonably likely to:

(a) Increase private residential and commercial investment within the revenue development area;

(b) Increase employment within the revenue development area;

(c) Improve the viability of any existing communities that are based on mixed-use development within the revenue development area; and

(d) Generate, over the period of time that the local option sales and use tax will be imposed under RCW 82.14.475, state excise tax allocation revenues and state property tax allocation revenues derived from the revenue development area that are equal to or greater than the respective state contributions made under this chapter;

(8) The sponsoring local government may only use local infrastructure financing in areas deemed in need of economic development or redevelopment within boundaries of the sponsoring local government.

Sec. 3. RCW 39.102.110 and 2007 c 229 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A sponsoring local government or participating local government that has received approval by the board to use local infrastructure financing may use annually its local excise tax allocation revenues to finance public improvements in the revenue development area financed in whole or in part by local infrastructure financing. The use of local excise tax allocation revenues dedicated by participating local governments must cease on the date specified in the written agreement required in RCW 39.102.080(1), or if no date is specified then the date when the local tax under RCW 82.14.475 expires. Any participating local government is authorized to dedicate local excise tax allocation revenues to the sponsoring local government as authorized in RCW 39.102.080(1).

(2) A sponsoring local government shall provide the board accurate information describing the geographical boundaries of the revenue development area at the time of application. The information shall be provided in an electronic format or manner as prescribed by the department. The sponsoring local government shall ensure that the boundary information provided to the board and department is kept current.

(3) In the event a city annexes a county area located within a county-sponsored revenue development area, the city shall remit to the county the portion of the local excise tax allocation revenue that the county would have received had the area not been annexed to the ~~((county))~~ city. The city shall remit such revenues until such time as the bonds issued under RCW 39.102.150 are retired.

Sec. 4. RCW 39.102.120 and 2007 c 229 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Commencing in the second calendar year following board approval of a revenue development area, the county treasurer shall distribute receipts from regular taxes imposed on real property located in the revenue development area as follows:

(a) Each participating taxing district and the sponsoring local government shall receive that portion of its regular property taxes produced by the rate of tax levied by or for the taxing district on the property tax allocation revenue base value for that local infrastructure financing project in the taxing district~~((5-07~~

~~upon the total assessed value of real property in the taxing district, whichever is smaller); and~~

(b) The sponsoring local government shall receive an additional portion of the regular property taxes levied by it and by or for each participating taxing district upon the property tax allocation revenue value within the revenue development area. However, if there is no property tax allocation revenue value, the sponsoring local government shall not receive any additional regular property taxes under this subsection (1)(b). The sponsoring local government may agree to receive less than the full amount of the additional portion of regular property taxes under this subsection (1)(b) as long as bond debt service, reserve, and other bond covenant requirements are satisfied, in which case the balance of these tax receipts shall be allocated to the participating taxing districts that levied regular property taxes, or have regular property taxes levied for them, in the revenue development area for collection that year in proportion to their regular tax levy rates for collection that year. The sponsoring local government may request that the treasurer transfer this additional portion of the property taxes to its designated agent. The portion of the tax receipts distributed to the sponsoring local government or its agent under this subsection (1)(b) may only be expended to finance public improvement costs associated with the public improvements financed in whole or in part by local infrastructure financing.

(2) The county assessor shall ~~((allocate any increase in the assessed value of real property occurring in the revenue development area to))~~ determine the property tax allocation revenue value and property tax allocation revenue base value ~~((as appropriate))~~. This section does not authorize revaluations of real property by the assessor for property taxation that are not made in accordance with the assessor's revaluation plan under chapter 84.41 RCW or under other authorized revaluation procedures.

(3) The ~~((apportionment of increases in assessed valuation in a revenue development area, and the associated))~~ distribution of local property tax allocation revenue to the sponsoring local government ~~((of receipts from regular property taxes that are imposed on the property tax allocation revenue value,))~~ must cease when local property tax allocation revenues are no longer obligated to pay the costs of the public improvements. Any excess local property tax allocation revenues ~~((derived from regular property taxes))~~ and earnings on ~~((these tax allocation))~~ such revenues~~((;))~~ remaining at the time the ~~((allocation of tax receipts))~~ distribution of local property tax allocation revenue terminates~~((;))~~ must be returned to the county treasurer and distributed to the participating taxing districts that imposed regular property taxes, or had regular property taxes imposed for it, in the revenue development area for collection that year, in proportion to the rates of their regular property tax levies for collection that year.

(4) The allocation to the revenue development area of that portion~~((s))~~ of the sponsoring local government's and each participating taxing district's regular property taxes levied by or for each taxing district upon the property tax allocation revenue value within that revenue development area is declared to be a public purpose of and benefit to the sponsoring local government and each ~~((such))~~ participating taxing district.

(5) The ~~((allocation))~~ distribution of local property tax allocation revenues pursuant to this section shall not affect or be deemed to affect the rate of taxes

levied by or within any sponsoring local government and participating taxing district or the consistency of any such levies with the uniformity requirement of Article VII, section 1 of the state Constitution.

(6) This section does not apply to those revenue development areas that include any part of an increment area created under chapter 39.89 RCW.

Sec. 5. RCW 39.102.140 and 2007 c 229 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A sponsoring local government shall provide a report to the board and the department by March 1st of each year. The report shall contain the following information:

(a) The amount of local excise tax allocation revenues, local property tax allocation revenues, other revenues from local public sources, and taxes under RCW 82.14.475 received by the sponsoring local government during the preceding calendar year that were dedicated to pay the public improvements financed in whole or in part with local infrastructure financing, and a summary of how these revenues were expended;

(b) The names of any businesses locating within the revenue development area as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the sponsoring local government and financed in whole or in part with local infrastructure financing;

(c) The total number of permanent jobs created in the revenue development area as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the sponsoring local government and financed in whole or in part with local infrastructure financing;

(d) The average wages and benefits received by all employees of businesses locating within the revenue development area as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the sponsoring local government and financed in whole or in part with local infrastructure financing; ~~((and))~~

(e) That the sponsoring local government is in compliance with RCW 39.102.070; and

(f) Beginning with the reports due March 1, 2010, the following must also be included:

(i) A list of public improvements financed on a pay-as-you-go basis in previous calendar years and by indebtedness issued under this chapter;

(ii) The date when any indebtedness issued under this chapter is expected to be retired;

(iii) At least once every three years, updated estimates of state excise tax allocation revenues, state property tax allocation revenues, and local excise tax increments, as determined by the sponsoring local government, that are estimated to have been received by the state, any participating local government, sponsoring local government, and cosponsoring local government, since the approval of the project award under RCW 39.102.040 by the board; and

(iv) Any other information required by the department or the board to enable the department or the board to fulfill its duties under this chapter and RCW 82.14.475.

(2) The board shall make a report available to the public and the legislature by June 1st of each year. The report shall include a list of public improvements undertaken by sponsoring local governments and financed in whole or in part with local infrastructure financing and it shall also include a summary of the information provided to the department by sponsoring local governments under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The department, upon request, must assist a sponsoring local government in estimating the amount of state excise tax allocation revenues and local excise tax increments required in subsection (1)(f)(iii) of this section.

Sec. 6. RCW 39.102.150 and 2007 c 229 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A sponsoring local government that has designated a revenue development area and been authorized the use of local infrastructure financing may incur general indebtedness, ~~((and issue))~~ including issuing general obligation bonds, to finance the public improvements and retire the indebtedness in whole or in part from local excise tax allocation revenues, local property tax allocation revenues, and sales and use taxes imposed under the authority of RCW 82.14.475 that it receives, subject to the following requirements:

(a)(~~i~~) (i) The ordinance adopted by the sponsoring local government and authorizing the use of local infrastructure financing indicates an intent to incur this indebtedness and the maximum amount of this indebtedness that is contemplated; and

~~((b))~~ (ii) The sponsoring local government includes this statement of the intent in all notices required by RCW 39.102.100; or

(b) The sponsoring local government adopts a resolution, after opportunity for public comment, that indicates an intent to incur this indebtedness and the maximum amount of this indebtedness that is contemplated.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the general indebtedness incurred under subsection (1) of this section may be payable from other tax revenues, the full faith and credit of the local government, and nontax income, revenues, fees, and rents from the public improvements, as well as contributions, grants, and nontax money available to the local government for payment of costs of the public improvements or associated debt service on the general indebtedness.

(b) A sponsoring local government that issues bonds under this section shall not pledge any money received from the state of Washington for the payment of such bonds, other than the local sales and use taxes imposed under the authority of RCW 82.14.475 and collected by the department.

(3) In addition to the requirements in subsection (1) of this section, a sponsoring local government designating a revenue development area and authorizing the use of local infrastructure financing may require the nonpublic participant to provide adequate security to protect the public investment in the public improvement within the revenue development area.

(4) Bonds issued under this section shall be authorized by ordinance of the governing body of the sponsoring local government and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date or dates, be payable upon demand or mature at such time or times, bear interest at such rate or rates, be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form either coupon or registered as provided in RCW 39.46.030, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption with or without premium, be secured in such manner, and have such other characteristics, as may be provided by such ordinance or trust indenture or mortgage issued pursuant thereto.

(5) The sponsoring local government may annually pay into a fund to be established for the benefit of bonds issued under this section a fixed proportion or a fixed amount of any local excise tax allocation revenues and local property tax allocation revenues derived from property or business activity within the revenue development area containing the public improvements funded by the bonds, such payment to continue until all bonds payable from the fund are paid in full. The local government may also annually pay into the fund established in this section a fixed proportion or a fixed amount of any revenues derived from taxes imposed under RCW 82.14.475, such payment to continue until all bonds payable from the fund are paid in full. Revenues derived from taxes imposed under RCW 82.14.475 are subject to the use restriction in RCW 39.102.130.

(6) In case any of the public officials of the sponsoring local government whose signatures appear on any bonds or any coupons issued under this chapter shall cease to be such officials before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such officials had remained in office until such delivery. Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds issued under this chapter are fully negotiable.

(7) Notwithstanding subsections (4) through (6) of this section, bonds issued under this section may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW.

Sec. 7. RCW 39.102.195 and 2007 c 229 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

To the extent that amounts received as local excise tax allocation revenues, local property tax allocation revenues, other revenues from local public sources, that are dedicated to local infrastructure financing, and revenues received from the local option sales and use tax authorized in RCW 82.14.475, are set aside in a debt service fund that is pledged to the repayment of bonds, those amounts so set aside and pledged may not be used to pay for public improvement costs on a pay-as-you-go basis after the date that the sponsoring local government that issued the bonds as provided in RCW 39.102.150 is required to begin paying debt service on those bonds, unless and until those bonds to which the amounts have been so pledged have been retired.

Sec. 8. RCW 82.14.475 and 2007 c 229 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, that has been approved by the board to use local infrastructure financing may impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter and subject to the criteria set forth in this section. Except as provided in this section, the tax is in addition to other taxes authorized by law and shall be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the taxing jurisdiction of the sponsoring local government or cosponsoring local government. ~~((The rate of tax shall not exceed the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1), less the aggregate rates of any other local sales and use taxes imposed on the same taxable events that are credited against the state sales and use taxes imposed under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW. The rate of tax may be changed only on the first day of a fiscal year as needed. Notice of rate changes~~

must be provided to the department on the first day of March to be effective on July 1st of the next fiscal year-))

(2) The tax authorized under subsection (1) of this section shall be credited against the state taxes imposed under ~~((chapter 82.08 or 82.12))~~ RCW 82.08.020(1) and 82.12.020 at the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1). The department shall perform the collection of such taxes on behalf of the sponsoring local government or cosponsoring local government at no cost to the sponsoring local government or cosponsoring local government and shall remit the taxes as provided in RCW 82.14.060.

(3) The aggregate rate of tax imposed by the sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, must not exceed the lesser of:

(a) The rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1) less:

(i) The aggregate rates of all other local sales and use taxes imposed by any taxing authority on the same taxable events;

(ii) The aggregate rates of all taxes under RCW 82.14.465 and this section that are authorized to be imposed on the same taxable events but have not yet been imposed by a sponsoring local government or cosponsoring local government that has been approved by the department or the community economic revitalization board to receive a state contribution under chapters 39.100 or 39.102 RCW; and

(iii) The percentage amount of distributions required under RCW 82.08.020(5) multiplied by the rate of state taxes imposed under RCW 82.08.020(1); and

(b) The rate, as determined by the sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, in consultation with the department, reasonably necessary to receive the state contribution over ten months.

(4) Sponsoring local governments that have been approved before October 1, 2008, by the community economic revitalization board for a state contribution must select the rate of tax under this section no later than September 1, 2009.

(5) The department, upon request, must assist a sponsoring local government and cosponsoring local government in establishing their tax rate in accordance with subsection (3) of this section. Once the rate of tax is selected, it may not be increased.

(6)(a) No tax may be imposed under the authority of this section:

(i) Before July 1, 2008;

(ii) Before July 1st of the second calendar year following the year approval by the board under RCW 39.102.040 was made; and

(iii) ~~((Before the sponsoring local government has received local excise tax allocation revenues, local property tax allocation revenues, or both, during the preceding calendar year))~~ Before the state excise tax allocation revenues and state property tax allocation revenues for the preceding calendar year equal or exceed the amount of project award approved by the board under RCW 39.102.040.

(b) The tax imposed under this section shall expire when ~~((the bonds))~~ all indebtedness issued under the authority of RCW 39.102.150 ~~((are))~~ is retired and all other contractual obligations relating to the financing of public improvements under chapter 39.102 RCW are satisfied, but not more than twenty-five years after the tax is first imposed.

~~((4))~~ (7) An ordinance adopted by the legislative authority of a sponsoring local government or cosponsoring local government imposing a tax under this section shall provide that:

- (a) The tax shall first be imposed on the first day of a fiscal year;
- (b) The cumulative amount of tax received by the sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, in any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount of the state contribution;
- (c) The tax shall cease to be distributed for the remainder of any fiscal year in which either:
 - (i) The amount of tax received by the sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, equals the amount of the state contribution;
 - (ii) The amount of revenue from taxes imposed under this section by all sponsoring and cosponsoring local governments equals the annual state contribution limit; or
 - (iii) The amount of tax received by the sponsoring local government equals the amount of project award granted in the approval notice described in RCW 39.102.040;

(d) Neither the local excise tax allocation revenues nor the local property tax allocation revenues may constitute more than eighty percent of the total local funds as described in RCW 39.102.020~~((29)(e))~~ (28)(b). This requirement applies beginning January 1st of the fifth calendar year after the calendar year in which the sponsoring local government begins allocating local excise tax allocation revenues under RCW 39.102.110;

(e) The tax shall be distributed again, should it cease to be distributed for any of the reasons provided in (c) of this subsection, at the beginning of the next fiscal year, subject to the restrictions in this section; and

(f) Any revenue generated by the tax in excess of the amounts specified in (c) of this subsection shall belong to the state of Washington.

~~((5))~~ (8) If a county and city cosponsor a revenue development area, the ~~((combined rates of the city and county tax shall not exceed the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1), less the aggregate rates of any other local sales and use taxes imposed on the same taxable events that are credited against the state sales and use taxes imposed under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW. The))~~ combined amount of distributions received by both the city and county may not exceed the state contribution.

~~((6))~~ (9) The department shall determine the amount of tax receipts distributed to each sponsoring local government, and any cosponsoring local government, imposing sales and use tax under this section and shall advise a sponsoring or cosponsoring local government when tax distributions for the fiscal year equal the amount of state contribution for that fiscal year as provided in subsection ~~((8))~~ (11) of this section. Determinations by the department of the amount of tax distributions attributable to each sponsoring or cosponsoring local government are final and shall not be used to challenge the validity of any tax imposed under this section. The department shall remit any tax receipts in excess of the amounts specified in subsection ~~((4))~~ (7)(c) of this section to the state treasurer who shall deposit the money in the general fund.

~~((7))~~ (10) If a sponsoring or cosponsoring local government fails to comply with RCW 39.102.140, no tax may be distributed in the subsequent fiscal year until such time as the sponsoring or cosponsoring local government

complies and the department calculates the state contribution amount for such fiscal year.

~~((8))~~ (11) Each year, the amount of taxes approved by the department for distribution to a sponsoring or cosponsoring local government in the next fiscal year shall be equal to the state contribution and shall be no more than the total local funds as described in RCW 39.102.020~~((29)(e))~~ (28)(b). The department shall consider information from reports described in RCW 39.102.140 when determining the amount of state contributions for each fiscal year. A sponsoring or cosponsoring local government shall not receive, in any fiscal year, more revenues from taxes imposed under the authority of this section than the amount approved annually by the department. The department shall not approve the receipt of more distributions of sales and use tax under this section to a sponsoring or cosponsoring local government than is authorized under subsection ~~((4))~~ (7) of this section.

~~((9))~~ (12) The amount of tax distributions received from taxes imposed under the authority of this section by all sponsoring and cosponsoring local governments is limited annually to not more than seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

~~((10))~~ (13) The definitions in RCW 39.102.020 apply to this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

~~((11))~~ (14) If a sponsoring local government is a federally recognized Indian tribe, the distribution of the sales and use tax authorized under this section shall be authorized through an interlocal agreement pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW.

~~((12))~~ (15) Subject to RCW 39.102.195, the tax imposed under the authority of this section may be applied either to provide for the payment of debt service on bonds issued under RCW 39.102.150 by the sponsoring local government or to pay public improvement costs on a pay-as-you-go basis, or both.

~~((13))~~ (16) The tax imposed under the authority of this section shall cease to be imposed if the sponsoring local government or cosponsoring local government fails to issue ~~((bonds))~~ indebtedness under the authority of RCW 39.102.150, and fails to commence construction on public improvements, by June 30th of the fifth fiscal year in which the local tax authorized under this section is imposed.

(17) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Local sales and use taxes" means sales and use taxes imposed by cities, counties, public facilities districts, and other local governments under the authority of this chapter, chapter 67.28 or 67.40 RCW, or any other chapter, and that are credited against the state sales and use taxes.

(b) "State sales and use taxes" means the tax imposed in RCW 82.08.020(1) and the tax imposed in RCW 82.12.020 at the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. This act expires June 30, 2039.

Passed by the Senate March 4, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 268

[Senate Bill 5909]

HIGH TECHNOLOGY RETAIL SALES AND USE TAX DEFERRAL

AN ACT Relating to clarifying the application of the high technology retail sales and use tax deferral provided by chapter 82.63 RCW; amending RCW 82.63.010, 82.63.020, and 82.63.045; adding new sections to chapter 82.63 RCW; and creating new sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature has long recognized that high-wage, high-skilled jobs are vital to the economic health of the state and its citizens. The legislature also recognizes that targeted tax incentives encourage the formation of high-wage, high-skilled jobs. For that and related reasons, the legislature established the tax deferral program in chapter 82.63 RCW for high-technology research and development and pilot scale manufacturing. In doing so, the legislature ensured that the deferral applies to the construction or renovation of one or more buildings by an owner who engages in qualifying research and development or pilot scale manufacturing. The legislature also ensured that the deferral applies to owners who lease newly constructed or renovated buildings to one or more lessees that conduct qualifying research and development or pilot scale manufacturing, if the owner passes on the economic benefit of the deferral to the lessee or lessees. However, current language could be interpreted to deny the deferral to multiple lessors of separate buildings leasing to a single qualifying lessee under the umbrella of one project and a single deferral application, unless the lessors form a joint venture or similar entity. Because the legislature did not intend to deny the deferral for such projects, the legislature by this act, amends chapter 82.63 RCW to clarify that the deferral applies to an otherwise qualifying project involving a single deferral application covering multiple lessors leasing separate buildings to a single qualifying lessee.

Sec. 2. RCW 82.63.010 and 2004 c 2 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Advanced computing" means technologies used in the designing and developing of computing hardware and software, including innovations in designing the full spectrum of hardware from hand-held calculators to super computers, and peripheral equipment.

(2) "Advanced materials" means materials with engineered properties created through the development of specialized processing and synthesis technology, including ceramics, high value-added metals, electronic materials, composites, polymers, and biomaterials.

(3) "Applicant" means a person applying for a tax deferral under this chapter.

(4) "Biotechnology" means the application of technologies, such as recombinant DNA techniques, biochemistry, molecular and cellular biology, genetics and genetic engineering, cell fusion techniques, and new bioprocesses, using living organisms, or parts of organisms, to produce or modify products, to improve plants or animals, to develop microorganisms for specific uses, to identify targets for small molecule pharmaceutical development, or to transform

biological systems into useful processes and products or to develop microorganisms for specific uses.

(5) "Department" means the department of revenue.

(6) "Electronic device technology" means technologies involving microelectronics; semiconductors; electronic equipment and instrumentation; radio frequency, microwave, and millimeter electronics; optical and optoelectrical devices; and data and digital communications and imaging devices.

(7) "Eligible investment project" means an investment project which either initiates a new operation, or expands or diversifies a current operation by expanding, renovating, or equipping an existing facility. The lessor or owner of the qualified building is not eligible for a deferral unless:

(a) The underlying ownership of the buildings, machinery, and equipment vests exclusively in the same person; or

(b)(i) The lessor by written contract agrees to pass the economic benefit of the deferral to the lessee;

(ii) The lessee that receives the economic benefit of the deferral agrees in writing with the department to complete the annual survey required under RCW 82.63.020(2); and

(iii) The economic benefit of the deferral passed to the lessee is no less than the amount of tax deferred by the lessor and is evidenced by written documentation of any type of payment, credit, or other financial arrangement between the lessor or owner of the qualified building and the lessee.

(8) "Environmental technology" means assessment and prevention of threats or damage to human health or the environment, environmental cleanup, and the development of alternative energy sources.

(9) "Investment project" means an investment in qualified buildings or qualified machinery and equipment, including labor and services rendered in the planning, installation, and construction or improvement of the project.

(10) "Multiple qualified buildings" means qualified buildings leased to the same person when such structures: (a) Are located within a five-mile radius; and (b) the initiation of construction of each building begins within a sixty-month period.

(11) "Person" has the meaning given in RCW 82.04.030 and includes state universities as defined in RCW 28B.10.016.

~~((44))~~ (12) "Pilot scale manufacturing" means design, construction, and testing of preproduction prototypes and models in the fields of biotechnology, advanced computing, electronic device technology, advanced materials, and environmental technology other than for commercial sale. As used in this subsection, "commercial sale" 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.

~~((42))~~ (13) "Qualified buildings" means construction of new structures, and expansion or renovation of existing structures for the purpose of increasing floor space or production capacity used for pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development, including plant offices and other facilities that are an essential or an integral part of a structure used for pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development. If a building ~~((is))~~ or buildings are used partly for pilot scale manufacturing or qualified 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. Such rules may include provisions for determining the amount of the deferral based on apportionment of costs of construction of an investment project consisting of a building or multiple buildings, where qualified research and development or pilot scale manufacturing activities are shifted within a building or from one building to another building.

~~((+3))~~ (14) "Qualified machinery and equipment" means fixtures, equipment, and support facilities that are an integral and necessary part of a pilot scale manufacturing or qualified research and development operation. "Qualified machinery and equipment" includes: Computers; software; data processing equipment; laboratory equipment, instrumentation, and other devices used in a process of experimentation to develop a new or improved pilot model, plant process, product, formula, invention, or similar property; manufacturing components such as belts, pulleys, shafts, and moving parts; molds, tools, and dies; vats, tanks, and fermenters; operating structures; and all other equipment used to control, monitor, or operate the machinery. For purposes of this chapter, qualified machinery and equipment must be either new to the taxing jurisdiction of the state or new to the certificate holder, except that used machinery and equipment may be treated as qualified machinery and equipment if the certificate holder either brings the machinery and equipment into Washington or makes a retail purchase of the machinery and equipment in Washington or elsewhere.

~~((+4))~~ (15) "Qualified research and development" means research and development performed within this state in the fields of advanced computing, advanced materials, biotechnology, electronic device technology, and environmental technology.

~~((+5))~~ (16) "Recipient" means a person receiving a tax deferral under this chapter.

~~((+6))~~ (17) "Research and development" means activities performed to discover technological information, and technical and nonroutine activities concerned with translating technological information into new or improved products, processes, techniques, formulas, inventions, or software. The term includes exploration of a new use for an existing drug, device, or biological product if the new use requires separate licensing by the federal food and drug administration under chapter 21, C.F.R., as amended. The term does not include adaptation or duplication of existing products where the products are not substantially improved by application of the technology, nor does the term include surveys and studies, social science and humanities research, market research or testing, quality control, sale promotion and service, computer software developed for internal use, and research in areas such as improved style, taste, and seasonal design.

~~((+7))~~ (18)(a) "Initiation of construction" means the date that a building permit is issued under the building code adopted under RCW 19.27.031 for:

(i) Construction of the qualified building, if the underlying ownership of the building vests exclusively with the person receiving the economic benefit of the deferral;

(ii) Construction of the qualified building, if the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in subsection (7) of this section; or

(iii) Tenant improvements for a qualified building, if the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in subsection (7) of this section.

(b) "Initiation of construction" does not include soil testing, site clearing and grading, site preparation, or any other related activities that are initiated before the issuance of a building permit for the construction of the foundation of the building.

(c) If the investment project is a phased project, "initiation of construction" shall apply separately to each phase.

Sec. 3. RCW 82.63.020 and 2004 c 2 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Application for deferral of taxes under this chapter must be made before initiation of construction of, or acquisition of equipment or machinery for the investment project. In the case of an investment project involving multiple qualified buildings, applications must be made for, and before the initiation of construction of, each qualified building. The application shall be made to the department in a form and manner prescribed by the department. The application shall contain information regarding the location of the investment project, the applicant's average employment in the state for the prior year, estimated or actual new employment related to the project, estimated or actual wages of employees related to the project, estimated or actual costs, time schedules for completion and operation, and other information required by the department. The department shall rule on the application within sixty days.

(2)(a) The legislature finds that accountability and effectiveness are important aspects of setting tax policy. In order to make policy choices regarding the best use of limited state resources the legislature needs information on how a tax incentive is used.

(b) Applicants for deferral of taxes under this chapter shall (~~agree to~~) complete an annual survey. If the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in RCW 82.63.010(7), the lessee shall (~~agree to~~) complete the annual survey and the applicant is not required to complete the annual survey. The survey is due by March 31st of the year following the calendar year in which the investment project is certified by the department as having been operationally complete and the seven succeeding calendar years. The survey shall include the amount of tax deferred, the number of new products or research projects by general classification, and the number of trademarks, patents, and copyrights associated with activities at the investment project. The survey shall also include the following information for employment positions in Washington:

(i) The number of total employment positions;

(ii) Full-time, part-time, and temporary employment positions as a percent of total employment;

(iii) The number of employment positions according to the following wage bands: Less than thirty thousand dollars; thirty thousand dollars or greater, but less than sixty thousand dollars; and sixty thousand dollars or greater. A wage band containing fewer than three individuals may be combined with another wage band; and

(iv) The number of employment positions that have employer-provided medical, dental, and retirement benefits, by each of the wage bands.

(c) The department may request additional information necessary to measure the results of the deferral program, to be submitted at the same time as the survey.

(d) All information collected under this subsection, except the amount of the tax deferral taken, is deemed taxpayer information under RCW 82.32.330 and is not disclosable. Information on the amount of tax deferral taken is not subject to the confidentiality provisions of RCW 82.32.330 and may be disclosed to the public upon request.

(3) The department shall use the information from this section to prepare summary descriptive statistics by category. No fewer than three taxpayers shall be included in any category. The department shall report these statistics to the legislature each year by September 1st.

(4) The department shall use the information to study the tax deferral program authorized under this chapter. The department shall report to the legislature by December 1, 2009, and December 1, 2013. The reports shall measure the effect of the program on job creation, the number of jobs created for Washington residents, company growth, the introduction of new products, the diversification of the state's economy, growth in research and development investment, the movement of firms or the consolidation of firms' operations into the state, and such other factors as the department selects.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 82.63 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In the case of multiple qualified buildings, if the lessee who will conduct the qualified research and development or pilot scale manufacturing within the multiple qualified buildings desires to treat the multiple qualified buildings as a single investment project, the lessee must make a preliminary election to treat the multiple qualified buildings as a single investment project. The lessee must make the preliminary election before a temporary certificate of occupancy, or its equivalent, is issued for any of the multiple qualified buildings.

(2)(a) A final election whether or not to treat the multiple qualified buildings as a single investment project must be made by the date that is the earlier of:

(i) Sixty months following the date that the lessee made the preliminary election under subsection (1) of this section; or

(ii) Thirty days after the issuance of the temporary certificate of occupancy, or its equivalent, for the last qualified building to be completed and that will be included in the final election.

(b) All buildings included in a final election to treat multiple qualified buildings as a single investment project must have been issued a temporary certificate of occupancy or its equivalent.

(c) Before the final election is made, the lessee may remove one or more of the qualified buildings included in the preliminary election from the investment project.

(d) When a qualified building for which a preliminary election has been made under subsection (1) of this section is, for any reason, not included in a final election to treat the multiple qualified buildings as a single investment project, the qualified building will be treated as an individual investment project under the original application for that building.

(e) If a final election is made not to treat the multiple qualified buildings as a single investment project or a final election is not made by the deadline in (a) of this subsection, the qualified buildings will each be treated as individual investment projects under the original applications for those buildings.

(3) When a final election is made to treat multiple qualified buildings as a single investment project, the department must review the investment project to determine whether to certify the investment project as being operationally complete. If the department certifies that an investment project is operationally complete, the certification is deemed to have occurred in the calendar year in which the final election is made.

(4) The department may not certify as operationally complete an investment project consisting of multiple qualifying buildings unless the lessee furnishes the department with a bond, letter of credit, or other security acceptable to the department in an amount equal to the repayment obligation as determined by the department. The department may decrease the secured amount each year as the repayment obligation decreases under the provisions of RCW 82.63.045. If the lessee does not furnish the department with a bond, letter of credit, or other security acceptable to the department equal to the amount of deferred tax, the qualified buildings will each be treated as individual investment projects under the original applications for those buildings.

(5) The preliminary election and final election must be made in a form and manner prescribed by the department.

Sec. 5. RCW 82.63.045 and 2004 c 2 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, taxes deferred under this chapter need not be repaid.

(2)(a) If, on the basis of survey under RCW 82.63.020 or other information, the department finds that an investment project is used for purposes other than qualified research and development or pilot scale manufacturing at any time during the calendar year in which the investment project is certified by the department as having been operationally completed, or at any time during any of the seven succeeding calendar years, a portion of deferred taxes shall be immediately due according to the following schedule:

Year in which use occurs	% of deferred taxes due
1	100%
2	87.5%
3	75%
4	62.5%
5	50%
6	37.5%
7	25%
8	12.5%

(b) If a recipient of the deferral fails to complete the annual survey required under RCW 82.63.020 by the date due, 12.5 percent of the deferred tax shall be immediately due. If the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in RCW 82.63.010(7), the lessee (~~shall be~~) is responsible for payment to the extent the lessee has received the economic benefit.

(c) If an investment project is used for purposes other than qualified research and development or pilot scale manufacturing at any time during the

calendar year in which the investment project is certified as having been operationally complete and the recipient of the deferral fails to complete the annual survey due under RCW 82.63.020, the portion of deferred taxes immediately due is the amount on the schedule in (a) of this subsection. If the economic benefits of the deferral are passed to a lessee as provided in RCW 82.63.010(7), the lessee (~~(shall be)~~) is responsible for payment to the extent the lessee has received the economic benefit.

(3)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, in the case of an investment project consisting of multiple qualified buildings, the lessee is solely liable for payment of any deferred tax determined by the department to be due and payable under this section beginning on the date the department certifies that the project is operationally complete.

(b) This subsection does not relieve the lessors of its obligation to the lessee under RCW 82.63.010(7) to pass the economic benefit of the deferral to the lessee.

(4) The department shall assess interest at the rate provided for delinquent taxes, but not penalties, retroactively to the date of deferral. The debt for deferred taxes will not be extinguished by insolvency or other failure of the recipient. Transfer of ownership does not terminate the deferral. The deferral is transferred, subject to the successor meeting the eligibility requirements of this chapter, for the remaining periods of the deferral.

~~((4))~~ (5) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, deferred taxes on the following need not be repaid:

(a) Machinery and equipment, and sales of or charges made for labor and services, which at the time of purchase would have qualified for exemption under RCW 82.08.02565; and

(b) Machinery and equipment which at the time of first use would have qualified for exemption under RCW 82.12.02565.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 82.63 RCW to read as follows:

The department may adopt rules as may be necessary to administer this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. This act applies to deferral applications received by the department of revenue after June 30, 2007.

Passed by the Senate March 4, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 28, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 269

[Senate Bill 5008]

HUNTING LICENSES—EXEMPTION—MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY

AN ACT Relating to hunting licensing requirements for members of the military; and amending RCW 77.32.155.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 77.32.155 and 2007 c 163 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) When purchasing any 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. All persons purchasing any hunting license for the first time, if born after January 1, 1972, shall present such certification.

(b)(i) The director may establish a program for training persons in the safe handling of firearms, conservation, and sportsmanship and shall prescribe the type of instruction and the qualifications of the instructors. The director shall, as part of establishing the training program, exempt members of the United States military from the firearms skills portion of any instruction course completed over the internet.

(ii) The director may cooperate with the National Rifle Association, organized sportsmen's groups, or other public or private organizations when establishing the training program.

(c) Upon the successful completion of a course established under this section, the trainee shall receive a hunter education certificate signed by an authorized instructor. The certificate is evidence of compliance with this section.

(d) 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.

(2)(a) The director may authorize a once in a lifetime, one license year deferral of hunter education training for individuals who are accompanied by a nondeferred Washington-licensed hunter who has held a Washington hunting license for the prior three years and is over eighteen years of age. The commission shall adopt rules for the administration of this subsection to avoid potential fraud and abuse.

(b) The director is authorized to collect an application fee, not to exceed twenty dollars, for obtaining the once in a lifetime, one license year deferral of hunter education training from the department. This fee must be deposited into the fish and wildlife enforcement reward account and must be used exclusively to administer the deferral program created in this subsection.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection, "accompanied" means to go along with another person while staying within a range of the other person that permits continual unaided visual and auditory communication.

(3) To encourage the participation of an adequate number of instructors for the training program, the commission shall develop nonmonetary incentives available to individuals who commit to serving as an instructor. The incentives may include additional hunting opportunities for instructors.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 270

[Second Substitute Senate Bill 5045]

COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION FINANCING

AN ACT Relating to community revitalization financing; adding new sections to chapter 82.14 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.32 RCW; and adding a new chapter to Title 39 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

PART I

LOCAL REVITALIZATION FINANCING—GENERAL PROVISIONS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. The legislature recognizes that the state as a whole benefits from investment in public infrastructure because it promotes community and economic development. Public investment stimulates business activity and helps create jobs, stimulates the redevelopment of brownfields and blighted areas in the inner city, lowers the cost of housing, and promotes efficient land use. The legislature finds that these activities generate revenue for the state and that it is in the public interest to invest in these projects through a credit against the state sales and use tax to those local governments that can demonstrate the expected returns to the state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 102. DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Annual state contribution limit" means two million five hundred thousand dollars statewide per fiscal year and the additional amounts designated for demonstration projects in section 402 of this act.

(2) "Assessed value" means the valuation of taxable real property as placed on the last completed assessment roll.

(3) "Department" means the department of revenue.

(4) "Fiscal year" means the twelve-month period beginning July 1st and ending the following June 30th.

(5) "Local government" means any city, town, county, and port district.

(6) "Local property tax allocation revenue" means those tax revenues derived from the receipt of regular property taxes levied on the property tax allocation revenue value and used for local revitalization financing.

(7) "Local revitalization financing" means the use of revenues from local public sources, dedicated to pay the principal and interest on bonds authorized under section 701 of this act and public improvement costs within the revitalization area on a pay-as-you-go basis, and revenues received from the local option sales and use tax authorized in section 601 of this act, dedicated to pay the principal and interest on bonds authorized under section 701 of this act.

(8) "Local sales and use tax increment" means the estimated annual increase in local sales and use taxes as determined by the local government in the calendar years following the approval of the revitalization area by the department from taxable activity within the revitalization area.

(9) "Local sales and use taxes" means local revenues derived from the imposition of sales and use taxes authorized in RCW 82.14.030.

(10) "Ordinance" means any appropriate method of taking legislative action by a local government.

(11) "Participating local government" means a local government having a revitalization area within its geographic boundaries that has taken action as provided in section 107(1) of this act to allow the use of all or some of its local sales and use tax increment or other revenues from local public sources dedicated for local revitalization financing.

(12) "Participating taxing district" means a local government having a revitalization area within its geographic boundaries that has not taken action as provided in section 106(2) of this act.

(13) "Property tax allocation revenue base value" means the assessed value of real property located within a revitalization area, less the property tax allocation revenue value.

(14)(a)(i) "Property tax allocation revenue value" means seventy-five percent of any increase in the assessed value of real property in a revitalization area resulting from:

(A) The placement of new construction, improvements to property, or both, on the assessment roll, where the new construction and improvements are initiated after the revitalization area is approved by the department;

(B) The cost of new housing construction, conversion, and rehabilitation improvements, when the cost is treated as new construction for purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW as provided in RCW 84.14.020, and the new housing construction, conversion, and rehabilitation improvements are initiated after the revitalization area is approved by the department;

(C) The cost of rehabilitation of historic property, when the cost is treated as new construction for purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW as provided in RCW 84.26.070, and the rehabilitation is initiated after the revitalization area is approved by the department.

(ii) Increases in the assessed value of real property in a revitalization area resulting from (a)(i)(A) through (C) of this subsection are included in the property tax allocation revenue value in the initial year. These same amounts are also included in the property tax allocation revenue value in subsequent years unless the property becomes exempt from property taxation.

(b) "Property tax allocation revenue value" includes seventy-five percent of any increase in the assessed value of new construction consisting of an entire building in the years following the initial year, unless the building becomes exempt from property taxation.

(c) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, "property tax allocation revenue value" does not include any increase in the assessed value of real property after the initial year.

(d) There is no property tax allocation revenue value if the assessed value of real property in a revitalization area has not increased as a result of any of the reasons specified in (a)(i)(A) through (C) of this subsection.

(e) For purposes of this subsection, "initial year" means:

(i) For new construction and improvements to property added to the assessment roll, the year during which the new construction and improvements are initially placed on the assessment roll;

(ii) For the cost of new housing construction, conversion, and rehabilitation improvements, when the cost is treated as new construction for purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW, the year when the cost is treated as new construction for purposes of levying taxes for collection in the following year; and

(iii) For the cost of rehabilitation of historic property, when the cost is treated as new construction for purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW, the year when such cost is treated as new construction for purposes of levying taxes for collection in the following year.

(15) "Public improvement costs" means the costs of:

(a) Design, planning, acquisition, including land acquisition, site preparation including land clearing, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, and installation of public improvements;

(b) Demolishing, relocating, maintaining, and operating property pending construction of public improvements;

(c) Relocating utilities as a result of public improvements;

(d) Financing public improvements, including interest during construction, legal and other professional services, taxes, insurance, principal and interest costs on general indebtedness issued to finance public improvements, and any necessary reserves for general indebtedness; and

(e) Administrative expenses and feasibility studies reasonably necessary and related to these costs, including related costs that may have been incurred before adoption of the ordinance authorizing the public improvements and the use of local revitalization financing to fund the costs of the public improvements.

(16) "Public improvements" means:

(a) Infrastructure improvements within the revitalization area that include:

(i) Street, road, bridge, and rail construction and maintenance;

(ii) Water and sewer system construction and improvements;

(iii) Sidewalks, streetlights, landscaping, and streetscaping;

(iv) Parking, terminal, and dock facilities;

(v) Park and ride facilities of a transit authority;

(vi) Park facilities, recreational areas, and environmental remediation;

(vii) Storm water and drainage management systems;

(viii) Electric, gas, fiber, and other utility infrastructures; and

(b) Expenditures for any of the following purposes:

(i) Providing environmental analysis, professional management, planning, and promotion within the revitalization area, including the management and promotion of retail trade activities in the revitalization area;

(ii) Providing maintenance and security for common or public areas in the revitalization area; or

(iii) Historic preservation activities authorized under RCW 35.21.395.

(17) "Real property" has the same meaning as in RCW 84.04.090 and also includes any privately owned improvements located on publicly owned land that are subject to property taxation.

(18) "Regular property taxes" means regular property taxes as defined in RCW 84.04.140, except: (a) Regular property taxes levied by public utility districts specifically for the purpose of making required payments of principal and interest on general indebtedness; (b) regular property taxes levied by the state for the support of common schools under RCW 84.52.065; and (c) regular property taxes authorized by RCW 84.55.050 that are limited to a specific purpose. "Regular property taxes" do not include excess property tax levies that are exempt from the aggregate limits for junior and senior taxing districts as provided in RCW 84.52.043.

(19)(a) "Revenues from local public sources" means:

(i) The local sales and use tax amounts received as a result of interlocal agreement, local sales and use tax amounts from sponsoring local governments based on its local sales and use tax increment, and local property tax allocation revenues, which are dedicated by a sponsoring local government, participating local governments, and participating taxing districts, for payment of bonds under section 701 of this act or public improvement costs within the revitalization area on a pay-as-you-go basis; and

(ii) Any other local revenues, except as provided in (b) of this subsection, including revenues derived from federal and private sources, which are dedicated for the payment of bonds under section 701 of this act or public improvement costs within the revitalization area on a pay-as-you-go basis.

(b) Revenues from local public sources do not include any local funds derived from state grants, state loans, or any other state moneys including any local sales and use taxes credited against the state sales and use taxes imposed under chapter 82.08 or 82.12 RCW.

(20) "Revitalization area" means the geographic area adopted by a sponsoring local government and approved by the department, from which local sales and use tax increments are estimated and property tax allocation revenues are derived for local revitalization financing.

(21) "Sponsoring local government" means a city, town, county, or any combination thereof, that adopts a revitalization area.

(22) "State contribution" means the lesser of:

(a) Five hundred thousand dollars;

(b) The project award amount approved by the department as provided in section 401 or 402 of this act; or

(c) The total amount of revenues from local public sources dedicated in the preceding calendar year to the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued under section 701 of this act and public improvement costs within the revitalization area on a pay-as-you-go basis. Revenues from local public sources dedicated in the preceding calendar year that are in excess of the project award may be carried forward and used in later years for the purpose of this subsection (22)(c).

(23) "State property tax increment" means the estimated amount of annual tax revenues estimated to be received by the state from the imposition of property taxes levied by the state for the support of common schools under RCW 84.52.065 on the property tax allocation revenue value, as determined by the sponsoring local government in an application under section 401 of this act and updated periodically as required in section 501 of this act.

(24) "State sales and use tax increment" means the estimated amount of annual increase in state sales and use taxes to be received by the state from taxable activity within the revitalization area in the years following the approval of the revitalization area by the department as determined by the sponsoring local government in an application under section 401 of this act and updated periodically as required in section 501 of this act.

(25) "State sales and use taxes" means state retail sales and use taxes under RCW 82.08.020(1) and 82.12.020 at the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1), less the amount of tax distributions from all local retail sales and use taxes, other than the local sales and use taxes authorized by section 601 of this act for the

applicable revitalization area, imposed on the same taxable events that are credited against the state retail sales and use taxes under RCW 82.08.020(1) and 82.12.020.

(26) "Taxing district" means a government entity that levies or has levied for its regular property taxes upon real property located within a proposed or approved revitalization area.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 103. CONDITIONS. A local government may finance public improvements using local revitalization financing subject to the following conditions:

(1) The local government has adopted an ordinance designating a revitalization area within its boundaries and specified the public improvements proposed to be financed in whole or in part with the use of local revitalization financing;

(2) The public improvements proposed to be financed in whole or in part using local revitalization financing are expected to encourage private development within the revitalization area and to increase the fair market value of real property within the revitalization area;

(3) The local government has entered into a contract with a private developer relating to the development of private improvements within the revitalization area or has received a letter of intent from a private developer relating to the developer's plans for the development of private improvements within the revitalization area;

(4) Private development that is anticipated to occur within the revitalization area, as a result of the public improvements, will be consistent with the countywide planning policy adopted by the county under RCW 36.70A.210 and the local government's comprehensive plan and development regulations adopted under chapter 36.70A RCW;

(5) The local government may not use local revitalization financing to finance the costs associated with the financing, design, acquisition, construction, equipping, operating, maintaining, remodeling, repairing, and reequipping of public facilities funded with taxes collected under RCW 82.14.048 or 82.14.390;

(6) The governing body of the local government must make a finding that local revitalization financing:

(a) Will not be used for the purpose of relocating a business from outside the revitalization area, but within this state, into the revitalization area unless convincing evidence is provided that the firm being relocated would otherwise leave the state;

(b) Will improve the viability of existing business entities within the revitalization area; and

(c) Will be used exclusively in areas within the jurisdiction of the local government deemed in need of either economic development or redevelopment, or both, and absent the financing available under this chapter and sections 601 and 602 of this act the proposed economic development or redevelopment would more than likely not occur; and

(7) The governing body of the local government finds that the public improvements proposed to be financed in whole or in part using local revitalization financing are reasonably likely to:

(a) Increase private investment within the revitalization area;

(b) Increase employment within the revitalization area; and

(c) Generate, over the period of time that the local sales and use tax will be imposed under section 601 of this act, increases in state and local property, sales, and use tax revenues that are equal to or greater than the respective state and local contributions made under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 104. CREATING A REVITALIZATION AREA.

(1) Before adopting an ordinance creating the revitalization area, a sponsoring local government must:

(a) Provide notice to all taxing districts and local governments with geographic boundaries within the proposed revitalization area of the sponsoring local government's intent to create a revitalization area. Notice must be provided in writing to the governing body of the taxing districts and local governments at least thirty days in advance of the public hearing as required by (b) of this subsection. The notice must include at least the following information:

(i) The name of the proposed revitalization area;

(ii) The date for the public hearing as required by (b) of this subsection;

(iii) The earliest anticipated date when the sponsoring local government will take action to adopt the proposed revitalization area; and

(iv) The name of a contact person with phone number of the sponsoring local government and mailing address where a copy of an ordinance adopted under sections 105 and 106 of this act may be sent; and

(b) Hold a public hearing on the proposed financing of the public improvements in whole or in part with local revitalization financing. Notice of the public hearing must be published in a legal newspaper of general circulation within the proposed revitalization area at least ten days before the public hearing and posted in at least six conspicuous public places located in the proposed revitalization area. Notices must describe the contemplated public improvements, estimate the costs of the public improvements, describe the portion of the costs of the public improvements to be borne by local revitalization financing, describe any other sources of revenue to finance the public improvements, describe the boundaries of the proposed revitalization area, and estimate the period during which local revitalization financing is contemplated to be used. The public hearing may be held by either the governing body of the sponsoring local government, or a committee of the governing body that includes at least a majority of the whole governing body.

(2) To create a revitalization area, a sponsoring local government must adopt an ordinance establishing the revitalization area that:

(a) Describes the public improvements proposed to be made in the revitalization area;

(b) Describes the boundaries of the revitalization area, subject to the limitations in section 105 of this act;

(c) Estimates the cost of the proposed public improvements and the portion of these costs to be financed by local revitalization financing;

(d) Estimates the time during which local property tax allocation revenues, and other revenues from local public sources, such as amounts of local sales and use taxes from participating local governments, are to be used for local revitalization financing;

(e) Provides the date when the use of local property tax allocation revenues will commence and a list of the taxing districts that have not adopted an

ordinance as described in section 106 of this act to be removed as a participating taxing district;

(f) Finds that all of the requirements in section 103 of this act are met;

(g) Provides the anticipated rate of sales and use tax under section 601 of this act that the local government will impose if awarded a state contribution under section 401 of this act;

(h) Provides the anticipated date when the criteria for the sales and use tax in section 601 of this act will be met and the anticipated date when the sales and use tax in section 601 of this act will be imposed.

(3) The sponsoring local government must deliver a certified copy of the adopted ordinance to the county treasurer, the governing body of each participating taxing authority and participating taxing district within which the revitalization area is located, and the department.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 105. LIMITATIONS ON REVITALIZATION AREAS. The designation of a revitalization area is subject to the following limitations:

(1) No revitalization area may have within its geographic boundaries any part of a hospital benefit zone under chapter 39.100 RCW, any part of a revenue development area created under chapter 39.102 RCW, any part of an increment area under chapter 39.89 RCW, or any part of another revitalization area under this chapter;

(2) A revitalization area is limited to contiguous tracts, lots, pieces, or parcels of land without the creation of islands of property not included in the revitalization area;

(3) The boundaries may not be drawn to purposely exclude parcels where economic growth is unlikely to occur;

(4) The public improvements financed through bonds issued under section 701 of this act must be located in the revitalization area;

(5) A revitalization area cannot comprise an area containing more than twenty-five percent of the total assessed value of the taxable real property within the boundaries of the sponsoring local government at the time the revitalization area is created;

(6) The boundaries of the revitalization area may not be changed for the time period that local property tax allocation revenues, local sales and use taxes of participating local governments, and the local sales and use tax under section 601 of this act are used to pay bonds issued under section 701 of this act and public improvement costs within the revitalization area on a pay-as-you-go basis, as provided under this chapter; and

(7) A revitalization area must be geographically restricted to the location of the public improvement and adjacent locations that the sponsoring local government finds to have a high likelihood of receiving direct positive business and economic impacts due to the public improvement, such as a neighborhood or a block.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 106. OPTING OUT AS A PARTICIPATING TAXING DISTRICT. (1) Participating taxing districts must allow the use of all of their local property tax allocation revenues for local revitalization financing.

(2)(a) If a taxing district does not want to allow the use of its property tax revenues for the local revitalization financing of public improvements in a

revitalization area, its governing body must adopt an ordinance to remove itself as a participating taxing district and must notify the sponsoring local government.

(b) The taxing district must provide a copy of the adopted ordinance and notice to the sponsoring local government creating the revitalization area before the anticipated date that the sponsoring local government proposes to adopt the ordinance creating the revitalization area as provided in the notice required by section 104(1)(a) of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 107. OPTING IN OR OUT AS A PARTICIPATING LOCAL GOVERNMENT. (1) A participating local government must enter into an interlocal agreement as provided in chapter 39.34 RCW to participate in local revitalization financing with the sponsoring local government.

(2)(a) If a local government that imposes a sales and use tax under RCW 82.14.030 does not want to participate in the local revitalization financing of public improvements in a revitalization area, its governing body must adopt an ordinance and notify the sponsoring local government that the taxing authority will not be a participating local government.

(b) The local government must provide a copy of the adopted ordinance and the notice to the sponsoring local government creating the revitalization area before the anticipated date that the sponsoring local government proposes to adopt an ordinance creating the revitalization area as provided in the notice required by section 104(1)(a) of this act.

PART II LOCAL REVITALIZATION FINANCING USE OF LOCAL PROPERTY TAX ALLOCATION REVENUES TO PAY FOR THE COST OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 201. LOCAL PROPERTY TAX ALLOCATION REVENUES. (1) Commencing in the second calendar year following the creation of a revitalization area by a sponsoring local government, the county treasurer shall distribute receipts from regular taxes imposed on real property located in the revitalization area as follows:

(a) Each participating taxing district and the sponsoring local government must receive that portion of its regular property taxes produced by the rate of tax levied by or for the taxing district on the property tax allocation revenue base value for that local revitalization financing project in the taxing district; and

(b) The sponsoring local government must receive an additional portion of the regular property taxes levied by it and by or for each participating taxing district upon the property tax allocation revenue value within the revitalization area. However, if there is no property tax allocation revenue value, the sponsoring local government may not receive any additional regular property taxes under this subsection (1)(b). The sponsoring local government may agree to receive less than the full amount of the additional portion of regular property taxes under this subsection (1)(b) as long as bond debt service, reserve, and other bond covenant requirements are satisfied, in which case the balance of these tax receipts shall be allocated to the participating taxing districts that levied regular property taxes, or have regular property taxes levied for them, in the revitalization area for collection that year in proportion to their regular tax levy

rates for collection that year. The sponsoring local government may request that the treasurer transfer this additional portion of the property taxes to its designated agent. The portion of the tax receipts distributed to the sponsoring local government or its agent under this subsection (1)(b) may only be expended to finance public improvement costs associated with the public improvements financed in whole or in part by local revitalization financing.

(2) The county assessor shall determine the property tax allocation revenue value and property tax allocation revenue base value. This section does not authorize revaluations of real property by the assessor for property taxation that are not made in accordance with the assessor's revaluation plan under chapter 84.41 RCW or under other authorized revaluation procedures.

(3) The distribution of local property tax allocation revenue to the sponsoring local government must cease when local property tax allocation revenues are no longer obligated to pay the costs of the public improvements. Any excess local property tax allocation revenues, and earnings on the revenues, remaining at the time the distribution of local property tax allocation revenue terminates, must be returned to the county treasurer and distributed to the participating taxing districts that imposed regular property taxes, or had regular property taxes imposed for it, in the revitalization area for collection that year, in proportion to the rates of their regular property tax levies for collection that year.

(4) The allocation to the revitalization area of that portion of the sponsoring local government's and each participating taxing district's regular property taxes levied upon the property tax allocation revenue value within that revitalization area is declared to be a public purpose of and benefit to the sponsoring local government and each participating taxing district.

(5) The distribution of local property tax allocation revenues under this section may not affect or be deemed to affect the rate of taxes levied by or within any sponsoring local government and participating taxing district or the consistency of any such levies with the uniformity requirement of Article VII, section 1 of the state Constitution.

PART III

LOCAL REVITALIZATION FINANCING

USE OF LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX INCREMENTS TO PAY FOR THE COST OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 301.** LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX INCREMENTS. (1) A sponsoring local government may use annually local sales and use tax amounts equal to some or all of its local sales and use tax increments to finance public improvements in the revitalization area. The amounts of local sales and use tax dedicated by a participating local government must begin and cease on the dates specified in an interlocal agreement authorized in chapter 39.34 RCW. Sponsoring local governments and participating local governments are authorized to allocate some or all of their local sales and use tax increment to the sponsoring local government as provided by section 107(1) of this act.

(2) The department, upon request, must assist sponsoring local governments in estimating sales and use tax revenues from estimated taxable activity in the proposed or adopted revitalization area. The sponsoring local government must

provide the department with accurate information describing the geographical boundaries of the revitalization area in an electronic format or in a manner as otherwise prescribed by the department.

PART IV LOCAL REVITALIZATION FINANCING—STATE CONTRIBUTION

NEW SECTION. Sec. 401. APPLICATION PROCESS—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE APPROVAL. (1) Prior to applying to the department to receive a state contribution, a sponsoring local government shall adopt a revitalization area within the limitations in section 105 of this act and in accordance with section 104 of this act.

(2) As a condition to imposing a sales and use tax under section 601 of this act, a sponsoring local government must apply to the department and be approved for a project award amount. The application must be in a form and manner prescribed by the department and include, but not be limited to:

(a) Information establishing that over the period of time that the local sales and use tax will be imposed under section 601 of this act, increases in state and local property, sales, and use tax revenues as a result of public improvements in the revitalization area will be equal to or greater than the respective state and local contributions made under this chapter;

(b) Information demonstrating that the sponsoring local government will meet the requirements necessary to receive the full amount of state contribution it is requesting on an annual basis;

(c) The amount of state contribution it is requesting;

(d) The anticipated effective date for imposing the tax under section 601 of this act;

(e) The estimated number of years that the tax will be imposed;

(f) The anticipated rate of tax to be imposed under section 601 of this act, subject to the rate-setting conditions in section 601(3) of this act, should the sponsoring local government be approved for a project award; and

(g) The anticipated date when bonds under section 701 of this act will be issued.

The department shall make available electronic forms to be used for this purpose. As part of the application, each applicant must provide to the department a copy of the adopted ordinance creating the revitalization area as required in section 104 of this act, copies of any adopted interlocal agreements from participating local governments, and any notices from taxing districts that elect not to be a participating taxing district.

(3)(a) Project awards must be determined on:

(i) A first-come basis for applications completed in their entirety and submitted electronically;

(ii) The availability of a state contribution;

(iii) Whether the sponsoring local government would be able to generate enough tax revenue under section 601 of this act to generate the amount of project award requested.

(b) The total of all project awards may not exceed the annual state contribution limit.

(c) If the level of available state contribution is less than the amount requested by the next available applicant, the applicant must be given the first opportunity to accept the lesser amount of state contribution but only if the applicant produces a new application within sixty days of being notified by the department and the application describes the impact on the proposed project as a result of the lesser award in addition to new application information outlined in subsection (2) of this section.

(d) Applications that are not approved for a project award due to lack of available state contribution must be retained on file by the department in order of the date of their receipt.

(e) Once total project awards reach the amount of annual state contribution limit, no more applications will be accepted.

(f) If the annual contribution limit is increased, applications will be accepted again beginning sixty days after the effective date of the increase. However, in the time period before any new applications are accepted, all sponsoring local governments with a complete application already on file with the department must be provided an opportunity to either withdraw their application or update the information in the application. The updated application must be for a project that is substantially the same as the project in the original application. The department must consider these applications, in the order originally submitted, for project awards prior to considering any new applications.

(4) The department shall notify the sponsoring local government of approval or denial of a project award within sixty days of the department's receipt of the sponsoring local government's application. Determination of a project award by the department is final. Notification must include the earliest date when the tax authorized under section 601 of this act may be imposed, subject to conditions in chapter 82.14 RCW. The project award notification must specify the rate requested in the application and any adjustments to the rate that would need to be made based on the project award and rate restrictions in section 601 of this act.

(5) The department must begin accepting applications on September 1, 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 402. A new section is added to chapter 82.14 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Demonstration projects are designated to determine the feasibility of local revitalization financing. For the purpose of this section, "annual state contribution limit" means two million two hundred fifty thousand dollars statewide per fiscal year. Notwithstanding section 401 of this act, the department shall approve each demonstration project as follows:

(a) The Whitman county Pullman/Moscow corridor improvement project award shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars;

(b) The University Place improvement project award shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars;

(c) The Tacoma international financial services area/Tacoma dome project award shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars;

(d) The Bremerton downtown improvement project award shall not exceed three hundred thirty thousand dollars;

(e) The Auburn downtown redevelopment project award shall not exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars;

(f) The Vancouver Columbia waterfront/downtown project award shall not exceed two hundred twenty thousand dollars; and

(g) The Spokane University District project award shall not exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

(2) Local government sponsors of demonstration projects must submit to the department no later than September 1, 2009, documentation that substantiates that the project has met the conditions, limitations, and requirements provided in this act.

(3) Within sixty days of such submittal, the department shall approve demonstration projects that have met these conditions, limitations, and requirements.

(4) Local government sponsors of demonstration projects may elect to decline the project awards as designated in this section, and may elect instead to submit applications according to the process described in section 401 of this act.

PART V ACCOUNTABILITY REPORTS

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 501.** A new section is added to chapter 82.32 RCW to read as follows:

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. (1) A sponsoring local government receiving a project award under section 401 of this act must provide a report to the department by March 1st of each year beginning March 1st after the project award has been approved. The report must contain the following information:

(a) The amounts of local property tax allocation revenues received in the preceding calendar year broken down by sponsoring local government and participating taxing district;

(b) The amount of state property tax allocation revenues estimated to have been received by the state in the preceding calendar year;

(c) The amount of local sales and use tax and other revenue from local public sources dedicated by any participating local government used for the payment of bonds under section 701 of this act and public improvement costs within the revitalization area on a pay-as-you-go basis in the preceding calendar year;

(d) The amount of local sales and use tax dedicated by the sponsoring local government, as it relates to the sponsoring local government's local sales and use tax increment, used for the payment of bonds under section 701 of this act and public improvement costs within the revitalization area on a pay-as-you-go basis;

(e) The amounts, other than those listed in (a) through (d) of this subsection, from local public sources, broken down by type or source, used for payment of bonds under section 701 of this act or public improvement costs within the revitalization area on a pay-as-you-go basis in the preceding calendar year;

(f) The anticipated date when bonds under section 701 of this act are expected to be retired;

(g) The names of any businesses locating within the revitalization area as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the sponsoring local government and financed in whole or in part with local revitalization financing;

(h) An estimate of the cumulative number of permanent jobs created in the revitalization area as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the sponsoring local government and financed in whole or in part with local revitalization financing;

(i) An estimate of the average wages and benefits received by all employees of businesses locating within the revitalization area as a result of the public improvements undertaken by the sponsoring local government and financed in whole or in part with local revitalization financing;

(j) A list of public improvements financed by bonds issued under section 701 of this act and the date on which the bonds are anticipated to be retired;

(k) That the sponsoring local government is in compliance with section 103 of this act;

(l) At least once every three years, updated estimates of the amounts of state and local sales and use tax increments estimated to have been received since the approval by the department of the project award under section 401 of this act; and

(m) Any other information required by the department to enable the department to fulfill its duties under this chapter and section 601 of this act.

(2) The department shall make a report available to the public and the legislature by June 1st of each year. The report shall include a summary of the information provided to the department by sponsoring local governments under subsection (1) of this section.

PART VI LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX CREDITED AGAINST THE STATE SALES AND USE TAXES

NEW SECTION. Sec. 601. LOCAL SALES AND USE TAX. (1) Any city or county that has been approved for a project award under section 401 of this act may impose a sales and use tax under the authority of this section in accordance with the terms of this chapter. Except as provided in this section, the tax is in addition to other taxes authorized by law and must be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the taxing jurisdiction of the city or county.

(2) The tax authorized under subsection (1) of this section is credited against the state taxes imposed under RCW 82.08.020(1) and 82.12.020 at the rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1). The department must perform the collection of such taxes on behalf of the city or county at no cost to the city or county. The taxes must be distributed to cities and counties as provided in RCW 82.14.060.

(3) The rate of tax imposed by a city or county may not exceed the lesser of:

(a) The rate provided in RCW 82.08.020(1), less:

(i) The aggregate rates of all other local sales and use taxes imposed by any taxing authority on the same taxable events;

(ii) The aggregate rates of all taxes under RCW 82.14.465 and 82.14.475 and this section that are authorized but have not yet been imposed on the same taxable events by a city or county that has been approved to receive a state contribution by the department or the community economic revitalization board

under chapter 39.— RCW (the new chapter created in section 805 of this act) or chapter 39.100 or 39.102 RCW; and

(iii) The percentage amount of distributions required under RCW 82.08.020(5) multiplied by the rate of state taxes imposed under RCW 82.08.020(1); and

(b) The rate, as determined by the city or county in consultation with the department, reasonably necessary to receive the project award under section 401 of this act over ten months.

(4) The department, upon request, must assist a city or county in establishing its tax rate in accordance with subsection (3) of this section. Once the rate of tax is selected through the application process and approved under section 401 of this act, it may not be increased.

(5)(a) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, no tax may be imposed under the authority of this section before:

(i) July 1, 2011;

(ii) July 1st of the second calendar year following the year in which the department approved the application made under section 401 of this act;

(iii) The state sales and use tax increment and state property tax increment for the preceding calendar year equal or exceed the amount of the project award approved by the department under section 401 of this act; and

(iv) Bonds have been issued according to section 701 of this act.

(b) The tax imposed under this section expires the earlier of the date that the bonds issued under the authority of section 701 of this act are retired or twenty-five years after the tax is first imposed.

(c) For a demonstration project described in section 402 of this act, no tax may be imposed under the authority of this section before:

(i) July 1, 2010; and

(ii) Bonds have been issued according to section 701 of this act.

(6) An ordinance or resolution adopted by the legislative authority of the city or county imposing a tax under this section must provide that:

(a) The tax will first be imposed on the first day of a fiscal year;

(b) The cumulative amount of tax received by the city or county, in any fiscal year, may not exceed the amount approved by the department under subsection (10) of this section;

(c) The department must cease distributing the tax for the remainder of any fiscal year in which either:

(i) The amount of tax received by the city or county equals the amount of distributions approved by the department for the fiscal year under subsection (10) of this section; or

(ii) The amount of revenue from taxes imposed under this section by all cities and counties equals the annual state contribution limit;

(d) The tax will be distributed again, should it cease to be distributed for any of the reasons provided in (c) of this subsection, at the beginning of the next fiscal year, subject to the restrictions in this section; and

(e) The state is entitled to any revenue generated by the tax in excess of the amounts specified in (c) of this subsection.

(7) If a city or county receives approval for more than one revitalization area within its jurisdiction, the city or county may impose a sales and use tax under this section for each revitalization area.

(8) The department must determine the amount of tax receipts distributed to each city and county imposing a sales and use tax under the authority of this section and must advise a city or county when tax distributions for the fiscal year equal the amount determined by the department in subsection (10) of this section. Determinations by the department of the amount of tax distributions attributable to a city or county are not appealable. The department must remit any tax receipts in excess of the amounts specified in subsection (6)(c) of this section to the state treasurer who must deposit the money in the general fund.

(9) If a city or county fails to comply with section 501 of this act, no tax may be distributed in the subsequent fiscal year until such time as the city or county complies and the department calculates the state contribution amount according to subsection (10) of this section for the fiscal year.

(10)(a) For each fiscal year that a city or county imposes the tax under the authority of this section, the department must approve the amount of taxes that may be distributed to the city or county. The amount approved by the department under this subsection is the lesser of:

(i) The state contribution;

(ii) The amount of project award granted by the department as provided in section 401 of this act; or

(iii) The total amount of revenues from local public sources dedicated in the preceding calendar year, as reported in the required annual report under section 501 of this act.

(b) A city or county may not receive, in any fiscal year, more revenues from taxes imposed under the authority of this section than the amount approved annually by the department.

(11) The amount of tax distributions received from taxes imposed under the authority of this section by all cities and counties is limited annually to not more than the amount of annual state contribution limit.

(12) The definitions in section 102 of this act apply to this section subject to subsection (13) of this section and unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(13) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Local sales and use taxes" means sales and use taxes imposed by cities, counties, public facilities districts, and other local governments under the authority of this chapter, chapter 67.28 or 67.40 RCW, or any other chapter, and that are credited against the state sales and use taxes.

(b) "State sales and use taxes" means the taxes imposed in RCW 82.08.020(1) and 82.12.020.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 602. USE OF SALES AND USE TAX FUNDS. Money collected from the taxes imposed under section 601 of this act may be used only for the purpose of paying debt service on bonds issued under the authority in section 701 of this act.

PART VII BOND AUTHORIZATION

NEW SECTION. Sec. 701. ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS. (1) A sponsoring local government creating a revitalization area and authorizing the use of local revitalization financing may incur general indebtedness, and issue general obligation bonds, to finance the public

improvements and retire the indebtedness in whole or in part from local revitalization financing it receives, subject to the following requirements:

(a) The ordinance adopted by the sponsoring local government creating the revitalization area and authorizing the use of local revitalization financing indicates an intent to incur this indebtedness and the maximum amount of this indebtedness that is contemplated; and

(b) The sponsoring local government includes this statement of the intent in all notices required by section 104 of this act.

(2) The general indebtedness incurred under subsection (1) of this section may be payable from other tax revenues, the full faith and credit of the sponsoring local government, and nontax income, revenues, fees, and rents from the public improvements, as well as contributions, grants, and nontax money available to the local government for payment of costs of the public improvements or associated debt service on the general indebtedness.

(3) In addition to the requirements in subsection (1) of this section, a sponsoring local government creating a revitalization area and authorizing the use of local revitalization financing may require any nonpublic participants to provide adequate security to protect the public investment in the public improvement within the revitalization area.

(4) Bonds issued under this section must be authorized by ordinance of the sponsoring local government and may be issued in one or more series and must bear a date or dates, be payable upon demand or mature at a time or times, bear interest at a rate or rates, be in a denomination or denominations, be in a form either coupon or registered as provided in RCW 39.46.030, carry conversion or registration privileges, have a rank or priority, be executed in a manner, be payable in a medium of payment, at a place or places, and be subject to terms of redemption with or without premium, be secured in a manner, and have other characteristics, as may be provided by an ordinance or trust indenture or mortgage issued pursuant thereto.

(5) The sponsoring local government may annually pay into a fund to be established for the benefit of bonds issued under this section a fixed proportion or a fixed amount of any local property tax allocation revenues derived from property within the revitalization area containing the public improvements funded by the bonds, the payment to continue until all bonds payable from the fund are paid in full. The local government may also annually pay into the fund established in this section a fixed proportion or a fixed amount of any revenues derived from taxes imposed under section 601 of this act, such payment to continue until all bonds payable from the fund are paid in full. Revenues derived from taxes imposed under section 601 of this act are subject to the use restriction in section 602 of this act.

(6) In case any of the public officials of the sponsoring local government whose signatures appear on any bonds or any coupons issued under this chapter cease to be the officials before the delivery of the bonds, the signatures must, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if the officials had remained in office until the delivery. Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds issued under this chapter are fully negotiable.

(7) Notwithstanding subsections (4) through (6) of this section, bonds issued under this section may be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 702. USE OF TAX REVENUE FOR BOND REPAYMENT. A sponsoring local government that issues bonds under section 701 of this act to finance public improvements may pledge for the payment of such bonds all or part of any local property tax allocation revenues derived from the public improvements. The sponsoring local government may also pledge all or part of any revenues derived from taxes imposed under section 601 of this act and held in connection with the public improvements. All of such tax revenues are subject to the use restriction in section 602 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 703. LIMITATION ON BONDS ISSUED. The bonds issued by a local government under section 701 of this act to finance public improvements do not constitute an obligation of the state of Washington, either general or special.

PART VIII MISCELLANEOUS

NEW SECTION. Sec. 801. SEVERABILITY. 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 802. CAPTIONS AND PART HEADINGS NOT LAW. Captions and part headings used in this act do not constitute any part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 803. AUTHORITY. Nothing in this act may be construed to give port districts the authority to impose a sales or use tax under chapter 82.14 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 804. ADMINISTRATION BY THE DEPARTMENT. The department of revenue may adopt any rules under chapter 34.05 RCW it considers necessary for the administration of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 805. Sections 101 through 401 and 701 through 804 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 39 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 806. Sections 601 and 602 of this act are each added to chapter 82.14 RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 271

[Substitute Senate Bill 5367]

SPIRIT, BEER, AND WINE NIGHTCLUB LICENSE

AN ACT Relating to a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license; amending RCW 66.04.010, 66.08.180, 66.08.220, 66.24.010, 66.24.440, 66.24.440, 66.40.030, and 66.40.130; reenacting and amending RCW 66.20.310, 66.24.420, and 68.50.107; and adding a new section to chapter 66.24 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 66.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1) There shall be a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license to sell spirituous liquor by the drink, beer, and wine at retail, for consumption on the licensed premises.

(2) The license may be issued only to a person whose business includes the sale and service of alcohol to the person's customers, has food sales and service incidental to the sale and service of alcohol, and has primary business hours between 9:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.

(3) Minors may be allowed on the licensed premises but only in areas where alcohol is not served or consumed.

(4) The annual fee for this license is two thousand dollars. The fee for the license shall be reviewed from time to time and set at such a level sufficient to defray the cost of licensing and enforcing this licensing program. The fee shall be fixed by rule adopted by the board in accordance with the provisions of the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

(5) Local governments may petition the board to request that further restrictions be imposed on a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license in the interest of public safety. Examples of further restrictions a local government may request are: No minors allowed on the entire premises, submitting a security plan, or signing a good neighbor agreement with the local government.

(6) The total number of spirits, beer, and wine nightclub licenses are subject to the requirements of RCW 66.24.420(4). However, the board shall refuse a spirits, beer, and wine nightclub license to any applicant if the board determines that the spirits, beer, and wine nightclub licenses already granted for the particular locality are adequate for the reasonable needs of the community.

(7) The board may adopt rules to implement this section.

Sec. 2. RCW 66.04.010 and 2008 c 94 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

In this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Alcohol" is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermentation or distillation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, or other substances including all dilutions and mixtures of this substance. The term "alcohol" does not include alcohol in the possession of a manufacturer or distiller of alcohol fuel, as described in RCW 66.12.130, which is intended to be denatured and used as a fuel for use in motor vehicles, farm implements, and machines or implements of husbandry.

(2) "Authorized representative" means a person who:

(a) Is required to have a federal basic permit issued pursuant to the federal alcohol administration act, 27 U.S.C. Sec. 204;

(b) Has its business located in the United States outside of the state of Washington;

(c) Acquires ownership of beer or wine for transportation into and resale in the state of Washington; and which beer or wine is produced anywhere outside Washington by a brewery or winery which does not hold a certificate of approval issued by the board; and

(d) Is appointed by the brewery or winery referenced in (c) of this subsection as its exclusive authorized representative for marketing and selling its products within the United States in accordance with a written agreement between the authorized representative and such brewery or winery pursuant to this title. The board may waive the requirement for the written agreement of exclusivity in situations consistent with the normal marketing practices of certain products, such as classified growths.

(3) "Beer" means any malt beverage, flavored malt beverage, or malt liquor as these terms are defined in this chapter.

(4) "Beer distributor" means a person who buys beer from a domestic brewery, microbrewery, beer certificate of approval holder, or beer importers, or who acquires foreign produced beer from a source outside of the United States, for the purpose of selling the same pursuant to this title, or who represents such brewer or brewery as agent.

(5) "Beer importer" means a person or business within Washington who purchases beer from a beer certificate of approval holder or who acquires foreign produced beer from a source outside of the United States for the purpose of selling the same pursuant to this title.

(6) "Brewer" or "brewery" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing beer and malt liquor. Brewer includes a brand owner of malt beverages who holds a brewer's notice with the federal bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms at a location outside the state and whose malt beverage is contract-produced by a licensed in-state brewery, and who may exercise within the state, under a domestic brewery license, only the privileges of storing, selling to licensed beer distributors, and exporting beer from the state.

(7) "Board" means the liquor control board, constituted under this title.

(8) "Club" means an organization of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, operated solely for fraternal, benevolent, educational, athletic or social purposes, and not for pecuniary gain.

(9) "Confection" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts, dairy products, or flavorings, in the form of bars, drops, or pieces.

(10) "Consume" includes the putting of liquor to any use, whether by drinking or otherwise.

(11) "Contract liquor store" means a business that sells liquor on behalf of the board through a contract with a contract liquor store manager.

(12) "Craft distillery" means a distillery that pays the reduced licensing fee under RCW 66.24.140.

(13) "Dentist" means a practitioner of dentistry duly and regularly licensed and engaged in the practice of his profession within the state pursuant to chapter 18.32 RCW.

(14) "Distiller" means a person engaged in the business of distilling spirits.

(15) "Domestic brewery" means a place where beer and malt liquor are manufactured or produced by a brewer within the state.

(16) "Domestic winery" means a place where wines are manufactured or produced within the state of Washington.

(17) "Druggist" means any person who holds a valid certificate and is a registered pharmacist and is duly and regularly engaged in carrying on the business of pharmaceutical chemistry pursuant to chapter 18.64 RCW.

(18) "Drug store" means a place whose principal business is, the sale of drugs, medicines and pharmaceutical preparations and maintains a regular prescription department and employs a registered pharmacist during all hours the drug store is open.

(19) "Employee" means any person employed by the board.

(20) "Flavored malt beverage" means:

(a) A malt beverage containing six percent or less alcohol by volume to which flavoring or other added nonbeverage ingredients are added that contain distilled spirits of not more than forty-nine percent of the beverage's overall alcohol content; or

(b) A malt beverage containing more than six percent alcohol by volume to which flavoring or other added nonbeverage ingredients are added that contain distilled spirits of not more than one and one-half percent of the beverage's overall alcohol content.

(21) "Fund" means 'liquor revolving fund.'

(22) "Hotel" means buildings, structures, and grounds, having facilities for preparing, cooking, and serving food, that are kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where food is served and sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transient guests, in which twenty or more rooms are used for the sleeping accommodation of such transient guests. The buildings, structures, and grounds must be located on adjacent property either owned or leased by the same person or persons.

(23) "Importer" means a person who buys distilled spirits from a distillery outside the state of Washington and imports such spirituous liquor into the state for sale to the board or for export.

(24) "Imprisonment" means confinement in the county jail.

(25) "Liquor" includes the four varieties of liquor herein defined (alcohol, spirits, wine and beer), and all fermented, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, or combinations thereof, and mixed liquor, a part of which is fermented, spirituous, vinous or malt liquor, or otherwise intoxicating; and every liquid or solid or semisolid or other substance, patented or not, containing alcohol, spirits, wine or beer, and all drinks or drinkable liquids and all preparations or mixtures capable of human consumption, and any liquid, semisolid, solid, or other substance, which contains more than one percent of alcohol by weight shall be conclusively deemed to be intoxicating. Liquor does not include confections or food products that contain one percent or less of alcohol by weight.

(26) "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the preparation of liquor for sale, in any form whatsoever.

(27) "Malt beverage" or "malt liquor" means any beverage such as beer, ale, lager beer, stout, and porter obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or decoction of pure hops, or pure extract of hops and pure barley malt or other wholesome grain or cereal in pure water containing not more than eight percent of alcohol by weight, and not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume. For the purposes of this title, any such beverage containing more than eight percent of alcohol by weight shall be referred to as "strong beer."

(28) "Nightclub" means an establishment that provides entertainment and has as its primary source of revenue (a) the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises, (b) cover charges, or (c) both, and has an occupancy load of one hundred or more.

~~((29))~~ (29) "Package" means any container or receptacle used for holding liquor.

~~((29))~~ (30) "Passenger vessel" means any boat, ship, vessel, barge, or other floating craft of any kind carrying passengers for compensation.

~~((30))~~ (31) "Permit" means a permit for the purchase of liquor under this title.

~~((31))~~ (32) "Person" means an individual, copartnership, association, or corporation.

~~((32))~~ (33) "Physician" means a medical practitioner duly and regularly licensed and engaged in the practice of his profession within the state pursuant to chapter 18.71 RCW.

~~((33))~~ (34) "Prescription" means a memorandum signed by a physician and given by him to a patient for the obtaining of liquor pursuant to this title for medicinal purposes.

~~((34))~~ (35) "Public place" includes streets and alleys of incorporated cities and towns; state or county or township highways or roads; buildings and grounds used for school purposes; public dance halls and grounds adjacent thereto; those parts of establishments where beer may be sold under this title, soft drink establishments, public buildings, public meeting halls, lobbies, halls and dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, theatres, stores, garages and filling stations which are open to and are generally used by the public and to which the public is permitted to have unrestricted access; railroad trains, stages, and other public conveyances of all kinds and character, and the depots and waiting rooms used in conjunction therewith which are open to unrestricted use and access by the public; publicly owned bathing beaches, parks, and/or playgrounds; and all other places of like or similar nature to which the general public has unrestricted right of access, and which are generally used by the public.

~~((35))~~ (36) "Regulations" means regulations made by the board under the powers conferred by this title.

~~((36))~~ (37) "Restaurant" means any establishment provided with special space and accommodations where, in consideration of payment, food, without lodgings, is habitually furnished to the public, not including drug stores and soda fountains.

~~((37))~~ (38) "Sale" and "sell" include exchange, barter, and traffic; and also include the selling or supplying or distributing, by any means whatsoever, of liquor, or of any liquid known or described as beer or by any name whatever commonly used to describe malt or brewed liquor or of wine, by any person to any person; and also include a sale or selling within the state to a foreign consignee or his agent in the state. "Sale" and "sell" shall not include the giving, at no charge, of a reasonable amount of liquor by a person not licensed by the board to a person not licensed by the board, for personal use only. "Sale" and "sell" also does not include a raffle authorized under RCW 9.46.0315: PROVIDED, That the nonprofit organization conducting the raffle has obtained the appropriate permit from the board.

~~((38))~~ (39) "Soda fountain" means a place especially equipped with apparatus for the purpose of dispensing soft drinks, whether mixed or otherwise.

~~((39))~~ (40) "Spirits" means any beverage which contains alcohol obtained by distillation, except flavored malt beverages, but including wines exceeding twenty-four percent of alcohol by volume.

~~((40))~~ (41) "Store" means a state liquor store established under this title.

~~((41))~~ (42) "Tavern" means any establishment with special space and accommodation for sale by the glass and for consumption on the premises, of beer, as herein defined.

~~((42))~~ (43) "Winery" means a business conducted by any person for the manufacture of wine for sale, other than a domestic winery.

~~((43))~~ (44)(a) "Wine" means any alcoholic beverage obtained by fermentation of fruits (grapes, berries, apples, et cetera) or other agricultural product containing sugar, to which any saccharine substances may have been added before, during or after fermentation, and containing not more than twenty-four percent of alcohol by volume, including sweet wines fortified with wine spirits, such as port, sherry, muscatel and angelica, not exceeding twenty-four percent of alcohol by volume and not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume. For purposes of this title, any beverage containing no more than fourteen percent of alcohol by volume when bottled or packaged by the manufacturer shall be referred to as "table wine," and any beverage containing alcohol in an amount more than fourteen percent by volume when bottled or packaged by the manufacturer shall be referred to as "fortified wine." However, "fortified wine" shall not include: (i) Wines that are both sealed or capped by cork closure and aged two years or more; and (ii) wines that contain more than fourteen percent alcohol by volume solely as a result of the natural fermentation process and that have not been produced with the addition of wine spirits, brandy, or alcohol.

(b) This subsection shall not be interpreted to require that any wine be labeled with the designation "table wine" or "fortified wine."

~~((44))~~ (45) "Wine distributor" means a person who buys wine from a domestic winery, wine certificate of approval holder, or wine importer, or who acquires foreign produced wine from a source outside of the United States, for the purpose of selling the same not in violation of this title, or who represents such vintner or winery as agent.

~~((45))~~ (46) "Wine importer" means a person or business within Washington who purchases wine from a wine certificate of approval holder or who acquires foreign produced wine from a source outside of the United States for the purpose of selling the same pursuant to this title.

Sec. 3. RCW 66.08.180 and 2007 c 370 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in RCW 66.24.290(1), moneys in the liquor revolving fund shall be distributed by the board at least once every three months in accordance with RCW 66.08.190, 66.08.200 and 66.08.210: PROVIDED, That the board shall reserve from distribution such amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars as may be necessary for the proper administration of this title.

(1) All license fees, penalties, and forfeitures derived under chapter 13, Laws of 1935 from spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; hotel; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses (~~(or spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; and sports entertainment facility licensees)~~) shall every three months be disbursed by the board as follows:

(a) Three hundred thousand dollars per biennium, to the death investigations account for the state toxicology program pursuant to RCW 68.50.107; and

(b) Of the remaining funds:

(i) 6.06 percent to the University of Washington and 4.04 percent to Washington State University for alcoholism and drug abuse research and for the dissemination of such research; and

(ii) 89.9 percent to the general fund to be used by the department of social and health services solely to carry out the purposes of RCW 70.96A.050;

(2) The first fifty-five dollars per license fee provided in RCW 66.24.320 and 66.24.330 up to a maximum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars annually shall be disbursed every three months by the board to the general fund to be used for juvenile alcohol and drug prevention programs for kindergarten through third grade to be administered by the superintendent of public instruction;

(3) Twenty percent of the remaining total amount derived from license fees pursuant to RCW 66.24.320, 66.24.330, 66.24.350, and 66.24.360, shall be transferred to the general fund to be used by the department of social and health services solely to carry out the purposes of RCW 70.96A.050; and

(4) One-fourth cent per liter of the tax imposed by RCW 66.24.210 shall every three months be disbursed by the board to Washington State University solely for wine and wine grape research, extension programs related to wine and wine grape research, and resident instruction in both wine grape production and the processing aspects of the wine industry in accordance with RCW 28B.30.068. The director of financial management shall prescribe suitable accounting procedures to ensure that the funds transferred to the general fund to be used by the department of social and health services and appropriated are separately accounted for.

Sec. 4. RCW 66.08.220 and 2007 c 370 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

The board shall set aside in a separate account in the liquor revolving fund an amount equal to ten percent of its gross sales of liquor to spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; hotel; and sports entertainment facility licensees collected from these licensees pursuant to the provisions of RCW 82.08.150, less the fifteen percent discount provided for in RCW 66.24.440; and the moneys in said separate account shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of RCW 66.08.190, 66.08.200 and 66.08.210. No election unit in which the sale of liquor under spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses is unlawful shall be entitled to share in the distribution of moneys from such separate account.

Sec. 5. RCW 66.20.310 and 2008 c 94 s 11 and 2008 c 41 s 3 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) There shall be an alcohol server permit, known as a class 12 permit, for a manager or bartender selling or mixing alcohol, spirits, wines, or beer for consumption at an on-premises licensed facility.

(b) There shall be an alcohol server permit, known as a class 13 permit, for a person who only serves alcohol, spirits, wines, or beer for consumption at an on-premises licensed facility.

(c) As provided by rule by the board, a class 13 permit holder may be allowed to act as a bartender without holding a class 12 permit.

(2)(a) Effective January 1, 1997, except as provided in (d) of this subsection, every alcohol server employed, under contract or otherwise, at a retail licensed premise shall ~~((have))~~ be issued ~~((to them))~~ a class 12 or class 13 permit.

(b) Every class 12 and class 13 permit issued shall be issued in the name of the applicant and no other person may use the permit of another permit holder. The holder shall present the permit upon request to inspection by a representative of the board or a peace officer. The class 12 or class 13 permit shall be valid for employment at any retail licensed premises described in (a) of this subsection.

(c) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection, no licensee holding a license as authorized by RCW 66.24.320, 66.24.330, 66.24.350, 66.24.400, 66.24.425, 66.24.450, ~~((and))~~ 66.24.570, and section 1 of this act may employ or accept the services of any person without the person first having a valid class 12 or class 13 permit.

(d) Within sixty days of initial employment, every person whose duties include the compounding, sale, service, or handling of liquor shall have a class 12 or class 13 permit.

(e) No person may perform duties that include the sale or service of alcoholic beverages on a retail licensed premises without possessing a valid alcohol server permit.

(3) A permit issued by a training entity under this section is valid for employment at any retail licensed premises described in subsection (2)(a) of this section for a period of five years unless suspended by the board.

(4) The board may suspend or revoke an existing permit if any of the following occur:

(a) The applicant or permittee has been convicted of violating any of the state or local intoxicating liquor laws of this state or has been convicted at any time of a felony; or

(b) The permittee has performed or permitted any act that constitutes a violation of this title or of any rule of the board.

(5) The suspension or revocation of a permit under this section does not relieve a licensee from responsibility for any act of the employee or agent while employed upon the retail licensed premises. The board may, as appropriate, revoke or suspend either the permit of the employee who committed the violation or the license of the licensee upon whose premises the violation occurred, or both the permit and the license.

(6)(a) After January 1, 1997, it is a violation of this title for any retail licensee or agent of a retail licensee as described in subsection (2)(a) of this section to employ in the sale or service of alcoholic beverages, any person who does not have a valid alcohol server permit or whose permit has been revoked, suspended, or denied.

(b) It is a violation of this title for a person whose alcohol server permit has been denied, suspended, or revoked to accept employment in the sale or service of alcoholic beverages.

(7) Grocery stores licensed under RCW 66.24.360, the primary commercial activity of which is the sale of grocery products and for which the sale and service of beer and wine for on-premises consumption with food is incidental to

the primary business, and employees of such establishments, are exempt from RCW 66.20.300 through 66.20.350.

Sec. 6. RCW 66.24.010 and 2007 c 473 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every license shall be issued in the name of the applicant, and the holder thereof shall not allow any other person to use the license.

(2) For the purpose of considering any application for a license, or the renewal of a license, the board may cause an inspection of the premises to be made, and may inquire into all matters in connection with the construction and operation of the premises. For the purpose of reviewing any application for a license and for considering the denial, suspension, revocation, or renewal or denial thereof, of any license, the liquor control board may consider any prior criminal conduct of the applicant including an administrative violation history record with the board and a criminal history record information check. The board may submit the criminal history record information check to the Washington state patrol and to the identification division of the federal bureau of investigation in order that these agencies may search their records for prior arrests and convictions of the individual or individuals who filled out the forms. The board shall require fingerprinting of any applicant whose criminal history record information check is submitted to the federal bureau of investigation. The provisions of RCW 9.95.240 and of chapter 9.96A RCW shall not apply to such cases. Subject to the provisions of this section, the board may, in its discretion, grant or deny the renewal or license applied for. Denial may be based on, without limitation, the existence of chronic illegal activity documented in objections submitted pursuant to subsections (8)(d) and (12) of this section. Authority to approve an uncontested or unopposed license may be granted by the board to any staff member the board designates in writing. Conditions for granting such authority shall be adopted by rule. No retail license of any kind may be issued to:

(a) A person doing business as a sole proprietor who has not resided in the state for at least one month prior to receiving a license, except in cases of licenses issued to dining places on railroads, boats, or aircraft;

(b) A copartnership, unless all of the members thereof are qualified to obtain a license, as provided in this section;

(c) A person whose place of business is conducted by a manager or agent, unless such manager or agent possesses the same qualifications required of the licensee;

(d) A corporation or a limited liability company, unless it was created under the laws of the state of Washington or holds a certificate of authority to transact business in the state of Washington.

(3)(a) The board may, in its discretion, subject to the provisions of RCW 66.08.150, suspend or cancel any license; and all rights of the licensee to keep or sell liquor thereunder shall be suspended or terminated, as the case may be.

(b) The board shall immediately suspend the license or certificate of a person who has been certified pursuant to RCW 74.20A.320 by the department of social and health services as a person who is not in compliance with a support order. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for reinstatement during the suspension, reissuance of the license or certificate shall be automatic upon the board's receipt of a release issued by the department of

social and health services stating that the licensee is in compliance with the order.

(c) The board may request the appointment of administrative law judges under chapter 34.12 RCW who shall have power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, books, accounts, documents, and testimony, examine witnesses, and to receive testimony in any inquiry, investigation, hearing, or proceeding in any part of the state, under such rules and regulations as the board may adopt.

(d) Witnesses shall be allowed fees and mileage each way to and from any such inquiry, investigation, hearing, or proceeding at the rate authorized by RCW 34.05.446(~~(, as now or hereafter amended)~~). Fees need not be paid in advance of appearance of witnesses to testify or to produce books, records, or other legal evidence.

(e) In case of disobedience of any person to comply with the order of the board or a subpoena issued by the board, or any of its members, or administrative law judges, or on the refusal of a witness to testify to any matter regarding which he or she may be lawfully interrogated, the judge of the superior court of the county in which the person resides, on application of any member of the board or administrative law judge, shall compel obedience by contempt proceedings, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from said court or a refusal to testify therein.

(4) Upon receipt of notice of the suspension or cancellation of a license, the licensee shall forthwith deliver up the license to the board. Where the license has been suspended only, the board shall return the license to the licensee at the expiration or termination of the period of suspension. The board shall notify all vendors in the city or place where the licensee has its premises of the suspension or cancellation of the license; and no employee may allow or cause any liquor to be delivered to or for any person at the premises of that licensee.

(5)(a) At the time of the original issuance of a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license, the board shall prorate the license fee charged to the new licensee according to the number of calendar quarters, or portion thereof, remaining until the first renewal of that license is required.

(b) Unless sooner canceled, every license issued by the board shall expire at midnight of the thirtieth day of June of the fiscal year for which it was issued. However, if the board deems it feasible and desirable to do so, it may establish, by rule pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, a system for staggering the annual renewal dates for any and all licenses authorized by this chapter. If such a system of staggered annual renewal dates is established by the board, the license fees provided by this chapter shall be appropriately prorated during the first year that the system is in effect.

(6) Every license issued under this section shall be subject to all conditions and restrictions imposed by this title or by rules adopted by the board. All conditions and restrictions imposed by the board in the issuance of an individual license shall be listed on the face of the individual license along with the trade name, address, and expiration date.

(7) Every licensee shall post and keep posted its license, or licenses, in a conspicuous place on the premises.

(8)(a) Unless (b) of this subsection applies, before the board issues a new or renewal license to an applicant it shall give notice of such application to the

chief executive officer of the incorporated city or town, if the application is for a license within an incorporated city or town, or to the county legislative authority, if the application is for a license outside the boundaries of incorporated cities or towns.

(b) If the application for a special occasion license is for an event held during a county, district, or area fair as defined by RCW 15.76.120, and the county, district, or area fair is located on property owned by the county but located within an incorporated city or town, the county legislative authority shall be the entity notified by the board under (a) of this subsection. The board shall send a duplicate notice to the incorporated city or town within which the fair is located.

(c) The incorporated city or town through the official or employee selected by it, or the county legislative authority or the official or employee selected by it, shall have the right to file with the board within twenty days after the date of transmittal of such notice for applications, or at least thirty days prior to the expiration date for renewals, written objections against the applicant or against the premises for which the new or renewal license is asked. The board may extend the time period for submitting written objections.

(d) The written objections shall include a statement of all facts upon which such objections are based, and in case written objections are filed, the city or town or county legislative authority may request and the liquor control board may in its discretion hold a hearing subject to the applicable provisions of Title 34 RCW. If the board makes an initial decision to deny a license or renewal based on the written objections of an incorporated city or town or county legislative authority, the applicant may request a hearing subject to the applicable provisions of Title 34 RCW. If such a hearing is held at the request of the applicant, liquor control board representatives shall present and defend the board's initial decision to deny a license or renewal.

(e) Upon the granting of a license under this title the board shall send written notification to the chief executive officer of the incorporated city or town in which the license is granted, or to the county legislative authority if the license is granted outside the boundaries of incorporated cities or towns. When the license is for a special occasion license for an event held during a county, district, or area fair as defined by RCW 15.76.120, and the county, district, or area fair is located on county-owned property but located within an incorporated city or town, the written notification shall be sent to both the incorporated city or town and the county legislative authority.

(9)(a) Before the board issues any license to any applicant, it shall give (i) due consideration to the location of the business to be conducted under such license with respect to the proximity of churches, schools, and public institutions and (ii) written notice, with receipt verification, of the application to public institutions identified by the board as appropriate to receive such notice, churches, and schools within five hundred feet of the premises to be licensed. The board shall not issue (~~no beer retailer~~) a liquor license for either on-premises or off-premises consumption (~~or wine retailer license for either on-premises or off-premises consumption or spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license~~) covering any premises not now licensed, if such premises are within five hundred feet of the premises of any tax-supported public elementary or secondary school measured along the most direct route over or across

established public walks, streets, or other public passageway from the main entrance of the school to the nearest public entrance of the premises proposed for license, and if, after receipt by the school of the notice as provided in this subsection, the board receives written objection, within twenty days after receiving such notice, from an official representative or representatives of the school within five hundred feet of said proposed licensed premises, indicating to the board that there is an objection to the issuance of such license because of proximity to a school. The board may extend the time period for submitting objections. For the purpose of this section, "church" (~~shall~~) means a building erected for and used exclusively for religious worship and schooling or other activity in connection therewith. For the purpose of this section, "public institution" (~~shall~~) means institutions of higher education, parks, community centers, libraries, and transit centers.

(b) No liquor license may be issued or reissued by the board to any motor sports facility or licensee operating within the motor sports facility unless the motor sports facility enforces a program reasonably calculated to prevent alcohol or alcoholic beverages not purchased within the facility from entering the facility and such program is approved by local law enforcement agencies.

(c) It is the intent under this subsection (9) that a retail license shall not be issued by the board where doing so would, in the judgment of the board, adversely affect a private school meeting the requirements for private schools under Title 28A RCW, which school is within five hundred feet of the proposed licensee. The board shall fully consider and give substantial weight to objections filed by private schools. If a license is issued despite the proximity of a private school, the board shall state in a letter addressed to the private school the board's reasons for issuing the license.

(10) The restrictions set forth in subsection (9) of this section shall not prohibit the board from authorizing the assumption of existing licenses now located within the restricted area by other persons or licenses or relocations of existing licensed premises within the restricted area. In no case may the licensed premises be moved closer to a church or school than it was before the assumption or relocation.

(11)(a) Nothing in this section prohibits the board, in its discretion, from issuing a temporary retail or distributor license to an applicant to operate the retail or distributor premises during the period the application for the license is pending. The board may establish a fee for a temporary license by rule.

(b) A temporary license issued by the board under this section shall be for a period not to exceed sixty days. A temporary license may be extended at the discretion of the board for additional periods of sixty days upon payment of an additional fee and upon compliance with all conditions required in this section.

(c) Refusal by the board to issue or extend a temporary license shall not entitle the applicant to request a hearing. A temporary license may be canceled or suspended summarily at any time if the board determines that good cause for cancellation or suspension exists. RCW 66.08.130 applies to temporary licenses.

(d) Application for a temporary license shall be on such form as the board shall prescribe. If an application for a temporary license is withdrawn before issuance or is refused by the board, the fee which accompanied such application shall be refunded in full.

(12) In determining whether to grant or deny a license or renewal of any license, the board shall give substantial weight to objections from an incorporated city or town or county legislative authority based upon chronic illegal activity associated with the applicant's operations of the premises proposed to be licensed or the applicant's operation of any other licensed premises, or the conduct of the applicant's patrons inside or outside the licensed premises. "Chronic illegal activity" means (a) a pervasive pattern of activity that threatens the public health, safety, and welfare of the city, town, or county including, but not limited to, open container violations, assaults, disturbances, disorderly conduct, or other criminal law violations, or as documented in crime statistics, police reports, emergency medical response data, calls for service, field data, or similar records of a law enforcement agency for the city, town, county, or any other municipal corporation or any state agency; or (b) an unreasonably high number of citations for violations of RCW 46.61.502 associated with the applicant's or licensee's operation of any licensed premises as indicated by the reported statements given to law enforcement upon arrest.

Sec. 7. RCW 66.24.420 and 2007 c 370 s 19 and 2007 c 370 s 8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) The spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license shall be issued in accordance with the following schedule of annual fees:

(a) The annual fee for a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license shall be graduated according to the dedicated dining area and type of service provided as follows:

Less than 50% dedicated dining area	\$2,000
50% or more dedicated dining area	\$1,600
Service bar only	\$1,000

(b) The annual fee for the license when issued to any other spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licensee outside of incorporated cities and towns shall be prorated according to the calendar quarters, or portion thereof, during which the licensee is open for business, except in case of suspension or revocation of the license.

(c) Where the license shall be issued to any corporation, association or person operating a bona fide restaurant in an airport terminal facility providing service to transient passengers with more than one place where liquor is to be dispensed and sold, such license shall be issued upon the payment of the annual fee, which shall be a master license and shall permit such sale within and from one such place. Such license may be extended to additional places on the premises at the discretion of the board and a duplicate license may be issued for each such additional place. The holder of a master license for a restaurant in an airport terminal facility must maintain in a substantial manner at least one place on the premises for preparing, cooking, and serving of complete meals, and such food service shall be available on request in other licensed places on the premises. An additional license fee of twenty-five percent of the annual master license fee shall be required for such duplicate licenses.

(d) Where the license shall be issued to any corporation, association, or person operating dining places at a publicly or privately owned civic or convention center with facilities for sports, entertainment, or conventions, or a combination thereof, with more than one place where liquor is to be dispensed

and sold, such license shall be issued upon the payment of the annual fee, which shall be a master license and shall permit such sale within and from one such place. Such license may be extended to additional places on the premises at the discretion of the board and a duplicate license may be issued for each such additional place. The holder of a master license for a dining place at such a publicly or privately owned civic or convention center must maintain in a substantial manner at least one place on the premises for preparing, cooking, and serving of complete meals, and food service shall be available on request in other licensed places on the premises. An additional license fee of ten dollars shall be required for such duplicate licenses.

(2) The board, so far as in its judgment is reasonably possible, shall confine spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses to the business districts of cities and towns and other communities, and not grant such licenses in residential districts, nor within the immediate vicinity of schools, without being limited in the administration of this subsection to any specific distance requirements.

(3) The board shall have discretion to issue spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses outside of cities and towns in the state of Washington. The purpose of this subsection is to enable the board, in its discretion, to license in areas outside of cities and towns and other communities, establishments which are operated and maintained primarily for the benefit of tourists, vacationers and travelers, and also golf and country clubs, and common carriers operating dining, club and buffet cars, or boats.

(4) The combined total number of spirits, beer, and wine nightclub licenses, and spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses issued in the state of Washington by the board, not including spirits, beer, and wine private club licenses, shall not in the aggregate at any time exceed one license for each one thousand (~~three~~) two hundred of population in the state, determined according to the yearly population determination developed by the office of financial management pursuant to RCW 43.62.030.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, the board shall refuse a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license to any applicant if in the opinion of the board the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant licenses already granted for the particular locality are adequate for the reasonable needs of the community.

(6)(a) The board may issue a caterer's endorsement to this license to allow the licensee to remove the liquor stocks at the licensed premises, for use as liquor for sale and service at event locations at a specified date and, except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, place not currently licensed by the board. If the event is open to the public, it must be sponsored by a society or organization as defined by RCW 66.24.375. If attendance at the event is limited to members or invited guests of the sponsoring individual, society, or organization, the requirement that the sponsor must be a society or organization as defined by RCW 66.24.375 is waived. Cost of the endorsement is three hundred fifty dollars.

(b) The holder of this license with a catering endorsement shall, if requested by the board, notify the board or its designee of the date, time, place, and location of any catered event. Upon request, the licensee shall provide to the board all necessary or requested information concerning the society or

organization that will be holding the function at which the endorsed license will be utilized.

(c) The holder of this license with a caterer's endorsement may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on the premises of another not licensed by the board so long as there is a written agreement between the licensee and the other party to provide for ongoing catering services, the agreement contains no exclusivity clauses regarding the alcoholic beverages to be served, and the agreement is filed with the board.

(d) The holder of this license with a caterer's endorsement may, under conditions established by the board, store liquor on other premises operated by the licensee so long as the other premises are owned or controlled by a leasehold interest by that licensee. A duplicate license may be issued for each additional premises. A license fee of twenty dollars shall be required for such duplicate licenses.

(7) Licensees under this section that hold a caterer's endorsement are allowed to use this endorsement on a domestic winery premises or on the premises of a passenger vessel and may store liquor at such premises under conditions established by the board under the following conditions:

(a) Agreements between the domestic winery or passenger vessel, as the case may be, and the retail licensee shall be in writing, contain no exclusivity clauses regarding the alcoholic beverages to be served, and be filed with the board; and

(b) The domestic winery or passenger vessel, as the case may be, and the retail licensee shall be separately contracted and compensated by the persons sponsoring the event for their respective services.

Sec. 8. RCW 66.24.440 and 2007 c 370 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:

Each spirits, beer, and wine restaurant, spirits, beer, and wine private club, hotel, spirits, beer, and wine nightclub, and sports entertainment facility licensee shall be entitled to purchase any spirituous liquor items salable under such license from the board at a discount of not less than fifteen percent from the retail price fixed by the board, together with all taxes.

Sec. 9. RCW 66.40.030 and 1999 c 281 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Within any unit referred to in RCW 66.40.010, there may be held a separate election upon the question of whether the sale of liquor under spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses, shall be permitted within such unit. The conditions and procedure for holding such election shall be those prescribed by RCW 66.40.020, 66.40.040, 66.40.100, 66.40.110 and 66.40.120. Whenever a majority of qualified voters voting upon said question in any such unit shall have voted "against the sale of liquor under spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses", the county auditor shall file with the liquor control board a certificate showing the result of the canvass at such election; and after ninety days from and after the date of the canvass, it shall not be lawful for licensees to maintain and operate premises within the election unit licensed under spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private

club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses. The addition after an election under this section of new territory to a city, town, or county, by annexation, disincorporation, or otherwise, shall not extend the prohibition against the sale of liquor under spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses to the new territory. Elections held under RCW 66.40.010, 66.40.020, 66.40.040, 66.40.100, 66.40.110, 66.40.120 and 66.40.140, shall be limited to the question of whether the sale of liquor by means other than under spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses shall be permitted within such election unit.

Sec. 10. RCW 66.40.130 and 1999 c 281 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

Ninety days after December 2, 1948, spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses may be issued in any election unit in which the sale of liquor is then lawful. No spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility license shall be issued in any election unit in which the sale of liquor is forbidden as the result of an election held under RCW 66.40.010, 66.40.020, 66.40.040, 66.40.100, 66.40.110, 66.40.120 and 66.40.140, unless a majority of the qualified electors in such election unit voting upon this initiative at the general election in November, 1948, vote in favor of this initiative, or unless at a subsequent general election in which the question of whether the sale of liquor under spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses shall be permitted within such unit is submitted to the electorate, as provided in RCW 66.40.030, a majority of the qualified electors voting upon such question vote "for the sale of liquor under spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility licenses."

Sec. 11. RCW 68.50.107 and 1999 c 281 s 13 and 1999 c 40 s 8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

There shall be established in conjunction with the chief of the Washington state patrol and under the authority of the state forensic investigations council a state toxicological laboratory under the direction of the state toxicologist whose duty it will be to perform all necessary toxicologic procedures requested by all coroners, medical examiners, and prosecuting attorneys. The state forensic investigations council, after consulting with the chief of the Washington state patrol and director of the bureau of forensic laboratory services, shall appoint a toxicologist as state toxicologist, who shall report to the director of the bureau of forensic laboratory services and the office of the chief of the Washington state patrol. Toxicological services shall be funded by disbursement from the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant; spirits, beer, and wine private club; spirits, beer, and wine nightclub; and sports entertainment facility license fees as provided in RCW 66.08.180 and by appropriation from the death investigations account as provided in RCW 43.79.445.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 272

[Substitute Senate Bill 5556]

TOLL PENALTIES—PHOTO ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

AN ACT Relating to toll enforcement for infractions detected through the use of a photo enforcement system; reenacting and amending RCW 46.63.160; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.63.160 and 2007 c 372 s 2 and 2007 c 101 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) This section applies only to infractions issued under RCW 46.61.690 for toll collection evasion.

(2) Nothing in this section prohibits a law enforcement officer from issuing a notice of traffic infraction to a person in control of a vehicle at the time a violation occurs under RCW 46.63.030(1) (a), (b), or (c).

(3) Toll collection systems include manual cash collection, electronic toll collection, and photo enforcement systems.

(4) "Electronic toll collection system" means a system of collecting tolls or charges that is capable of charging the account of the toll patron the appropriate toll or charge by electronic transmission from the motor vehicle to the toll collection system, which information is used to charge the appropriate toll or charge to the patron's account.

(5) "Photo enforcement system" means a vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with an electronic toll collection system that automatically produces one or more photographs, one or more microphotographs, a videotape, or other recorded images of a vehicle operated in violation of an infraction under this chapter.

(6) The use of a toll collection system is subject to the following requirements:

(a) The department of transportation shall adopt rules that allow an open standard for automatic vehicle identification transponders used for electronic toll collection to be compatible with other electronic payment devices or transponders from the Washington state ferry system, other public transportation systems, or other toll collection systems to the extent that technology permits. The rules must also allow for multiple vendors providing electronic payment devices or transponders as technology permits.

(b) The department of transportation may not sell, distribute, or make available in any way, the names and addresses of electronic toll collection system account holders.

(7) The use of a photo enforcement system for issuance of notices of infraction is subject to the following requirements:

(a) Photo enforcement systems may take photographs, digital photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded images of the vehicle and vehicle license plate only.

(b) A notice of infraction must be mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle or to the renter of a vehicle within sixty days of the violation. The law enforcement officer issuing the notice of infraction shall include with it a certificate or facsimile thereof, based upon inspection of photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images produced by a photo enforcement system, stating the facts supporting the notice of infraction. This certificate or facsimile is prima facie evidence of the facts contained in it and is admissible in a proceeding charging a violation under this chapter. The photographs, digital photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images evidencing the violation must be available for inspection and admission into evidence in a proceeding to adjudicate the liability for the infraction.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs, digital photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images prepared under this chapter are for the exclusive use of the tolling agency and law enforcement in the discharge of duties under this section and are not open to the public and may not be used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding relates to a violation under this chapter. No photograph, digital photograph, microphotograph, videotape, or other recorded image may be used for any purpose other than enforcement of violations under this chapter nor retained longer than necessary to enforce this chapter or verify that tolls are paid.

(d) All locations where a photo enforcement system is used must be clearly marked by placing signs in locations that clearly indicate to a driver that he or she is entering a zone where traffic laws are enforced by a photo enforcement system.

(8) Infractions detected through the use of photo enforcement systems are not part of the registered owner's driving record under RCW 46.52.101 and 46.52.120. Additionally, infractions generated by the use of photo enforcement systems under this section shall be processed in the same manner as parking infractions, including for the purposes of RCW ((3.46.120,)) 3.50.100, 35.20.220, 46.16.216, and 46.20.270(3).

(9) The penalty for an infraction detected through the use of a photo enforcement system shall be forty dollars plus an additional toll penalty. The toll penalty is equal to three times the cash toll for a standard passenger car during peak hours. ~~((Any reduction in the total penalty imposed shall be made proportionally between the forty-dollar penalty and the toll penalty.))~~ The toll penalty may not be reduced. The court shall remit the toll penalty to the department of transportation or a private entity under contract with the department of transportation for deposit in the statewide account in which tolls are deposited for the tolling facility at which the violation occurred. If the driver is found not to have committed an infraction under this section, the driver shall pay the toll due at the time the photograph was taken, unless the toll has already been paid.

(10) If the registered owner of the vehicle is a rental car business the department of transportation or a law enforcement agency shall, before a notice of infraction being issued under this section, provide a written notice to the rental car business that a notice of infraction may be issued to the rental car business if the rental car business does not, within eighteen days of the mailing of the written notice, provide to the issuing agency by return mail:

(a) A statement under oath stating the name and known mailing address of the individual driving or renting the vehicle when the infraction occurred; or

(b) A statement under oath that the business is unable to determine who was driving or renting the vehicle at the time the infraction occurred because the vehicle was stolen at the time of the infraction. A statement provided under this subsection must be accompanied by a copy of a filed police report regarding the vehicle theft; or

(c) In lieu of identifying the vehicle operator, the rental car business may pay the applicable toll and fee.

Timely mailing of this statement to the issuing law enforcement agency relieves a rental car business of any liability under this chapter for the notice of infraction.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The department shall report to the transportation committees of the legislature by December 1, 2009, with recommendations regarding implementing a time period for the payment of tolls after crossing the Tacoma Narrows bridge in which individuals without a transponder could pay the toll due prior to the issuance of an infraction.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 273

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5011]

NOVELTY LIGHTERS—PROHIBITION ON SALE—PENALTIES

AN ACT Relating to fire safety standards for novelty lighters; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Authority having jurisdiction" means the local organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of the state fire code.

(2) "Director" means the director of fire protection appointed under RCW 43.43.938.

(3) "Distribute" means to do any of the following:

(a) Sell novelty lighters or deliver novelty lighters for sale by another person to consumers;

(b) Sell or accept orders for novelty lighters that are to be transported from a point outside this state to a consumer within this state;

(c) Buy novelty lighters directly from a manufacturer or wholesale dealer for resale in this state;

(d) Give novelty lighters as a sample, prize, gift, or other promotion.

(4) "Manufacturer" means:

(a) An entity that produces, or causes the production of, novelty lighters for sale in this state;

(b) An importer or first purchaser of novelty lighters that intends to resell within this state novelty lighters that were produced for sale outside this state; or

(c) A successor to an entity, importer, or first purchaser described in (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(5)(a) "Novelty lighter" means a lighter that can operate on any fuel, including butane or liquid fuel. Novelty lighters have features that are attractive to children, including but not limited to visual effects, flashing lights, musical sounds, and toylike designs. The term considers the shape of the lighter to be the most important characteristic when determining whether a lighter can be considered a novelty lighter.

(b) "Novelty lighter" does not include disposable cigarette lighters or lighters that are printed or decorated with logos, decals, artwork, or heat shrinkable sleeves.

(6) "Retail dealer" means an entity at one location, other than a manufacturer or wholesale dealer, that engages in distributing novelty lighters.

(7) "Sell" means to transfer, or agree to transfer, title or possession for a monetary or nonmonetary consideration.

(8) "Wholesale dealer" means an entity that distributes novelty lighters to a retail dealer or other person for resale.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) A person may not distribute or offer to sell a novelty lighter within this state if the director determines the novelty lighter is prohibited for sale or distribution under this chapter.

(2) This section does not apply if the novelty lighters are in interstate commerce and not intended for distribution in this state.

(3) The authority having jurisdiction shall enforce the provisions of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The authority having jurisdiction may impose a civil penalty for a violation of this chapter. The civil penalty may not exceed:

(a) For a wholesale dealer that distributes or offers to sell novelty lighters to retail dealers or consumers, a written warning for the first violation and a monetary penalty of five hundred dollars for each subsequent violation.

(b) For a retail dealer that distributes or offers to sell novelty lighters to consumers, a written warning for the first violation and a monetary penalty of two hundred fifty dollars for each subsequent violation.

(2) The authority having jurisdiction may bring an action seeking:

(a) Injunctive relief to prevent or end a violation of this chapter;

(b) To recover civil penalties imposed under subsection (1) of this section;

or

(c) To recover attorneys' fees and other enforcement costs and disbursements.

(3) Penalties under this section must be deposited in an account designated by the authority having jurisdiction.

(4) A district court has jurisdiction over all proceedings brought under this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) On the effective date of this section, manufacturers must immediately cease the sale or distribution of novelty lighters in this state.

(2) On the effective date of this section, wholesalers and retail dealers have a maximum of ninety days to reduce their current inventory of novelty lighters.

In no instance may wholesalers and retail dealers sell or distribute a novelty lighter in this state after ninety days from the effective date of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Sections 1 through 4 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House April 6, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 274

[Senate Bill 5180]

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION—STOPS—UNMARKED STOP ZONES

AN ACT Relating to public transit vehicle stops at unmarked stop zones; and amending RCW 46.61.560.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.61.560 and 1991 c 319 s 408 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Outside of incorporated cities and towns no person may stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the roadway.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section and RCW 46.61.570 and 46.61.575 do not apply to the driver of any vehicle that is disabled in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving the vehicle in such position. The driver shall nonetheless arrange for the prompt removal of the vehicle as required by RCW 46.61.590.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to the driver of a public transit vehicle who temporarily stops the vehicle upon the roadway for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers at a marked transit vehicle stop zone approved by the state department of transportation or a county upon highways under their respective jurisdictions. However, public transportation service providers, including private, nonprofit transportation providers regulated under chapter 81.66 RCW, may allow the driver of a transit vehicle to stop upon the roadway momentarily to receive or discharge passengers at an unmarked stop zone only under the following circumstances: (a) The driver stops the vehicle in a safe and practicable position; (b) the driver activates four-way flashing lights; and (c) the driver stops at a portion of the highway with an unobstructed view, for an adequate distance so as to not create a hazard, for other drivers.

(4) Subsection (1) of this section and RCW 46.61.570 and 46.61.575 do not apply to the driver of a solid waste collection company or recycling company vehicle who temporarily stops the vehicle as close as practical to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder of the roadway or right edge of the roadway if no shoulder exists for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the collection of solid waste or recyclables, or both, under chapters 81.77, 35.21, and 35A.21 RCW or by contract under RCW (~~(36.58.030-36.58.040)~~) 36.58.040.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 275

[Senate Bill 5482]

TWO-WHEELED AND THREE-WHEELED VEHICLES

AN ACT Relating to two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles; amending RCW 46.04.304, 46.04.330, 46.04.336, 46.37.530, 46.44.050, 46.61.610, 46.61.688, and 46.61.710; reenacting and amending RCW 46.20.500; and adding a new section to chapter 47.36 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.04.304 and 1990 c 250 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

"Moped" means a motorized device designed to travel with not more than three (~~sixteen-inch or larger diameter~~) wheels in contact with the ground (~~(having fully operative pedals for propulsion by human power,)~~ and having an electric or a liquid fuel motor with a cylinder displacement not exceeding fifty cubic centimeters which produces no more than two gross brake horsepower (developed by a prime mover, as measured by a brake applied to the driving shaft) that is capable of propelling the device at not more than thirty miles per hour on level ground.

~~((The Washington state patrol may approve of and define as a "moped" a vehicle which fails to meet these specific criteria, but which is essentially similar in performance and application to motorized devices which do meet these specific criteria.))~~

Sec. 2. RCW 46.04.330 and 2003 c 141 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

"Motorcycle" means a motor vehicle designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, on which the driver:

(1) Rides (astride the motor unit or power train) on a seat or saddle and the motor vehicle is designed to be steered with a handle bar (but excluding); or

(2) Rides on a seat in a partially or completely enclosed seating area that is equipped with safety belts and the motor vehicle is designed to be steered with a steering wheel.

"Motorcycle" excludes a farm tractor, a power wheelchair, an electric personal assistive mobility device, a motorized foot scooter, an electric-assisted bicycle, and a moped.

~~((The Washington state patrol may approve of and define as a "motorcycle" a motor vehicle that fails to meet these specific criteria, but that is essentially similar in performance and application to motor vehicles that do meet these specific criteria.))~~

Sec. 3. RCW 46.04.336 and 2003 c 353 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

"Motorized foot scooter" means a device with no more than two ten-inch or smaller diameter wheels that has handlebars, is designed to be stood (~~(or sat)~~) upon by the operator, and is powered by an internal combustion engine or electric motor that is capable of propelling the device with or without human propulsion at a speed no more than twenty miles per hour on level ground.

For purposes of this section, a motor-driven cycle, a moped, an electric-assisted bicycle, or a motorcycle is not a motorized foot scooter.

Sec. 4. RCW 46.20.500 and 2003 c 353 s 9, 2003 c 141 s 7, and 2003 c 41 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) No person may drive either a two-wheeled or a three-wheeled motorcycle, or a motor-driven cycle unless such person has a valid driver's license specially endorsed by the director to enable the holder to drive such vehicles.

(2) However, a person sixteen years of age or older, holding a valid driver's license of any class issued by the state of the person's residence, may operate a moped without taking any special examination for the operation of a moped.

(3) No driver's license is required for operation of an electric-assisted bicycle if the operator is at least sixteen years of age. Persons under sixteen years of age may not operate an electric-assisted bicycle.

(4) No driver's license is required to operate an electric personal assistive mobility device or a power wheelchair.

(5) No driver's license is required to operate a motorized foot scooter. Motorized foot scooters may not be operated at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise without reflectors of a type approved by the state patrol.

(6) A person holding a valid driver's license may operate a motorcycle as defined under RCW 46.04.330(2) without a motorcycle endorsement.

Sec. 5. RCW 46.37.530 and 2003 c 197 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It is unlawful:

(a) For any person to operate a motorcycle, moped, or motor-driven cycle not equipped with mirrors on the left and right sides (~~(of the motorcycle)~~) which shall be so located as to give the driver a complete view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of the motorcycle, moped, or motor-driven cycle: PROVIDED, That mirrors shall not be required on any motorcycle or motor-driven cycle over twenty-five years old originally manufactured without mirrors and which has been restored to its original condition and which is being ridden to or from or otherwise in conjunction with an antique or classic motorcycle contest, show, or other such assemblage: PROVIDED FURTHER, That no mirror is required on any motorcycle manufactured prior to January 1, 1931;

(b) For any person to operate a motorcycle, moped, or motor-driven cycle which does not have a windshield unless wearing glasses, goggles, or a face shield of a type conforming to rules adopted by the state patrol;

(c) For any person to operate or ride upon a motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, or moped on a state highway, county road, or city street unless wearing upon his or her head a motorcycle helmet except when the vehicle is an antique motor-driven cycle or (~~automobile that is licensed as a motorcycle or~~) when the vehicle is equipped with (~~seat belts and roll bars approved by the state patrol~~) all of the following:

(i) Steering wheel;

(ii) Seat belts that conform to standards prescribed under 49 C.F.R. Part 571;
and

(iii) Partially or completely enclosed seating area for the driver and passenger that is certified by the manufacturer as meeting the standards prescribed under 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.216.

The motorcycle helmet neck or chin strap must be fastened securely while the motorcycle, moped, or motor-driven cycle is in motion. Persons operating electric-assisted bicycles and motorized foot scooters shall comply with all laws and regulations related to the use of bicycle helmets;

(d) For any person to transport a child under the age of five on a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle;

(e) For any person to sell or offer for sale a motorcycle helmet that does not meet the requirements established by this section.

(2) The state patrol may adopt and amend rules(~~(, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act,))~~ concerning standards for glasses, goggles, and face shields.

(3) For purposes of this section, "motorcycle helmet" means a protective covering for the head consisting of a hard outer shell, padding adjacent to and inside the outer shell, and a neck or chin strap type retention system, with ~~((a sticker))~~ the manufacturer's certification applied in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.218 indicating that the motorcycle helmet meets standards established by the United States department of transportation.

Sec. 6. RCW 46.44.050 and 1979 ex.s. c 213 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle upon public highways with a wheelbase between any two axles thereof of less than three feet, six inches when weight exceeds that allowed for one axle under RCW 46.44.042 or 46.44.041. It shall be unlawful to operate any motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state with a wheelbase between the frontmost axle and the rearmost axle of less than three feet, six inches(~~(= PROVIDED, That the minimum wheelbase for mopeds is thirty-eight inches))~~).

For the purposes of this section, wheelbase shall be measured upon a straight line from center to center of the vehicle axles designated.

Sec. 7. RCW 46.61.610 and 1975 c 62 s 37 are each amended to read as follows:

A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the motorcycle at the rear or side of the operator(~~(= PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That))~~). However, the motorcycle must contain foot pegs(~~(= of a type approved by the equipment commission,))~~) or be equipped with an additional bucket seat and seat belt meeting standards prescribed under 49 C.F.R. Part 571 for each person such motorcycle is designed to carry.

Sec. 8. RCW 46.61.688 and 2007 c 510 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For the purposes of this section, ~~((the term))~~ "motor vehicle" includes:

(a) "Motorcycle," meaning a three-wheeled motor vehicle that is designed (i) so that the driver rides on a seat in a partially or completely enclosed seating area that is equipped with safety belts and (ii) to be steered with a steering wheel.

(b) "Buses," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except trailers, designed to carry more than ten passengers;

~~((b))~~ (c) "Multipurpose passenger vehicles," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except trailers, designed to carry ten persons or less that are constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation;

~~((e))~~ (d) "Neighborhood electric vehicle," meaning a self-propelled, electrically powered four-wheeled motor vehicle whose speed attainable in one mile is more than twenty miles per hour and not more than twenty-five miles per hour and conforms to federal regulations under 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.500;

~~((d))~~ (e) "Medium-speed electric vehicle" meaning a self-propelled, electrically powered four-wheeled motor vehicle, equipped with a roll cage or crush-proof body design, whose speed attainable in one mile is more than thirty miles per hour but not more than thirty-five miles per hour and otherwise meets or exceeds the federal regulations set forth in 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.500;

~~((e))~~ (f) "Passenger cars," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except multipurpose passenger vehicles, motorcycles, or trailers, designed for carrying ten passengers or less; and

~~((f))~~ (g) "Trucks," meaning motor vehicles with motive power, except trailers, designed primarily for the transportation of property.

(2)(a) This section only applies to:

(i) Motor vehicles that meet the manual seat belt safety standards as set forth in ~~((federal motor vehicle safety standard 208 and to))~~ 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.208;

(ii) Motorcycles, when equipped with safety belts that meet the standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. Part 571; and

(iii) Neighborhood electric vehicles and medium-speed electric vehicles that meet the seat belt standards as set forth in 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.500.

(b) This section does not apply to a vehicle occupant for whom no safety belt is available when all designated seating positions as required ~~((by federal motor vehicle safety standard 208))~~ under 49 C.F.R. Part 571 are occupied.

(3) Every person sixteen years of age or older operating or riding in a motor vehicle shall wear the safety belt assembly in a properly adjusted and securely fastened manner.

(4) No person may operate a motor vehicle unless all child passengers under the age of sixteen years are either: (a) Wearing a safety belt assembly or (b) are securely fastened into an approved child restraint device.

(5) A person violating this section shall be issued a notice of traffic infraction under chapter 46.63 RCW. A finding that a person has committed a traffic infraction under this section shall be contained in the driver's abstract but shall not be available to insurance companies or employers.

(6) Failure to comply with the requirements of this section does not constitute negligence, nor may failure to wear a safety belt assembly be admissible as evidence of negligence in any civil action.

(7) This section does not apply to an operator or passenger who possesses written verification from a licensed physician that the operator or passenger is unable to wear a safety belt for physical or medical reasons.

(8) The state patrol may adopt rules exempting operators or occupants of farm vehicles, construction equipment, and vehicles that are required to make frequent stops from the requirement of wearing safety belts.

Sec. 9. RCW 46.61.710 and 2003 c 353 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) No person shall operate a moped upon the highways of this state unless the moped has been assigned a moped registration number and displays a moped permit in accordance with the provisions of RCW 46.16.630.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a moped may not be operated on a bicycle path or trail, bikeway, equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail.

(3) Operation of a moped, electric personal assistive mobility device, motorized foot scooter, or an electric-assisted bicycle on a fully controlled limited access highway is unlawful. Operation of a moped, motorized foot scooter, or an electric-assisted bicycle on a sidewalk is unlawful.

(4) Removal of any muffling device or pollution control device from a moped is unlawful.

(5) Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of this section do not apply to electric-assisted bicycles. Electric-assisted bicycles and motorized foot scooters may have access to highways, other than limited access highways, of the state to the same extent as bicycles. Subject to subsection (6) of this section, electric-assisted bicycles and motorized foot scooters may be operated on a multipurpose trail or bicycle lane, but local jurisdictions may restrict or otherwise limit the access of electric-assisted bicycles and motorized foot scooters, and state agencies may regulate the use of motorized foot scooters on facilities and properties under their jurisdiction and control.

(6) Subsections (1) and (4) of this section do not apply to motorized foot scooters. Subsection (2) of this section applies to motorized foot scooters when the bicycle path, trail, bikeway, equestrian trail, or hiking or recreational trail was built or is maintained with federal highway transportation funds. Additionally, any new trail or bicycle path or readily identifiable existing trail or bicycle path not built or maintained with federal highway transportation funds may be used by persons operating motorized foot scooters only when appropriately signed.

(7) A person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device (EPAMD) shall obey all speed limits and shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and human-powered devices at all times. An operator must also give an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian. Except for the limitations of this subsection, persons operating an EPAMD have all the rights and duties of a pedestrian.

(8) The use of an EPAMD may be regulated in the following circumstances:

(a) A municipality and the department of transportation may prohibit the operation of an EPAMD on public highways within their respective jurisdictions where the speed limit is greater than twenty-five miles per hour;

(b) A municipality may restrict the speed of an EPAMD in locations with congested pedestrian or nonmotorized traffic and where there is significant speed differential between pedestrians or nonmotorized traffic and EPAMD operators. The areas in this subsection must be designated by the city engineer or designee of the municipality. Municipalities shall not restrict the speed of an

EPAMD in the entire community or in areas in which there is infrequent pedestrian traffic;

(c) A state agency or local government may regulate the operation of an EPAMD within the boundaries of any area used for recreation, open space, habitat, trails, or conservation purposes.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 47.36 RCW to read as follows:

(1) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Arterial" means a public road or highway that is designated or qualifies as a principal or minor arterial under a state or local law, ordinance, regulation, or plan.

(b) "Bicycle" means a human-powered vehicle with metallic wheels at least sixteen inches in diameter or with metallic braking strips and metallic components, not necessarily including the frame or fork, which may be lawfully ridden on a public road or highway.

(c) "Bicycle route" means a route (i) that is designated as a route for bicycle use in a state or local law, ordinance, rule, or plan, or (ii) that provides bicycle access to urban areas that are not reasonably and conveniently accessible through other bicycle routes. The level of existing or projected use by bicyclists is a factor to consider in determining whether a bicycle route provides access that is not reasonably and conveniently available from other bicycle routes. An intersection that provides necessary linkages in a bicycle route or between routes is considered a part of the bicycle route or routes.

(d) "Design complete" means that all major design work for a new vehicle-activated traffic control signal has been completed and that the funding necessary for complete construction of the vehicle-activated traffic control signal has been firmly secured.

(e) "Existing vehicle-activated traffic control signal" means a vehicle-activated traffic control signal that is in use or design complete on or before the effective date of this section.

(f)(i) "Motorcycle" means a motor vehicle designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, on which the driver:

(A) Rides on a seat or saddle and the motor vehicle is designed to be steered with a handle bar; or

(B) Rides on a seat in a partially or completely enclosed seating area that is equipped with safety belts and the motor vehicle is designed to be steered with a steering wheel.

(ii) "Motorcycle" excludes a farm tractor, a power wheelchair, an electric personal assistive mobility device, a motorized foot scooter, an electric-assisted bicycle, and a moped.

(g) "Restricted right turn lane" means a right turn only lane where a right turn is not allowed after stopping but only upon a green signal.

(h) "Routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles" means that the detection equipment at a vehicle-activated traffic control signal is capable of detecting and will reliably detect a motorcycle or bicycle (i) when the motorcycle or bicycle is present immediately before a stop line or crosswalk in the center of a lane at an intersection or road entrance to such an intersection, or (ii) when the motorcycle or bicycle is present at marked detection areas.

(i) "Vehicle-activated traffic control signal" means a traffic control signal on a public road or highway that detects the presence of a vehicle as a means to change a signal phase.

(2) During routine maintenance or monitoring activities, but subject to the availability of funds:

(a) All existing vehicle-activated traffic control signals that do not currently routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles must be adjusted to do so to the extent that the existing equipment is capable consistent with safe traffic control. Priority must be given to existing vehicle-activated traffic control signals for which complaints relating to motorcycle or bicycle detection have been received and existing vehicle-activated traffic control signals that are otherwise identified as a detection problem for motorcyclists or bicyclists, or both. Jurisdictions operating existing vehicle-activated traffic control signals shall establish and publicize a procedure for filing these complaints in writing or by e-mail, and maintain a record of these complaints and responses; and

(b) Where motorcycle and bicycle detection is limited to certain areas other than immediately before the stop line or crosswalk in the center of a lane at an existing vehicle-activated traffic control signal, those detection areas must be clearly marked on the pavement at left turn lanes, through lanes, and limited right turn lanes. These detection areas must also be marked to allow a bicyclist to leave a bicycle lane to enter a detection area, if necessary, to cross an intersection. Pavement markings must be consistent with the standards described in the state of Washington's "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways" obtainable from the department of transportation.

(3)(a) If at least a substantial portion of detection equipment at an existing vehicle-activated traffic control signal on an arterial or bicycle route is scheduled to be replaced or upgraded, the replaced or upgraded detection equipment must routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles. For purposes of this subsection (3)(a), "substantial portion" means that the proposed replacement or upgrade will cost more than twenty percent of the cost of full replacement or upgraded detection equipment that would routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles.

(b) If at least a substantial portion of detection equipment at an existing vehicle-activated traffic control signal on a public road or highway that is not an arterial or bicycle route is scheduled to be replaced or upgraded, the replaced or upgraded detection equipment must routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles. For purposes of this subsection (3)(b), "substantial portion" means that the proposed replacement or upgrade will cost more than fifty percent of the cost of full replacement or upgraded detection equipment that would routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles.

(4) All vehicle-activated traffic control signals that are design complete and put in operation after the effective date of this section must be designed and operated, when in use, to routinely and reliably detect motorcycles and bicycles, including the detection of bicycles in bicycle lanes that cross an intersection.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 276

[Substitute Senate Bill 5610]

DRIVING RECORD ABSTRACTS—ACCESS TO EMPLOYERS

AN ACT Relating to the release of driving record abstracts for employment purposes; and amending RCW 46.52.130 and 46.01.260.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.52.130 and 2008 c 253 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A certified abstract of the driving record shall be furnished only to:

- (a) The individual named in the abstract;
- (b) An employer or prospective employer or an agent acting on behalf of an employer or prospective employer, or a volunteer organization for which the named individual has submitted an application for a position that could require the transportation of children under eighteen years of age, adults over sixty-five years of age, or persons with mental or physical disabilities;
- (c) An employee or agent of a transit authority checking prospective volunteer vanpool drivers for insurance and risk management needs;
- (d) The insurance carrier that has insurance in effect covering the employer or a prospective employer;
- (e) The insurance carrier that has motor vehicle or life insurance in effect covering the named individual;
- (f) The insurance carrier to which the named individual has applied;
- (g) An alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agency approved by the department of social and health services, to which the named individual has applied or been assigned for evaluation or treatment;
- (h) City and county prosecuting attorneys; ~~((or))~~
- (i) State colleges, universities, or agencies for employment and risk management purposes; or units of local government authorized to self-insure under RCW 48.62.031; or

(j) An employer or prospective employer or volunteer organization, or an agent acting on behalf of an employer or prospective employer or volunteer organization, for employment purposes related to driving by an individual as a condition of that individual's employment or otherwise at the direction of the employer or organization.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to prevent a court from providing a copy of the driver's abstract to the individual named in the abstract, provided that the named individual has a pending case in that court for a suspended license violation or an open infraction or criminal case in that court that has resulted in the suspension of the individual's driver's license. A pending case includes criminal cases that have not reached a disposition by plea, stipulation, trial, or amended charge. An open infraction or criminal case includes cases on probation, payment agreement or subject to, or in collections. Courts may charge a reasonable fee for production and copying of the abstract for the individual.

(3) City attorneys and county prosecuting attorneys may provide the driving record to alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agencies approved by the department of social and health services to which the named individual has applied or been assigned for evaluation or treatment.

~~((3))~~ (4)(a) The director, upon proper request, shall furnish a certified abstract covering the period of not more than the last three years to insurance companies.

(b) The director may enter into a contractual agreement with an insurance company or its agent for the limited purpose of reviewing the driving records of existing policyholders for changes to the record during specified periods of time. The department shall establish a fee for this service, which must be deposited in the highway safety fund. The fee for this service must be set at a level that will not result in a net revenue loss to the state. Any information provided under this subsection must be treated in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as certified abstracts.

~~((4))~~ (5) Upon proper request, the director shall furnish a certified abstract covering a period of not more than the last five years to state approved alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agencies, except that the certified abstract shall also include records of alcohol-related offenses as defined in RCW 46.01.260(2) covering a period of not more than the last ten years.

~~((5))~~ (6) Upon proper request, a certified abstract of the full driving record maintained by the department shall be furnished to a city or county prosecuting attorney, to the individual named in the abstract, to an employer or prospective employer or an agent acting on behalf of an employer or prospective employer of the named individual, or to a volunteer organization for which the named individual has submitted an application for a position that could require the transportation of children under eighteen years of age, adults over sixty-five years of age, or persons with physical or mental disabilities, or to an employee or agent of a transit authority checking prospective volunteer vanpool drivers for insurance and risk management needs.

~~((6))~~ (7) The abstract, whenever possible, shall include:

(a) An enumeration of motor vehicle accidents in which the person was driving;

(b) The total number of vehicles involved;

(c) Whether the vehicles were legally parked or moving;

(d) Whether the vehicles were occupied at the time of the accident;

(e) Whether the accident resulted in any fatality;

(f) Any reported convictions, forfeitures of bail, or findings that an infraction was committed based upon a violation of any motor vehicle law;

(g) The status of the person's driving privilege in this state; and

(h) Any reports of failure to appear in response to a traffic citation or failure to respond to a notice of infraction served upon the named individual by an arresting officer.

~~((7))~~ (8) Certified abstracts furnished to prosecutors and alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agencies shall also indicate whether a recorded violation is an alcohol-related offense as defined in RCW 46.01.260(2) that was originally charged as one of the alcohol-related offenses designated in RCW 46.01.260(2)(b)(i).

~~((8))~~ (9) The abstract provided to the insurance company shall exclude any information, except that related to the commission of misdemeanors or felonies by the individual, pertaining to law enforcement officers or firefighters as defined in RCW 41.26.030, or any officer of the Washington state patrol, while driving official vehicles in the performance of occupational duty. The abstract provided to the insurance company shall include convictions for RCW 46.61.5249 and 46.61.525 except that the abstract shall report them only as negligent driving without reference to whether they are for first or second degree negligent driving. The abstract provided to the insurance company shall exclude any deferred prosecution under RCW 10.05.060, except that if a person is removed from a deferred prosecution under RCW 10.05.090, the abstract shall show the deferred prosecution as well as the removal.

~~((9))~~ (10) The director shall collect for each abstract the sum of ten dollars, fifty percent of which shall be deposited in the highway safety fund and fifty percent of which must be deposited according to RCW 46.68.038.

~~((10))~~ (11) Any insurance company or its agent receiving the certified abstract shall use it exclusively for its own underwriting purposes and shall not divulge any of the information contained in it to a third party. No policy of insurance may be canceled, nonrenewed, denied, or have the rate increased on the basis of such information unless the policyholder was determined to be at fault. No insurance company or its agent for underwriting purposes relating to the operation of commercial motor vehicles may use any information contained in the abstract relative to any person's operation of motor vehicles while not engaged in such employment, nor may any insurance company or its agent for underwriting purposes relating to the operation of noncommercial motor vehicles use any information contained in the abstract relative to any person's operation of commercial motor vehicles.

~~((11))~~ (12) Any employer or prospective employer or an agent acting on behalf of an employer or prospective employer, or a volunteer organization for which the named individual has submitted an application for a position that could require the transportation of children under eighteen years of age, adults over sixty-five years of age, or persons with physical or mental disabilities, receiving the certified abstract shall use it exclusively for his or her own purpose: (a) To determine whether the licensee should be permitted to operate a commercial vehicle or school bus, or operate a vehicle for a volunteer organization for purposes of transporting children under eighteen years of age, adults over sixty-five years of age, or persons with physical or mental disabilities, upon the public highways of this state; or (b) for employment purposes related to driving by an individual as a condition of that individual's employment or otherwise at the direction of the employer or organization, and shall not divulge any information contained in it to a third party.

~~((12))~~ (13) Any employee or agent of a transit authority receiving a certified abstract for its vanpool program shall use it exclusively for determining whether the volunteer licensee meets those insurance and risk management requirements necessary to drive a vanpool vehicle. The transit authority may not divulge any information contained in the abstract to a third party.

~~((13))~~ (14) Any alcohol/drug assessment or treatment agency approved by the department of social and health services receiving the certified abstract shall use it exclusively for the purpose of assisting its employees in making a

determination as to what level of treatment, if any, is appropriate. The agency, or any of its employees, shall not divulge any information contained in the abstract to a third party.

~~((14))~~ (15) Release of a certified abstract of the driving record of an employee, prospective employee, or prospective volunteer requires a statement signed by: (a) The employee, prospective employee, or prospective volunteer that authorizes the release of the record, and (b) the employer or volunteer organization attesting that the information is necessary: (i) To determine whether the licensee should be employed to operate a commercial vehicle or school bus, or operate a vehicle for a volunteer organization for purposes of transporting children under eighteen years of age, adults over sixty-five years of age, or persons with physical or mental disabilities, upon the public highways of this state; or (ii) for employment purposes related to driving by an individual as a condition of that individual's employment or otherwise at the direction of the employer or organization. If the employer or prospective employer authorizes an agent to obtain this information on their behalf, this must be noted in the statement. This subsection does not apply to entities identified in subsection (1)(i) of this section.

~~((15))~~ (16) Any negligent violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

~~((16))~~ (17) Any intentional violation of this section is a class C felony.

Sec. 2. RCW 46.01.260 and 1999 c 86 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the director, in his or her discretion, may destroy applications for vehicle licenses, copies of vehicle licenses issued, applications for drivers' licenses, copies of issued drivers' licenses, certificates of title and registration or other documents, records or supporting papers on file in his or her office which have been microfilmed or photographed or are more than five years old. If the applications for vehicle licenses are renewal applications, the director may destroy such applications when the computer record thereof has been updated.

(2)(a) The director shall not destroy records of convictions or adjudications of RCW 46.61.502, ~~46.61.504~~, 46.61.520, and 46.61.522, or records of deferred prosecutions granted under RCW 10.05.120 and shall maintain such records permanently on file.

(b) The director shall not, within fifteen years from the date of conviction or adjudication, destroy records ~~((of the following:~~

~~(i) Convictions or adjudications of the following offenses: RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504; or~~

~~(ii))~~ if the offense was originally charged as one of the offenses designated in (a) ~~((or (b)(i)))~~ of this subsection, convictions or adjudications of the following offenses: RCW 46.61.500 or 46.61.5249 or any other violation that was originally charged as one of the offenses designated in (a) ~~((or (b)(i)))~~ of this subsection.

(c) For purposes of RCW 46.52.101 and 46.52.130, offenses subject to this subsection shall be considered "alcohol-related" offenses.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 277

[Senate Bill 5289]

SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM—ADDITIONS

AN ACT Relating to an addition to the scenic and recreational highway system; and amending RCW 47.39.020.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 47.39.020 and 2003 c 55 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The following portions of highways are designated as part of the scenic and recreational highway system:

(1) State route number 2, beginning at the crossing of Woods creek at the east city limits of Monroe, thence in an easterly direction by way of Stevens pass to a junction with state route number 97 in the vicinity of Peshastin; also

Beginning at the junction with state route number 17, in the vicinity of Coulee City, thence easterly to the junction with state route number 155;

(2) State route number 3, beginning at a junction with state route number 101 in the vicinity of Shelton, thence northeasterly and northerly to a junction with state route number 104 in the vicinity of Port Gamble;

(3) State route number 4, beginning at the junction with state route number 101, thence easterly through Cathlamet to Coal Creek road, approximately .5 miles west of the Longview city limits;

(4) State route number 6, beginning at the junction with state route number 101 in Raymond, thence easterly to the junction with state route number 5, in the vicinity of Chehalis;

(5) State route number 7, beginning at the junction with state route number 12 in Morton, thence northerly to the junction with state route number 507;

(6) State route number 8, beginning at a junction with state route number 12 in the vicinity of Elma, thence easterly to a junction with state route number 101 near Tumwater;

(7) State route number 9, beginning at the junction with state route number 530 in Arlington, thence northerly to the end of the route at the Canadian border;

(8) State route number 10, beginning at Teanaway junction, thence easterly to a junction with state route number 97 west of Ellensburg;

(9) State route number 11, beginning at the junction with state route number 5 in the vicinity of Burlington, thence in a northerly direction to the junction with state route number 5;

(10) State route number 12, beginning at a junction with a county road approximately 2.8 miles west of the crossing of the Wynoochee river which is approximately 1.2 miles west of Montesano, thence in an easterly direction to a junction with state route number 8 in the vicinity of Elma; also

Beginning at a junction with state route number 5, thence easterly by way of Morton, Randle, and Packwood to the junction with state route number 410, approximately 3.5 miles west of Naches; also

Beginning at the junction with state route number 124 in the vicinity of the Tri-Cities, thence easterly through Wallula and Touchet to a junction with a

county road approximately 2.4 miles west of a junction with state route number 129 at Clarkston;

(11) State route number 14, beginning at the crossing of Gibbons creek approximately 0.9 miles east of Washougal, thence easterly along the north bank of the Columbia river to a point in the vicinity of Plymouth;

(12) State route number 17, beginning at a junction with state route number 395 in the vicinity of Mesa, thence northerly to the junction with state route number 97 in the vicinity of Brewster;

(13) State route number 19, the Chimacum-Beaver Valley road, beginning at the junction with state route number 104, thence northerly to the junction with state route number 20;

(14) State route number 20, beginning at the junction with state route number 101 to the ferry zone in Port Townsend; also

Beginning at the Keystone ferry slip on Whidbey Island, thence northerly and easterly to a junction with state route number 153 southeast of Twisp; also

Beginning at the junction of state route number 97 in the vicinity of Okanogan, thence westerly across the Okanogan river to the junction with state route number 215; also

Beginning at a junction with state route number 97 near Tonasket, thence easterly and southerly to a junction with state route number 2 at Newport;

(15) State route number 25, beginning at the Spokane river bridge, thence northerly through Cedonia, Gifford, Kettle Falls, and Northport, to the Canadian border;

(16) State route number 26, beginning at the Whitman county boundary line, thence easterly by way of the vicinities of La Crosse and Dusty to a junction with state route number 195 in the vicinity of Colfax;

(17) State route number 27, beginning at a junction with state route number 195 in the vicinity of Pullman, thence northerly by way of the vicinities of Palouse and Garfield to a junction with state route number 271 in the vicinity of Oakesdale; also

From a junction with state route number 271 at Oakesdale, thence northerly to the vicinity of Tekoa;

(18) State route number 31, beginning at the junction with state route number 20 in Tiger, thence northerly to the Canadian border;

(19) State route number 82, beginning at the junction with state route number 395 south of the Tri-Cities area, thence southerly to the end of the route at the Oregon border;

(20) State route number 90, beginning at the junction with East Sunset Way in the vicinity east of Issaquah, thence easterly to Thorp road 9.0 miles west of Ellensburg;

(21) State route number 97, beginning at the Oregon border, in a northerly direction through Toppenish and Wapato to the junction with state route number 82 at Union Gap; also

Beginning at the junction with state route number 10, 2.5 miles north of Ellensburg, in a northerly direction to the junction with state route number 2, 4.0 miles east of Leavenworth; also

Beginning at the junction of state route number 153 in the vicinity south of Pateros, thence northerly by way of the vicinities of Brewster, Okanogan, Omak, Riverside, Tonasket, and Oroville to the international boundary line;

(22) State route number 97 alternate, beginning at the junction with state route number 2 in the vicinity of Monitor, thence northerly to the junction with state route number 97, approximately 5.0 miles north of Chelan;

(23) State route number 101, beginning at the Astoria-Megler bridge, thence north to Fowler street in Raymond; also

Beginning at a junction with state route number 109 in the vicinity of Queets, thence in a northerly, northeasterly, and easterly direction by way of Forks to the junction with state route number 5 in the vicinity of Olympia;

(24) State route number 104, beginning at a junction with state route number 101 in the vicinity south of Discovery bay, thence in a southeasterly direction to the Kingston ferry crossing;

(25) State route number 105, beginning at a junction with state route number 101 at Raymond, thence westerly and northerly by way of Tokeland and North Cove to the shore of Grays Harbor north of Westport; also

Beginning at a junction with state route number 105 in the vicinity south of Westport, thence northeasterly to a junction with state route number 101 at Aberdeen;

(26) State route number 109, beginning at a junction with state route number 101 in Hoquiam to a junction with state route number 101 in the vicinity of Queets;

(27) State route number 112, beginning at the easterly boundary of the Makah Indian reservation, thence in an easterly direction to the vicinity of Laird's corner on state route number 101;

(28) State route number 116, beginning at the junction with the Chimacum-Beaver Valley road, thence in an easterly direction to Fort Flagler State Park;

(29) State route number 119, beginning at the junction with state route number 101 at Hoodspport, thence northwesterly to the Mount Rose development intersection;

(30) State route number 122, Harmony road, between the junction with state route number 12 near Mayfield dam and the junction with state route number 12 in Mossyrock;

(31) State route number 123, beginning at the junction with state route number 12 in the vicinity of Morton, thence northerly to the junction with state route number 410;

(32) State route number 129, beginning at the Oregon border, thence northerly to the junction with state route number 12 in Clarkston;

(33) State route number 141, beginning at the junction with state route number 14 in Bingen, thence northerly to the end of the route at the Skamania county line;

(34) State route number 142, beginning at the junction with state route number 14 in Lyle, thence northeasterly to the junction with state route number 97, .5 miles from Goldendale;

(35) State route number 153, beginning at a junction with state route number 97 in the vicinity of Pateros, thence in a northerly direction to a junction with state route number 20 in the vicinity south of Twisp;

(36) State route number 155, beginning at a junction with state route number 2 in the vicinity north of Coulee City, thence northerly and westerly to the junction with state route number 215;

(37) State route number 194, beginning at the Port of Almota to the junction with state route number 195 in the vicinity of Pullman;

(38) State route number 195, beginning at the Washington-Idaho boundary line southeast of Uniontown, thence northwesterly and northerly by way of the vicinity of Colton, Pullman, Colfax, Steptoe, and Rosalia to the Whitman county boundary line;

(39) State route number 202, beginning at the junction with state route number 522, thence in an easterly direction to the junction with state route number 90 in the vicinity of North Bend;

(40) State route number 211, beginning at the junction with state route number 2, thence northerly to the junction with state route number 20 in the vicinity of Usk;

(41) State route number 215, beginning at the junction of state route number 20 in the vicinity of Okanogan, thence northeasterly on the west side of the Okanogan river to a junction with state route number 97 north of Omak;

(42) State route number 231, beginning at the junction with state route number 23, in the vicinity of Sprague, thence in a northerly direction to the junction with state route number 2, approximately 2.5 miles west of Reardan;

(43) State route number 261, beginning at the junction with state route number 12 in the vicinity of Delaney, thence northwesterly to the junction with state route number 260;

(44) State route number 262, beginning at the junction with state route number 26, thence northeasterly to the junction with state route number 17 between Moses Lake and Othello;

(45) State route number 271, beginning at a junction with state route number 27 in the vicinity of Oakesdale, thence northwesterly to a junction with state route number 195 in the vicinity south of Rosalia;

(46) State route number 272, beginning at the junction with state route number 195 in Colfax, thence easterly to the Idaho state line, approximately 1.5 miles east of Palouse;

(47) State route number 305, beginning at the Winslow ferry dock to the junction with state route number 3 approximately 1.0 mile north of Poulsbo;

(48) State route number 395, beginning at the north end of the crossing of Mill creek in the vicinity of Colville, thence in a northwesterly direction to a junction with state route number 20 at the west end of the crossing over the Columbia river at Kettle Falls;

(49) State route number 401, beginning at a junction with state route number 101 at Point Ellice, thence easterly and northerly to a junction with state route number 4 in the vicinity north of Naselle;

(50) State route number 410, beginning 4.0 miles east of Enumclaw, thence in an easterly direction to the junction with state route number 12, approximately 3.5 miles west of Naches;

(51) State route number 501, beginning at the junction with state route number 5 in the vicinity of Vancouver, thence northwesterly on the New Lower River road around Vancouver Lake;

(52) State route number 503, beginning at the junction with state route number 500, thence northerly by way of Battle Ground and Yale to the junction with state route number 5 in the vicinity of Woodland;

(53) State route number 504, beginning at a junction with state route number 5 at Castle Rock, to the end of the route on Johnston Ridge, approximately milepost 52;

(54) State route number 505, beginning at the junction with state route number 504, thence northwesterly by way of Toledo to the junction with state route number 5;

(55) State route number 508, beginning at the junction with state route number 5, thence in an easterly direction to the junction with state route number 7 in Morton;

(56) State route number 525, beginning at the ferry toll booth on Whidbey Island to a junction with state route number 20 east of the Keystone ferry slip;

(57) State route number 542, beginning at the junction with state route number 5, thence easterly to the vicinity of Austin pass in Whatcom county;

(58) State route number 547, beginning at the junction with state route number 542 in Kendall, thence northwesterly to the junction with state route number 9 in the vicinity of the Canadian border;

(59) State route number 706, beginning at the junction with state route number 7 in Elbe, in an easterly direction to the end of the route at Mt. Rainier National Park;

(60) State route number 821, beginning at a junction with state route number 82 at the Yakima firing center interchange, thence in a northerly direction to a junction with state route number 82 at the Thrall road interchange;

(61) State route number 971, Navarre Coulee road, between the junction with state route number 97 and the junction with South Lakeshore road;

(62) Beginning at the Anacortes ferry landing, the Washington state ferries Anacortes/San Juan Islands route, which includes stops at Lopez, Shaw, Orcas, and San Juan Islands; and the roads on San Juan and Orcas Islands as described in San Juan Island county council resolution number 7, adopted February 5, 2008;

(63) All Washington state ferry routes.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 278

[Substitute Senate Bill 5340]

TOBACCO SALES—INTERNET AND MAIL ORDER

AN ACT Relating to internet and mail order sales of certain tobacco products; amending RCW 70.155.010; adding a new section to chapter 70.155 RCW; repealing RCW 70.155.105; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.155.010 and 2006 c 14 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions set forth in RCW 82.24.010 shall apply to ((RCW 70.155.020 through 70.155.130)) this chapter. In addition, for the purposes of this chapter, unless otherwise required by the context:

(1) "Board" means the Washington state liquor control board.

(2) (~~"Delivery sale" means any sale of cigarettes to a consumer in the state where either: (a) The purchaser submits an order for a sale by means of a telephonic or other method of voice transmission, mail delivery, any other delivery service, or the internet or other online service; or (b) the cigarettes are delivered by use of mail delivery or any other delivery service. A sale of cigarettes shall be a delivery sale regardless of whether the seller is located within or without the state. A sale of cigarettes not for personal consumption to a person who is a wholesaler licensed pursuant to chapter 82.24 RCW or a retailer pursuant to chapter 82.24 RCW is not a delivery sale.~~

(3) ~~"Delivery service" means any private carrier engaged in the commercial delivery of letters, packages, or other containers that requires the recipient of that letter, package, or container to sign to accept delivery.~~

(4) "Internet" means any computer network, telephonic network, or other electronic network.

(3) "Minor" refers to an individual who is less than eighteen years old.

~~((5))~~ (4) "Sample" means a tobacco product distributed to members of the general public at no cost or at nominal cost for product promotion purposes.

~~((6))~~ (5) "Sampling" means the distribution of samples to members of the public.

~~((7) "Shipping container" means a container in which cigarettes are shipped in connection with a delivery sale.~~

~~(8) "Shipping documents" means bills of lading, airbills, or any other documents used to evidence the undertaking by a delivery service to deliver letters, packages, or other containers.~~

~~((9))~~ (6) "Tobacco product" means a product that contains tobacco and is intended for human use, including any product defined in RCW 82.24.010(2) or 82.26.010(1), except that for the purposes of section 2 of this act only, "tobacco product" does not include cigars defined in RCW 82.26.010 as to which one thousand units weigh more than three pounds.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 70.155 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A person may not:

(a) Ship or transport, or cause to be shipped or transported, any tobacco product ordered or purchased by mail or through the internet to anyone in this state other than a licensed wholesaler or retailer; or

(b) With knowledge or reason to know of the violation, provide substantial assistance to a person who is in violation of this section.

(2)(a) A person who knowingly violates subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a class C felony, except that the maximum fine that may be imposed is five thousand dollars.

(b) In addition to or in lieu of any other civil or criminal remedy provided by law, a person who has violated subsection (1) of this section is subject to a civil penalty of up to five thousand dollars for each violation. The attorney general, acting in the name of the state, may seek recovery of the penalty in a civil action in superior court. For purposes of this subsection, each shipment or transport of tobacco products constitutes a separate violation.

(3) The attorney general may seek an injunction in superior court to restrain a threatened or actual violation of subsection (1) of this section and to compel compliance with subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Any violation of subsection (1) of this section is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business and is an unfair and deceptive act or practice and an unfair method of competition in the conduct of trade or commerce in violation of RCW 19.86.020. Standing to bring an action to enforce RCW 19.86.020 for violation of subsection (1) of this section lies solely with the attorney general. Remedies provided by chapter 19.86 RCW are cumulative and not exclusive.

(5)(a) In any action brought under this section, the state is entitled to recover, in addition to other relief, the costs of investigation, expert witness fees, costs of the action, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

(b) If a court determines that a person has violated subsection (1) of this section, the court shall order any profits, gain, gross receipts, or other benefit from the violation to be disgorged and paid to the state treasurer for deposit in the general fund.

(6) Unless otherwise expressly provided, the penalties or remedies, or both, under this section are in addition to any other penalties and remedies available under any other law of this state.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 3. RCW 70.155.105 (Delivery sale of cigarettes—Requirements, unlawful practices—Penalties—Enforcement) and 2003 c 113 s 2 are each repealed.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 279

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5513]

UNLAWFUL TRANSIT CONDUCT—CIVIL INFRACTIONS

AN ACT Relating to law enforcement authority concerning civil infractions and unlawful transit conduct; amending RCW 7.80.090, 7.80.010, 9.91.025, 81.112.020, 81.112.210, 81.112.220, and 81.112.230; adding a new section to chapter 81.112 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 7.80.090 and 1987 c 456 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Procedures for the conduct of all hearings provided in this chapter may be established by rule of the supreme court.

(2) Any person subject to proceedings under this chapter may be represented by counsel.

(3) The attorney representing the state, county, city, ~~((or))~~ town, or transit agency authorized to issue civil infractions may appear in any proceedings under this chapter but need not appear, notwithstanding any statute or rule of court to the contrary.

Sec. 2. RCW 7.80.010 and 1987 c 456 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All violations of state law, local law, ordinance, regulation, or resolution designated as civil infractions may be heard and determined by a district court, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) Any municipal court has the authority to hear and determine pursuant to this chapter civil infractions that are established by municipal ordinance or by local law or resolution of a transit agency authorized to issue civil infractions, and that are committed within the jurisdiction of the municipality.

(3) Any city or town with a municipal court under chapter 3.50 RCW may contract with the county to have civil infractions that are established by city or town ordinance and that are committed within the city or town adjudicated by a district court.

(4) District court commissioners have the authority to hear and determine civil infractions pursuant to this chapter.

(5) Nothing in this chapter prevents any city, town, or county from hearing and determining civil infractions pursuant to its own system established by ordinance.

Sec. 3. RCW 9.91.025 and 2004 c 118 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful ~~((bus))~~ transit conduct if, while on or in a ~~((municipal))~~ transit vehicle ~~((as defined by RCW 46.04.355))~~ or in or at a ~~((municipal))~~ transit station ~~((and with knowledge that the conduct is prohibited))~~, he or she knowingly:

(a) ~~((Except while in or at a municipal transit station;))~~ Smokes or carries a lighted or smoldering pipe, cigar, or cigarette, unless he or she is smoking in an area designated and authorized by the transit authority;

(b) Discards litter other than in designated receptacles;

(c) Dumps or discards, or both, any materials on or at a transit facility including, but not limited to, hazardous substances and automotive fluids;

(d) Plays any radio, recorder, or other sound-producing equipment, except that nothing herein prohibits the use of the equipment when connected to earphones or an ear receiver that limits the sound to an individual listener~~((or the use of a communication device by an employee of the owner or operator of the municipal transit vehicle or municipal transit station)).~~ The use of public address systems or music systems that are authorized by a transit agency is permitted. The use of communications devices by transit employees and designated contractors or public safety officers in the line of duty is permitted, as is the use of private communications devices used to summon, notify, or communicate with other individuals, such as pagers and cellular phones;

~~((d))~~ (e) Spits~~((or))~~, expectorates, urinates, or defecates, except in appropriate plumbing fixtures in restroom facilities;

~~((e))~~ (f) Carries any flammable liquid, explosive, acid, or other article or material likely to cause harm to others, except that nothing herein prevents a person from carrying a cigarette, cigar, or pipe lighter or carrying a firearm or ammunition in a way that is not otherwise prohibited by law;

~~((f Intentionally))~~ (g) Consumes an alcoholic beverage or is in possession of an open alcoholic beverage container, unless authorized by the transit authority and required permits have been obtained;

(h) Obstructs or impedes the flow of ~~((municipal))~~ transit vehicles or passenger traffic, hinders or prevents access to ~~((municipal))~~ transit vehicles or stations, or otherwise unlawfully interferes with the provision or use of public transportation services;

~~((g) Intentionally))~~ (i) Unreasonably disturbs others by engaging in loud, raucous, unruly, harmful, or harassing behavior; ~~((or~~

~~((h))~~ (j) Destroys, defaces, or otherwise damages property ~~((of a municipality as defined in RCW 35.58.272 or a regional transit authority authorized by chapter 81.112 RCW employed in the provision or use of public transportation services))~~ in a transit vehicle or at a transit facility;

(k) Throws an object in a transit vehicle, at a transit facility, or at any person at a transit facility with intent to do harm;

(l) Possesses an unissued transfer or fare media or tenders an unissued transfer or fare media as proof of fare payment;

(m) Falsely claims to be a transit operator or other transit employee or through words, actions, or the use of clothes, insignia, or equipment resembling department-issued uniforms and equipment, creates a false impression that he or she is a transit operator or other transit employee;

(n) Engages in gambling or any game of chance for the winning of money or anything of value;

(o) Skates on roller skates or in-line skates, or rides in or upon or by any means a coaster, skateboard, toy vehicle, or any similar device. However, a person may walk while wearing skates or carry a skateboard while on or in a transit vehicle or in or at a transit station if that conduct is not otherwise prohibited by law; or

(p) Engages in other conduct that is inconsistent with the intended use and purpose of the transit facility, transit station, or transit vehicle and refuses to obey the lawful commands of an agent of the transit authority or a peace officer to cease such conduct.

(2) For the purposes of this section(~~(, "municipal))~~):

(a) "Transit station" or "transit facility" means all passenger facilities, structures, ~~((lands, interest in lands, air rights over lands))~~ stops, shelters, bus zones, properties, and rights-of-way of all kinds that are owned, leased, held, or used by a ~~((municipality as defined in RCW 35.58.272, or a regional transit authority authorized by chapter 81.112 RCW))~~ transit authority for the purpose of providing public transportation services(~~(, including, but not limited to, park and ride lots, transit centers and tunnels, and bus shelters.~~

~~((3) Unlawful bus conduct is a misdemeanor))~~.

(b) "Transit vehicle" means any motor vehicle, street car, train, trolley vehicle, ferry boat, or any other device, vessel, or vehicle that is owned or operated by a transit authority or an entity providing service on behalf of a transit authority that is used for the purpose of carrying passengers on a regular schedule.

(c) "Transit authority" means a city transit system under RCW 35.58.2721 or chapter 35.95A RCW, a county transportation authority under chapter 36.57 RCW, a metropolitan municipal corporation transit system under chapter 36.56 RCW, a public transportation benefit area under chapter 36.57A RCW, an unincorporated transportation benefit area under RCW 36.57.100, a regional transportation authority under chapter 81.112 RCW, or any special purpose district formed to operate a public transportation system.

(3) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. RCW 81.112.020 and 1999 c 20 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Authority" means a regional transit authority authorized under this chapter.

(2) "Board" means the board of a regional transit authority.

(3) "Service area" or "area" means the area included within the boundaries of a regional transit authority.

(4) "System" means a regional transit system authorized under this chapter and under the jurisdiction of a regional transit authority.

(5) "Facilities" means any lands, interest in land, air rights over lands, and improvements thereto including vessel terminals, and any equipment, vehicles, vessels, trains, stations, designated passenger waiting areas, and other components necessary to support the system.

(6) "Proof of payment" means evidence of fare prepayment authorized by a regional transit authority for the use of ~~((trains, including but not limited to commuter trains and light rail trains))~~ its facilities.

Sec. 5. RCW 81.112.210 and 1999 c 20 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) An authority is authorized to establish, by resolution, a schedule of fines and penalties for civil infractions established in RCW 81.112.220. Fines established by a regional transit authority shall not exceed those imposed for class 1 infractions under RCW 7.80.120.

(2)(a) A regional transit authority may designate persons to monitor fare payment who are equivalent to and are authorized to exercise all the powers of an enforcement officer, defined in RCW 7.80.040. An authority is authorized to employ personnel to either monitor fare payment, or to contract for such services, or both.

(b) In addition to the specific powers granted to enforcement officers under RCW 7.80.050 and 7.80.060, persons designated to monitor fare payment also have the authority to take the following actions:

(i) Request proof of payment from passengers;

(ii) Request personal identification from a passenger who does not produce proof of payment when requested;

(iii) Issue a citation conforming to the requirements established in RCW 7.80.070; and

(iv) Request that a passenger leave the regional transit authority ~~((train, including but not limited to commuter trains and light rail trains;))~~ facility when the passenger has not produced proof of payment after being asked to do so by a person designated to monitor fare payment.

(3) Regional transit authorities shall keep records of citations in the manner prescribed by RCW 7.80.150. All civil infractions established by chapter 20, Laws of 1999 shall be heard and determined by a district or municipal court as provided in RCW 7.80.010 (1), (2), and (4).

Sec. 6. RCW 81.112.220 and 1999 c 20 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Persons traveling on ~~((trains, including but not limited to commuter trains or light rail trains,))~~ facilities operated by an authority~~(s)~~ shall pay the fare established by the authority. Such persons shall produce proof of payment when requested by a person designated to monitor fare payment.

(2) The following constitute civil infractions punishable according to the schedule of fines and penalties established by the authority under RCW 81.112.210(1):

(a) Failure to pay the required fare;

(b) Failure to display proof of payment when requested to do so by a person designated to monitor fare payment; and

(c) Failure to depart the ~~((train, including but not limited to commuter trains and light rail trains,))~~ facility when requested to do so by a person designated to monitor fare payment.

Sec. 7. RCW 81.112.230 and 2006 c 270 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

Nothing in RCW 81.112.020 and 81.112.210 through 81.112.230 shall be deemed to prevent law enforcement authorities from prosecuting for theft, trespass, or other charges by any individual who:

(1) Fails to pay the required fare on more than one occasion within a twelve-month period;

(2) Fails to timely select one of the options for responding to the notice of civil infraction after receiving a statement of the options provided in this chapter for responding to the notice of infraction and the procedures necessary to exercise these options; or

(3) Fails to depart the ~~((train, including but not limited to commuter trains and light rail trains,))~~ facility when requested to do so by a person designated to monitor fare payment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 81.112 RCW to read as follows:

The powers and authority conferred by RCW 81.112.210 through 81.112.230 are in addition and supplemental to powers or authority conferred by any other law. RCW 81.112.210 through 81.112.230 do not limit any other powers or authority of a regional transit authority.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 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.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 280

[Senate Bill 5540]

HIGH CAPACITY TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AREAS

AN ACT Relating to high capacity transportation service; amending RCW 81.104.015, 81.104.150, 81.104.160, 81.104.170, 81.104.180, and 81.104.190; and adding new sections to chapter 81.104 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 81.104.015 and 1999 c 202 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "High capacity transportation corridor area" means a quasi-municipal corporation and independent taxing authority within the meaning of Article VII, section 1 of the state Constitution, and a taxing district within the meaning of Article VII, section 2 of the state Constitution, created by a transit agency governing body.

(2) "High capacity transportation system" means a system of public transportation services within an urbanized region operating principally on exclusive rights-of-way, and the supporting services and facilities necessary to implement such a system, including interim express services and high occupancy vehicle lanes, which taken as a whole, provides a substantially higher level of passenger capacity, speed, and service frequency than traditional public transportation systems operating principally in general purpose roadways.

~~((2))~~ (3) "Rail fixed guideway system" means a light, heavy, or rapid rail system, monorail, inclined plane, funicular, trolley, or other fixed rail guideway component of a high capacity transportation system that is not regulated by the Federal Railroad Administration, or its successor. "Rail fixed guideway system" does not mean elevators, moving sidewalks or stairs, and vehicles suspended from aerial cables, unless they are an integral component of a station served by a rail fixed guideway system.

~~((3))~~ (4) "Regional transit system" means a high capacity transportation system under the jurisdiction of one or more transit agencies except where a regional transit authority created under chapter 81.112 RCW exists, in which case "regional transit system" means the high capacity transportation system under the jurisdiction of a regional transit authority.

~~((4))~~ (5) "Transit agency" means city-owned transit systems, county transportation authorities, metropolitan municipal corporations, and public transportation benefit areas.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 81.104 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A governing body of a transit agency in a county that has a population of more than four hundred thousand and that adjoins a state boundary may establish one or more high capacity transportation corridor areas within all or a portion of the boundaries of the transit agency establishing the high capacity transportation corridor area. A high capacity transportation corridor area may include all or a portion of a city or town as long as all or a portion of the city or town boundaries are within the boundaries of the establishing transit agency. The members of the transit agency governing body proposing to establish the high capacity

transportation corridor area, acting ex officio and independently, shall constitute the governing body of the high capacity transportation corridor area.

(2) A high capacity transportation corridor area may establish, finance, and provide a high capacity transportation system within its boundaries in the same manner as authorized for transit agencies under this chapter, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) Any combined tax rates imposed under this chapter within the boundaries of the transit agency establishing a high capacity transportation corridor area or areas may not exceed the maximum rates authorized under RCW 81.104.150, 81.104.160, and 81.104.170;

(b) If a majority of the voters within the boundaries of a high capacity transportation corridor area approve a proposition imposing any high capacity transportation taxes, the governing body of the high capacity transportation corridor area may not seek subsequent voter approval of any additional high capacity transportation taxes, notwithstanding any remaining authorized taxing capacity; and

(c) The governing body of a high capacity transportation corridor area may not submit any authorizing proposition for voter-approved taxes prior to July 1, 2012.

(3) A high capacity transportation corridor area constitutes a body corporate and possesses all the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes as well as all other powers that may be conferred by statute including, but not limited to, the authority to hire employees, staff, and services, to enter into contracts, to acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property, and to sue and be sued. Public works contract limits applicable to the transit agency that established the high capacity transportation corridor area apply to the area.

(4) A high capacity transportation corridor area may exercise the power of eminent domain to obtain property for its authorized purposes in the same manner as authorized for the transit agency that established the area.

(5) A high capacity transportation corridor area may be dissolved by a majority vote of the governing body when all obligations under any general obligation bonds issued by the high capacity transportation corridor area have been discharged and any other contractual obligations of the high capacity transportation corridor area have either been discharged or assumed by another governmental entity.

Sec. 3. RCW 81.104.150 and 1992 c 101 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:

Cities that operate transit systems, county transportation authorities, metropolitan municipal corporations, public transportation benefit areas, high capacity transportation corridor areas, and regional transit authorities may submit an authorizing proposition to the voters and if approved may impose an excise tax of up to two dollars per month per employee on all employers located within the ~~((agency's))~~ applicable jurisdiction, measured by the number of full-time equivalent employees, solely for the purpose of providing high capacity transportation service. The rate of tax shall be approved by the voters. This tax may not be imposed by: (1) A transit agency or high capacity transportation corridor area when the county within which it is located is imposing an excise tax pursuant to RCW 81.100.030; or (2) a regional transit authority when any county within the authority's boundaries is imposing an

excise tax pursuant to RCW 81.100.030. The agency or high capacity transportation corridor area imposing the tax authorized in this section may provide for exemptions from the tax to such educational, cultural, health, charitable, or religious organizations as it deems appropriate.

Sec. 4. RCW 81.104.160 and 2003 c 1 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

An agency and high capacity transportation corridor area may impose a sales and use tax solely for the purpose of providing high capacity transportation service, in addition to the tax authorized by RCW 82.14.030, upon retail car rentals within the ~~((agency's))~~ applicable jurisdiction that are taxable by the state under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW. The rate of tax shall not exceed 2.172 percent. The base of the tax shall be the selling price in the case of a sales tax or the rental value of the vehicle used in the case of a use tax.

Any motor vehicle excise tax previously imposed under the provisions of RCW 81.104.160(1) shall be repealed, terminated and expire on December 5, 2002.

Sec. 5. RCW 81.104.170 and 1997 c 450 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

Cities that operate transit systems, county transportation authorities, metropolitan municipal corporations, public transportation benefit areas, high capacity transportation corridor areas, and regional transit authorities may submit an authorizing proposition to the voters and if approved by a majority of persons voting, fix and impose a sales and use tax in accordance with the terms of this chapter, solely for the purpose of providing high capacity transportation service.

The tax authorized pursuant to this section shall be in addition to the tax authorized by RCW 82.14.030 and shall be collected from those persons who are taxable by the state pursuant to chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW upon the occurrence of any taxable event within the taxing district. The maximum rate of such tax shall be approved by the voters and shall not exceed one percent of the selling price (in the case of a sales tax) or value of the article used (in the case of a use tax). The maximum rate of such tax that may be imposed shall not exceed nine-tenths of one percent in any county that imposes a tax under RCW 82.14.340, or within a regional transit authority if any county within the authority imposes a tax under RCW 82.14.340. The exemptions in RCW 82.08.820 and 82.12.820 are for the state portion of the sales and use tax and do not extend to the tax authorized in this section.

Sec. 6. RCW 81.104.180 and 1992 c 101 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:

Cities that operate transit systems, county transportation authorities, metropolitan municipal corporations, public transportation benefit areas, high capacity transportation corridor areas, and regional transit authorities are authorized to pledge revenues from the employer tax authorized by RCW 81.104.150, the ~~((special motor vehicle excise tax))~~ taxes authorized by RCW 81.104.160, and the sales and use tax authorized by RCW 81.104.170, to retire bonds issued solely for the purpose of providing high capacity transportation service.

Sec. 7. RCW 81.104.190 and 1992 c 101 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:

Cities that operate transit systems, county transportation authorities, metropolitan municipal corporations, public transportation benefit areas, high capacity transportation corridor areas, and regional transit systems may contract with the state department of revenue or other appropriate entities for administration and collection of any tax authorized by RCW 81.104.150, 81.104.160, and 81.104.170.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 81.104 RCW to read as follows:

(1) To carry out the purposes of this chapter, a high capacity transportation corridor area may issue general obligation bonds, not to exceed an amount, together with any other outstanding nonvoter-approved general obligation indebtedness, equal to one and one-half percent of the value of the taxable property within the area, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015. A high capacity transportation corridor area may also issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes only, together with any outstanding general obligation indebtedness, not to exceed an amount equal to five percent of the value of the taxable property within the area, as the term "value of the taxable property" is defined in RCW 39.36.015, when authorized by the voters of the area pursuant to Article VIII, section 6 of the state Constitution.

(2) General obligation bonds with a maturity in excess of twenty-five years shall not be issued. The governing body of the high capacity transportation corridor area shall by resolution determine for each general obligation bond issue the amount, date, terms, conditions, denominations, maximum fixed or variable interest rate or rates, maturity or maturities, redemption rights, registration privileges, manner of execution, manner of sale, callable provisions, if any, covenants, and form, including registration as to principal and interest, registration as to principal only, or bearer. Registration may include, but not be limited to: (a) A book entry system of recording the ownership of a bond whether or not physical bonds are issued; or (b) recording the ownership of a bond together with the requirement that the transfer of ownership may only be effected by the surrender of the old bond and either the reissuance of the old bond or the issuance of a new bond to the new owner. Facsimile signatures may be used on the bonds and any coupons. Refunding general obligation bonds may be issued in the same manner as general obligation bonds are issued.

(3) Whenever general obligation bonds are issued to fund specific projects or enterprises that generate revenues, charges, user fees, or special assessments, the high capacity transportation corridor area may specifically pledge all or a portion of the revenues, charges, user fees, or special assessments to refund the general obligation bonds. The high capacity transportation corridor area may also pledge any other revenues that may be available to the area.

(4) In addition to general obligation bonds, a high capacity transportation corridor area may issue revenue bonds to be issued and sold in accordance with chapter 39.46 RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 281

[Substitute Senate Bill 5724]

GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY—BIOMASS ENERGY—RENEWABLE RESOURCE

AN ACT Relating to electricity from biomass energy that is a renewable resource; and adding a new chapter to Title 36 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) Any county legislative authority of a county where a public utility district owns and operates a plant or system for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy for sale within the county may construct, purchase, acquire, operate, and maintain a facility to generate electricity from biomass energy that is a renewable resource under RCW 19.285.030 or from biomass energy that is produced from lignin in spent pulping liquors or liquors derived from algae and other sources. The county legislative authority has the authority to regulate and control the use, distribution, sale, and price of the electricity produced from the biomass facility authorized under this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "County legislative authority" means the board of county commissioners or the county council; and

(b) "Public utility district" means a municipal corporation formed under chapter 54.08 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. Section 1 of this act constitutes a new chapter in Title 36 RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 282

[Substitute Senate Bill 5565]

SOLID FUEL BURNING DEVICES—PROHIBITION OF USE—PROCEDURES

AN ACT Relating to limiting the use of certain solid fuel burning devices; and amending RCW 70.94.477.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.94.477 and 1995 c 205 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Unless allowed by rule(§) under chapter 34.05 RCW, a person shall not cause or allow any of the following materials to be burned in any residential solid fuel burning device:

- (a) Garbage;
- (b) Treated wood;
- (c) Plastics;
- (d) Rubber products;

- (e) Animals;
- (f) Asphaltic products;
- (g) Waste petroleum products;
- (h) Paints; or
- (i) Any substance, other than properly seasoned fuel wood, which normally emits dense smoke or obnoxious odors.

(2) ~~((For the sole purpose of a contingency measure to meet the requirements of))~~ To achieve and maintain attainment in areas of nonattainment for fine particulates in accordance with section 172((e)(9)) of the federal clean air act, a local air pollution control authority or the department may, after meeting requirements in subsection (3) of this section, prohibit the use of solid fuel burning devices, except:

- (a) Fireplaces as defined in RCW 70.94.453(3)((s));
- (b) Wood stoves meeting the standards set forth in RCW ((70.94.457) 70.94.473(1)(b)); or

(c) Pellet stoves ((either certified or issued an exemption by the United States environmental protection agency in accordance with Title 40, Part 60 of the code of federal regulations, if the United States environmental protection agency, in consultation with)).

(3) Prior to prohibiting the use of solid fuel burning devices under subsection (2) of this section, the department ((and)) or the local air pollution control authority ((makes)) must:

(a) Seek input from any city, county, or jurisdictional health department affected by the proposal to prohibit the use of solid fuel burning devices; and

(b) Make written findings that:

~~((a))~~ (i) The area ((has failed to make reasonable further progress or attain or maintain a national ambient air quality standard)) is designated as an area of nonattainment for fine particulate matter by the United States environmental protection agency, or is in maintenance status under that designation; ((and

~~((b))~~ (ii) Emissions from solid fuel burning devices ((from a particular geographic)) in the area are a major contributing factor ((to such failure to make reasonable further progress or attain or maintain a)) for violating the national ambient air quality standard for fine particulates; and

(iii) The area has an adequately funded program to assist low-income households to secure an adequate source of heat, which may include wood stoves meeting the requirements of RCW 70.94.453(2).

(4) If and only if the nonattainment area is within the jurisdiction of the department and the legislative authority of a city or county within the area of nonattainment formally expresses concerns with the department's written findings, then the department must publish on the department's web site the reasons for prohibiting the use of solid fuel burning devices under subsection (2) of this section that includes a response to the concerns expressed by the city or county legislative authority.

(5) When a local air pollution control authority or the department prohibits the use of solid fuel burning devices as authorized by this section, the cities, counties, and jurisdictional health departments serving the area shall cooperate with the department or local air pollution control authority as the department or the local air pollution control authority implements the prohibition. However, cooperation shall not include enforcement of this prohibition. The responsibility

for actual enforcement of the prohibition shall reside solely with the department or the local air pollution control authority.

(6) A prohibition issued by a local air pollution control authority or the department under this ((~~subsection~~)) section shall not apply to a person in a residence or commercial establishment that does not have an adequate source of heat without burning wood.

(7) As used in this section, "jurisdictional health department" means a city, county, city-county, or district public health department.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 283

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5583]

TRUST WATER RIGHTS PROGRAM—WATER BANKING

AN ACT Relating to improving the effectiveness of water bank authorization and exchange provisions; amending RCW 90.42.100, 90.42.020, 90.42.040, and 90.42.080; adding new sections to chapter 90.42 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 90.03 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that many watershed groups and programs, including but not limited to watershed planning units operating under chapter 90.82 RCW, have proposed or considered using the state trust water rights program for water banking purposes to meet vital instream and out-of-stream needs within a watershed or region. The legislature also finds that water banking can: Provide critical tools to make water supplies available when and where needed during times of drought; improve stream flows and preserve instream values during fish critical periods; reduce water transaction costs, time, and risk to purchasers; facilitate fair and efficient reallocation of water from one beneficial use to another; provide water supplies to offset impacts related to future development and the issuance of new water rights; and facilitate water agreements that protect upstream community values while retaining flexibility to meet critical downstream water needs in times of scarcity. The legislature therefore declares that the intent of this act is to provide clear authority for water banking throughout the state and to improve the effectiveness of the state trust water rights program.

Sec. 2. RCW 90.42.100 and 2003 c 144 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department is hereby authorized to use the trust water rights program ((~~in the Yakima river basin~~)) for water banking purposes statewide.

(2) Water banking may be used for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) To authorize the use of trust water rights to mitigate for water resource impacts, future water supply needs, or any beneficial use under chapter 90.03, 90.44, or 90.54 RCW, consistent with any terms and conditions established by the transferor, except that within the Yakima river basin return flows from water rights authorized in whole or in part for any purpose shall remain available as

part of the Yakima basin's total water supply available and to satisfy existing rights for other downstream uses and users;

(b) To document transfers of water rights to and from the trust water rights program; and

(c) To provide a source of water rights the department can make available to third parties on a temporary or permanent basis for any beneficial use under chapter 90.03, 90.44, or 90.54 RCW.

(3) The department shall not use water banking to:

(a) Cause detriment or injury to existing rights;

(b) Issue temporary water rights or portions thereof for new potable uses requiring an adequate and reliable water supply under RCW 19.27.097;

(c) Administer federal project water rights, including federal storage rights; or

(d) Allow carryover of stored water in the Yakima basin from one water year to another water year if it would negatively impact the total water supply available.

(4) The department shall provide electronic notice and opportunity for comment to affected local governments and affected federally recognized tribal governments prior to initiating use of the trust water rights program for water banking purposes for the first time in each water resource inventory area.

(5) Nothing in this section may be interpreted or administered in a manner that precludes the use of the department's existing authority to process trust water rights applications under this chapter or to process water right applications under chapter 90.03 or 90.44 RCW.

(6) For purposes of this section and RCW 90.42.135, "total water supply available" shall be defined as provided in the 1945 consent decree between the United States and water users in the Yakima river basin, and consistent with later interpretation by state and federal courts.

Sec. 3. RCW 90.42.020 and 1991 c 347 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Unless the context clearly requires otherwise,))~~ The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Department" means the department of ecology.

(2) "Local government" means a city, town, public utility district, irrigation district, public port, county, sewer district, or water district.

(3) "Net water savings" means the amount of water that is determined to be conserved and usable within a specified stream reach or reaches for other purposes without impairment or detriment to water rights existing at the time that a water conservation project is undertaken, reducing the ability to deliver water, or reducing the supply of water that otherwise would have been available to other existing water uses.

~~((3))~~ (4) "Trust water right" means any water right acquired by the state under this chapter for management in the state's trust water rights program.

~~((4))~~ (5) "Pilot planning areas" means the geographic areas designated under RCW 90.54.045(2).

~~((5))~~ (6) "Water conservation project" means any project or program that achieves physical or operational improvements that provide for increased water

use efficiency in existing systems of diversion, conveyance, application, or use of water under water rights existing on July 28, 1991.

Sec. 4. RCW 90.42.040 and 2002 c 329 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((All trust water rights))~~ A trust water right acquired by the state shall be placed in the state trust water rights program to be managed by the department. The department shall exercise its authorities under the law in a manner that protects trust water rights. Trust water rights acquired by the state shall be held ~~((or))~~ in trust and 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. The state may acquire a groundwater right to be placed in the state trust water rights program. To the extent practicable and subject to legislative appropriation, trust water rights acquired in an area with an approved watershed plan developed under chapter 90.82 RCW shall be consistent with that plan if the plan calls for such acquisition.

(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 quantity of water transferred to trust, the reach or reaches of the stream~~((, the quantity))~~ or the body of public groundwater that constitutes the place of use of the trust water right, 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.

(3) A trust water right retains the same priority date as the water right from which it originated, but as between ~~((them))~~ the two rights, 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)(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) A trust water right acquired by the state and held or authorized for beneficial use by the department is considered to be exercised as long as it is in the trust water rights program.

(d) For the purposes of RCW 90.03.380(1) and 90.42.080(9), the consumptive quantity of a trust water right acquired by the state and held or authorized for use by the department is equal to the consumptive quantity of the right prior to transfer into the trust water rights program.

(5)(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) For a trust water right donation described in RCW 90.42.080(1)(b), or for a trust water right lease described in RCW 90.42.080(8) that does not exceed five years, the department may post equivalent information on its web site to meet the notice requirements in (a) of this subsection and may send pertinent information by e-mail to meet the notice requirements in (b) of this subsection.

(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.

(8) Subsection((s) (4) (~~and (5)~~)) (a) of this section (~~(d)~~) does not apply to a trust water right resulting from a donation for instream flows described in RCW 90.42.080(1)(b) or to a trust water right leased under RCW 90.42.080(8) if the period of the lease does not exceed five years. (~~However, the department shall provide the notice described in subsection (5) of this section the first time the trust water right resulting from the donation is exercised.~~)

(9) Where a portion of an existing water right that is acquired or donated to the trust water rights program will assist in achieving established instream flows, the department shall process the change or amendment of the existing right without conducting a review of the extent and validity of the portion of the water right that will remain with the water right holder.

Sec. 5. RCW 90.42.080 and 2002 c 329 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) The state may acquire all or portions of existing surface water or groundwater 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. A water right acquired by the state that is expressly conditioned to limit its use to instream purposes shall be administered as a trust water right in compliance with that condition.

(b) If the holder of a right to surface water (~~(from a body of water)~~) or groundwater chooses to donate all or a portion of the person's water right to the trust water system to assist in providing instream flows or to preserve surface water or groundwater resources on a temporary or permanent basis, the department shall accept the donation on such terms as the person may prescribe as long as the donation satisfies the requirements of subsection (4) of this section and the other applicable requirements of this chapter and the terms prescribed are relevant and material to protecting any interest in the water right retained by the donor. Once accepted, such rights are trust water rights within the conditions prescribed by the donor.

(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) Except as provided in subsections (10) and (11) of this section, a water right donated under subsection (1)(b) of this section shall not exceed the extent to which the water right was exercised during the five years before the donation nor may the total of any portion of the water right remaining with the donor plus the donated portion of the water right exceed the extent to which the water right was exercised during the five years before the donation. A water right holder who believes his or her water right has been impaired by a trust water right donated under subsection (1)(b) of this section may request that the department review the impairment claim. If the department determines that ((exercising the)) a trust water right resulting from ((the)) a donation ((or exercising a portion of that trust water right donated)) under subsection (1)(b) of this section is impairing existing water rights in violation of RCW 90.42.070, the trust water right shall be altered by the department to eliminate the impairment. Any decision of the department to alter or not to alter a trust water right donated under subsection (1)(b) of this section is appealable to the pollution control hearings board under RCW 43.21B.230. A donated water right's status as a trust water right under this subsection is not evidence of the validity or quantity of the water right.

(5) The provisions of RCW 90.03.380 and 90.03.390 do not apply to donations for instream flows described in subsection (1)(b) of this section, but do apply to other transfers of water rights under this section except that the consumptive quantity of a trust water right acquired by the state and held or authorized for use by the department is equal to the consumptive quantity of the right prior to transfer into the trust water rights program.

(6) 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.

(7) Any water right conveyed to the trust water right system as a gift that is expressly conditioned to limit its use to instream purposes shall be managed by the department for public purposes to ensure that it qualifies as a gift that is deductible for federal income taxation purposes for the person or entity conveying the water right.

(8) Except as provided in subsections (10) and (11) of this section, if the department acquires a trust water right by lease, the amount of the trust water right shall not exceed the extent to which the water right was exercised during the five years before the acquisition was made nor may the total of any portion of the water right remaining with the original water right holder plus the portion of the water right leased by the department exceed the extent to which the water right was exercised during the five years before the acquisition. A water right holder who believes his or her water right has been impaired by a trust water right leased under this subsection may request that the department review the impairment claim. If the department determines that ((exercising the)) a trust water right resulting from the leasing ((or exercising of a portion)) of that trust water right leased under this subsection is impairing existing water rights in violation of RCW 90.42.070, the trust water right shall be altered by the department to eliminate the impairment. Any decision of the department to alter or not to alter a trust water right leased under this subsection is appealable to the

pollution control hearings board under RCW 43.21B.230. The department's leasing of a trust water right under this subsection is not evidence of the validity or quantity of the water right.

(9) For a water right donated to or acquired by the trust water rights program on a temporary basis, the full quantity of water diverted or withdrawn to exercise the right before the donation or acquisition shall be placed in the trust water rights program and shall revert to the donor or person from whom it was acquired when the trust period ends. For a trust water right acquired by the state and held or authorized for use by the department, the consumptive quantity of the right when it reverts to the donor or person from whom it was acquired is equal to the consumptive quantity of the right prior to transfer into the trust water rights program.

(10) For water rights donated or leased under subsection (4) or (8) of this section where nonuse of the water right is excused under RCW 90.14.140(1):

(a) The department shall calculate the amount of water eligible to be acquired by looking at the extent to which the right was exercised during the most recent five-year period preceding the date where nonuse of the water right was excused under RCW 90.14.140(1); and

(b) The total of the donated or leased portion of the water right and the portion of the water right remaining with the water right holder shall not exceed the extent to which the water right was exercised during the most recent five-year period preceding the date nonuse of the water right was excused under RCW 90.14.140(1).

(11) For water rights donated or leased under subsection (4) or (8) of this section where nonuse of the water right is exempt under RCW 90.14.140(2) (a) or (d):

(a) The amount of water eligible to be acquired shall be based on historical beneficial use; and

(b) The total of the donated or leased portion of the water right and the portion of the water right the water right holder continues to use shall not exceed the historical beneficial use of that right during the duration of the trust.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 90.42 RCW to read as follows:

Costs incurred by the department associated with water service contracts with federal agencies may be recovered by the department from persons withdrawing water or credits for water associated with water banking purposes as a condition of the exercise of a water right supplied from a federal water project.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 90.03 RCW to read as follows:

For purposes of calculating annual consumptive quantity as defined under RCW 90.03.380(1), if, within the most recent five-year period, the water right has been in the trust water rights program under chapter 90.38 or 90.42 RCW, or the nonuse of the water right has been excused from relinquishment under RCW 90.14.140, the department shall look to the most recent five-year period of continuous beneficial use preceding the date where the excuse for nonuse under RCW 90.14.140 was established and remained in effect.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 90.42 RCW to read as follows:

The department may adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 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.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 284

[Substitute Senate Bill 5719]

KIT VEHICLES—TITLE AND REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

AN ACT Relating to title and registration requirements for kit vehicles; amending RCW 46.12.440 and 46.16.680; and adding a new section to chapter 46.37 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.12.440 and 1996 c 225 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

The following procedures must be followed when applying for a certificate of ownership for a kit vehicle:

(1) The vehicle identification number (VIN) of a new vehicle kit and of a body kit will be taken from the manufacturer's certificate of origin belonging to that vehicle. If the VIN is not available, the Washington state patrol shall assign a VIN at the time of inspection.

(2) The department shall use the model year of a manufactured new vehicle kit and manufactured body kit ((is) as the year reflected on the manufacturer's certificate of origin.

(3) The make shall be listed as "KITV," and the series and body designation must describe ~~((what the vehicle looks like, i.e. Bradley GT, 57 MG, and must include the word "replica))~~ a discrete vehicle model.((2))

(4) Except for kit vehicles licensed under RCW 46.16.680(5), kit vehicles must comply with chapter ~~((204-90)) 204-10 WAC. A kit vehicle is exempt from the welding requirements under WAC 204-10-022(8) if, upon application for a certificate of ownership, the owner furnishes documentation from the manufacturer of the vehicle frame that informs the owner that the welding on the frame was not completed by a certified welder and that the structural strength of the frame has not been certified by an engineer as meeting the applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards set under 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.201, 571.214, 571.216, and 571.220 through 571.224, and the applicable SAE standards.~~

(5) The application for the certificate of ownership must be accompanied by the following documents:

(a) For a manufactured new vehicle kit, the manufacturer's certificate of origin or equivalent document;

(b)(i) For a manufactured body kit, the manufacturer's certificate of origin or equivalent document; (ii) for the frame, the title or a certified copy or equivalent document;

(c) Bills of sale or invoices for all major components used in the construction of the vehicle. The bills of sale must be notarized unless the vendor is registered with the department of revenue for the collection of retail sales or use tax. The bills of sale must include the names and addresses of the seller and purchaser, a description of the vehicle or part being sold, including the make, model, and identification or serial number, the date of sale, and the purchase price of the vehicle or part;

(d) A statement as defined in WAC 308-56A-150 by an authorized inspector of the Washington state patrol or other person authorized by the department of licensing verifying the vehicle identification number, and year and make when applicable;

(e) A completed declaration of value form (TD 420-737) to determine the value for excise tax if the purchase cost and year is unknown or incomplete.

(6) A Washington state patrol VIN inspector must ensure that all parts are documented by titles, notarized bills of sale, or business receipts such as obtained from a wrecking yard purchase. The bills of sale must contain the VIN of the vehicle the parts came from, or the yard number if from a wrecking yard.

(7) The department may not deny a certificate of ownership to an applicant who completes the requisite application, complies with this section, and pays the requisite titling fees and taxes.

Sec. 2. RCW 46.16.680 and 1996 c 225 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

All kit vehicles are licensed as original transactions when first titled in Washington, and the following provisions apply:

(1) The department of licensing shall charge original licensing fees and issue new plates appropriate to the use class.

(2) An inspection by the Washington state patrol is required to determine the correct identification number, and year or make if needed.

(3) The use class is the actual use of the vehicle, i.e. passenger car or truck.

(4) The make shall be listed as "KITV," and the series and body designation must describe ~~((what the vehicle looks like, i.e. 48 Bradley GT, 57 MG, and must include the word "replica))~~ a discrete vehicle model.(("))

(5) Upon payment of original licensing fees the department may license a kit vehicle under RCW 46.16.305(1) as a street rod if the vehicle is manufactured to have the same appearance as a similar vehicle manufactured before 1949.

(6) For a manufactured new vehicle kit and a manufactured body kit, the model year of the vehicle is the year reflected on the manufacturer's certificate of origin for that vehicle. If this is not available, the Washington state patrol shall assign a model year at the time of inspection.

(7) The vehicle identification number (VIN) of a new vehicle kit and body kit is the vehicle identification number as reflected on the manufacturer's certificate of origin. If the VIN is not available, the Washington state patrol shall assign a VIN at the time of inspection.

(8) The department may not deny a vehicle registration, or vehicle license plates, to an applicant who completes the requisite application, is a Washington resident as defined in RCW 46.16.028, complies with this section, and pays the requisite vehicle licensing fees and taxes.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 46.37 RCW to read as follows:

(1) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Kit vehicle" means a passenger car or light truck assembled from a manufactured kit, and is either (i) a kit consisting of a prefabricated body and chassis used to construct a complete vehicle, or (ii) a kit consisting of a prefabricated body to be mounted on an existing vehicle chassis and drive train, commonly referred to as a donor vehicle. "Kit vehicle" does not include a vehicle that has been assembled by a manufacturer.

(b) "Major component part" includes at least each of the following vehicle parts: (i) Engines and short blocks; (ii) frame; (iii) transmission or transfer case; (iv) cab; (v) door; (vi) front or rear differential; (vii) front or rear clip; (viii) quarter panel; (ix) truck bed or box; (x) seat; (xi) hood; (xii) bumper; (xiii) fender; and (xiv) airbag.

(2) A kit vehicle must, prior to inspection, contain the following components:

(a) Brakes on all wheels. The service brakes, upon application, must be capable of stopping the vehicle within a twelve-foot lane and (i) developing an average tire to road retardation force of not less than 52.8 percent of the gross vehicle weight, (ii) decelerating the vehicle at a rate of not less than seventeen feet per second, or (iii) stopping the vehicle within a distance of twenty-five feet from a speed of twenty miles per hour. Tests must be made on a level, dry, concrete or asphalt surface free from loose material;

(b) Brake hoses that comply with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.106;

(c) Brake fluids that comply with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.119;

(d) A parking brake that must operate on at least two wheels on the same axle, and when applied, must be capable of holding the vehicle on any grade on which the vehicle is operated. The parking brake must be separately actuated so that failure of any part of the service brake actuation system will not diminish the vehicle's parking brake holding capability;

(e) Lighting equipment that complies with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.108;

(f) Pneumatic tires that comply with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.109;

(g) Glazing material that complies with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.205. The driver must be provided with a windshield and side windows or opening that allows an outward horizontal vision capability, ninety degrees each side of a vertical plane passing through the fore and aft centerline of the vehicle. This range of vision must not be interrupted by window framing not exceeding four inches in width at each side location;

(h) Seat belt assemblies that comply with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.209;

(i) Defroster and defogging devices capable of defogging and defrosting the windshield area, except vehicles or exact replicas of vehicles manufactured prior to January 1938 are exempt from this requirement;

(j) Door latches that firmly and automatically secure the door when pushed closed and that allow each door to be opened both from the inside and outside, if the vehicle is enclosed with side doors leading directly into a compartment that contains one or more seating accommodations;

(k) A floor plan that is capable of supporting the weight of the number of occupants that the vehicle is designed to carry;

(l) If an enclosed kit vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine, a passenger compartment that must be constructed to prevent the entry of exhaust fumes into the passenger compartment;

(m) Fenders that must be installed on all wheels and cover the entire tread width that comes in contact with the road surface. Coverage of the tire tread circumference must be from at least fifteen degrees in front and to at least seventy-five degrees to the rear of the vertical centerline at each wheel measured from the center of the wheel rotation. The tire must not come in contact with the body, fender, chassis, or suspension of the vehicle. Kit vehicles that are more than forty years old and are owned and operated primarily as collector's vehicles are exempt from this fender requirement if the vehicle is used and driven during fair weather on well-maintained, hard-surfaced roads;

(n) A speedometer that is calibrated to indicate miles per hour, and may also indicate kilometers per hour;

(o) Mirrors as outlined in RCW 46.37.400. Mirror mountings must provide for mirror adjustment by tilting both horizontally and vertically;

(p) An accelerator control system that, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Sec. 571.124, contains a double spring that returns engine throttle to an idle position when the driver removes the actuating force from the accelerator control. The geometry of the throttle linkage must be designed so that the throttle will not lock in an open position. A vehicle equipped with cruise control is exempt when the cruise control is actuated;

(q) A fuel system that, in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Secs. 571.301 and 571.302, is securely fastened to the vehicle so as not to interfere with the vehicle's operation. The components, such as tank, tubing, hoses, and pump, must be of leak proof design and be securely attached with fasteners designed for that purpose. All fuel system vent lines must extend outside of the passenger compartment and be positioned as not to be in contact with the high temperature surfaces or moving components. If the vehicle is fueled using alternative measures, it must be installed in accordance with any applicable standards set by the United States department of transportation;

(r) A steering wheel as outlined in RCW 46.37.375 and WAC 204-10-034;

(s) A suspension as outlined in WAC 204-10-036;

(t) An exhaust system as outlined in WAC 204-10-038; and

(u) A horn that is capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet. The horn or another warning device must not emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or whistle. A bell or siren must not be used as a warning device. The device used to actuate the horn must be easily accessible to the driver when operating the vehicle.

(3) A kit vehicle may also be equipped with hoods and bumpers. If this equipment is present, it must meet the following requirements:

(a) Hood latches must be equipped with a primary and secondary latching system to hold the hood in a closed position if the hood is a front opening hood; and

(b) Bumpers must be 4.5 inches in vertical height, centered on the vehicle's centerline, and extend no less than the width of the respective wheel track distances. Bumpers must be horizontal load veering and attach to the frame to

effectively transfer energy when impacted. The bumper must be installed in accordance with the bumper heights outlined in WAC 204-10-022.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 285

[Second Substitute House Bill 1522]

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS RECYCLING—COLLECTORS

AN ACT Relating to repair and reuse of electronic products by registered collectors; and adding a new section to chapter 70.95N RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 70.95N RCW to read as follows:

(1) Only an entity registered as a collector with the department may act as a collector in a plan. All covered electronic products received by a registered collector must be submitted to a plan. Fully functioning computers that are received by a registered collector in working order may be sold or donated as whole products by the collector for reuse. Computers that require repair to make them a fully functioning unit may only be repaired on-site at the collector's place of business by the registered collector for reuse according to its original purpose.

(2) Registered collectors may use whole parts gleaned from collected computers or new parts for making repairs as long as there is a part-for-part exchange with nonfunctioning computers submitted to a plan.

(3) Registered collectors may not include computers that are gleaned for reuse in the weight totals for compensation by the plan.

(4) Registered collectors must maintain a record of computers sold or donated by the collector for a period of three years.

(5) Registered collectors must display a notice at the point of collection that computers received by the collector may be repaired and sold or donated as a fully functioning computer rather than submitted to a processor for recycling.

(6) The authority, authorized party, or the department may conduct site visits of all registered collectors that reuse or refurbish computers and who have an agreement with the authority or authorized party to provide collection services. If the authority or authorized party finds that a collector is not providing services in compliance with this chapter, the authority or authorized party shall report that finding to the department for enforcement action.

Passed by the House March 5, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State April 29, 2009.

CHAPTER 286

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5651]

DOG BREEDING PRACTICES

AN ACT Relating to providing humanitarian requirements for certain dog breeding practices; adding a new section to chapter 16.52 RCW; creating a new section; prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that:

(1) Dogs are neither a commercial crop nor commodity and should not be indiscriminately or irresponsibly mass produced;

(2) Large-scale dog breeding increases the likelihood that the dogs will be denied their most basic needs including but not limited to: Sanitary living conditions, proper and timely medical care, the ability to move freely at least once per day, and adequate shelter from the elements;

(3) Without proper oversight, large-scale breeding facilities can easily fall below even the most basic standards of humane housing and husbandry;

(4) Current Washington state laws are inadequate regarding the care and husbandry of dogs in large-scale breeding facilities;

(5) No Washington state agency currently regulates large-scale breeding facilities;

(6) The United States department of agriculture does not regulate large-scale breeding facilities that sell dogs directly to the public and thus, such direct-sales breeders are currently exempt from even the minimum care and housing standards outlined in the federal animal welfare act;

(7) Documented conditions at large-scale breeding facilities include unsanitary conditions, potential for soil and groundwater contamination, the spread of zoonotic parasites and infectious diseases, and the sale of sick and dying animals to the public; and

(8) An unfair fiscal burden is placed on city, county, and state taxpayers as well as government agencies and nongovernmental organizations, which are required to care for discarded or abused and neglected dogs from large-scale breeding facilities.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 16.52 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A person may not own, possess, control, or otherwise have charge or custody of more than fifty dogs with intact sexual organs over the age of six months at any time.

(2) Any person who owns, possesses, controls, or otherwise has charge or custody of more than ten dogs with intact sexual organs over the age of six months and keeps the dogs in an enclosure for the majority of the day must at a minimum:

(a) Provide space to allow each dog to turn about freely, to stand, sit, and lie down. The dog must be able to lie down while fully extended without the dog's head, tail, legs, face, or feet touching any side of an enclosure and without touching any other dog in the enclosure when all dogs are lying down simultaneously. The interior height of the enclosure must be at least six inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position. Each enclosure must be at least three times the length and

width of the longest dog in the enclosure, from tip of nose to base of tail and shoulder blade to shoulder blade.

(b) Provide each dog that is over the age of four months with a minimum of one exercise period during each day for a total of not less than one hour of exercise during such day. Such exercise must include either leash walking or giving the dog access to an enclosure at least four times the size of the minimum allowable enclosure specified in (a) of this subsection allowing the dog free mobility for the entire exercise period, but may not include use of a cat mill, jenny mill, slat mill, or similar device, unless prescribed by a doctor of veterinary medicine. The exercise requirements in this subsection do not apply to a dog certified by a doctor of veterinary medicine as being medically precluded from exercise.

(c) Maintain adequate housing facilities and primary enclosures that meet the following requirements at a minimum:

(i) Housing facilities and primary enclosures must be kept in a sanitary condition. Housing facilities where dogs are kept must be sufficiently ventilated at all times to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and to prevent moisture condensation. Housing facilities must have a means of fire suppression, such as functioning fire extinguishers, on the premises and must have sufficient lighting to allow for observation of the dogs at any time of day or night;

(ii) Housing facilities must enable all dogs to remain dry and clean;

(iii) Housing facilities must provide shelter and protection from extreme temperatures and weather conditions that may be uncomfortable or hazardous to the dogs;

(iv) Housing facilities must provide sufficient shade to shelter all the dogs housed in the primary enclosure at one time;

(v) A primary enclosure must have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' feet and legs from injury;

(vi) Primary enclosures must be placed no higher than forty-two inches above the floor and may not be placed over or stacked on top of another cage or primary enclosure;

(vii) Feces, hair, dirt, debris, and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures at least daily or more often if necessary to prevent accumulation and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors; and

(viii) All dogs in the same enclosure at the same time must be compatible, as determined by observation. Animals with a vicious or aggressive disposition must never be placed in an enclosure with another animal, except for breeding purposes. Breeding females in heat may not be in the same enclosure at the same time with sexually mature males, except for breeding purposes. Breeding females and their litters may not be in the same enclosure at the same time with other adult dogs. Puppies under twelve weeks may not be in the same enclosure at the same time with other adult dogs, other than the dam or foster dam unless under immediate supervision.

(d) Provide dogs with easy and convenient access to adequate amounts of clean food and water. Food and water receptacles must be regularly cleaned and sanitized. All enclosures must contain potable water that is not frozen, is substantially free from debris, and is readily accessible to all dogs in the enclosure at all times.

(e) Provide veterinary care without delay when necessary. A dog may not be bred if a veterinarian determines that the animal is unfit for breeding purposes. Only dogs between the ages of twelve months and eight years of age may be used for breeding. Animals requiring euthanasia must be euthanized only by a licensed veterinarian.

(3) A person who violates subsection (1) or (2) of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

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

(a) A publicly operated animal control facility or animal shelter;

(b) A private, charitable not-for-profit humane society or animal adoption organization;

(c) A veterinary facility;

(d) A retail pet store;

(e) A research institution;

(f) A boarding facility; or

(g) A grooming facility.

(5) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to a commercial dog breeder licensed, before the effective date of this act, by the United States department of agriculture pursuant to the federal animal welfare act (Title 7 U.S.C. Sec. 2131 et seq.).

(6) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "Dog" means any member of *Canis lupus familiaris*; and

(b) "Retail pet store" means a commercial establishment that engages in a for-profit business of selling at retail cats, dogs, or other animals to be kept as household pets and is regulated by the United States department of agriculture.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** This act takes effect January 1, 2010.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 287

[Substitute Senate Bill 5402]

ANIMAL CRUELTY—SIMILAR ANIMALS

AN ACT Relating to prevention of animal cruelty; amending RCW 16.52.011, 16.52.085, and 16.52.200; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 16.52.011 and 2007 c 376 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Principles of liability as defined in chapter 9A.08 RCW apply to this chapter.

(2) ~~((Unless the context clearly requires otherwise,))~~ The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Abandons" means the knowing or reckless desertion of an animal by its owner or the causing of the animal to be deserted by its owner, in any place, without making provisions for the animal's adequate care.

(b) "Animal" means any nonhuman mammal, bird, reptile, or amphibian.

(c) "Animal care and control agency" means any city or county animal control agency or authority authorized to enforce city or county municipal ordinances regulating the care, control, licensing, or treatment of animals within the city or county, and any corporation organized under RCW 16.52.020 that contracts with a city or county to enforce the city or county ordinances governing animal care and control.

(d) "Animal control officer" means any individual employed, contracted, or appointed pursuant to RCW 16.52.025 by an animal care and control agency or humane society to aid in the enforcement of ordinances or laws regulating the care and control of animals. For purposes of this chapter, the term "animal control officer" shall be interpreted to include "humane officer" as defined in (f) of this subsection and RCW 16.52.025.

(e) "Euthanasia" means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method that involves instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death, or by a method that causes painless loss of consciousness, and death during the loss of consciousness.

(f) "Humane officer" means any individual employed, contracted, or appointed by an animal care and control agency or humane society as authorized under RCW 16.52.025.

(g) "Law enforcement agency" means a general authority Washington law enforcement agency as defined in RCW 10.93.020.

(h) "Necessary food" means the provision at suitable intervals of wholesome foodstuff suitable for the animal's age and species and sufficient to provide a reasonable level of nutrition for the animal.

(i) "Owner" means a person who has a right, claim, title, legal share, or right of possession to an animal or a person having lawful control, custody, or possession of an animal.

(j) "Person" means individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, or other legal entities, and agents of those entities.

(k) "Similar animal" means an animal classified in the same genus.

(l) "Substantial bodily harm" means substantial bodily harm as defined in RCW 9A.04.110.

Sec. 2. RCW 16.52.085 and 1994 c 261 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a law enforcement officer or animal control officer has probable cause to believe that an owner of a domestic animal has violated this chapter or owns or possesses an animal in violation of an order issued under RCW 16.52.200(3) and no responsible person can be found to assume the animal's care, the officer may authorize, with a warrant, the removal of the animal to a suitable place for feeding and care, or may place the animal under the custody of an animal care and control agency. In determining what is a suitable place, the officer shall consider the animal's needs, including its size and behavioral characteristics. An officer may remove an animal under this subsection without a warrant only if the animal is in an immediate life-threatening condition.

(2) If a law enforcement officer or an animal control officer has probable cause to believe a violation of this chapter has occurred, the officer may authorize an examination of a domestic animal allegedly neglected or abused in violation of this chapter by a veterinarian to determine whether the level of neglect or abuse in violation of this chapter is sufficient to require removal of the animal. This section does not condone illegal entry onto private property.

(3) Any owner whose domestic animal is removed pursuant to this chapter shall be given written notice of the circumstances of the removal and notice of legal remedies available to the owner. The notice shall be given by posting at the place of seizure, by delivery to a person residing at the place of seizure, or by registered mail if the owner is known. In making the decision to remove an animal pursuant to this chapter, the officer shall make a good faith effort to contact the animal's owner before removal.

(4) The agency having custody of the animal may euthanize the animal or may find a responsible person to adopt the animal not less than fifteen business days after the animal is taken into custody. A custodial agency may euthanize severely injured, diseased, or suffering animals at any time. An owner may prevent the animal's destruction or adoption by: (a) Petitioning the district court of the county where the animal was seized for the animal's immediate return subject to court-imposed conditions, or (b) posting a bond or security in an amount sufficient to provide for the animal's care for a minimum of thirty days from the seizure date. If the custodial agency still has custody of the animal when the bond or security expires, the animal shall become the agency's property unless the court orders an alternative disposition. If a court order prevents the agency from assuming ownership and the agency continues to care for the animal, the court shall order the owner to renew a bond or security for the agency's continuing costs for the animal's care. When a court has prohibited the owner from owning or possessing a similar animal under RCW 16.52.200(3), the agency having custody of the animal may assume ownership upon seizure and the owner may not prevent the animal's destruction or adoption by petitioning the court or posting a bond.

(5) If no criminal case is filed within fourteen business days of the animal's removal, the owner may petition the district court of the county where the animal was removed for the animal's return. The petition shall be filed with the court, with copies served to the law enforcement or animal care and control agency responsible for removing the animal and to the prosecuting attorney. If the court grants the petition, the agency which seized the animal must deliver the animal to the owner at no cost to the owner. If a criminal action is filed after the petition is filed but before the animal is returned, the petition shall be joined with the criminal matter.

(6) In a motion or petition for the animal's return before a trial, the burden is on the owner to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the animal will not suffer future neglect or abuse and is not in need of being restored to health.

(7) Any authorized person treating or attempting to restore an animal to health under this chapter shall not be civilly or criminally liable for such action.

Sec. 3. RCW 16.52.200 and 2003 c 53 s 113 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The sentence imposed for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor violation of this chapter may be deferred or suspended in accordance with RCW 3.66.067 and 3.66.068, however the probationary period shall be two years.

(2) In case of multiple misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor convictions, the sentences shall be consecutive, however the probationary period shall remain two years.

(3) In addition to the penalties imposed by the court, the court shall order the forfeiture of all animals held by law enforcement or animal care and control authorities under the provisions of this chapter if any one of the animals involved dies as a result of a violation of this chapter or if the defendant has a prior conviction under this chapter. In other cases the court may enter an order requiring the owner to forfeit the animal if the court deems the animal's treatment to have been severe and likely to reoccur. If forfeiture is ordered, the owner shall be prohibited from owning or caring for any similar animals for a period of ~~((two years))~~ time as follows:

(a) Two years for a first conviction of animal cruelty in the second degree under RCW 16.52.207;

(b) Permanently for a first conviction of animal cruelty in the first degree under RCW 16.52.205;

(c) Permanently for a second or subsequent conviction of animal cruelty, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) If a person has no more than two convictions of animal cruelty and each conviction is for animal cruelty in the second degree, the person may petition the sentencing court in which the most recent animal cruelty conviction occurred, for a restoration of the right to own or possess a similar animal five years after the date of the second conviction. In determining whether to grant the petition, the court shall consider, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) The person's prior animal cruelty in the second degree convictions;

(b) The type of harm or violence inflicted upon the animals;

(c) Whether the person has completed the conditions imposed by the court as a result of the underlying convictions; and

(d) Any other matters the court finds reasonable and material to consider in determining whether the person is likely to abuse another animal.

The court may delay its decision on forfeiture under ~~((this))~~ subsection (3) of this section until the end of the probationary period.

~~((4))~~ (5) In addition to fines and court costs, the defendant, only if convicted or in agreement, shall be liable for reasonable costs incurred pursuant to this chapter by law enforcement agencies, animal care and control agencies, or authorized private or public entities involved with the care of the animals. Reasonable costs include expenses of the investigation, and the animal's care, euthanization, or adoption.

~~((5))~~ (6) If convicted, the defendant shall also pay a civil penalty of one thousand dollars to the county to prevent cruelty to animals. These funds shall be used to prosecute offenses under this chapter and to care for forfeited animals pending trial.

~~((6))~~ (7) As a condition of the sentence imposed under this chapter or RCW 9.08.070 through 9.08.078, the court may also order the defendant to

participate in an available animal cruelty prevention or education program or obtain available psychological counseling to treat mental health problems contributing to the violation's commission. The defendant shall bear the costs of the program or treatment.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 288

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1002]

OFFENDER DISCHARGE—NO-CONTACT ORDERS

AN ACT Relating to allowing a certificate of discharge to be issued when an existing order excludes or prohibits an offender from having contact with a specified person or business, or coming within a set distance of any specified location; amending RCW 9.94A.637 and 26.50.110; creating a new section; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that restoration of the right to vote and serve on a jury, for individuals who have satisfied every other obligation of their sentence, best serves to reintegrate them into society, even if a no-contact order exists. Therefore, the legislature further finds clarification of the existing statute is desirable to provide clarity to the courts that a certificate of discharge shall be issued, while the no-contact order remains in effect, once other obligations are completed.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.637 and 2007 c 171 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) When an offender has completed all requirements of the sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, and while under the custody and supervision of the department, the secretary or the secretary's designee shall notify the sentencing court, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

(b)(i) When an offender has reached the end of his or her supervision with the department and has completed all the requirements of the sentence except his or her legal financial obligations, the secretary's designee shall provide the county clerk with a notice that the offender has completed all nonfinancial requirements of the sentence.

(ii) When the department has provided the county clerk with notice that an offender has completed all the requirements of the sentence and the offender subsequently satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court, including the notice from the department, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

(c) When an offender who is subject to requirements of the sentence in addition to the payment of legal financial obligations either is not subject to supervision by the department or does not complete the requirements while

under supervision of the department, it is the offender's responsibility to provide the court with verification of the completion of the sentence conditions other than the payment of legal financial obligations. When the offender satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court that the legal financial obligations have been satisfied. When the court has received both notification from the clerk and adequate verification from the offender that the sentence requirements have been completed, the court shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

(2)(a) For purposes of this subsection (2), a no-contact order is not a requirement of the offender's sentence. An offender who has completed all requirements of the sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, is eligible for a certificate of discharge even if the offender has an existing no-contact order that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or business or coming within a set distance of any specified location.

(b) In the case of an eligible offender who has a no-contact order as part of the judgment and sentence, the offender may petition the court to issue a certificate of discharge and a separate no-contact order by filing a petition in the sentencing court and paying the appropriate filing fee associated with the petition for the separate no-contact order. This filing fee does not apply to an offender seeking a certificate of discharge when the offender has a no-contact order separate from the judgment and sentence.

(i)(A) The court shall issue a certificate of discharge and a separate no-contact order under this subsection (2) if the court determines that the offender has completed all requirements of the sentence, including all legal financial obligations. The court shall reissue the no-contact order separately under a new civil cause number for the remaining term and under the same conditions as contained in the judgment and sentence.

(B) The clerk of the court shall send a copy of the new no-contact order to the individuals protected by the no-contact order, along with an explanation of the reason for the change, if there is an address available in the court file. If no address is available, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order to the prosecutor, who shall send a copy of the no-contact order with an explanation of the reason for the change to the last known address of the protected individuals.

(ii) Whenever an order under this subsection (2) is issued, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order on or before the next judicial day. The clerk shall also include a cover sheet that indicates the case number of the judgment and sentence that has been discharged. Upon receipt of the copy of the order and cover sheet, the law enforcement agency shall enter the order into any computer-based criminal intelligence information system available in this state used by law enforcement agencies to list outstanding warrants. The order shall remain in this system until it expires. The new order, and case number of the discharged judgment and sentence, shall be linked in the criminal intelligence information system for purposes of enforcing the no-contact order.

(iii) A separately issued no-contact order may be enforced under chapter 26.50 RCW.

(iv) A separate no-contact order issued under this subsection (2) is not a modification of the offender's sentence.

(3) Every signed certificate and order of discharge shall be filed with the county clerk of the sentencing county. In addition, the court shall send to the department a copy of every signed certificate and order of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department. The county clerk shall enter into a database maintained by the administrator for the courts the names of all felons who have been issued certificates of discharge, the date of discharge, and the date of conviction and offense.

~~((3))~~ (4) An offender who is not convicted of a violent offense or a sex offense and is sentenced to a term involving community supervision may be considered for a discharge of sentence by the sentencing court prior to the completion of community supervision, provided that the offender has completed at least one-half of the term of community supervision and has met all other sentence requirements.

~~((4) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section,))~~ (5) The discharge shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights lost by operation of law upon conviction, and the certificate of discharge shall so state. Nothing in this section prohibits the use of an offender's prior record for purposes of determining sentences for later offenses as provided in this chapter. Nothing in this section affects or prevents use of the offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or for impeachment purposes. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation.

~~((5))~~ (6) Unless otherwise ordered by the sentencing court, a certificate of discharge shall not terminate the offender's obligation to comply with an order ~~((issued under chapter 10.99 RCW))~~ that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or coming within a set distance of any specified location that was contained in the judgment and sentence. An offender who violates such an order after a certificate of discharge has been issued shall be subject to prosecution according to the chapter under which the order was originally issued.

~~((6))~~ (7) Upon release from custody, the offender may apply to the department for counseling and help in adjusting to the community. This voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release from custody.

Sec. 3. RCW 26.50.110 and 2007 c 173 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Whenever an order is granted under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or there is a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, a violation of any of the following provisions of the order is a gross misdemeanor, except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section:

(i) The restraint provisions prohibiting acts or threats of violence against, or stalking of, a protected party, or restraint provisions prohibiting contact with a protected party;

(ii) A provision excluding the person from a residence, workplace, school, or day care;

(iii) A provision prohibiting a person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location; or

(iv) A provision of a foreign protection order specifically indicating that a violation will be a crime.

(b) Upon conviction, and in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the court may require that the respondent submit to electronic monitoring. The court shall specify who shall provide the electronic monitoring services, and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed. The order also may include a requirement that the respondent pay the costs of the monitoring. The court shall consider the ability of the convicted person to pay for electronic monitoring.

(2) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, that restrains the person or excludes the person from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibits the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, if the person restrained knows of the order. Presence of the order in the law enforcement computer-based criminal intelligence information system is not the only means of establishing knowledge of the order.

(3) A violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, shall also constitute contempt of court, and is subject to the penalties prescribed by law.

(4) Any assault that is a violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, and that does not amount to assault in the first or second degree under RCW 9A.36.011 or 9A.36.021 is a class C felony, and any conduct in violation of such an order that is reckless and creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another person is a class C felony.

(5) A violation of a court order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, is a class C felony if the offender has at least two previous convictions for violating the provisions of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020. The previous convictions may involve the same victim or other victims specifically protected by the orders the offender violated.

(6) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner or any peace officer alleging that the respondent has violated an order granted under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within fourteen days why the respondent should not be found in contempt of court and punished accordingly. The hearing may be held in the court of any county or municipality in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 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 takes effect immediately.***

*Sec. 4 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning herewith, without my approval as to Section 4, Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1002 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to allowing a certificate of discharge to be issued when an existing order excludes or prohibits an offender from having contact with a specified person or business, or coming within a set distance of any specified location."

Section 4 contains an emergency clause. An emergency clause is to be used where it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety or whenever it is essential for the support of state government. I do not believe an emergency clause is needed to implement this legislation.

For this reason, I have vetoed Section 4 of Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1002.

With the exception of Section 4, Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1002 is approved."

CHAPTER 289

[Substitute Senate Bill 5566]

STREAMLINED SALES AND USE TAX AGREEMENT—EXCISE TAXES

AN ACT Relating to harmonizing excise tax statutes with the streamlined sales and use tax agreement in regards to direct sellers, telecommunications ancillary services, commercial parking taxes, and exemption certificates; amending RCW 82.32.730, 82.08.050, 82.02.230, and 82.32.291; and adding a new section to chapter 82.32 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 82.32.730 and 2008 c 324 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsections (5) through ~~((7))~~ (8) of this section, for purposes of collecting or paying sales or use taxes to the appropriate jurisdictions, all sales at retail shall be sourced in accordance with this subsection and subsections (2) through (4) of this section.

(a) When tangible personal property, an extended warranty, or a service defined as a retail sale under RCW 82.04.050 is received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to that business location.

(b) When the tangible personal property, extended warranty, or a service defined as a retail sale under RCW 82.04.050 is not received by the purchaser at a business location of the seller, the sale is sourced to the location where receipt by the purchaser or the purchaser's donee, designated as such by the purchaser, occurs, including the location indicated by instructions for delivery to the purchaser or donee, known to the seller.

(c) When (a) and (b) of this subsection do not apply, the sale is sourced to the location indicated by an address for the purchaser that is available from the

business records of the seller that are maintained in the ordinary course of the seller's business when use of this address does not constitute bad faith.

(d) When (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection do not apply, the sale is sourced to the location indicated by an address for the purchaser obtained during the consummation of the sale, including the address of a purchaser's payment instrument, if no other address is available, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith.

(e) When (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this subsection do not apply, including the circumstance where the seller is without sufficient information to apply those provisions, then the location shall be determined by the address from which tangible personal property was shipped, from which the digital good or the computer software delivered electronically was first available for transmission by the seller, or from which the extended warranty or service defined as a retail sale under RCW 82.04.050 was provided, disregarding for these purposes any location that merely provided the digital transfer of the product sold.

(2) The lease or rental of tangible personal property, other than property identified in subsection (3) or (4) of this section, shall be sourced as provided in this subsection.

(a) For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, the first periodic payment is sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with subsection (1) of this section. Periodic payments made subsequent to the first payment are sourced to the primary property location for each period covered by the payment. The primary property location shall be as indicated by an address for the property provided by the lessee that is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith. The property location is not altered by intermittent use at different locations, such as use of business property that accompanies employees on business trips and service calls.

(b) For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, the payment is sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

(c) This subsection (2) does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis, or on the acquisition of property for lease.

(3) The lease or rental of motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers, or aircraft that do not qualify as transportation equipment shall be sourced as provided in this subsection.

(a) For a lease or rental that requires recurring periodic payments, each periodic payment is sourced to the primary property location. The primary property location is as indicated by an address for the property provided by the lessee that is available to the lessor from its records maintained in the ordinary course of business, when use of this address does not constitute bad faith. This location is not altered by intermittent use at different locations.

(b) For a lease or rental that does not require recurring periodic payments, the payment is sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

(c) This subsection does not affect the imposition or computation of sales or use tax on leases or rentals based on a lump sum or accelerated basis, or on the acquisition of property for lease.

(4) The retail sale, including lease or rental, of transportation equipment shall be sourced the same as a retail sale in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

(5)(a) This subsection applies to direct mail transactions not governed by subsection (6) of this section. A purchaser of direct mail that is not a holder of a direct pay permit shall provide to the seller in conjunction with the purchase either a direct mail form or information that shows the jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients.

(i) Upon receipt of the direct mail form, the seller is relieved of all obligations to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax and the purchaser is obligated to pay or remit the applicable tax on a direct pay basis. A direct mail form shall remain in effect for all future sales of direct mail by the seller to the purchaser until it is revoked in writing.

(ii) Upon receipt of information from the purchaser showing the jurisdictions to which the direct mail is delivered to recipients, the seller shall collect the tax according to the delivery information provided by the purchaser. In the absence of bad faith, the seller is relieved of any further obligation to collect tax on any transaction where the seller has collected tax pursuant to the delivery information provided by the purchaser.

(b) If the purchaser of direct mail does not have a direct pay permit and does not provide the seller with either a direct mail form or delivery information as required by (a) of this subsection, the seller shall collect the tax according to subsection (1)(e) of this section. This subsection does not limit a purchaser's obligation for sales or use tax to any state to which the direct mail is delivered.

(c) If a purchaser of direct mail provides the seller with documentation of direct pay authority, the purchaser is not required to provide a direct mail form or delivery information to the seller.

(6)(a) This subsection applies only with respect to transactions in which direct mail is delivered or distributed from a location within this state to a location within this state. If the purchaser of direct mail provides the seller with a direct pay permit or an exemption certificate claiming direct mail, the seller is relieved of all obligations to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax and the purchaser is obligated to pay or remit the applicable tax on a direct pay basis. An exemption certificate claiming direct mail will remain in effect for all future sales of direct mail by the seller to the purchaser until it is revoked in writing.

(b)(i) Except as provided in (b)(ii) of this subsection (6), if the purchaser of direct mail does not provide the seller with a direct pay permit or an exemption certificate claiming direct mail, the seller must collect the tax according to subsection (1)(e) of this section.

(ii) To the extent the seller knows that a portion of the sale of direct mail will be delivered or distributed to locations in another state, the seller must collect the tax on that portion according to subsection (5) of this section.

(7) The following are sourced to the location at or from which delivery is made to the consumer:

- (a) A retail sale of watercraft;
- (b) A retail sale of a modular home, manufactured home, or mobile home;
- (c) A retail sale, excluding the lease and rental, of a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, or aircraft, that do not qualify as transportation equipment; and

(d) Florist sales. In the case of a sale in which one florist takes an order from a customer and then communicates that order to another florist who delivers the items purchased to the place designated by the customer, the location at or from which the delivery is made to the consumer is deemed to be the location of the florist originally taking the order.

~~((7))~~ (8)(a) A retail sale of the providing of telecommunications services ~~((or ancillary services)), as ((those)) that term((s-are)) is~~ defined in RCW 82.04.065, ~~((shall be)) is~~ sourced in accordance with RCW 82.32.520.

~~((8))~~ (b) A retail sale of the providing of ancillary services, as that term is defined in RCW 82.04.065, is sourced to the customer's place of primary use of the telecommunications services in respect to which the ancillary services are associated with or incidental to. The definitions of "customer" and "place of primary use" in RCW 82.32.520 apply to this subsection (8)(b).

(9) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Delivered electronically" means delivered to the purchaser by means other than tangible storage media.

(b) "Direct mail" means printed material delivered or distributed by United States mail or other delivery service to a mass audience or to addressees on a mailing list provided by the purchaser or at the direction of the purchaser when the cost of the items are not billed directly to the recipients. "Direct mail" includes tangible personal property supplied directly or indirectly by the purchaser to the direct mail seller for inclusion in the package containing the printed material. "Direct mail" does not include multiple items of printed material delivered to a single address.

(c) "Florist sales" means the retail sale of tangible personal property by a florist. For purposes of this subsection ~~((8))~~ (9)(c), "florist" means a person whose primary business activity is the retail sale of fresh cut flowers, potted ornamental plants, floral arrangements, floral bouquets, wreaths, or any similar products, used for decorative and not landscaping purposes.

(d) "Receive" and "receipt" mean taking possession of tangible personal property, making first use of services, or taking possession or making first use of digital goods, whichever comes first. "Receive" and "receipt" do not include possession by a shipping company on behalf of the purchaser.

(e) "Transportation equipment" means:

(i) Locomotives and railcars that are used for the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce;

(ii) Trucks and truck tractors with a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand one pounds or greater, trailers, semitrailers, or passenger buses that are:

(A) Registered through the international registration plan; and

(B) Operated under authority of a carrier authorized and certificated by the United States department of transportation or another federal authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate commerce;

(iii) Aircraft that are operated by air carriers authorized and certificated by the United States department of transportation or another federal or foreign authority to engage in the carriage of persons or property in interstate or foreign commerce; or

(iv) Containers designed for use on and component parts attached or secured on the items described in (e)(i) through (iii) of this subsection.

~~((9))~~ (10) In those instances where there is no obligation on the part of a seller to collect or remit this state's sales or use tax, the use of tangible personal property or of a service, subject to use tax, is sourced to the place of first use in this state. The definition of use in RCW 82.12.010 applies to this subsection.

Sec. 2. RCW 82.08.050 and 2007 c 6 s 1202 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) 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.

(2) 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 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(3) 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 a resale certificate under RCW 82.04.470, a copy of a direct pay permit issued under RCW 82.32.087, a direct mail form as provided in RCW 82.32.730(5), an exemption certificate claiming direct mail (~~form under~~) as provided in RCW 82.32.730(~~(5))~~ (6), or other information required under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement, or information required under rules adopted by the department.

(4) Sellers shall not be relieved from personal liability for the amount of the tax unless they maintain proper records of exempt transactions and provide them to the department when requested.

(5) Sellers are not relieved from personal liability for the amount of tax if they fraudulently fail to collect the tax or if they solicit purchasers to participate in an unlawful claim of exemption.

(6) Sellers are not relieved from personal liability for the amount of tax if they accept an exemption certificate from a purchaser claiming an entity-based exemption if:

(a) The subject of the transaction sought to be covered by the exemption certificate is actually received by the purchaser at a location operated by the seller in Washington; and

(b) Washington provides an exemption certificate that clearly and affirmatively indicates that the claimed exemption is not available in Washington. Graying out exemption reason types on a uniform form and posting it on the department's web site is a clear and affirmative indication that the grayed out exemptions are not available.

(7)(a) Sellers are relieved from personal liability for the amount of tax if they obtain a fully completed exemption certificate or capture the relevant data elements required under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement within ninety days, or a longer period as may be provided by rule by the department, subsequent to the date of sale.

(b) If the seller has not obtained an exemption certificate or all relevant data elements required under the streamlined sales and use tax agreement within the period allowed subsequent to the date of sale, the seller may, within one hundred twenty days, or a longer period as may be provided by rule by the department, subsequent to a request for substantiation by the department, either prove that the transaction was not subject to tax by other means or obtain a fully completed exemption certificate from the purchaser, taken in good faith.

(c) Sellers are relieved from personal liability for the amount of tax if they obtain a blanket exemption certificate for a purchaser with which the seller has a recurring business relationship. The department may not request from a seller renewal of blanket certificates or updates of exemption certificate information or data elements if there is a recurring business relationship between the buyer and seller. For purposes of this subsection (7)(c), a "recurring business relationship" means at least one sale transaction within a period of twelve consecutive months.

(8) 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 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(9) 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.

(10) 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.

(11) Notwithstanding subsections (1) through (10) of this section, any person making sales is not obligated to collect the tax imposed by this chapter if:

(a) The person's activities in this state, whether conducted directly or through another person, are limited to:

(i) The storage, dissemination, or display of advertising;

(ii) The taking of orders; or

(iii) The processing of payments; and

(b) The activities are conducted electronically via a web site on a server or other computer equipment located in Washington that is not owned or operated

by the person making sales into this state nor owned or operated by an affiliated person. "Affiliated persons" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 82.04.424.

(12) Subsection (11) of this section expires when: (a) The United States congress grants individual states the authority to impose sales and use tax collection duties on remote sellers; or (b) it is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, in a judgment not subject to review, that a state can impose sales and use tax collection duties on remote sellers.

(13) For purposes of this section, "seller" includes a certified service provider, as defined in RCW 82.32.020, acting as agent for the seller.

Sec. 3. RCW 82.02.230 and 2004 c 153 s 405 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There shall be one statewide rate for sales and use taxes imposed at the state level. This subsection does not apply to the taxes imposed by RCW 82.08.150, 82.12.022, or 82.18.020, or to taxes imposed on the sale, rental, lease, or use of motor vehicles, aircraft, watercraft, modular homes, manufactured homes, or mobile homes.

(2) There shall be one jurisdiction-wide rate for local sales and use taxes imposed at levels below the state level. This subsection does not apply to the taxes imposed by chapter 67.28 RCW, RCW 35.21.280, 36.38.010, 36.38.040, 67.40.090, ~~82.80.030~~, or 82.14.360, or to taxes imposed on the sale, rental, lease, or use of motor vehicles, aircraft, watercraft, modular homes, manufactured homes, or mobile homes.

Sec. 4. RCW 82.32.291 and 1993 sp.s. c 25 s 703 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person who uses a resale certificate to purchase items or services without payment of sales tax, or who uses a uniform exemption certificate approved by the streamlined sales and use tax agreement governing board to claim a purchase for resale exemption, and who is not entitled to use the resale or exemption 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 resale or exemption certificate was due to circumstances beyond the taxpayer's control or if the resale or exemption 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 82.32 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision in this chapter, no interest or penalties may be imposed on any taxpayer because of errors in collecting or remitting the correct amount of local sales or use tax arising out of changes in local sales and use tax sourcing rules implemented under RCW 82.14.490 and section 502, chapter 6, Laws of 2007 if the taxpayer demonstrates that it made a good faith effort to comply with the sourcing rules.

(2) The relief from penalty and interest provided by subsection (1) of this section only applies to taxpayers with a gross income of the business of less than five hundred thousand dollars in the prior calendar year.

(3) The relief from penalty and interest provided by subsection (1) of this section does not apply with respect to sales occurring after December 31, 2012.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 290

[Substitute Senate Bill 5318]

TRANSFER OF NEWBORN CHILDREN—LOCATIONS

AN ACT Relating to adding additional appropriate locations for the transfer of newborn children; amending RCW 13.34.360; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 13.34.360 and 2002 c 331 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Appropriate location" means (i) the emergency department of a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW during the hours the hospital is in operation; ~~((or))~~ (ii) a fire station during its hours of operation and while fire personnel are present; or (iii) a federally designated rural health clinic during its hours of operation.

(b) "Newborn" means a live human being who is less than seventy-two hours old.

(c) "Qualified person" means (i) any person that the parent transferring the newborn reasonably believes is a bona fide employee, volunteer, or medical staff member of the hospital or federally designated rural health clinic and who represents to the parent transferring the newborn that he or she can and will summon appropriate resources to meet the newborn's immediate needs; or (ii) a firefighter, volunteer, or emergency medical technician at a fire station who represents to the parent transferring the newborn that he or she can and will summon appropriate resources to meet the newborn's immediate needs.

(2) A parent of a newborn who transfers the newborn to a qualified person at an appropriate location is not subject to criminal liability under RCW 9A.42.060, 9A.42.070, 9A.42.080, 26.20.030, or 26.20.035.

(3)(a) The qualified person at an appropriate location shall not require the parent transferring the newborn to provide any identifying information in order to transfer the newborn.

(b) The qualified person at an appropriate location shall attempt to protect the anonymity of the parent who transfers the newborn, while providing an opportunity for the parent to anonymously give the qualified person such information as the parent knows about the family medical history of the parents and the newborn. The qualified person at an appropriate location shall provide referral information about adoption options, counseling, appropriate medical and emotional aftercare services, domestic violence, and legal rights to the parent seeking to transfer the newborn.

(c) If a parent of a newborn transfers the newborn to a qualified person at an appropriate location pursuant to this section, the qualified person shall cause

child protective services to be notified within twenty-four hours after receipt of such a newborn. Child protective services shall assume custody of the newborn within twenty-four hours after receipt of notification.

(d) A federally designated rural health clinic is not required to provide ongoing medical care of a transferred newborn beyond that already required by law and may transfer the newborn to a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW. The federally designated rural health clinic shall notify child protective services of the transfer of the newborn to the hospital.

(e) A hospital, federally designated rural health clinic, or fire station, its employees, volunteers, and medical staff are immune from any criminal or civil liability for accepting or receiving a newborn under this section.

(4)(a) Beginning July 1, 2011, an appropriate location shall post a sign indicating that the location is an appropriate place for the safe and legal transfer of a newborn.

(b) To cover the costs of acquiring and placing signs, appropriate locations may accept nonpublic funds and donations.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The department of social and health services shall collect and compile information concerning the number and medical condition of newborns transferred under RCW 13.34.360 after the effective date of this act and the number and medical condition of newborns abandoned within the state who were not transferred under RCW 13.34.360 after the effective date of this act. The department shall report its findings to the legislature annually, beginning on January 1, 2011.***

*Sec. 2 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning, without my approval as to Section 2, Substitute Senate Bill 5318 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to adding additional appropriate locations for the transfer of newborn children."

Section 2 of this bill requires the Department of Social and Health Services to collect and compile information, and to report annually to the Legislature beginning January 1, 2011 regarding the number and medical condition of newborns transferred at appropriate locations and newborns who are abandoned.

Legislators may well wish to request ad hoc reports from the department on this topic for the next few years to monitor the implementation of this legislation, but it is likely that, over time, the data in the report will not vary much from year to year. Legislative members and staff are likely to be uninterested in reading such a report even as the department must continue to produce it. I do not believe it is necessary to require this reporting requirement in statute.

For these reasons, I have vetoed Section 2 of Substitute Senate Bill 5318.

With the exception of Section 2, Substitute Senate Bill 5318 is approved."

CHAPTER 291

[Senate Bill 5452]

HOUSING FINANCE COMMISSION—DEBT LIMIT

AN ACT Relating to increasing the debt limit of the housing finance commission; and amending RCW 43.180.160.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 43.180.160 and 2008 c 111 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The total amount of outstanding indebtedness of the commission may not exceed ((five)) six billion dollars at any time. The calculation of outstanding indebtedness shall include the initial principal amount of an issue and shall not include interest that is either currently payable or that accrues as a part of the face amount of an issue payable at maturity or earlier redemption. Outstanding indebtedness shall not include notes or bonds as to which the obligation of the commission has been satisfied and discharged by refunding or for which payment has been provided by reserves or otherwise.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 292

[Engrossed Senate Bill 5810]

DEEDS OF TRUST—FORECLOSURES

AN ACT Relating to foreclosures on deeds of trust; amending RCW 61.24.005, 61.24.010, 61.24.040, and 61.24.060; reenacting and amending RCW 61.24.030; adding new sections to chapter 61.24 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 59.12 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 61.24.005 and 1998 c 295 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Grantor" means a person, or its successors, who executes a deed of trust to encumber the person's interest in property as security for the performance of all or part of the borrower's obligations.

(2) "Beneficiary" means the holder of the instrument or document evidencing the obligations secured by the deed of trust, excluding persons holding the same as security for a different obligation.

(3) "Affiliate of beneficiary" means any entity which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a beneficiary.

(4) "Trustee" means the person designated as the trustee in the deed of trust or appointed under RCW 61.24.010(2).

(5) "Borrower" means a person or a general partner in a partnership, including a joint venture, that is liable for all or part of the obligations secured by the deed of trust under the instrument or other document that is the principal

evidence of such obligations, or the person's successors if they are liable for those obligations under a written agreement with the beneficiary.

(6) "Guarantor" means any person and its successors who is not a borrower and who guarantees any of the obligations secured by a deed of trust in any written agreement other than the deed of trust.

(7) "Commercial loan" means a loan that is not made primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

(8) "Trustee's sale" means a nonjudicial sale under a deed of trust undertaken pursuant to this chapter.

(9) "Fair value" means the value of the property encumbered by a deed of trust that is sold pursuant to a trustee's sale. This value shall be determined by the court or other appropriate adjudicator by reference to the most probable price, as of the date of the trustee's sale, which would be paid in cash or other immediately available funds, after deduction of prior liens and encumbrances with interest to the date of the trustee's sale, for which the property would sell on such date after reasonable exposure in the market under conditions requisite to a fair sale, with the buyer and seller each acting prudently, knowledgeably, and for self-interest, and assuming that neither is under duress.

(10) "Record" and "recorded" includes the appropriate registration proceedings, in the instance of registered land.

(11) "Person" means any natural person, or legal or governmental entity.

(12) "Owner-occupied" means property that is the principal residence of the borrower.

(13) "Residential real property" means property consisting solely of a single-family residence, a residential condominium unit, or a residential cooperative unit.

(14) "Tenant-occupied property" means property consisting solely of residential real property that is the principal residence of a tenant subject to chapter 59.18 RCW or other building with four or fewer residential units that is the principal residence of a tenant subject to chapter 59.18 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) A trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent may not issue a notice of default under RCW 61.24.030(8) until thirty days after initial contact with the borrower is made as required under (b) of this subsection or thirty days after satisfying the due diligence requirements as described in subsection (5) of this section.

(b) A beneficiary or authorized agent shall contact the borrower by letter and by telephone in order to assess the borrower's financial ability to pay the debt secured by the deed of trust and explore options for the borrower to avoid foreclosure. The letter required under this subsection must be mailed in accordance with subsection (5)(a) of this section and must include the information described in subsection (5)(a) and (e)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(c) During the initial contact, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall advise the borrower that he or she has the right to request a subsequent meeting and, if requested, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall schedule the meeting to occur within fourteen days of the request. The assessment of the borrower's financial ability to repay the debt and a discussion of options may occur during the initial contact or at a subsequent meeting scheduled for that purpose. At the

initial contact, the borrower must be provided the toll-free telephone number made available by the department to find a department-certified housing counseling agency and the toll-free numbers for the department of financial institutions and the statewide civil legal aid hotline for possible assistance and referrals.

(d) Any meeting under this section may occur telephonically.

(2) A notice of default issued under RCW 61.24.030(8) must include a declaration, as provided in subsection (9) of this section, from the beneficiary or authorized agent that it has contacted the borrower as provided in subsection (1)(b) of this section, it has tried with due diligence to contact the borrower under subsection (5) of this section, or the borrower has surrendered the property to the trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent. Unless the trustee has violated his or her duty under RCW 61.24.010(4), the trustee is entitled to rely on the declaration as evidence that the requirements of this section have been satisfied, and the trustee is not liable for the beneficiary's or its authorized agent's failure to comply with the requirements of this section.

(3) A beneficiary's or authorized agent's loss mitigation personnel may participate by telephone during any contact required under this section.

(4) Within fourteen days after the initial contact under subsection (1) of this section, if a borrower has designated a department-certified housing counseling agency, attorney, or other advisor to discuss with the beneficiary or authorized agent, on the borrower's behalf, options for the borrower to avoid foreclosure, the borrower shall inform the beneficiary or authorized agent and provide the contact information. The beneficiary or authorized agent shall contact the designated representative for the borrower for the discussion within fourteen days after the representative is designated by the borrower. Any deed of trust modification or workout plan offered at the meeting with the borrower's designated representative by the beneficiary or authorized agent is subject to approval by the borrower.

(5) A notice of default may be issued under RCW 61.24.030(8) if a beneficiary or authorized agent has not contacted a borrower as required under subsection (1)(b) of this section and the failure to contact the borrower occurred despite the due diligence of the beneficiary or authorized agent. Due diligence requires the following:

(a) A beneficiary or authorized agent shall first attempt to contact a borrower by sending a first-class letter to the address in the beneficiary's records for sending account statements to the borrower and to the address of the property encumbered by the deed of trust. The letter must include the toll-free telephone number made available by the department to find a department-certified housing counseling agency, and the following information:

"You may contact the Department of Financial Institutions, the Washington State Bar Association, or the statewide civil legal aid hotline for possible assistance or referrals."

(b)(i) After the letter has been sent, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall attempt to contact the borrower by telephone at least three times at different hours and on different days. Telephone calls must be made to the primary and secondary telephone numbers on file with the beneficiary or authorized agent.

(ii) A beneficiary or authorized agent may attempt to contact a borrower using an automated system to dial borrowers if the telephone call, when

answered, is connected to a live representative of the beneficiary or authorized agent.

(iii) A beneficiary or authorized agent satisfies the telephone contact requirements of this subsection (5)(b) if the beneficiary or authorized agent determines, after attempting contact under this subsection (5)(b), that the borrower's primary telephone number and secondary telephone number or numbers on file, if any, have been disconnected or are not good contact numbers for the borrower.

(c) If the borrower does not respond within fourteen days after the telephone call requirements of (b) of this subsection have been satisfied, the beneficiary or authorized agent shall send a certified letter, with return receipt requested, to the borrower at the address in the beneficiary's records for sending account statements to the borrower and to the address of the property encumbered by the deed of trust. The letter must include the information described in (e)(i) through (iv) of this subsection.

(d) The beneficiary or authorized agent shall provide a means for the borrower to contact the beneficiary or authorized agent in a timely manner, including a toll-free telephone number or charge-free equivalent that will provide access to a live representative during business hours.

(e) The beneficiary or authorized agent shall post a link on the home page of the beneficiary's or authorized agent's internet web site, if any, to the following information:

(i) Options that may be available to borrowers who are unable to afford their mortgage payments and who wish to avoid foreclosure, and instructions to borrowers advising them on steps to take to explore those options;

(ii) A list of financial documents borrowers should collect and be prepared to present to the beneficiary or authorized agent when discussing options for avoiding foreclosure;

(iii) A toll-free telephone number or charge-free equivalent for borrowers who wish to discuss options for avoiding foreclosure with their beneficiary or authorized agent; and

(iv) The toll-free telephone number or charge-free equivalent made available by the department to find a department-certified housing counseling agency.

(6) Subsections (1) and (5) of this section do not apply if any of the following occurs:

(a) The borrower has surrendered the property as evidenced by either a letter confirming the surrender or delivery of the keys to the property to the trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent; or

(b) The borrower has filed for bankruptcy, and the bankruptcy stay remains in place, or the borrower has filed for bankruptcy and the bankruptcy court has granted relief from the bankruptcy stay allowing enforcement of the deed of trust.

(7)(a) This section applies only to deeds of trust made from January 1, 2003, to December 31, 2007, inclusive, that are recorded against owner-occupied residential real property. This section does not apply to deeds of trust: (i) Securing a commercial loan; (ii) securing obligations of a grantor who is not the borrower or a guarantor; or (iii) securing a purchaser's obligations under a seller-financed sale.

(b) This section does not apply to association beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW.

(8) As used in this section:

(a) "Department" means the United States department of housing and urban development.

(b) "Seller-financed sale" means a residential real property transaction where the seller finances all or part of the purchase price, and that financed amount is secured by a deed of trust against the subject residential real property.

(9) The form of declaration to be provided by the beneficiary or authorized agent as required under subsection (2) of this section must be in substantially the following form:

"FORECLOSURE LOSS MITIGATION FORM

Please select applicable option(s) below.

The undersigned beneficiary or authorized agent for the beneficiary hereby represents and declares under the penalty of perjury that [check the applicable box and fill in any blanks so that the trustee can insert, on the beneficiary's behalf, the applicable declaration in the notice of default required under chapter 61.24 RCW]:

(1) The beneficiary or beneficiary's authorized agent has contacted the borrower under, and has complied with, section 2 of this act (contact provision to "assess the borrower's financial ability to pay the debt secured by the deed of trust and explore options for the borrower to avoid foreclosure").

(2) The beneficiary or beneficiary's authorized agent has exercised due diligence to contact the borrower as required in section 2(5) of this act and, after waiting fourteen days after the requirements in section 2 of this act were satisfied, the beneficiary or the beneficiary's authorized agent sent to the borrower(s), by certified mail, return receipt requested, the letter required under section 2 of this act.

(3) The borrower has surrendered the secured property as evidenced by either a letter confirming the surrender or by delivery of the keys to the secured property to the beneficiary, the beneficiary's authorized agent or to the trustee.

(4) Under section 2 of this act, the beneficiary or the beneficiary's authorized agent has verified information that, on or before the date of this declaration, the borrower(s) has filed for bankruptcy, and the bankruptcy stay remains in place, or the borrower has filed for bankruptcy and the bankruptcy court has granted relief from the bankruptcy stay allowing the enforcement of the deed of trust."

NEW SECTION, Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:

If the trustee elects to foreclose the interest of any occupant of tenant-occupied property, upon posting a notice of trustee's sale under RCW 61.24.040, the trustee or its authorized agent shall post in the manner required under RCW 61.24.040(1)(e) and shall mail at the same time in an envelope addressed to the "Resident of property subject to foreclosure sale" the following notice:

"The foreclosure process has begun on this property, which may affect your right to continue to live in this property. Ninety days or more after the date of this notice, this property may be sold at foreclosure. If you are renting this

property, the new property owner may either give you a new rental agreement or provide you with a sixty-day notice to vacate the property. You may wish to contact a lawyer or your local legal aid or housing counseling agency to discuss any rights that you may have."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A tenant or subtenant in possession of a residential real property at the time the property is sold in foreclosure must be given sixty days' written notice to vacate before the tenant or subtenant may be removed from the property as prescribed in chapter 59.12 RCW. Notwithstanding the notice requirement in this subsection, a tenant may be evicted for waste or nuisance in an unlawful detainer action under chapter 59.12 RCW.

(2) This section does not prohibit the new owner of a property purchased pursuant to a trustee's sale from negotiating a new purchase or rental agreement with a tenant or subtenant.

(3) This section does not apply if the borrower or grantor remains on the property as a tenant, subtenant, or occupant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Sections 3 and 4 of this act apply only to the foreclosure of tenant-occupied property.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 61.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The failure of the borrower or grantor to bring a civil action to enjoin a foreclosure sale under this chapter may not be deemed a waiver of a claim for damages asserting:

- (a) Common law fraud or misrepresentation;
- (b) A violation of Title 19 RCW; or
- (c) Failure of the trustee to materially comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The nonwaived claims listed under subsection (1) of this section are subject to the following limitations:

(a) The claim must be asserted or brought within two years from the date of the foreclosure sale or within the applicable statute of limitations for such claim, whichever expires earlier;

(b) The claim may not seek any remedy at law or in equity other than monetary damages;

(c) The claim may not affect in any way the validity or finality of the foreclosure sale or a subsequent transfer of the property;

(d) A borrower or grantor who files such a claim is prohibited from recording a lis pendens or any other document purporting to create a similar effect, related to the real property foreclosed upon;

(e) The claim may not operate in any way to encumber or cloud the title to the property that was subject to the foreclosure sale, except to the extent that a judgment on the claim in favor of the borrower or grantor may, consistent with RCW 4.56.190, become a judgment lien on real property then owned by the judgment debtor; and

(f) The relief that may be granted for judgment upon the claim is limited to actual damages. However, if the borrower or grantor brings in the same civil action a claim for violation of chapter 19.86 RCW, arising out of the same

alleged facts, relief under chapter 19.86 RCW is limited to actual damages, treble damages as provided for in RCW 19.86.090, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

(4) This section applies only to foreclosures of owner-occupied residential real property.

(5) This section does not apply to the foreclosure of a deed of trust used to secure a commercial loan.

Sec. 7. RCW 61.24.010 and 2008 c 153 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The trustee of a deed of trust under this chapter shall be:

(a) Any domestic corporation incorporated under Title 23B, 30, 31, 32, or 33 RCW of which at least one officer is a Washington resident; or

(b) Any title insurance company authorized to insure title to real property under the laws of this state, or (~~its agents~~) any title insurance agent licensed under chapter 48.17 RCW; or

(c) Any attorney who is an active member of the Washington state bar association at the time the attorney is named trustee; or

(d) Any professional corporation incorporated under chapter 18.100 RCW, any professional limited liability company formed under chapter 25.15 RCW, any general partnership, including limited liability partnerships, formed under chapter 25.04 RCW, all of whose shareholders, members, or partners, respectively, are either licensed attorneys or entities, provided all of the owners of those entities are licensed attorneys, or any domestic corporation wholly owned by any of the entities under this subsection (1)(d); or

(e) Any agency or instrumentality of the United States government; or

(f) Any national bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association chartered under the laws of the United States.

(2) The trustee may resign at its own election or be replaced by the beneficiary. The trustee shall give prompt written notice of its resignation to the beneficiary. The resignation of the trustee shall become effective upon the recording of the notice of resignation in each county in which the deed of trust is recorded. If a trustee is not appointed in the deed of trust, or upon the resignation, incapacity, disability, absence, or death of the trustee, or the election of the beneficiary to replace the trustee, the beneficiary shall appoint a trustee or a successor trustee. Only upon recording the appointment of a successor trustee in each county in which the deed of trust is recorded, the successor trustee shall be vested with all powers of an original trustee.

(3) The trustee or successor trustee shall have no fiduciary duty or fiduciary obligation to the grantor or other persons having an interest in the property subject to the deed of trust.

(4) (~~The trustee or successor trustee shall act impartially between the borrower, grantor, and beneficiary.~~) The trustee or successor trustee has a duty of good faith to the borrower, beneficiary, and grantor.

Sec. 8. RCW 61.24.030 and 2008 c 153 s 2 and 2008 c 108 s 22 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

It shall be requisite to a trustee's sale:

(1) That the deed of trust contains a power of sale;

(2) That the deed of trust contains a statement that the real property conveyed is not used principally for agricultural purposes; provided, if the statement is false on the date the deed of trust was granted or amended to include that statement, and false on the date of the trustee's sale, then the deed of trust must be foreclosed judicially. Real property is used for agricultural purposes if it is used in an operation that produces crops, livestock, or aquatic goods;

(3) That a default has occurred in the obligation secured or a covenant of the grantor, which by the terms of the deed of trust makes operative the power to sell;

(4) That no action commenced by the beneficiary of the deed of trust is now pending to seek satisfaction of an obligation secured by the deed of trust in any court by reason of the grantor's default on the obligation secured: PROVIDED, That (a) the seeking of the appointment of a receiver shall not constitute an action for purposes of this chapter; and (b) if a receiver is appointed, the grantor shall be entitled to any rents or profits derived from property subject to a homestead as defined in RCW 6.13.010. If the deed of trust was granted to secure a commercial loan, this subsection shall not apply to actions brought to enforce any other lien or security interest granted to secure the obligation secured by the deed of trust being foreclosed;

(5) That the deed of trust has been recorded in each county in which the land or some part thereof is situated;

(6) That prior to the date of the notice of trustee's sale and continuing thereafter through the date of the trustee's sale, the trustee must maintain a street address in this state where personal service of process may be made, and the trustee must maintain a physical presence and have telephone service at such address; ~~(and)~~

(7)(a) That, for residential real property, before the notice of trustee's sale is recorded, transmitted, or served, the trustee shall have proof that the beneficiary is the owner of any promissory note or other obligation secured by the deed of trust. A declaration by the beneficiary made under the penalty of perjury stating that the beneficiary is the actual holder of the promissory note or other obligation secured by the deed of trust shall be sufficient proof as required under this subsection.

(b) Unless the trustee has violated his or her duty under RCW 61.24.010(4), the trustee is entitled to rely on the beneficiary's declaration as evidence of proof required under this subsection.

(c) This subsection (7) does not apply to association beneficiaries subject to chapter 64.32, 64.34, or 64.38 RCW; and

(8) That at least thirty days before notice of sale shall be recorded, transmitted or served, written notice of default shall be transmitted by the beneficiary or trustee to the borrower and grantor at their last known addresses by both first-class and either registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and the beneficiary or trustee shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises, a copy of the notice, or personally served on the borrower and grantor. This notice shall contain the following information:

(a) A description of the property which is then subject to the deed of trust;

(b) A statement identifying each county in which the deed of trust is recorded and the document number given to the deed of trust upon recording by each county auditor or recording officer;

(c) A statement that the beneficiary has declared the borrower or grantor to be in default, and a concise statement of the default alleged;

(d) An itemized account of the amount or amounts in arrears if the default alleged is failure to make payments;

(e) An itemized account of all other specific charges, costs, or fees that the borrower, grantor, or any guarantor is or may be obliged to pay to reinstate the deed of trust before the recording of the notice of sale;

(f) A statement showing the total of (d) and (e) of this subsection, designated clearly and conspicuously as the amount necessary to reinstate the note and deed of trust before the recording of the notice of sale;

(g) A statement that failure to cure the alleged default within thirty days of the date of mailing of the notice, or if personally served, within thirty days of the date of personal service thereof, may lead to recordation, transmittal, and publication of a notice of sale, and that the property described in (a) of this subsection may be sold at public auction at a date no less than one hundred twenty days in the future;

(h) A statement that the effect of the recordation, transmittal, and publication of a notice of sale will be to (i) increase the costs and fees and (ii) publicize the default and advertise the grantor's property for sale;

(i) A statement that the effect of the sale of the grantor's property by the trustee will be to deprive the grantor of all their interest in the property described in (a) of this subsection;

(j) A statement that the borrower, grantor, and any guarantor has recourse to the courts pursuant to RCW 61.24.130 to contest the alleged default on any proper ground; (~~and~~)

(k) In the event the property secured by the deed of trust is owner-occupied residential real property, a statement, prominently set out at the beginning of the notice, which shall state as follows:

"You should take care to protect your interest in your home. This notice of default (your failure to pay) is the first step in a process that could result in you losing your home. You should carefully review your options. For example:

Can you pay and stop the foreclosure process?

Do you dispute the failure to pay?

Can you sell your property to preserve your equity?

Are you able to refinance this loan or obligation with a new loan or obligation from another lender with payments, terms, and fees that are more affordable?

Do you qualify for any government or private homeowner assistance programs?

Do you know if filing for bankruptcy is an option? What are the pros and cons of doing so?

Do not ignore this notice; because if you do nothing, you could lose your home at a foreclosure sale. (No foreclosure sale can be held any sooner than ninety days after a notice of sale is issued and a notice of sale cannot be issued until thirty days after this notice.) Also, if you do nothing to pay what you owe, be careful of people who claim they can help you. There are many individuals and businesses that watch for the notices of sale in order to unfairly profit as a result of borrowers' distress.

You may feel you need help understanding what to do. There are a number of professional resources available, including home loan counselors and attorneys, who may assist you. Many legal services are lower-cost or even free, depending on your ability to pay. If you desire legal help in understanding your options or handling this default, you may obtain a referral (at no charge) by contacting the county bar association in the county where your home is located. These legal referral services also provide information about lower-cost or free legal services for those who qualify. You may contact the Department of Financial Institutions or the statewide civil legal aid hotline for possible assistance or referrals; and

(l) In the event the property secured by the deed of trust is residential real property, the name and address of the owner of any promissory notes or other obligations secured by the deed of trust and the name, address, and telephone number of a party acting as a servicer of the obligations secured by the deed of trust."

Sec. 9. RCW 61.24.040 and 2008 c 153 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

A deed of trust foreclosed under this chapter shall be foreclosed as follows:

(1) At least ninety days before the sale, the trustee shall:

(a) Record a notice in the form described in ~~((RCW 61.24.040(1))~~(f) of this subsection in the office of the auditor in each county in which the deed of trust is recorded;

(b) To the extent the trustee elects to foreclose its lien or interest, or the beneficiary elects to preserve its right to seek a deficiency judgment against a borrower or grantor under RCW 61.24.100(3)(a), and if their addresses are stated in a recorded instrument evidencing their interest, lien, or claim of lien, or an amendment thereto, or are otherwise known to the trustee, cause a copy of the notice of sale described in ~~((RCW 61.24.040(1))~~(f) of this subsection to be transmitted by both first-class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the following persons or their legal representatives, if any, at such address:

(i) The borrower and grantor;

(ii) The beneficiary of any deed of trust or mortgagee of any mortgage, or any person who has a lien or claim of lien against the property, that was recorded subsequent to the recordation of the deed of trust being foreclosed and before the recordation of the notice of sale;

(iii) The vendee in any real estate contract, the lessee in any lease, or the holder of any conveyances of any interest or estate in any portion or all of the property described in such notice, if that contract, lease, or conveyance of such interest or estate, or a memorandum or other notice thereof, was recorded after the recordation of the deed of trust being foreclosed and before the recordation of the notice of sale;

(iv) The last holder of record of any other lien against or interest in the property that is subject to a subordination to the deed of trust being foreclosed that was recorded before the recordation of the notice of sale;

(v) The last holder of record of the lien of any judgment subordinate to the deed of trust being foreclosed; and

(vi) The occupants of property consisting solely of a single-family residence, or a condominium, cooperative, or other dwelling unit in a multiplex

or other building containing fewer than five residential units, whether or not the occupant's rental agreement is recorded, which notice may be a single notice addressed to "occupants" for each unit known to the trustee or beneficiary;

(c) Cause a copy of the notice of sale described in ((RCW 61.24.040(1)))(f) of this subsection to be transmitted by both first-class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney of record, in any court action to foreclose a lien or other encumbrance on all or any part of the property, provided a court action is pending and a lis pendens in connection therewith is recorded in the office of the auditor of any county in which all or part of the property is located on the date the notice is recorded;

(d) Cause a copy of the notice of sale described in ((RCW 61.24.040(1))) (f) of this subsection to be transmitted by both first-class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to any person who has recorded a request for notice in accordance with RCW 61.24.045, at the address specified in such person's most recently recorded request for notice;

(e) Cause a copy of the notice of sale described in ((RCW 61.24.040(1))) (f) of this subsection to be posted in a conspicuous place on the property, or in lieu of posting, cause a copy of said notice to be served upon any occupant of the property;

(f) The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

I.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Trustee will on the day of,, at the hour of o'clock M. at [street address and location if inside a building] in the City of, State of Washington, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, payable at the time of sale, the following described real property, situated in the County(ies) of, State of Washington, to-wit:

[If any personal property is to be included in the trustee's sale, include a description that reasonably identifies such personal property]

which is subject to that certain Deed of Trust dated,, recorded,, under Auditor's File No., records of County, Washington, from, as Grantor, to, as Trustee, to secure an obligation in favor of, as Beneficiary, the beneficial interest in which was assigned by, under an Assignment recorded under Auditor's File No. [Include recording information for all counties if the Deed of Trust is recorded in more than one county.]

II.

No action commenced by the Beneficiary of the Deed of Trust is now pending to seek satisfaction of the obligation in any Court by reason of the Borrower's or Grantor's default on the obligation secured by the Deed of Trust.

[If there is another action pending to foreclose other security for all or part of the same debt, qualify the statement and identify the action.]

III.

The default(s) for which this foreclosure is made is/are as follows:

[If default is for other than payment of money, set forth the particulars]

Failure to pay when due the following amounts which are now in arrears:

IV.

The sum owing on the obligation secured by the Deed of Trust is: Principal \$, together with interest as provided in the note or other instrument secured from the day of,, and such other costs and fees as are due under the note or other instrument secured, and as are provided by statute.

V.

The above-described real property will be sold to satisfy the expense of sale and the obligation secured by the Deed of Trust as provided by statute. The sale will be made without warranty, express or implied, regarding title, possession, or encumbrances on the day of, The default(s) referred to in paragraph III must be cured by the day of, (11 days before the sale date), to cause a discontinuance of the sale. The sale will be discontinued and terminated if at any time on or before the day of, (11 days before the sale date), the default(s) as set forth in paragraph III is/are cured and the Trustee's fees and costs are paid. The sale may be terminated any time after the day of, (11 days before the sale date), and before the sale by the Borrower, Grantor, any Guarantor, or the holder of any recorded junior lien or encumbrance paying the entire principal and interest secured by the Deed of Trust, plus costs, fees, and advances, if any, made pursuant to the terms of the obligation and/or Deed of Trust, and curing all other defaults.

VI.

A written notice of default was transmitted by the Beneficiary or Trustee to the Borrower and Grantor at the following addresses:

.....
.....
.....

by both first-class and certified mail on the day of,, proof of which is in the possession of the Trustee; and the Borrower and Grantor were personally served on the day of,, with said written notice of default or the written notice of default was posted in a conspicuous place on the real property described in paragraph I above, and the Trustee has possession of proof of such service or posting.

VII.

The Trustee whose name and address are set forth below will provide in writing to anyone requesting it, a statement of all costs and fees due at any time prior to the sale.

VIII.

The effect of the sale will be to deprive the Grantor and all those who hold by, through or under the Grantor of all their interest in the above-described property.

IX.

Anyone having any objection to the sale on any grounds whatsoever will be afforded an opportunity to be heard as to those objections if they bring a lawsuit to restrain the sale pursuant to RCW 61.24.130. Failure to bring such a lawsuit may result in a waiver of any proper grounds for invalidating the Trustee's sale.

[Add Part X to this notice if applicable under RCW 61.24.040(9)]

.....
 , Trustee

..... }
 } Address
 }

..... } Phone

[Acknowledgment]

(2) In addition to providing the borrower and grantor the notice of sale described in ((~~RCW 61.24.040~~)) subsection (1)(f) of this section, the trustee shall include with the copy of the notice which is mailed to the grantor, a statement to the grantor in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE
 Pursuant to the Revised Code of Washington,
 Chapter 61.24 RCW

The attached Notice of Trustee's Sale is a consequence of default(s) in the obligation to, the Beneficiary of your Deed of Trust and owner of the obligation secured thereby. Unless the default(s) is/are cured, your property will be sold at auction on the day of, ...

To cure the default(s), you must bring the payments current, cure any other defaults, and pay accrued late charges and other costs, advances, and attorneys' fees as set forth below by the day of, ... [11 days before the sale date]. To date, these arrears and costs are as follows:

Currently due to reinstate on	Estimated amount that will be due to reinstate on
..... (11 days before the date set for sale)

Delinquent payments from , , in the amount of \$ /mo.:	\$	\$
Late charges in the total amount of:	\$	\$
		Estimated Amounts
Attorneys' fees:	\$	\$
Trustee's fee:	\$	\$
Trustee's expenses: (Itemization)		
Title report	\$	\$
Recording fees	\$	\$
Service/Posting of Notices	\$	\$
Postage/Copying expense	\$	\$
Publication	\$	\$
Telephone charges	\$	\$
Inspection fees	\$	\$
.	\$	\$
.	\$	\$
TOTALS	\$	\$

To pay off the entire obligation secured by your Deed of Trust as of the day of you must pay a total of \$. in principal, \$. in interest, plus other costs and advances estimated to date in the amount of \$. From and after the date of this notice you must submit a written request to the Trustee to obtain the total amount to pay off the entire obligation secured by your Deed of Trust as of the payoff date.

As to the defaults which do not involve payment of money to the Beneficiary of your Deed of Trust, you must cure each such default. Listed below are the defaults which do not involve payment of money to the Beneficiary of your Deed of Trust. Opposite each such listed default is a brief description of the action necessary to cure the default and a description of the documentation necessary to show that the default has been cured.

Default	Description of Action Required to Cure and Documentation Necessary to Show Cure
.

.....
.....
.....

You may reinstate your Deed of Trust and the obligation secured thereby at any time up to and including the day of, . . . [11 days before the sale date], by paying the amount set forth or estimated above and by curing any other defaults described above. Of course, as time passes other payments may become due, and any further payments coming due and any additional late charges must be added to your reinstating payment. Any new defaults not involving payment of money that occur after the date of this notice must also be cured in order to effect reinstatement. In addition, because some of the charges can only be estimated at this time, and because the amount necessary to reinstate or to pay off the entire indebtedness may include presently unknown expenditures required to preserve the property or to comply with state or local law, it will be necessary for you to contact the Trustee before the time you tender reinstatement or the payoff amount so that you may be advised of the exact amount you will be required to pay. Tender of payment or performance must be made to:, whose address is, telephone () AFTER THE DAY OF, . . . , YOU MAY NOT REINSTATE YOUR DEED OF TRUST BY PAYING THE BACK PAYMENTS AND COSTS AND FEES AND CURING THE OTHER DEFAULTS AS OUTLINED ABOVE. The Trustee will respond to any written request for current payoff or reinstatement amounts within ten days of receipt of your written request. In such a case, you will only be able to stop the sale by paying, before the sale, the total principal balance (\$) plus accrued interest, costs and advances, if any, made pursuant to the terms of the documents and by curing the other defaults as outlined above.

You may contest this default by initiating court action in the Superior Court of the county in which the sale is to be held. In such action, you may raise any legitimate defenses you have to this default. A copy of your Deed of Trust and documents evidencing the obligation secured thereby are enclosed. You may wish to consult a lawyer. Legal action on your part may prevent or restrain the sale, but only if you persuade the court of the merits of your defense. You may contact the Department of Financial Institutions or the statewide civil legal aid hotline for possible assistance or referrals.

The court may grant a restraining order or injunction to restrain a trustee's sale pursuant to RCW 61.24.130 upon five days notice to the trustee of the time when, place where, and the judge before whom the application for the restraining order or injunction is to be made. This notice shall include copies of all pleadings and related documents to be given to the judge. Notice and other process may be served on the trustee at:

NAME:
ADDRESS:
.....
TELEPHONE NUMBER:

If you do not reinstate the secured obligation and your Deed of Trust in the manner set forth above, or if you do not succeed in restraining the sale by court

action, your property will be sold. The effect of such sale will be to deprive you and all those who hold by, through or under you of all interest in the property;

(3) In addition, the trustee shall cause a copy of the notice of sale described in ((RCW 61.24.040)) subsection (1)(f) of this section (excluding the acknowledgment) to be published in a legal newspaper in each county in which the property or any part thereof is situated, once on or between the thirty-fifth and twenty-eighth day before the date of sale, and once on or between the fourteenth and seventh day before the date of sale;

(4) On the date and at the time designated in the notice of sale, the trustee or its authorized agent shall sell the property at public auction to the highest bidder. The trustee may sell the property in gross or in parcels as the trustee shall deem most advantageous;

(5) The place of sale shall be at any designated public place within the county where the property is located and if the property is in more than one county, the sale may be in any of the counties where the property is located. The sale shall be on Friday, or if Friday is a legal holiday on the following Monday, and during the hours set by statute for the conduct of sales of real estate at execution;

(6) The trustee has no obligation to, but may, for any cause the trustee deems advantageous, continue the sale for a period or periods not exceeding a total of one hundred twenty days by (a) a public proclamation at the time and place fixed for sale in the notice of sale and if the continuance is beyond the date of sale, by giving notice of the new time and place of the sale by both first class and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the persons specified in ((RCW 61.24.040)) subsection (1)(b)(i) and (ii) of this section to be deposited in the mail (i) not less than four days before the new date fixed for the sale if the sale is continued for up to seven days; or (ii) not more than three days after the date of the continuance by oral proclamation if the sale is continued for more than seven days, or, alternatively, (b) by giving notice of the time and place of the postponed sale in the manner and to the persons specified in ((RCW 61.24.040)) subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section and publishing a copy of such notice once in the newspaper(s) described in ((RCW 61.24.040)) subsection (3) of this section, more than seven days before the date fixed for sale in the notice of sale. No other notice of the postponed sale need be given;

(7) The purchaser shall forthwith pay the price bid and on payment the trustee shall execute to the purchaser its deed; the deed shall recite the facts showing that the sale was conducted in compliance with all of the requirements of this chapter and of the deed of trust, which recital shall be prima facie evidence of such compliance and conclusive evidence thereof in favor of bona fide purchasers and encumbrancers for value, except that these recitals shall not affect the lien or interest of any person entitled to notice under ((RCW 61.24.040)) subsection (1) of this section, if the trustee fails to give the required notice to such person. In such case, the lien or interest of such omitted person shall not be affected by the sale and such omitted person shall be treated as if such person was the holder of the same lien or interest and was omitted as a party defendant in a judicial foreclosure proceeding;

(8) The sale as authorized under this chapter shall not take place less than one hundred ninety days from the date of default in any of the obligations secured;

(9) If the trustee elects to foreclose the interest of any occupant or tenant of property comprised solely of a single-family residence, or a condominium, cooperative, or other dwelling unit in a multiplex or other building containing fewer than five residential units, the following notice shall be included as Part X of the Notice of Trustee's Sale:

X.

NOTICE TO OCCUPANTS OR TENANTS

The purchaser at the trustee's sale is entitled to possession of the property on the 20th day following the sale, as against the grantor under the deed of trust (the owner) and anyone having an interest junior to the deed of trust, including occupants (~~(and)~~ who are not tenants. After the 20th day following the sale the purchaser has the right to evict occupants (~~(and)~~ who are not tenants by summary proceedings under (~~the unlawful detainer act,~~) chapter 59.12 RCW. For tenant-occupied property, the purchaser shall provide a tenant with written notice in accordance with RCW 61.24.060.

(10) Only one copy of all notices required by this chapter need be given to a person who is both the borrower and the grantor. All notices required by this chapter that are given to a general partnership are deemed given to each of its general partners, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

Sec. 10. RCW 61.24.060 and 1998 c 295 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The purchaser at the trustee's sale shall be entitled to possession of the property on the twentieth day following the sale, as against the borrower and grantor under the deed of trust and anyone having an interest junior to the deed of trust, including occupants (~~(and)~~ who are not tenants, who were given all of the notices to which they were entitled under this chapter. The purchaser shall also have a right to the summary proceedings to obtain possession of real property provided in chapter 59.12 RCW.

(2) If the trustee elected to foreclose the interest of any occupant or tenant, the purchaser of tenant-occupied property at the trustee's sale shall provide written notice to the occupants and tenants at the property purchased in substantially the following form:

"NOTICE: The property located at was purchased at a trustee's sale by on (date).

1. If you are the previous owner or an occupant who is not a tenant of the property that was purchased, pursuant to RCW 61.24.060, the purchaser at the trustee's sale is entitled to possession of the property on (date), which is the twentieth day following the sale.

2. If you are a tenant or subtenant in possession of the property that was purchased, pursuant to section 4 of this act, the purchaser at the trustee's sale may either give you a new rental agreement OR give you a written notice to vacate the property in sixty days or more before the end of the monthly rental period."

(3) The notice required in subsection (2) of this section must be given to the property's occupants and tenants by both first-class mail and either certified or registered mail, return receipt requested.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 59.12 RCW to read as follows:

An unlawful detainee action, commenced as a result of a trustee's sale under chapter 61.24 RCW, must comply with the requirements of RCW 61.24.040 and 61.24.060.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Section 2 of this act expires December 31, 2012.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 293

[House Bill 1498]

INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT—RIGHT TO POSSESS FIREARMS

AN ACT Relating to provisions governing firearms possession by persons who have been involuntarily committed; and amending RCW 9.41.040, 9.41.047, 71.05.230, 71.05.240, 71.05.300, 71.34.730, and 71.34.740.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.41.040 and 2005 c 453 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree, if the person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her control any firearm after having previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any serious offense as defined in this chapter.

(b) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree is a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(2)(a) A person, whether an adult or juvenile, is guilty of the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree, if the person does not qualify under subsection (1) of this section for the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm in the first degree and the person owns, has in his or her possession, or has in his or her control any firearm:

(i) After having previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity in this state or elsewhere of any felony not specifically listed as prohibiting firearm possession under subsection (1) of this section, or any of the following crimes when committed by one family or household member against another, committed on or after July 1, 1993: Assault in the fourth degree, coercion, stalking, reckless endangerment, criminal trespass in the first degree, or violation of the provisions of a protection order or no-contact order restraining the person or excluding the person from a residence (RCW 26.50.060, 26.50.070, 26.50.130, or 10.99.040);

(ii) After having previously been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, (~~71.34.090~~) 71.34.740, 71.34.750, chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction,

unless his or her right to possess a firearm has been restored as provided in RCW 9.41.047;

(iii) If the person is under eighteen years of age, except as provided in RCW 9.41.042; and/or

(iv) If the person is free on bond or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a serious offense as defined in RCW 9.41.010.

(b) Unlawful possession of a firearm in the second degree is a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(3) Notwithstanding RCW 9.41.047 or any other provisions of law, as used in this chapter, a person has been "convicted", whether in an adult court or adjudicated in a juvenile court, at such time as a plea of guilty has been accepted, or a verdict of guilty has been filed, notwithstanding the pendency of any future proceedings including but not limited to sentencing or disposition, post-trial or post-factfinding motions, and appeals. Conviction includes a dismissal entered after a period of probation, suspension or deferral of sentence, and also includes equivalent dispositions by courts in jurisdictions other than Washington state. A person shall not be precluded from possession of a firearm if the conviction has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, certificate of rehabilitation, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of the rehabilitation of the person convicted or the conviction or disposition has been the subject of a pardon, annulment, or other equivalent procedure based on a finding of innocence. Where no record of the court's disposition of the charges can be found, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person was not convicted of the charge.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) or (2) of this section, a person convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense prohibiting the possession of a firearm under this section other than murder, manslaughter, robbery, rape, indecent liberties, arson, assault, kidnapping, extortion, burglary, or violations with respect to controlled substances under RCW 69.50.401 and 69.50.410, who received a probationary sentence under RCW 9.95.200, and who received a dismissal of the charge under RCW 9.95.240, shall not be precluded from possession of a firearm as a result of the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if a person is prohibited from possession of a firearm under subsection (1) or (2) of this section and has not previously been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of a sex offense prohibiting firearm ownership under subsection (1) or (2) of this section and/or any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or with a maximum sentence of at least twenty years, or both, the individual may petition a court of record to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored:

(a) Under RCW 9.41.047; and/or

(b)(i) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity was for a felony offense, after five or more consecutive years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity or currently charged with any felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; or

(ii) If the conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of insanity was for a nonfelony offense, after three or more consecutive years in the community without being convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity or currently

charged with any felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor crimes, if the individual has no prior felony convictions that prohibit the possession of a firearm counted as part of the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525 and the individual has completed all conditions of the sentence.

(5) In addition to any other penalty provided for by law, if a person under the age of eighteen years is found by a court to have possessed a firearm in a vehicle in violation of subsection (1) or (2) of this section or to have committed an offense while armed with a firearm during which offense a motor vehicle served an integral function, the court shall notify the department of licensing within twenty-four hours and the person's privilege to drive shall be revoked under RCW 46.20.265.

(6) Nothing in chapter 129, Laws of 1995 shall ever be construed or interpreted as preventing an offender from being charged and subsequently convicted for the separate felony crimes of theft of a firearm or possession of a stolen firearm, or both, in addition to being charged and subsequently convicted under this section for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree. Notwithstanding any other law, if the offender is convicted under this section for unlawful possession of a firearm in the first or second degree and for the felony crimes of theft of a firearm or possession of a stolen firearm, or both, then the offender shall serve consecutive sentences for each of the felony crimes of conviction listed in this subsection.

(7) Each firearm unlawfully possessed under this section shall be a separate offense.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.41.047 and 2005 c 453 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) At the time a person is convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense making the person ineligible to possess a firearm, or at the time a person is committed by court order under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, ~~((71.34.090))~~ 71.34.740, 71.34.750, or chapter 10.77 RCW for mental health treatment, the convicting or committing court shall notify the person, orally and in writing, that the person must immediately surrender any concealed pistol license and that the person may not possess a firearm unless his or her right to do so is restored by a court of record. For purposes of this section a convicting court includes a court in which a person has been found not guilty by reason of insanity.

The convicting or committing court (~~also~~) shall forward within three judicial days after conviction or entry of the commitment order a copy of the person's driver's license or identicard, or comparable information, ~~((to the department of licensing.))~~ along with the date of conviction or commitment, to the department of licensing. When a person is committed by court order under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, 71.34.740, 71.34.750, or chapter 10.77 RCW, for mental health treatment, the committing court also shall forward, within three judicial days after entry of the commitment order, a copy of the person's driver's license, or comparable information, along with the date of commitment, to the national instant criminal background check system index, denied persons file, created by the federal Brady handgun violence prevention act (P.L. 103-159).

(2) Upon receipt of the information provided for by subsection (1) of this section, the department of licensing shall determine if the convicted or committed person has a concealed pistol license. If the person does have a

concealed pistol license, the department of licensing shall immediately notify the license-issuing authority which, upon receipt of such notification, shall immediately revoke the license.

(3)(a) A person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm, by reason of having been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment under RCW 71.05.240, 71.05.320, (~~(71.34.090)~~) 71.34.740, 71.34.750, chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction may, upon discharge, petition ~~((a))~~ the superior court ((of record)) to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored. ~~((At the time of commitment, the court shall specifically state to the person that he or she is barred from possession of firearms.))~~

(b) ~~The ((secretary of social and health services shall develop appropriate rules to create an approval process under this subsection. The rules must provide for the restoration of the))~~ petition may be brought in the superior court that ordered the involuntary commitment or the superior court of the county in which the petitioner resides.

(c) Except as provided in (d) of this subsection, the court shall restore the petitioner's right to possess a firearm ((upon a showing in a court of competent jurisdiction that the person)) if the petitioner proves by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(i) The petitioner is no longer required to participate in ((an)) court-ordered inpatient or outpatient treatment ((program, is no longer required to take medication to treat any));

(ii) The petitioner has successfully managed the condition related to the commitment((- and does not));

(iii) The petitioner no longer presents a substantial danger to himself or herself, ((others,)) or the public((- Unlawful possession of a firearm under this subsection shall be punished as a class C felony under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

~~((c) A person petitioning the court under this subsection (3) shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the circumstances resulting in); and~~

(iv) The symptoms related to the commitment ((no longer exist and)) are not reasonably likely to recur.

(d) If a preponderance of the evidence in the record supports a finding that the person petitioning the court has engaged in violence and that it is more likely than not that the person will engage in violence after his or her right to possess a firearm is restored, the person shall bear the burden of proving by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that he or she does not present a substantial danger to the safety of others.

(e) When a person's right to possess a firearm has been restored under this subsection, the court shall forward, within three judicial days after entry of the restoration order, notification that the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored to the department of licensing, the department of social and health services, and the national instant criminal background check system index, denied persons file.

(4) No person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity may petition a court for restoration of the right to possess a firearm unless the person meets the requirements for the restoration of the right to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.040(4).

Sec. 3. RCW 71.05.230 and 2006 c 333 s 302 are each amended to read as follows:

A person detained for seventy-two hour evaluation and treatment may be detained for not more than fourteen additional days of involuntary intensive treatment or ninety additional days of a less restrictive alternative to involuntary intensive treatment. There shall be no fee for filing petitions for fourteen days of involuntary intensive treatment. A petition may only be filed if the following conditions are met:

(1) The professional staff of the agency or facility providing evaluation services has analyzed the person's condition and finds that the condition is caused by mental disorder and either results in a likelihood of serious harm, or results in the detained person being gravely disabled and are prepared to testify those conditions are met; and

(2) The person has been advised of the need for voluntary treatment and the professional staff of the facility has evidence that he or she has not in good faith volunteered; and

(3) The facility providing intensive treatment is certified to provide such treatment by the department; and

(4) The professional staff of the agency or facility or the designated mental health professional has filed a petition for fourteen day involuntary detention or a ninety day less restrictive alternative with the court. The petition must be signed either by two physicians or by one physician and a mental health professional who have examined the person. If involuntary detention is sought the petition shall state facts that support the finding that such person, as a result of mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm, or is gravely disabled and that there are no less restrictive alternatives to detention in the best interest of such person or others. The petition shall state specifically that less restrictive alternative treatment was considered and specify why treatment less restrictive than detention is not appropriate. If an involuntary less restrictive alternative is sought, the petition shall state facts that support the finding that such person, as a result of mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm, or is gravely disabled and shall set forth the less restrictive alternative proposed by the facility; and

(5) A copy of the petition has been served on the detained person, his or her attorney and his or her guardian or conservator, if any, prior to the probable cause hearing; and

(6) The court at the time the petition was filed and before the probable cause hearing has appointed counsel to represent such person if no other counsel has appeared; and

(7) ~~((The court has ordered a fourteen day involuntary intensive treatment or a ninety day less restrictive alternative treatment after a probable cause hearing has been held pursuant to RCW 71.05.240))~~ The petition reflects that the person was informed of the loss of firearm rights if involuntarily committed; and

(8) At the conclusion of the initial commitment period, the professional staff of the agency or facility or the designated mental health professional may petition for an additional period of either ninety days of less restrictive alternative treatment or ninety days of involuntary intensive treatment as provided in RCW 71.05.290; and

(9) If the hospital or facility designated to provide outpatient treatment is other than the facility providing involuntary treatment, the outpatient facility so designated has agreed to assume such responsibility.

Sec. 4. RCW 71.05.240 and 1997 c 112 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If a petition is filed for fourteen day involuntary treatment or ninety days of less restrictive alternative treatment, the court shall hold a probable cause hearing within seventy-two hours of the initial detention of such person as determined in RCW 71.05.180. If requested by the detained person or his or her attorney, the hearing may be postponed for a period not to exceed forty-eight hours. The hearing may also be continued subject to the conditions set forth in RCW 71.05.210 or subject to the petitioner's showing of good cause for a period not to exceed twenty-four hours.

(2) The court at the time of the probable cause hearing and before an order of commitment is entered shall inform the person both orally and in writing that the failure to make a good faith effort to seek voluntary treatment as provided in RCW 71.05.230 will result in the loss of his or her firearm rights if the person is subsequently detained for involuntary treatment under this section.

(3) At the conclusion of the probable cause hearing, if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that such person, as the result of mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm, or is gravely disabled, and, after considering less restrictive alternatives to involuntary detention and treatment, finds that no such alternatives are in the best interests of such person or others, the court shall order that such person be detained for involuntary treatment not to exceed fourteen days in a facility certified to provide treatment by the department. If the court finds that such person, as the result of a mental disorder, presents a likelihood of serious harm, or is gravely disabled, but that treatment in a less restrictive setting than detention is in the best interest of such person or others, the court shall order an appropriate less restrictive course of treatment for not to exceed ninety days.

(4) The court shall specifically state to such person and give such person notice in writing that if involuntary treatment beyond the fourteen day period or beyond the ninety days of less restrictive treatment is to be sought, such person will have the right to a full hearing or jury trial as required by RCW 71.05.310. The court shall also state to the person and provide written notice that the person is barred from the possession of firearms and that the prohibition remains in effect until a court restores his or her right to possess a firearm under RCW 9.41.047.

Sec. 5. RCW 71.05.300 and 2008 c 213 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The petition for ninety day treatment shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court at least three days before expiration of the fourteen-day period of intensive treatment. At the time of filing such petition, the clerk shall set a time for the person to come before the court on the next judicial day after the day of filing unless such appearance is waived by the person's attorney, and the clerk shall notify the designated mental health professional. The designated mental health professional shall immediately notify the person detained, his or her attorney, if any, and his or her guardian or conservator, if any, the prosecuting

attorney, and the regional support network administrator, and provide a copy of the petition to such persons as soon as possible. The regional support network administrator or designee may review the petition and may appear and testify at the full hearing on the petition.

(2) At the time set for appearance the detained person shall be brought before the court, unless such appearance has been waived and the court shall advise him or her of his or her right to be represented by an attorney (~~and of~~), his or her right to a jury trial, and his or her loss of firearm rights if involuntarily committed. If the detained person is not represented by an attorney, or is indigent or is unwilling to retain an attorney, the court shall immediately appoint an attorney to represent him or her. The court shall, if requested, appoint a reasonably available licensed physician, psychologist, or psychiatrist, designated by the detained person to examine and testify on behalf of the detained person.

(3) The court may, if requested, also appoint a professional person as defined in RCW 71.05.020 to seek less restrictive alternative courses of treatment and to testify on behalf of the detained person. In the case of a person with a developmental disability who has been determined to be incompetent pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4), then the appointed professional person under this section shall be a developmental disabilities professional.

(4) The court shall also set a date for a full hearing on the petition as provided in RCW 71.05.310.

Sec. 6. RCW 71.34.730 and 1995 c 312 s 54 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The professional person in charge of an evaluation and treatment facility where a minor has been admitted involuntarily for the initial seventy-two hour treatment period under this chapter may petition to have a minor committed to an evaluation and treatment facility for fourteen-day diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment.

If the professional person in charge of the treatment and evaluation facility does not petition to have the minor committed, the parent who has custody of the minor may seek review of that decision in court. The parent shall file notice with the court and provide a copy of the treatment and evaluation facility's report.

(2) A petition for commitment of a minor under this section shall be filed with the superior court in the county where the minor is residing or being detained.

(a) A petition for a fourteen-day commitment shall be signed either by two physicians or by one physician and a mental health professional who have examined the minor and shall contain the following:

(i) The name and address of the petitioner;

(ii) The name of the minor alleged to meet the criteria for fourteen-day commitment;

(iii) The name, telephone number, and address if known of every person believed by the petitioner to be legally responsible for the minor;

(iv) A statement that the petitioner has examined the minor and finds that the minor's condition meets required criteria for fourteen-day commitment and the supporting facts therefor;

(v) A statement that the minor has been advised of the need for voluntary treatment but has been unwilling or unable to consent to necessary treatment;

(vi) A statement that the minor has been advised of the loss of firearm rights if involuntarily committed;

(vii) A statement recommending the appropriate facility or facilities to provide the necessary treatment; and

~~((vii))~~ (viii) A statement concerning whether a less restrictive alternative to inpatient treatment is in the best interests of the minor.

(b) A copy of the petition shall be personally delivered to the minor by the petitioner or petitioner's designee. A copy of the petition shall be sent to the minor's attorney and the minor's parent.

Sec. 7. RCW 71.34.740 and 1985 c 354 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A commitment hearing shall be held within seventy-two hours of the minor's admission, excluding Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, unless a continuance is requested by the minor or the minor's attorney.

(2) The commitment hearing shall be conducted at the superior court or an appropriate place at the facility in which the minor is being detained.

(3) At the commitment hearing, the evidence in support of the petition shall be presented by the county prosecutor.

(4) The minor shall be present at the commitment hearing unless the minor, with the assistance of the minor's attorney, waives the right to be present at the hearing.

(5) If the parents are opposed to the petition, they may be represented at the hearing and shall be entitled to court-appointed counsel if they are indigent.

(6) At the commitment hearing, the minor shall have the following rights:

(a) To be represented by an attorney;

(b) To present evidence on his or her own behalf;

(c) To question persons testifying in support of the petition.

(7) The court at the time of the commitment hearing and before an order of commitment is entered shall inform the minor both orally and in writing that the failure to make a good faith effort to seek voluntary treatment as provided in RCW 71.34.730 will result in the loss of his or her firearm rights if the minor is subsequently detained for involuntary treatment under this section.

(8) If the minor has received medication within twenty-four hours of the hearing, the court shall be informed of that fact and of the probable effects of the medication.

~~((8))~~ (9) Rules of evidence shall not apply in fourteen-day commitment hearings.

~~((9))~~ (10) For a fourteen-day commitment, the court must find by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(a) The minor has a mental disorder and presents a "likelihood of serious harm" or is "gravely disabled";

(b) The minor is in need of evaluation and treatment of the type provided by the inpatient evaluation and treatment facility to which continued inpatient care is sought or is in need of less restrictive alternative treatment found to be in the best interests of the minor; and

(c) The minor is unwilling or unable in good faith to consent to voluntary treatment.

~~((10))~~ (11) If the court finds that the minor meets the criteria for a fourteen-day commitment, the court shall either authorize commitment of the

minor for inpatient treatment or for less restrictive alternative treatment upon such conditions as are necessary. If the court determines that the minor does not meet the criteria for a fourteen-day commitment, the minor shall be released.

~~((+1))~~ (12) Nothing in this section prohibits the professional person in charge of the evaluation and treatment facility from releasing the minor at any time, when, in the opinion of the professional person in charge of the facility, further inpatient treatment is no longer necessary. The release may be subject to reasonable conditions if appropriate.

Whenever a minor is released under this section, the professional person in charge shall within three days, notify the court in writing of the release.

~~((+2))~~ (13) A minor who has been committed for fourteen days shall be released at the end of that period unless a petition for one hundred eighty-day commitment is pending before the court.

Passed by the House March 5, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 294

[House Bill 2328]

STATE GOVERNMENT—ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

AN ACT Relating to reducing the administrative cost of state government; amending 2009 c 5 ss 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 (uncodified); adding a new section to 2009 c 5 (uncodified); adding a new chapter to Title 49 RCW; creating a new section; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. 2009 c 5 s 6 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:

STATE EMPLOYMENT. (1) From February 18, 2009, until July 1, 2009, and consistent with the governor's directive dated August 4, 2008, state agencies of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches shall not establish new staff positions or fill vacant existing staff positions except as specifically authorized by this section.

(2) The following activities of state agencies are exempt from subsection (1) of this section:

(a) Direct custody, supervision, and patient care in corrections, juvenile rehabilitation, institutional care of veterans, the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, state hospitals, the special commitment center, and the schools for the blind and the deaf;

(b) Direct protective services to children and other vulnerable populations in the department of social and health services;

(c) Washington state patrol investigative services and field enforcement;

(d) Hazardous materials response and emergency cleanup;

(e) Emergency public health and patient safety response and the public health laboratory;

(f) Military operations and emergency management within the military department;

(g) Firefighting;

(h) Enforcement officers in the department of fish and wildlife, the liquor control board, the gambling commission, and the department of natural resources;

(i) Park rangers at the parks and recreation commission;

(j) Seasonal employment by natural resources agencies to the extent that employment levels do not exceed the prior fiscal year;

(k) Seasonal employment in the department of transportation maintenance programs to the extent that employment levels do not exceed the prior fiscal year;

(l) Employees hired on a seasonal basis by the department of agriculture for inspection and certification of agricultural products and for insect detection;

(m) Activities directly related to tax and fee collection, revenue generation, auditing, and recovery;

(n) In institutions of higher education, any positions directly related to academic programs, ~~((as well as))~~ positions not funded from state funds or tuition, positions that are filled by enrolled students at their own institution as student workers, positions in campus police and security, positions related to emergency management and response, and positions related to student health care and counseling;

(o) Operations of the state lottery and liquor control board business enterprises;

(p) The unemployment insurance program of the employment security department; and

(q) Activities that are necessary to receive or maintain federal funds by the state.

(3) The exemptions specified in subsection (2) of this section do not require the establishment of new staff positions or the filling of vacant existing staff positions in the activities specified.

(4) Exceptions to this section may be granted under section 10, chapter 5, Laws of 2009 and section 7 of this act.

Sec. 2. 2009 c 5 s 7 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:

PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTS. From February 18, 2009, until July 1, 2009, and consistent with the governor's directive dated August 4, 2008, state agencies of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches shall not enter into any contracts or other agreements for the acquisition of personal services not related to an emergency or other catastrophic event that requires government action to protect life or public safety. This section does not apply to personal services contracts or other agreements for the acquisition of personal services where the costs are funded exclusively from private or federal grants, where the costs are for tax and fee collection, where the costs are for revenue generation and auditing activities, where the costs are necessary to receive or maintain federal funds by the state, or, in institutions of higher education, where the costs are not funded from state funds or tuition, or where costs are related to hearing officers, where costs are related to real estate appraisals or habitat assessments, where costs are related to carrying out a court order, or where costs are related to information technology contracts related to an information services board approved information technology project, or where costs are related to judicial information system technology projects. Exceptions to this section may be granted under section 10, chapter 5, Laws of 2009 and section 7 of this act. This

section does not apply to the unemployment insurance program of the employment security department.

Sec. 3. 2009 c 5 s 8 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES. From February 18, 2009, until July 1, 2009, and consistent with the governor's directive dated August 4, 2008, state agencies of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches shall not enter into any contracts or other agreements for the acquisition of any item of equipment the cost of which exceeds five thousand dollars and is not related to an emergency or other catastrophic event that requires government action to protect life or public safety. This section does not apply to costs that are funded exclusively from private or federal grants. Exceptions to this section may be granted under section 10, chapter 5, Laws of 2009 and section 7 of this act. This section does not apply to the unemployment insurance program of the employment security department, to costs that are for tax and fee collection, for revenue generation and audit activities, or for receiving or maintaining federal funds by the state, or, in institutions of higher education, to costs not funded from state funds or tuition, or for equipment necessary to complete a project funded in the omnibus capital or transportation appropriation acts, or the operational divisions of the department of information services, or cost related to the continuation, renewal, or establishment of maintenance for existing computer software licensing and existing computer hardware, or for costs related to the judicial information system.

Sec. 4. 2009 c 5 s 9 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:

STATE EMPLOYEE TRAVEL AND TRAINING. Consistent with the governor's directive dated August 4, 2008, state agencies of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches shall not make expenditures for the cost or reimbursement of out-of-state travel or out-of-state training by state employees where the travel or training is not related to (1) an emergency or other catastrophic event that requires government action to protect life or public safety, or (2) direct service delivery, and the travel or training occurs after February 18, 2009, and before July 1, 2009. This section does not apply to travel expenditures when the costs are funded exclusively from private or federal grants. Exceptions to this section may be granted under section 10, chapter 5, Laws of 2009 and section 7 of this act. This section does not apply to the unemployment insurance program of the employment security department, to costs that are for tax and fee collection, for revenue generation and audit activities, or for receiving or maintaining federal funds by the state, or, in institutions of higher education, to costs not funded from state funds or tuition, or to costs related to carrying out a court order or to costs to travel by air into Washington state from any airport located in a contiguous state of which the largest city is part of a metropolitan statistical area with a city located in Washington state, or to motor vehicle and parking costs for single day travel to a contiguous state or British Columbia, Canada.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) Within this section, "sensory disability" means a sensory condition that materially limits, contributes to limiting, or, if not corrected or accommodated, will probably result in limiting an individual's activities or functioning.

(2) The department of personnel shall adopt rules that authorize state agencies to provide allowances to employees with sensory disabilities who must attend training necessary to attain a new service animal. The employee's absence must be treated in the same manner as that granted to employees who are absent to attend training that supports or improves their job performance, except that the employee shall not be eligible for reimbursement under RCW 43.03.050 or 43.03.060. The department of personnel shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this chapter.

(3) If the necessity to attend training for a new service animal is foreseeable and the training will cause the employee to miss work, the employee shall provide the employer with not less than thirty days' notice, before the date the absence is to begin, of the employee's impending absence. If the date of the training requires the absence to begin in less than thirty days, the employee shall provide notice as is practicable.

(4) An agency may require that a request to attend service animal training be supported by a certification issued by the relevant training organization. The employee must provide, in a timely manner, a copy of the certification to the agency. Certification provided under this section is sufficient if it states: (a) The date on which the service animal training session is scheduled to commence; and (b) the session's duration.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** Section 5 of this act constitutes a new chapter in Title 49 RCW.

Sec. 7. 2009 c 5 s 10 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:

EXCEPTIONS. (1) Exceptions to sections 6 through 9, chapter 5, Laws of 2009 may be granted for the critically necessary work of an agency as provided in this section.

(2) For agencies of the executive branch, the exceptions shall be subject to approval by the director of financial management. For agencies of the judicial branch, the exceptions shall be subject to approval of the chief justice of the supreme court. For the house of representatives and the senate, the exceptions shall be subject to approval of the chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate, respectively, under the direction of the senate committee on facilities and operations and the executive rules committee of the house of representatives. For other legislative agencies, the exceptions shall be subject to approval of both the chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate under the direction of the senate committee on facilities and operations and the executive rules committee of the house of representatives.

(3) ~~((Exceptions approved under subsection (2) of this section shall take effect no sooner than five business days following notification of the chair and ranking minority member of the ways and means committees in the house of representatives and the senate.))~~ The person approving exceptions under subsection (2) of this section shall send the exceptions to the legislature for consideration every ~~((thirty))~~ five days from February 18, 2009, or earlier should volume or circumstances so necessitate.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** A new section is added to 2009 c 5 (uncodified) to read as follows:

Notwithstanding sections 1 through 5, chapter 5, Laws of 2009, institutions of higher education may grant a wage or salary increase to critical academic personnel as needed for retention purposes, for retention of critical personnel positions that are not funded from state funds or tuition, or for additional academic responsibilities during the summer quarter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. 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 immediately.

Passed by the House April 23, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 295

[Senate Bill 5173]

HONORARY DOCTORATE DEGREES

AN ACT Relating to honorary doctorate degrees; and amending RCW 28B.35.205.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.35.205 and 1991 c 58 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to all other powers and duties given to them by law, Central Washington University, Eastern Washington University, and Western Washington University are hereby authorized to grant any degree through the master's degree to any student who has completed a program of study and/or research in those areas which are determined by the faculty and board of trustees of the college to be appropriate for the granting of such degree: PROVIDED, That before any degree is authorized under this section it shall be subject to the review and approval of the higher education coordinating board.

The board of trustees, upon recommendation of the faculty, may also confer honorary bachelor's (~~(or)~~), master's, or doctorate level degrees upon persons (~~(other than graduates of the institution;)~~) in recognition of their learning or devotion to education, literature, art, or science. No degree may be conferred in consideration of the payment of money or the donation of any kind of property.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House March 30, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 296

[Substitute Senate Bill 5616]

CUSTOMIZED TRAINING PROGRAM—REQUIREMENTS

AN ACT Relating to connecting business expansion and recruitment to customized training; and amending RCW 28B.67.020, 28B.67.030, and 82.04.449.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.67.020 and 2006 c 112 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The Washington customized employment training program is hereby created to provide training assistance to employers locating or expanding in the state.

(2)(a) Application to receive funding under this program shall be made to the board in a form and manner as specified by the board. Successful applicants shall receive a training allowance from the board to cover the costs of training at a qualified training institution. Employers may not receive an allowance for training costs which exceed the maximum annual training cost per employee, as established by the board, and are not eligible to receive an allowance or allowances of over five hundred thousand dollars per calendar year.

(b) Allowances shall be granted for applicants who meet the following criteria:

(i) The employer must have entered into an agreement with a qualified training institution to engage in customized training and the employer must agree to: (A) Upon completion of the training, make a payment to the employment training finance account created in RCW 28B.67.030 in an amount equal to one-quarter of the amount of the training allowance; and (B) over the subsequent eighteen months, make monthly or quarterly payments, as specified in the agreement, to the employment training finance account created in RCW 28B.67.030 in an amount equal to three-quarters of the amount of the training allowance. During calendar years 2009 and 2010, participants may delay payments due under this section for up to eighteen months. The payments into the employment training finance account provided for in this section do not constitute payment to the institution.

(ii) ~~((The employer must ensure that the number of employees an employer has in the state during the calendar year following the completion of the training program will equal the number of employees the employer had in the state in the calendar year preceding the start of the training program plus seventy-five percent of the number of trainees-))~~ When hiring, the employer must make good faith efforts, as determined by the board, to hire from trainees in the participant's training program. The agreement with the qualified training institution provided for in (b)(i) of this subsection shall specify terms for reimbursement or additional payment to the employment training finance account by the employer if the ~~((employment criterion of this subsection is not met))~~ participant does not, when hiring, make good faith efforts to hire from trainees in the participant's training program.

(iii) The training ~~((grant))~~ allowance may not be used to train workers who have been hired as a result of a strike or lockout.

(c) Preference shall be given to employers with fewer than fifty employees.

(d) Preference shall be given to training that leads to transferable skills that are interchangeable among different jobs, employers, or workplaces.

(3) Qualified training institutions may enter into agreements with four-year institutions of higher education, as defined in RCW 28B.10.016, in accordance with the interlocal cooperation act, chapter 39.34 RCW.

(4) The board and qualified training institutions may solicit and receive gifts, grants, funds, fees, and endowments, in trust or otherwise, from tribal, local, federal, or other governmental entities, as well as private sources, for the purpose of providing training allowances under chapter 112, Laws of 2006. All revenue thus solicited and received shall be deposited into the employment training finance account created in RCW 28B.67.030.

(5) Qualified training institutions must make good faith efforts to develop training programs using trainers preferred by participants.

(6) For employers who (a) have requested training under the job skills program created under chapter 28C.04 RCW but are not able to participate in the job skills program because the funds have all been committed, and (b) desire to become participants in the Washington customized employment training program, the board shall ensure a seamless process toward participation.

(7) The board may adopt rules to implement this section.

Sec. 2. RCW 28B.67.030 and 2006 c 112 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All payments received from a participant in the Washington customized employment training program created in RCW 28B.67.020 shall be deposited into the employment training finance account, which is hereby created in the custody of the state treasurer. Only the state board for community and technical colleges may authorize expenditures from the account and no appropriation is required for expenditures. The money in the account must be used solely for training allowances under the Washington customized employment training program created in RCW 28B.67.020 and for providing up to seventy-five thousand dollars per year for training, marketing, and facilitation services to increase the use of the program. The deposit of payments under this section from a participant shall cease when the board specifies that the participant has met the monetary obligations of the program.

(2) All revenue solicited and received under the provisions of RCW 28B.67.020(4) shall be deposited into the employment training finance account to provide training allowances.

(3) The definitions in RCW 28B.67.010 apply to this section.

Sec. 3. RCW 82.04.449 and 2006 c 112 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

In computing the tax imposed under this chapter, a credit is allowed for participants in the Washington customized employment training program created in RCW 28B.67.020. The credit allowed under this section is equal to fifty percent of the value of a participant's payments to the employment training finance account created in RCW 28B.67.030. If a participant in the program does not meet the ~~((qualifications—in))~~ requirements of RCW 28B.67.020(2)(b)(ii), the participant must remit to the department the value of any credits taken plus interest. The credit earned by a participant in one calendar year may be carried over to be credited against taxes incurred in a subsequent

calendar year. No credit may be allowed for repayment of training allowances received from the Washington customized employment training program on or after July 1, 2016.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 297

[Engrossed Senate Bill 5925]

STUDY OR RESEARCH ABROAD—INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

AN ACT Relating to insurance requirements for higher education students participating in study or research abroad; and amending RCW 28B.10.660.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.10.660 and 1993 sp.s. c 9 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governing boards of any of the state's institutions of higher education may make available liability, life, health, health care, accident, disability and salary protection or insurance or any one of, or a combination of, the enumerated types of insurance, or any other type of insurance or protection, for the regents or trustees and students of the institution. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the premiums due on such protection or insurance shall be borne by the assenting regents, trustees, or students. The regents or trustees of any of the state institutions of higher education may make liability insurance available for employees of the institutions. The premiums due on such liability insurance shall be borne by the university or college.

(2) A governing board of a public four-year institution of higher education may make available, and pay the costs of, health benefits for graduate students holding graduate service appointments, designated as such by the institution. Such health benefits may provide coverage for spouses and dependents of such graduate student appointees.

(3) A governing board of a state institution of higher education may require its students who participate in studies or research outside of the United States sponsored, arranged, or approved by the institution to purchase, as a condition of participation, insurance approved by the governing board, that will provide coverage for expenses arising from emergency evacuation, repatriation of remains, injury, illness, or death sustained while participating in the study or research abroad. The governing board of the institution may bear all or part of the costs of the insurance. A student shall not be required to purchase insurance if the student is covered under an insurance policy that will provide coverage for expenses arising from emergency evacuation, repatriation of remains, injury, illness, or death sustained while participating in the study or research abroad.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 298

[Second Substitute Senate Bill 5346]

HEALTH CARE—UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES—DEVELOPMENT

AN ACT Relating to establishing streamlined and uniform administrative procedures for payors and providers of health care services; amending RCW 70.47.130; adding a new section to chapter 70.14 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 18.122 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 48 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that:

(1) The health care system in the nation and in Washington state costs nearly twice as much per capita as other industrialized nations.

(2) The fragmentation and variation in administrative processes prevalent in our health care system contribute to the high cost of health care, putting it increasingly beyond the reach of small businesses and individuals in Washington.

(3) In 2006, the legislature's blue ribbon commission on health care costs and access requested the office of the insurance commissioner to conduct a study of administrative costs and recommendations to reduce those costs. Findings in the report included:

(a) In Washington state approximately thirty cents of every dollar received by hospitals and doctors' offices is consumed by the administrative expenses of public and private payors and the providers;

(b) Before the doctors and hospitals receive the funds for delivering the care, approximately fourteen percent of the insurance premium has already been consumed by payor administration. The payor's portion of expense totals approximately four hundred fifty dollars per insurance member per year in Washington state;

(c) Over thirteen percent of every dollar received by a physician's office is devoted to interactions between the provider and payor;

(d) Between 1997 and 2005, billing and insurance related costs for hospitals in Washington grew at an average pace of nineteen percent per year; and

(e) The greatest opportunity for improved efficiency and administrative cost reduction in our health care system would involve standardizing and streamlining activities between providers and payors.

(4) To address these inefficiencies, constrain health care inflation, and make health care more affordable for Washingtonians, the legislature seeks to establish streamlined and uniform procedures for payors and providers of health care services in the state. It is the intent of the legislature to foster a continuous quality improvement cycle to simplify health care administration. This process should involve leadership in the health care industry and health care purchasers, with regulatory oversight from the office of the insurance commissioner.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Commissioner" means the insurance commissioner as established under chapter 48.02 RCW.

(2) "Health care provider" or "provider" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.43.005 and, for the purposes of this act, shall include facilities licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW.

(3) "Lead organization" means a private sector organization or organizations designated by the commissioner to lead development of processes, guidelines, and standards to streamline health care administration and to be adopted by payors and providers of health care services operating in the state.

(4) "Medical management" means administrative activities established by the payor to manage the utilization of services through preservice or postservice reviews. "Medical management" includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Prior authorization or preauthorization of services;
- (b) Precertification of services;
- (c) Postservice review;
- (d) Medical necessity review; and
- (e) Benefits advisory.

(5) "Payor" means public purchasers, as defined in this section, carriers licensed under chapters 48.20, 48.21, 48.44, 48.46, and 48.62 RCW, and the Washington state health insurance pool established in chapter 48.41 RCW.

(6) "Public purchaser" means the department of social and health services, the department of labor and industries, and the health care authority.

(7) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of health.

(8) "Third-party payor" has the same meaning as in RCW 70.02.010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 70.14 RCW to read as follows:

The following state agencies are directed to cooperate with the insurance commissioner and, within funds appropriated specifically for this purpose, adopt the processes, guidelines, and standards to streamline health care administration pursuant to sections 2, 5, 6, and 8 through 10 of this act: The department of social and health services, the health care authority, and, to the extent permissible under Title 51 RCW, the department of labor and industries.

Sec. 4. RCW 70.47.130 and 2004 c 115 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The activities and operations of the Washington basic health plan under this chapter, including those of managed health care systems to the extent of their participation in the plan, are exempt from the provisions and requirements of Title 48 RCW except:

(a) Benefits as provided in RCW 70.47.070;

(b) Managed health care systems are subject to the provisions of RCW 48.43.022, 48.43.500, 70.02.045, 48.43.505 through 48.43.535, 43.70.235, 48.43.545, 48.43.550, 70.02.110, and 70.02.900;

(c) Persons appointed or authorized to solicit applications for enrollment in the basic health plan, including employees of the health care authority, must comply with chapter 48.17 RCW. For purposes of this subsection (1)(c), "solicit" does not include distributing information and applications for the basic health plan and responding to questions; ~~((and))~~

(d) Amounts paid to a managed health care system by the basic health plan for participating in the basic health plan and providing health care services for nonsubsidized enrollees in the basic health plan must comply with RCW 48.14.0201; and

(e) Administrative simplification requirements as provided in this act.

(2) The purpose of the 1994 amendatory language to this section in chapter 309, Laws of 1994 is to clarify the intent of the legislature that premiums paid on behalf of nonsubsidized enrollees in the basic health plan are subject to the premium and prepayment tax. The legislature does not consider this clarifying language to either raise existing taxes nor to impose a tax that did not exist previously.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The commissioner shall designate one or more lead organizations to coordinate development of processes, guidelines, and standards to streamline health care administration and to be adopted by payors and providers of health care services operating in the state. The lead organization designated by the commissioner for this act shall:

(a) Be representative of providers and payors across the state;

(b) Have expertise and knowledge in the major disciplines related to health care administration; and

(c) Be able to support the costs of its work without recourse to public funding.

(2) The lead organization shall:

(a) In collaboration with the commissioner, identify and convene work groups, as needed, to define the processes, guidelines, and standards required in sections 6 through 10 of this act;

(b) In collaboration with the commissioner, promote the participation of representatives of health care providers, payors of health care services, and others whose expertise would contribute to streamlining health care administration;

(c) Conduct outreach and communication efforts to maximize adoption of the guidelines, standards, and processes developed by the lead organization;

(d) Submit regular updates to the commissioner on the progress implementing the requirements of this act; and

(e) With the commissioner, report to the legislature annually through December 1, 2012, on progress made, the time necessary for completing tasks, and identification of future tasks that should be prioritized for the next improvement cycle.

(3) The commissioner shall:

(a) Participate in and review the work and progress of the lead organization, including the establishment and operation of work groups for this act;

(b) Adopt into rule, or submit as proposed legislation, the guidelines, standards, and processes set forth in this act if:

(i) The lead organization fails to timely develop or implement the guidelines, standards, and processes set forth in sections 6 through 10 of this act; or

(ii) It is unlikely that there will be widespread adoption of the guidelines, standards, and processes developed under this act;

(c) Consult with the office of the attorney general to determine whether an antitrust safe harbor is necessary to enable licensed carriers and providers to develop common rules and standards; and, if necessary, take steps, such as implementing rules or requesting legislation, to establish such safe harbor; and

(d) Convene an executive level work group with broad payor and provider representation to advise the commissioner regarding the goals and progress of implementation of the requirements of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. By December 31, 2010, the lead organization shall:

(1) Develop a uniform electronic process for collecting and transmitting the necessary provider-supplied data to support credentialing, admitting privileges, and other related processes that:

(a) Reduces the administrative burden on providers;

(b) Improves the quality and timeliness of information for hospitals and payors;

(c) Is interoperable with other relevant systems;

(d) Enables use of the data by authorized participants for other related applications; and

(e) Serves as the sole source of credentialing information required by hospitals and payors from providers for data elements included in the electronic process, except this shall not prohibit:

(i) A hospital, payor, or other credentialing entity subject to the requirements of this section from seeking clarification of information obtained through use of the uniform electronic process, if such clarification is reasonably necessary to complete the credentialing process; or

(ii) A hospital, payor, other credentialing entity, or a university from using information not provided by the uniform process for the purpose of credentialing, admitting privileges, or faculty appointment of providers, including peer review and coordinated quality improvement information, that is obtained from sources other than the provider;

(2) Promote widespread adoption of such process by payors and hospitals, their delegates, and subcontractors in the state that credential health professionals and by such health professionals as soon as possible thereafter; and

(3) Work with the secretary to assure that data used in the uniform electronic process can be electronically exchanged with the department of health professional licensing process under chapter 18.122 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 18.122 RCW to read as follows:

Pursuant to sections 5 and 6 of this act, the secretary or his or her designee shall participate in the work groups and, within funds appropriated specifically for this purpose, implement the standards to enable the department to transmit data to and receive data from the uniform process.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The lead organization shall:

(1) Establish a uniform standard companion document and data set for electronic eligibility and coverage verification. Such a companion guide will:

(a) Be based on nationally accepted ANSI X12 270/271 standards for eligibility inquiry and response and, wherever possible, be consistent with the standards adopted by nationally recognized organizations, such as the centers for medicare and medicaid services;

(b) Enable providers and payors to exchange eligibility requests and responses on a system-to-system basis or using a payor supported web browser;

(c) Provide reasonably detailed information on a consumer's eligibility for health care coverage, scope of benefits, limitations and exclusions provided under that coverage, cost-sharing requirements for specific services at the specific time of the inquiry, current deductible amounts, accumulated or limited

benefits, out-of-pocket maximums, any maximum policy amounts, and other information required for the provider to collect the patient's portion of the bill; and

(d) Reflect the necessary limitations imposed on payors by the originator of the eligibility and benefits information;

(2) Recommend a standard or common process to the commissioner to protect providers and hospitals from the costs of, and payors from claims for, services to patients who are ineligible for insurance coverage in circumstances where a payor provides eligibility verification based on best information available to the payor at the date of the request; and

(3) Complete, disseminate, and promote widespread adoption by payors of such document and data set by December 31, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) By December 31, 2010, the lead organization shall develop implementation guidelines and promote widespread adoption of such guidelines for:

(a) The use of the national correct coding initiative code edit policy by payors and providers in the state;

(b) Publishing any variations from component codes, mutually exclusive codes, and status b codes by payors in a manner that makes for simple retrieval and implementation by providers;

(c) Use of health insurance portability and accountability act standard group codes, reason codes, and remark codes by payors in electronic remittances sent to providers;

(d) The processing of corrections to claims by providers and payors; and

(e) A standard payor denial review process for providers when they request a reconsideration of a denial of a claim that results from differences in clinical edits where no single, common standards body or process exists and multiple conflicting sources are in use by payors and providers.

(2) By October 31, 2010, the lead organization shall develop a proposed set of goals and work plan for additional code standardization efforts for 2011 and 2012.

(3) Nothing in this section or in the guidelines developed by the lead organization shall inhibit an individual payor's ability to employ, and not disclose to providers, temporary code edits for the purpose of detecting and deterring fraudulent billing activities. Though such temporary code edits are not required to be disclosed to providers, the guidelines shall require that:

(a) Each payor disclose to the provider its adjudication decision on a claim that was denied or adjusted based on the application of such an edit; and

(b) The provider have access to the payor's review and appeal process to challenge the payor's adjudication decision, provided that nothing in this subsection (3)(b) shall be construed to modify the rights or obligations of payors or providers with respect to procedures relating to the investigation, reporting, appeal, or prosecution under applicable law of potentially fraudulent billing activities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) By December 31, 2010, the lead organization shall:

(a) Develop and promote widespread adoption by payors and providers of guidelines to:

(i) Ensure payors do not automatically deny claims for services when extenuating circumstances make it impossible for the provider to: (A) Obtain a preauthorization before services are performed; or (B) notify a payor within twenty-four hours of a patient's admission; and

(ii) Require payors to use common and consistent time frames when responding to provider requests for medical management approvals. Whenever possible, such time frames shall be consistent with those established by leading national organizations and be based upon the acuity of the patient's need for care or treatment;

(b) Develop, maintain, and promote widespread adoption of a single common web site where providers can obtain payors' preauthorization, benefits advisory, and preadmission requirements;

(c) Establish guidelines for payors to develop and maintain a web site that providers can employ to:

(i) Request a preauthorization, including a prospective clinical necessity review;

(ii) Receive an authorization number; and

(iii) Transmit an admission notification.

(2) By October 31, 2010, the lead organization shall propose to the commissioner a set of goals and work plan for the development of medical management protocols, including whether to develop evidence-based medical management practices addressing specific clinical conditions and make its recommendation to the commissioner, who shall report the lead organization's findings and recommendations to the legislature.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. Sections 2, 5, 6, and 8 through 10 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 48 RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 299

[Substitute Senate Bill 5360]

COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE COLLABORATIVE GRANT PROGRAM

AN ACT Relating to community health care collaborative grants; adding new sections to chapter 41.05 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 41.05 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The community health care collaborative grant program is established to further the efforts of community-based coalitions to increase access to appropriate, affordable health care for Washington residents, particularly employed low-income persons and children in school who are uninsured and underinsured, through local programs addressing one or more of the following: (a) Access to medical treatment; (b) the efficient use of health care resources; and (c) quality of care.

(2) Consistent with funds appropriated for community health care collaborative grants specifically for this purpose, two-year grants may be awarded pursuant to section 2 of this act by the administrator of the health care authority.

(3) The health care authority shall provide administrative support for the program. Administrative support activities may include health care authority facilitation of statewide discussions regarding best practices and standardized performance measures among grantees, or subcontracting for such discussions.

(4) Eligibility for community health care collaborative grants shall be limited to nonprofit organizations established to serve a defined geographic region or organizations with public agency status under the jurisdiction of a local, county, or tribal government. To be eligible, such entities must have a formal collaborative governance structure and decision-making process that includes representation by the following health care providers: Hospitals, public health, behavioral health, community health centers, rural health clinics, and private practitioners that serve low-income persons in the region, unless there are no such providers within the region, or providers decline or refuse to participate or place unreasonable conditions on their participation. The nature and format of the application, and the application procedure, shall be determined by the administrator of the health care authority. At a minimum, each application shall: (a) Identify the geographic region served by the organization; (b) show how the structure and operation of the organization reflects the interests of, and is accountable to, this region and members providing care within this region; (c) indicate the size of the grant being requested, and how the money will be spent; and (d) include sufficient information for an evaluation of the application based on the criteria established in section 2 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 41.05 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The community health care collaborative grants shall be awarded on a competitive basis based on a determination of which applicant organization will best serve the purposes of the grant program established in section 1 of this act. In making this determination, priority for funding shall be given to the applicants that demonstrate:

(a) The initiatives to be supported by the community health care collaborative grant are likely to address, in a measurable fashion, documented health care access and quality improvement goals aligned with state health policy priorities and needs within the region to be served;

(b) The applicant organization must document formal, active collaboration among key community partners that includes local governments, school districts, large and small businesses, nonprofit organizations, tribal governments, carriers, private health care providers, public health agencies, and community public health and safety networks, as defined in RCW 70.190.010;

(c) The applicant organization will match the community health care collaborative grant with funds from other sources. The health care authority may award grants solely to organizations providing at least two dollars in matching funds for each community health care collaborative grant dollar awarded;

(d) The community health care collaborative grant will enhance the long-term capacity of the applicant organization and its members to serve the region's documented health care access needs, including the sustainability of the programs to be supported by the community health care collaborative grant;

(e) The initiatives to be supported by the community health care collaborative grant reflect creative, innovative approaches which complement and enhance existing efforts to address the needs of the uninsured and underinsured and, if successful, could be replicated in other areas of the state; and

(f) The programs to be supported by the community health care collaborative grant make efficient and cost-effective use of available funds through administrative simplification and improvements in the structure and operation of the health care delivery system.

(2) The administrator of the health care authority shall endeavor to disburse community health care collaborative grant funds throughout the state, supporting collaborative initiatives of differing sizes and scales, serving at-risk populations.

(3) Grants shall be disbursed over a two-year cycle, provided the grant recipient consistently provides timely reports that demonstrate the program is satisfactorily meeting the purposes of the grant and the objectives identified in the organization's application. The requirements for the performance reports shall be determined by the health care authority administrator. The performance measures shall be aligned with the community health care collaborative grant program goals and, where possible, shall be consistent with statewide policy trends and outcome measures required by other public and private grant funders.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 41.05 RCW to read as follows:***

By July 1st of each even-numbered fiscal year the administrator of the health care authority shall provide the governor and the legislature with an evaluation of the community health care collaborative grant program, describing the organizations and collaborative initiatives funded and the results achieved. The report shall include the impact of the program, results of performance measures, general findings, and recommendations.

**Sec. 3 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.*

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The health care authority may adopt rules to implement this act.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning herewith, without my approval as to Section 3, Substitute Senate Bill 5360 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to community health care collaborative grants."

Section 3 requires the administrator of the Health Care Authority to produce a report every two years. In difficult economic times, producing additional reports will only further strain limited funding and staff time. If legislators or governors require further information on the performance of

the grant program, they can simply request such information from the Health Care Authority. For this reason, I have vetoed Section 3 of Substitute Senate Bill 5360.

With the exception of Section 3, Substitute Senate Bill No. 5360 is approved."

CHAPTER 300

[Substitute Senate Bill 5501]

HEALTH INFORMATION—PATIENT ACCESS—STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

AN ACT Relating to the secure exchange of health information; adding new sections to chapter 41.05 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that:

(1) The inability to securely share critical health information between practitioners inhibits the delivery of safe, efficient care, as evidenced by:

(a) Adverse drug events that result in an average of seven hundred seventy thousand injuries and deaths each year; and

(b) Duplicative services that add to costs and jeopardize patient well-being;

(2) Consumers are unable to act as fully informed participants in their care unless they have ready access to their own health information;

(3) The blue ribbon commission on health care costs and access found that the development of a system to provide electronic access to patient information anywhere in the state was a key to improving health care; and

(4) In 2005, the legislature established a health information infrastructure advisory board to develop a strategy for the adoption and use of health information technologies that are consistent with emerging national standards and promote interoperability of health information systems.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 41.05 RCW to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout sections 3 through 5 of this act unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Administrator" means the administrator of the state health care authority under this chapter.

(2) "Exchange" means the methods or medium by which health care information may be electronically and securely exchanged among authorized providers, payors, and patients within Washington state.

(3) "Health care provider" or "provider" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.43.005.

(4) "Health data provider" means an organization that is a primary source for health-related data for Washington residents, including but not limited to:

(a) The children's health immunizations linkages and development profile immunization registry provided by the department of health pursuant to chapter 43.70 RCW;

(b) Commercial laboratories providing medical laboratory testing results;

(c) Prescription drugs clearinghouses, such as the national patient health information network; and

(d) Diagnostic imaging centers.

(5) "Lead organization" means a private sector organization or organizations designated by the administrator to lead development of processes, guidelines, and standards under this act.

(6) "Payor" means public purchasers, as defined in this section, carriers licensed under chapters 48.20, 48.21, 48.44, 48.46, and 48.62 RCW, and the Washington state health insurance pool established in chapter 48.41 RCW.

(7) "Public purchaser" means the department of social and health services, the department of labor and industries, and the health care authority.

(8) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of health.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 41.05 RCW to read as follows:

(1) By August 1, 2009, the administrator shall designate one or more lead organizations to coordinate development of processes, guidelines, and standards to:

(a) Improve patient access to and control of their own health care information and thereby enable their active participation in their own care; and

(b) Implement methods for the secure exchange of clinical data as a means to promote:

(i) Continuity of care;

(ii) Quality of care;

(iii) Patient safety; and

(iv) Efficiency in medical practices.

(2) The lead organization designated by the administrator under this section shall:

(a) Be representative of health care privacy advocates, providers, and payors across the state;

(b) Have expertise and knowledge in the major disciplines related to the secure exchange of health data;

(c) Be able to support the costs of its work without recourse to state funding. The administrator and the lead organization are authorized and encouraged to seek federal funds, including funds from the federal American recovery and reinvestment act, as well as solicit, receive, contract for, collect, and hold grants, donations, and gifts to support the implementation of this section and section 4 of this act;

(d) In collaboration with the administrator, identify and convene work groups, as needed, to accomplish the goals of this section and section 4 of this act;

(e) Conduct outreach and communication efforts to maximize the adoption of the guidelines, standards, and processes developed by the lead organization;

(f) Submit regular updates to the administrator on the progress implementing the requirements of this section and section 4 of this act; and

(g) With the administrator, report to the legislature December 1, 2009, and on December 1st of each year through December 1, 2012, on progress made, the time necessary for completing tasks, and identification of future tasks that should be prioritized for the next improvement cycle.

(3) Within available funds as specified in subsection (2)(c) of this section, the administrator shall:

(a) Participate in and review the work and progress of the lead organization, including the establishment and operation of work groups for this section and section 4 of this act; and

(b) Consult with the office of the attorney general to determine whether:

(i) An antitrust safe harbor is necessary to enable licensed carriers and providers to develop common rules and standards; and, if necessary, take steps, such as implementing rules or requesting legislation, to establish a safe harbor; and

(ii) Legislation is needed to limit provider liability if their health records are missing health information despite their participation in the exchange of health information.

(4) The lead organization or organizations shall take steps to minimize the costs that implementation of the processes, guidelines, and standards may have on participating entities, including providers.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 41.05 RCW to read as follows:

By December 1, 2011, the lead organization shall, consistent with the federal health insurance portability and accountability act, develop processes, guidelines, and standards that address:

(1) Identification and prioritization of high value health data from health data providers. High value health data include:

(a) Prescriptions;

(b) Immunization records;

(c) Laboratory results;

(d) Allergies; and

(e) Diagnostic imaging;

(2) Processes to request, submit, and receive data;

(3) Data security, including:

(a) Storage, access, encryption, and password protection;

(b) Secure methods for accepting and responding to requests for data;

(c) Handling unauthorized access to or disclosure of individually identifiable patient health information, including penalties for unauthorized disclosure; and

(d) Authentication of individuals, including patients and providers, when requesting access to health information, and maintenance of a permanent audit trail of such requests, including:

(i) Identification of the party making the request;

(ii) The data elements reported; and

(iii) Transaction dates;

(4) Materials written in plain language that explain the exchange of health information and how patients can effectively manage such information, including the use of online tools for that purpose;

(5) Materials for health care providers that explain the exchange of health information and the secure management of such information.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 41.05 RCW to read as follows:

If any provision in sections 2 through 4 of this act conflicts with existing or new federal requirements, the administrator shall recommend modifications, as

needed, to assure compliance with the aims of sections 2 through 4 of this act and federal requirements.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 301

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5601]

SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY ASSISTANTS

AN ACT Relating to speech-language pathology assistants; amending RCW 18.35.010, 18.35.040, 18.35.095, 18.35.150, 18.35.205, 18.35.260, and 18.130.040; adding new sections to chapter 18.35 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.210 RCW; and creating new sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. It is declared to be the policy of this state that, in order to safeguard the public health, safety, and welfare, to protect the public from incompetent, unscrupulous, unauthorized persons and unprofessional conduct, and to ensure the availability of the highest possible standards of speech-language pathology services to the communicatively impaired people of this state, it is necessary to provide regulatory authority over persons offering speech-language pathology services as speech-language pathology assistants.

Sec. 2. RCW 18.35.010 and 2005 c 45 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((As used in))~~ The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter~~((;))~~ unless the context clearly requires otherwise~~((;))~~.

(1) "Assistive listening device or system" means an amplification system that is specifically designed to improve the signal to noise ratio for the listener, reduce interference from noise in the background, and enhance hearing levels at a distance by picking up sound from as close to source as possible and sending it directly to the ear of the listener, excluding hearing instruments as defined in this chapter.

(2) "Licensed audiologist" means a person who is licensed by the department to engage in the practice of audiology and meets the qualifications in this chapter.

(3) "Audiology" means the application of principles, methods, and procedures related to hearing and the disorders of hearing and to related language and speech disorders, whether of organic or nonorganic origin, peripheral or central, that impede the normal process of human communication including, but not limited to, disorders of auditory sensitivity, acuity, function, processing, or vestibular function, the application of aural habilitation, rehabilitation, and appropriate devices including fitting and dispensing of hearing instruments, and cerumen management to treat such disorders.

(4) "Board" means the board of hearing and speech.

(5) "Department" means the department of health.

(6) "Establishment" means any permanent site housing a person engaging in the practice of fitting and dispensing of hearing instruments by a hearing instrument fitter/dispenser or audiologist; where the client can have personal

contact and counsel during the firm's business hours; where business is conducted; and the address of which is given to the state for the purpose of bonding.

(7) "Facility" means any permanent site housing a person engaging in the practice of speech-language pathology and/or audiology, excluding the sale, lease, or rental of hearing instruments.

(8) "Fitting and dispensing of hearing instruments" means the sale, lease, or rental or attempted sale, lease, or rental of hearing instruments together with the selection and modification of hearing instruments and the administration of nondiagnostic tests as specified by RCW 18.35.110 and the use of procedures essential to the performance of these functions; and includes recommending specific hearing instrument systems, specific hearing instruments, or specific hearing instrument characteristics, the taking of impressions for ear molds for these purposes, the use of nondiagnostic procedures and equipment to verify the appropriateness of the hearing instrument fitting, and hearing instrument orientation. The fitting and dispensing of hearing instruments as defined by this chapter may be equally provided by a licensed hearing instrument fitter/dispenser or licensed audiologist.

(9) "Good standing" means a licensed hearing instrument fitter/dispenser, licensed audiologist, ~~((or))~~ licensed speech-language pathologist, or certified speech-language pathology assistant whose license or certification has not been subject to sanctions pursuant to chapter 18.130 RCW or sanctions by other states, territories, or the District of Columbia in the last two years.

(10) "Hearing health care professional" means an audiologist or hearing instrument fitter/dispenser licensed under this chapter or a physician specializing in diseases of the ear licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW.

~~((11))~~ (11) "Hearing instrument" means any wearable prosthetic instrument or device designed for or represented as aiding, improving, compensating for, or correcting defective human hearing and any parts, attachments, or accessories of such an instrument or device, excluding batteries and cords, ear molds, and assistive listening devices.

~~((11))~~ (12) "Hearing instrument fitter/dispenser" means a person who is licensed to engage in the practice of fitting and dispensing of hearing instruments and meets the qualifications of this chapter.

~~((12))~~ (13) "Interim permit holder" means a person who holds the permit created under RCW 18.35.060 and who practices under the supervision of a licensed hearing instrument fitter/dispenser, licensed speech-language pathologist, or licensed audiologist.

~~((13))~~ (14) "Secretary" means the secretary of health.

~~((14))~~ (15) "Licensed speech-language pathologist" means a person who is licensed by the department to engage in the practice of speech-language pathology and meets the qualifications of this chapter.

~~((15))~~ (16) "Speech-language pathology" means the application of principles, methods, and procedures related to the development and disorders, whether of organic or nonorganic origin, that impede oral, pharyngeal, or laryngeal sensorimotor competencies and the normal process of human communication including, but not limited to, disorders and related disorders of speech, articulation, fluency, voice, verbal and written language, auditory

comprehension, cognition/communication, and the application of augmentative communication treatment and devices for treatment of such disorders.

(17) "Speech-language pathology assistant" means a person who is certified by the department to provide speech-language pathology services under the direction and supervision of a licensed speech-language pathologist or speech-language pathologist certified as an educational staff associate by the superintendent of public instruction, and meets all of the requirements of this chapter.

(18) "Direct supervision" means the supervising speech-language pathologist is on-site and in view during the procedures or tasks. The board shall develop rules outlining the procedures or tasks allowable under direct supervision.

(19) "Indirect supervision" means the procedures or tasks are performed under the speech-language pathologist's overall direction and control, but the speech-language pathologist's presence is not required during the performance of the procedures or tasks. The board shall develop rules outlining the procedures or tasks allowable under indirect supervision.

Sec. 3. RCW 18.35.040 and 2007 c 271 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) An applicant for licensure as a hearing instrument fitter/dispenser must have the following minimum qualifications and shall pay a fee determined by the secretary as provided in RCW 43.70.250. An applicant shall be issued a license under the provisions of this chapter if the applicant has not committed unprofessional conduct as specified by chapter 18.130 RCW, and:

(a)(i) Satisfactorily completes the hearing instrument fitter/dispenser examination required by this chapter; and

(ii) Satisfactorily completes a minimum of a two-year degree program in hearing instrument fitter/dispenser instruction. The program must be approved by the board; or

(b) Holds a current, unsuspended, unrevoked license from another jurisdiction if the standards for licensing in such other jurisdiction are substantially equivalent to those prevailing in this state as provided in (a) of this subsection; or

(c)(i) Holds a current, unsuspended, unrevoked license from another jurisdiction, has been actively practicing as a licensed hearing aid fitter/dispenser in another jurisdiction for at least forty-eight of the last sixty months, and submits proof of completion of advance certification from either the international hearing society or the national board for certification in hearing instrument sciences; and

(ii) Satisfactorily completes the hearing instrument fitter/dispenser examination required by this chapter or a substantially equivalent examination approved by the board.

The applicant must present proof of qualifications to the board in the manner and on forms prescribed by the secretary and proof of completion of a minimum of four clock hours of AIDS education and training pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

(2)(a) An applicant for licensure as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist must have the following minimum qualifications:

~~((a))~~ (i) Has not committed unprofessional conduct as specified by the uniform disciplinary act;

~~((b))~~ (ii) Has a master's degree or the equivalent, or a doctorate degree or the equivalent, from a program at a board-approved institution of higher learning, which includes completion of a supervised clinical practicum experience as defined by rules adopted by the board; and

~~((c))~~ (iii) Has completed postgraduate professional work experience approved by the board.

(b) All qualified applicants must satisfactorily complete the speech-language pathology or audiology examinations required by this chapter.

(c) The applicant must present proof of qualifications to the board in the manner and on forms prescribed by the secretary and proof of completion of a minimum of four clock hours of AIDS education and training pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

(3) An applicant for certification as a speech-language pathology assistant shall pay a fee determined by the secretary as provided in RCW 43.70.250 and must have the following minimum qualifications:

(a) An associate of arts or sciences degree, or a certificate of proficiency, from a speech-language pathology assistant program from an institution of higher education that is approved by the board, as is evidenced by the following:

(i) Transcripts showing forty-five quarter hours or thirty semester hours of speech-language pathology coursework; and

(ii) Transcripts showing forty-five quarter hours or thirty semester hours of general education credit; or

(b) A bachelor of arts or bachelor of sciences degree, as evidenced by transcripts, from a speech, language, and hearing program from an institution of higher education that is approved by the board.

Sec. 4. RCW 18.35.095 and 2002 c 310 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A hearing instrument fitter/dispenser licensed under this chapter and not actively practicing may be placed on inactive status by the department at the written request of the licensee. The board shall define by rule the conditions for inactive status licensure. In addition to the requirements of RCW 43.24.086, the licensing fee for a licensee on inactive status shall be directly related to the costs of administering an inactive license by the department. A hearing instrument fitter/dispenser on inactive status may be voluntarily placed on active status by notifying the department in writing, paying the remainder of the licensing fee for the licensing year, and complying with subsection (2) of this section.

(2) Hearing instrument fitter/dispenser inactive licensees applying for active licensure shall comply with the following: A licensee who has not fitted or dispensed hearing instruments for more than five years from the expiration of the licensee's full fee license shall retake the practical or the written, or both, hearing instrument fitter/dispenser examinations required under this chapter and other requirements as determined by the board. Persons who have inactive status in this state but who are actively licensed and in good standing in any other state shall not be required to take the hearing instrument fitter/dispenser practical examination, but must submit an affidavit attesting to their knowledge of the current Washington Administrative Code rules and Revised Code of

Washington statutes pertaining to the fitting and dispensing of hearing instruments.

(3) A speech-language pathologist or audiologist licensed under this chapter, or a speech-language pathology assistant certified under this chapter, and not actively practicing either speech-language pathology or audiology may be placed on inactive status by the department at the written request of the license or certification holder. The board shall define by rule the conditions for inactive status licensure or certification. In addition to the requirements of RCW 43.24.086, the fee for a license or certification on inactive status shall be directly related to the cost of administering an inactive license or certification by the department. A person on inactive status may be voluntarily placed on active status by notifying the department in writing, paying the remainder of the fee for the year, and complying with subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Speech-language pathologist, speech-language pathology assistant, or audiologist inactive license or certification holders applying for active licensure or certification shall comply with requirements set forth by the board, which may include completion of continuing competency requirements and taking an examination.

Sec. 5. RCW 18.35.150 and 2002 c 310 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is created hereby the board of hearing and speech to govern the three separate professions: Hearing instrument fitting/dispensing, audiology, and speech-language pathology. The board shall consist of (~~ten~~) eleven members to be appointed by the governor.

(2) Members of the board shall be residents of this state. Three members shall represent the public and shall have an interest in the rights of consumers of health services, and shall not be or have been a member of, or married to a member of, another licensing board, a licensee of a health occupation board, an employee of a health facility, nor derive his or her primary livelihood from the provision of health services at any level of responsibility. Two members shall be hearing instrument fitter/dispensers who are licensed under this chapter, have at least five years of experience in the practice of hearing instrument fitting and dispensing, and must be actively engaged in fitting and dispensing within two years of appointment. Two members of the board shall be audiologists licensed under this chapter who have at least five years of experience in the practice of audiology and must be actively engaged in practice within two years of appointment. Two members of the board shall be speech-language pathologists licensed under this chapter who have at least five years of experience in the practice of speech-language pathology and must be actively engaged in practice within two years of appointment. One advisory nonvoting member shall be a speech-language pathology assistant certified in Washington. One advisory nonvoting member shall be a medical physician licensed in the state of Washington.

(3) The term of office of a member is three years. Of the initial appointments, one hearing instrument fitter/dispenser, one speech-language pathologist, one audiologist, and one consumer shall be appointed for a term of two years, and one hearing instrument fitter/dispenser, one speech-language pathologist, one audiologist, and two consumers shall be appointed for a term of three years. Thereafter, all appointments shall be made for expired terms. No

member shall be appointed to serve more than two consecutive terms. A member shall continue to serve until a successor has been appointed. The governor shall either reappoint the member or appoint a successor to assume the member's duties at the expiration of his or her predecessor's term. A vacancy in the office of a member shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.

(4) The chair shall rotate annually among the hearing instrument fitter/dispensers, speech-language pathologists, audiologists, and public members serving on the board. In the absence of the chair, the board shall appoint an interim chair. In event of a tie vote, the issue shall be brought to a second vote and the chair shall refrain from voting.

(5) The board shall meet at least once each year, at a place, day and hour determined by the board, unless otherwise directed by a majority of board members. The board shall also meet at such other times and places as are requested by the department or by three members of the board. A quorum is a majority of the board. A hearing instrument fitter/dispenser, speech-language pathologist, and audiologist must be represented. Meetings of the board shall be open and public, except the board may hold executive sessions to the extent permitted by chapter 42.30 RCW.

(6) Members of the board shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall be reimbursed for their travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(7) The governor may remove a member of the board for cause at the recommendation of a majority of the board.

Sec. 6. RCW 18.35.205 and 2002 c 310 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature finds that the public health, safety, and welfare would best be protected by uniform regulation of hearing instrument fitter/dispensers, speech-language pathologists, speech-language pathology assistants, audiologists, and interim permit holders throughout the state. Therefore, the provisions of this chapter relating to the licensing of hearing instrument fitter/dispensers, speech-language pathologists, and audiologists, the certification of speech-language pathology assistants, and regulation of interim permit holders and their respective establishments or facilities is exclusive. No political subdivision of the state of Washington within whose jurisdiction a hearing instrument fitter/dispenser, audiologist, or speech-language pathologist establishment or facility is located may require any registrations, bonds, licenses, certificates, or interim permits of the establishment or facility or its employees or charge any fee for the same or similar purposes: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That nothing herein shall limit or abridge the authority of any political subdivision to levy and collect a general and nondiscriminatory license fee levied on all businesses, or to levy a tax based upon the gross business conducted by any firm within the political subdivision.

Sec. 7. RCW 18.35.260 and 2002 c 310 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person who is not a licensed hearing instrument fitter/dispenser may not represent himself or herself as being so licensed and may not use in connection with his or her name the words "licensed hearing instrument fitter/dispenser," "hearing instrument specialist," or "hearing aid fitter/dispenser," or a

variation, synonym, word, sign, number, insignia, coinage, or whatever expresses, employs, or implies these terms, names, or functions of a licensed hearing instrument fitter/dispenser.

(2) A person who is not a licensed speech-language pathologist may not represent himself or herself as being so licensed and may not use in connection with his or her name the words including "licensed speech-language pathologist" or a variation, synonym, word, sign, number, insignia, coinage, or whatever expresses, employs, or implies these terms, names, or functions as a licensed speech-language pathologist.

(3) A person who is not a certified speech-language pathology assistant may not represent himself or herself as being so certified and may not use in connection with his or her name the words including "certified speech-language pathology assistant" or a variation, synonym, word, sign, number, insignia, coinage, or whatever expresses, employs, or implies these terms, names, or functions as a certified speech-language pathology assistant.

(4) A person who is not a licensed audiologist may not represent himself or herself as being so licensed and may not use in connection with his or her name the words "licensed audiologist" or a variation, synonym, letter, word, sign, number, insignia, coinage, or whatever expresses, employs, or implies these terms, names, or functions of a licensed audiologist.

~~((4))~~ (5) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a person credentialed in this state under another act from engaging in the practice for which he or she is credentialed.

Sec. 8. RCW 18.130.040 and 2009 c 2 s 16 (Initiative Measure No. 1029) are each amended to read as follows:

(1) This chapter applies only to the secretary and the boards and commissions having jurisdiction in relation to the professions licensed under the chapters specified in this section. This chapter does not apply to any business or profession not licensed under the chapters specified in this section.

(2)(a) The secretary has authority under this chapter in relation to the following professions:

(i) Dispensing opticians licensed and designated apprentices under chapter 18.34 RCW;

(ii) Naturopaths licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW;

(iii) Midwives licensed under chapter 18.50 RCW;

(iv) Ocularists licensed under chapter 18.55 RCW;

(v) Massage operators and businesses licensed under chapter 18.108 RCW;

(vi) Dental hygienists licensed under chapter 18.29 RCW;

(vii) Acupuncturists licensed under chapter 18.06 RCW;

(viii) Radiologic technologists certified and X-ray technicians registered under chapter 18.84 RCW;

(ix) Respiratory care practitioners licensed under chapter 18.89 RCW;

(x) Persons registered under chapter 18.19 RCW;

(xi) Persons licensed as mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists, and social workers under chapter 18.225 RCW;

(xii) Persons registered as nursing pool operators under chapter 18.52C RCW;

(xiii) Nursing assistants registered or certified under chapter 18.88A RCW;

(xiv) Health care assistants certified under chapter 18.135 RCW;

- (xv) Dietitians and nutritionists certified under chapter 18.138 RCW;
 - (xvi) Chemical dependency professionals certified under chapter 18.205 RCW;
 - (xvii) Sex offender treatment providers and certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers certified under chapter 18.155 RCW;
 - (xviii) Persons licensed and certified under chapter 18.73 RCW or RCW 18.71.205;
 - (xix) Denturists licensed under chapter 18.30 RCW;
 - (xx) Orthotists and prosthetists licensed under chapter 18.200 RCW;
 - (xxi) Surgical technologists registered under chapter 18.215 RCW;
 - (xxii) Recreational therapists;
 - (xxiii) Animal massage practitioners certified under chapter 18.240 RCW;
 - (xxiv) Athletic trainers licensed under chapter 18.250 RCW; ~~(and)~~
 - (xxv) Home care aides certified under chapter 18.88B RCW; and
 - (xxvi) Speech-language pathology assistants certified under chapter 18.35 RCW.
- (b) The boards and commissions having authority under this chapter are as follows:
- (i) The podiatric medical board as established in chapter 18.22 RCW;
 - (ii) The chiropractic quality assurance commission as established in chapter 18.25 RCW;
 - (iii) The dental quality assurance commission as established in chapter 18.32 RCW governing licenses issued under chapter 18.32 RCW and licenses and registrations issued under chapter 18.260 RCW;
 - (iv) The board of hearing and speech as established in chapter 18.35 RCW;
 - (v) The board of examiners for nursing home administrators as established in chapter 18.52 RCW;
 - (vi) The optometry board as established in chapter 18.54 RCW governing licenses issued under chapter 18.53 RCW;
 - (vii) The board of osteopathic medicine and surgery as established in chapter 18.57 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.57 and 18.57A RCW;
 - (viii) The board of pharmacy as established in chapter 18.64 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.64 and 18.64A RCW;
 - (ix) The medical quality assurance commission as established in chapter 18.71 RCW governing licenses and registrations issued under chapters 18.71 and 18.71A RCW;
 - (x) The board of physical therapy as established in chapter 18.74 RCW;
 - (xi) The board of occupational therapy practice as established in chapter 18.59 RCW;
 - (xii) The nursing care quality assurance commission as established in chapter 18.79 RCW governing licenses and registrations issued under that chapter;
 - (xiii) The examining board of psychology and its disciplinary committee as established in chapter 18.83 RCW; and
 - (xiv) The veterinary board of governors as established in chapter 18.92 RCW.

(3) In addition to the authority to discipline license holders, the disciplining authority has the authority to grant or deny licenses. The disciplining authority may also grant a license subject to conditions.

(4) All disciplining authorities shall adopt procedures to ensure substantially consistent application of this chapter, the Uniform Disciplinary Act, among the disciplining authorities listed in subsection (2) of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 18.35 RCW to read as follows:

Speech-language pathologists are responsible for patient care given by assistive personnel under their supervision. A speech-language pathologist may delegate to assistive personnel selected acts, tasks, or procedures that fall within the scope of speech-language pathology practice but do not exceed the education or training of the assistive personnel.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 18.35 RCW to read as follows:

A speech-language pathology assistant may only perform procedures or tasks delegated by the speech-language pathologist and must follow the individualized education program or treatment plan. Speech-language pathology assistants may not perform procedures or tasks that require diagnosis, evaluation, or clinical interpretation.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. An applicant for certification as a speech-language pathology assistant may meet the requirements for certification as a speech-language pathology assistant if, within one year of the effective date of this section, he or she submits a competency checklist to the board of hearing and speech, and is employed under the supervision of a speech-language pathologist for at least six hundred hours within the last three years as defined by the board by rule.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A new section is added to chapter 18.35 RCW to read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter may be construed to require that a health carrier defined in RCW 48.43.005 contract with a person certified as a speech-language pathology assistant under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. A new section is added to chapter 28A.210 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The superintendent of public instruction shall report to the department of health:

(a) Any complaint or disciplinary action taken against a certified educational staff associate providing speech-language pathology services in a school setting; and

(b) Any complaint the superintendent receives regarding a speech-language pathology assistant certified under chapter 18.35 RCW.

(2) The superintendent of public instruction shall make the reports required by this section as soon as practicable, but in no case later than five business days after the complaint or disciplinary action.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The code reviser is directed to put the defined terms in RCW 18.35.010 in alphabetical order.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. In order to allow for adequate time to establish the program created in this act, the provisions of this act must be implemented beginning one year after the effective date of this section.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 302

[Substitute Senate Bill 5608]

GENETIC COUNSELING—LICENSING

AN ACT Relating to genetic counselors; amending RCW 18.130.040; adding a new chapter to Title 18 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Advisory committee" means the advisory committee on genetic counseling established in section 5 of this act.

(2) "Collaborative agreement" means a written document that memorializes a relationship between a genetic counselor and a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW or an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 18.57 RCW, who is board certified in medical genetics or who is board certified in a specialty relevant to the practice of the genetic counselor that authorizes a genetic counselor to perform the functions specified in subsection (5)(d) of this section as applied to the practice of genetic counseling.

(3) "Department" means the department of health.

(4) "Genetic counselor" means an individual who is licensed to engage in the practice of genetic counseling under this chapter.

(5) "Practice of genetic counseling" means a communication process, conducted by one or more appropriately trained individuals that includes:

(a) Estimating the likelihood of occurrence or recurrence of a birth defect or of any potentially inherited or genetically influenced condition. This assessment may involve:

(i) Obtaining and analyzing a complete health history of the person and family;

(ii) Reviewing pertinent medical records;

(iii) Evaluating the risks from exposure to possible mutagens or teratogens;

and

(iv) Providing recommendations for genetic testing or other evaluations to diagnose a condition or determine the carrier status of one or more family members;

(b) Helping the individual, family, or health care provider:

(i) Appreciate the medical and psychosocial implications of a disorder, including its features, variability, usual course, and management options;

(ii) Learn how genetic factors contribute to the disorder and affect the chance for recurrence of the condition in other family members;

(iii) Understand available options for coping with, preventing, or reducing the chance of occurrence or recurrence of a condition;

(iv) Understand genetic or prenatal tests, coordinate testing for inherited disorders, and interpret complex genetic test results;

(c) Facilitating an individual's or family's:

(i) Exploration of the perception of risk and burden associated with the disorder;

(ii) Decision making regarding testing or medical interventions consistent with their beliefs, goals, needs, resources, and cultural, ethical, and moral views; and

(iii) Adjustment and adaptation to the condition or their genetic risk by addressing needs for psychosocial and medical support; and

(d) Pursuant to a collaborative agreement:

(i) Ordering genetic tests or other evaluations to diagnose a condition or determine the carrier status of one or more family members, including testing for inherited disorders; and

(ii) Selecting the most appropriate, accurate, and cost-effective methods of diagnosis.

(6) "Secretary" means the secretary of health.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. In addition to any other authority, the secretary has the authority to:

(1) Adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW necessary to implement this chapter;

(2) Establish all licensing, examination, and renewal fees in accordance with RCW 43.70.110 and 43.70.250;

(3) Establish forms and procedures necessary to administer this chapter;

(4) Issue licenses to applicants who have met the education, training, and examination requirements for obtaining a license and to deny a license to applicants who do not meet the requirements;

(5) Hire clerical, administrative, investigative, and other staff as needed to implement this chapter to serve as examiners for any practical examinations;

(6) Determine minimum education requirements and evaluate and designate those educational programs from which graduation will be accepted as proof of eligibility to take a qualifying examination for applicants for obtaining a license;

(7) Establish practice parameters consistent with the practice of genetic counseling as defined in section 1 of this act and considering developments in the field, with the advice and recommendations of the advisory committee;

(8) Prepare, grade, and administer, or determine the nature of, and supervise the grading and administration of examinations for obtaining a license;

(9) Determine which states have licensing requirements equivalent to those of this state, and issue licenses to applicants licensed in those states without examination;

(10) Define and approve any experience requirement for licensing;

(11) Adopt rules implementing a continuing competency program;

(12) Maintain the official department record of all applicants and license holders; and

(13) Establish by rule the procedures for an appeal of an examination failure.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or restrict:

(1) An individual who holds a credential issued by this state, other than as a genetic counselor, to engage in the practice of that occupation or profession without obtaining an additional credential from the state. The individual may not use the title genetic counselor unless licensed as such in this state;

(2) The practice of genetic counseling by a person who is employed by the government of the United States while engaged in the performance of duties prescribed by the laws of the United States;

(3) The practice of genetic counseling by a person who is a regular student in an educational program approved by the secretary, and whose performance of services is pursuant to a regular course of instruction or assignments from an instructor and under the general supervision of the instructor; or

(4) The practice of genetic counseling by a person who is practicing under the general supervision of a genetic counselor in a genetic counseling training site while gathering logbook cases for the purpose of meeting licensing requirements.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** The secretary shall issue a license to any applicant who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the secretary that the applicant meets the following requirements:

(1) Graduation from a master's or doctorate program in genetic counseling or medical genetics approved by the secretary;

(2) Successful completion of any clinical experience requirements established by the secretary; and

(3) Successful completion of an examination administered or approved by the secretary.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The advisory committee on genetic counseling is established consisting of five members appointed by the secretary. The membership consists of three members who are genetic counselors, one member who is a licensed health care provider with genetic expertise, and one member of the public. Initial terms of the members must be staggered and then are three-year terms. The advisory committee shall meet at the times and places designated by the secretary. Each member of an advisory committee shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as authorized in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060. In addition, members of the committee shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 when engaged in the authorized business of the advisory committee.***

(2) The department shall seek the advice and assistance of the advisory committee in administering this chapter, including:

(a) Advice and recommendations regarding the establishment or implementation of rules related to the administration of this chapter;

(b) Advice and recommendations regarding developments in the practice of genetic counseling;

(c) Advice, recommendations, and consultation regarding case disposition guidelines and priorities related to unprofessional conduct cases regarding the practice of genetic counseling;

(d) Assistance and consultation of individual committee members as needed in the review, analysis, and disposition of reports of unprofessional conduct and consumer complaints; and

(e) Assistance and recommendations regarding any continuing competency program administered under the provisions of this chapter.

*Sec. 5 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The date and location of examinations must be established by the secretary. Applicants who have been found by the secretary to meet the other requirements for obtaining a license must be scheduled for the next examination following the filing of the application. The secretary shall establish by rule the examination application deadline.

(2) The secretary or the secretary's designees shall examine each applicant, by means determined most effective, on subjects appropriate to the scope of practice, as applicable. The examinations must be limited to the purpose of determining whether the applicant possesses the minimum skill and knowledge necessary to practice competently.

(3) The examination papers, all grading of the papers, and the grading of any practical work shall be preserved for a period of not less than one year after the secretary has made and published the decisions. All examinations must be conducted under fair and wholly impartial methods.

(4) Any applicant failing to make the required grade in the first examination may take up to two subsequent examinations as the applicant desires upon prepaying a fee determined by the secretary under RCW 43.70.250 for each subsequent examination. Upon failing four examinations, the secretary may invalidate the original application and require remedial education before the person may take future examinations.

(5) The secretary may approve an examination prepared or administered by a private organization that certifies and recertifies genetic counselors, or an association of licensing agencies, for use by an applicant in meeting the credentialing requirements.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Applications for licensing must be submitted on forms provided by the secretary. The secretary may require any information and documentation that reasonably relates to the need to determine whether the applicant meets the criteria for licensing provided for in this chapter and chapter 18.130 RCW. Each applicant shall pay a fee determined by the secretary under RCW 43.70.250. The fee must accompany the application.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. The secretary shall establish by rule the requirements and fees for renewal of a license. Failure to renew the license invalidates the license and all privileges granted by the license. If a license has lapsed for a period longer than three years, the person shall demonstrate competence to the satisfaction of the secretary by completing continuing competency requirements or meeting other standards determined by the secretary.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The secretary may grant a provisional license to a person who has met all of the requirements for obtaining a license except for the successful completion of an examination. A provisional license must be renewed annually. The secretary may grant a provisional license to a person up to four times. A provisional license holder may only practice genetic counseling

under the supervision of either a licensed genetic counselor, a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW, or osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 18.57 RCW, with a current certification in clinical genetics issued by an organization approved by the secretary.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. An applicant holding a license in another state may be licensed to practice in this state without examination if the secretary determines that the licensing standards of the other state are substantially equivalent to the licensing standards of this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) Except as provided in section 3 of this act, no person shall engage in the practice of genetic counseling unless he or she is licensed, or provisionally licensed, under this chapter.

(2) A person not licensed with the secretary to practice genetic counseling may not represent himself or herself as a "licensed genetic counselor or a genetic counselor."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The uniform disciplinary act, chapter 18.130 RCW, governs unlicensed practice, the issuance and denial of a license, and the discipline of persons licensed under this chapter. The secretary shall be the disciplining authority under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Sections 1 through 12 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 18 RCW.

Sec. 14. RCW 18.130.040 and 2009 c 2 s 16 (Initiative Measure No. 1029) are each amended to read as follows:

(1) This chapter applies only to the secretary and the boards and commissions having jurisdiction in relation to the professions licensed under the chapters specified in this section. This chapter does not apply to any business or profession not licensed under the chapters specified in this section.

(2)(a) The secretary has authority under this chapter in relation to the following professions:

(i) Dispensing opticians licensed and designated apprentices under chapter 18.34 RCW;

(ii) Naturopaths licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW;

(iii) Midwives licensed under chapter 18.50 RCW;

(iv) Ocularists licensed under chapter 18.55 RCW;

(v) Massage operators and businesses licensed under chapter 18.108 RCW;

(vi) Dental hygienists licensed under chapter 18.29 RCW;

(vii) Acupuncturists licensed under chapter 18.06 RCW;

(viii) Radiologic technologists certified and X-ray technicians registered under chapter 18.84 RCW;

(ix) Respiratory care practitioners licensed under chapter 18.89 RCW;

(x) Persons registered under chapter 18.19 RCW;

(xi) Persons licensed as mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists, and social workers under chapter 18.225 RCW;

(xii) Persons registered as nursing pool operators under chapter 18.52C RCW;

(xiii) Nursing assistants registered or certified under chapter 18.88A RCW;

(xiv) Health care assistants certified under chapter 18.135 RCW;

(xv) Dietitians and nutritionists certified under chapter 18.138 RCW;

(xvi) Chemical dependency professionals certified under chapter 18.205 RCW;

(xvii) Sex offender treatment providers and certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers certified under chapter 18.155 RCW;

(xviii) Persons licensed and certified under chapter 18.73 RCW or RCW 18.71.205;

(xix) Denturists licensed under chapter 18.30 RCW;

(xx) Orthotists and prosthetists licensed under chapter 18.200 RCW;

(xxi) Surgical technologists registered under chapter 18.215 RCW;

(xxii) Recreational therapists;

(xxiii) Animal massage practitioners certified under chapter 18.240 RCW;

(xxiv) Athletic trainers licensed under chapter 18.250 RCW; (~~and~~)

(xxv) Home care aides certified under chapter 18.88B RCW; and

(xxvi) Genetic counselors licensed under chapter 18.— RCW (the new chapter created in section 13 of this act).

(b) The boards and commissions having authority under this chapter are as follows:

(i) The podiatric medical board as established in chapter 18.22 RCW;

(ii) The chiropractic quality assurance commission as established in chapter 18.25 RCW;

(iii) The dental quality assurance commission as established in chapter 18.32 RCW governing licenses issued under chapter 18.32 RCW and licenses and registrations issued under chapter 18.260 RCW;

(iv) The board of hearing and speech as established in chapter 18.35 RCW;

(v) The board of examiners for nursing home administrators as established in chapter 18.52 RCW;

(vi) The optometry board as established in chapter 18.54 RCW governing licenses issued under chapter 18.53 RCW;

(vii) The board of osteopathic medicine and surgery as established in chapter 18.57 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.57 and 18.57A RCW;

(viii) The board of pharmacy as established in chapter 18.64 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.64 and 18.64A RCW;

(ix) The medical quality assurance commission as established in chapter 18.71 RCW governing licenses and registrations issued under chapters 18.71 and 18.71A RCW;

(x) The board of physical therapy as established in chapter 18.74 RCW;

(xi) The board of occupational therapy practice as established in chapter 18.59 RCW;

(xii) The nursing care quality assurance commission as established in chapter 18.79 RCW governing licenses and registrations issued under that chapter;

(xiii) The examining board of psychology and its disciplinary committee as established in chapter 18.83 RCW; and

(xiv) The veterinary board of governors as established in chapter 18.92 RCW.

(3) In addition to the authority to discipline license holders, the disciplining authority has the authority to grant or deny licenses. The disciplining authority may also grant a license subject to conditions.

(4) All disciplining authorities shall adopt procedures to ensure substantially consistent application of this chapter, the Uniform Disciplinary Act, among the disciplining authorities listed in subsection (2) of this section.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 15.** This act takes effect August 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 16.** The secretary of health may adopt such rules as authorized under section 2 of this act to ensure that this act is implemented on its effective date.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning, without my approval as to Section 5, Substitute Senate Bill 5608 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to genetic counselors; amending RCW 18.130.040."

Section 5 provides for an advisory committee on genetic counseling to be established under the Secretary of Health. In difficult economic times, we need fewer not more advisory committees, boards and commissions absorbing limited funding and staff time. For this reason, I have vetoed Section 5 of Substitute Senate Bill 5608.

With the exception of Section 5, Substitute Senate Bill 5608 is approved."

CHAPTER 303

[Senate Bill 5629]

STD AND UNINTENDED PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

AN ACT Relating to programs for the prevention of unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases; amending RCW 74.12.410; and adding a new section to chapter 70.54 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 70.54 RCW to read as follows:

(1) To reduce unintended pregnancies, state agencies may apply for sexual health education funding for programs that are medically and scientifically accurate, including, but not limited to, programs on abstinence, the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and the prevention of unintended pregnancies. The state shall ensure that such programs:

- (a) Are evidence-based;
- (b) Use state funds cost-effectively;
- (c) Maximize the use of federal matching funds; and
- (d) Are consistent with RCW 28A.300.475, the state's healthy youth act, as existing on the effective date of this section.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Medically and scientifically accurate" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.300.475, as existing on the effective date of this section; and

(b) "Evidence-based" means a program that uses practices proven to the greatest extent possible through research in compliance with scientific methods to be effective and beneficial for the target population.

Sec. 2. RCW 74.12.410 and 1997 c 58 s 601 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) At the time of application or reassessment under this chapter the department shall offer or contract for family planning information and assistance, including alternatives to abortion, and any other available locally based ~~((teen))~~ unintended pregnancy prevention programs, to prospective and current recipients of ~~((aid to families with dependent children))~~ temporary assistance for needy families.

(2) The department shall work in cooperation with the superintendent of public instruction to reduce the rate of ~~((illegitimate births and))~~ abortions and unintended pregnancies in Washington state.

~~((3) The department of health shall maximize federal funding by timely application for federal funds available under P.L. 104 193 and Title V of the federal social security act, 42 U.S.C. 701 et seq., as amended, for the establishment of qualifying abstinence education and motivation programs. The department of health shall contract, by competitive bid, with entities qualified to provide abstinence education and motivation programs in the state.~~

~~(4) The department of health shall seek and accept local matching funds to the maximum extent allowable from qualified abstinence education and motivation programs.~~

~~(5)(a) For purposes of this section, "qualifying abstinence education and motivation programs" are those bidders with experience in the conduct of the types of abstinence education and motivation programs set forth in Title V of the federal social security act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 701 et seq., as amended.~~

~~(b) The application for federal funds, contracting for abstinence education and motivation programs and performance of contracts under this section are subject to review and oversight by a joint committee of the legislature, composed of four legislative members, appointed by each of the two caucuses in each house.)~~

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 304

[Senate Bill 5731]

HEALTH PLAN INFORMATION—DISTRIBUTION

AN ACT Relating to distribution of health plan information; and amending RCW 48.43.510.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 48.43.510 and 2000 c 5 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A carrier that offers a health plan may not offer to sell a health plan to an enrollee or to any group representative, agent, employer, or enrollee representative without first offering to provide, and providing upon request, the following information before purchase or selection:

(a) A listing of covered benefits, including prescription drug benefits, if any, a copy of the current formulary, if any is used, definitions of terms such as

generic versus brand name, and policies regarding coverage of drugs, such as how they become approved or taken off the formulary, and how consumers may be involved in decisions about benefits;

(b) A listing of exclusions, reductions, and limitations to covered benefits, and any definition of medical necessity or other coverage criteria upon which they may be based;

(c) A statement of the carrier's policies for protecting the confidentiality of health information;

(d) A statement of the cost of premiums and any enrollee cost-sharing requirements;

(e) A summary explanation of the carrier's grievance process;

(f) A statement regarding the availability of a point-of-service option, if any, and how the option operates; and

(g) A convenient means of obtaining lists of participating primary care and specialty care providers, including disclosure of network arrangements that restrict access to providers within any plan network. The offer to provide the information referenced in this subsection (1) must be clearly and prominently displayed on any information provided to any prospective enrollee or to any prospective group representative, agent, employer, or enrollee representative.

(2) Upon the request of any person, including a current enrollee, prospective enrollee, or the insurance commissioner, a carrier must provide written information regarding any health care plan it offers, that includes the following written information:

(a) Any documents, instruments, or other information referred to in the medical coverage agreement;

(b) A full description of the procedures to be followed by an enrollee for consulting a provider other than the primary care provider and whether the enrollee's primary care provider, the carrier's medical director, or another entity must authorize the referral;

(c) Procedures, if any, that an enrollee must first follow for obtaining prior authorization for health care services;

(d) A written description of any reimbursement or payment arrangements, including, but not limited to, capitation provisions, fee-for-service provisions, and health care delivery efficiency provisions, between a carrier and a provider or network;

(e) Descriptions and justifications for provider compensation programs, including any incentives or penalties that are intended to encourage providers to withhold services or minimize or avoid referrals to specialists;

(f) An annual accounting of all payments made by the carrier which have been counted against any payment limitations, visit limitations, or other overall limitations on a person's coverage under a plan;

(g) A copy of the carrier's grievance process for claim or service denial and for dissatisfaction with care; and

(h) Accreditation status with one or more national managed care accreditation organizations, and whether the carrier tracks its health care effectiveness performance using the health employer data information set (HEDIS), whether it publicly reports its HEDIS data, and how interested persons can access its HEDIS data.

(3) Each carrier shall provide to all enrollees and prospective enrollees a list of available disclosure items.

(4) Nothing in this section requires a carrier or a health care provider to divulge proprietary information to an enrollee, including the specific contractual terms and conditions between a carrier and a provider.

(5) No carrier may advertise or market any health plan to the public as a plan that covers services that help prevent illness or promote the health of enrollees unless it:

(a) Provides all clinical preventive health services provided by the basic health plan, authorized by chapter 70.47 RCW;

(b) Monitors and reports annually to enrollees on standardized measures of health care and satisfaction of all enrollees in the health plan. The state department of health shall recommend appropriate standardized measures for this purpose, after consideration of national standardized measurement systems adopted by national managed care accreditation organizations and state agencies that purchase managed health care services; and

(c) Makes available upon request to enrollees its integrated plan to identify and manage the most prevalent diseases within its enrolled population, including cancer, heart disease, and stroke.

(6) No carrier may preclude or discourage its providers from informing an enrollee of the care he or she requires, including various treatment options, and whether in the providers' view such care is consistent with the plan's health coverage criteria, or otherwise covered by the enrollee's medical coverage agreement with the carrier. No carrier may prohibit, discourage, or penalize a provider otherwise practicing in compliance with the law from advocating on behalf of an enrollee with a carrier. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a provider to bind a carrier to pay for any service.

(7) No carrier may preclude or discourage enrollees or those paying for their coverage from discussing the comparative merits of different carriers with their providers. This prohibition specifically includes prohibiting or limiting providers participating in those discussions even if critical of a carrier.

(8) Each carrier must communicate enrollee information required in chapter 5, Laws of 2000 by means that ensure that a substantial portion of the enrollee population can make use of the information. Carriers may implement alternative, efficient methods of communication to ensure enrollees have access to information including, but not limited to, web site alerts, postcard mailings, and electronic communication in lieu of printed materials.

(9) The commissioner may adopt rules to implement this section. In developing rules to implement this section, the commissioner shall consider relevant standards adopted by national managed care accreditation organizations and state agencies that purchase managed health care services, as well as opportunities to reduce administrative costs included in health plans.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 305

[Substitute Senate Bill 5891]

PRIMARY CARE MEDICAL HOME REIMBURSEMENT PILOT PROJECTS

AN ACT Relating to establishing a forum for testing primary care medical home reimbursement pilot projects; adding new sections to chapter 70.54 RCW; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature declares that collaboration among public payors, private health carriers, third-party purchasers, and providers to identify appropriate reimbursement methods to align incentives in support of primary care medical homes is in the best interest of the public. The legislature therefore intends to exempt from state antitrust laws, and to provide immunity from federal antitrust laws through the state action doctrine, for activities undertaken pursuant to pilots designed and implemented under section 2 of this act that might otherwise be constrained by such laws. The legislature does not intend and does not authorize any person or entity to engage in activities or to conspire to engage in activities that would constitute per se violations of state and federal antitrust laws including, but not limited to, agreements among competing health care providers or health carriers as to the price or specific level of reimbursement for health care services.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 70.54 RCW to read as follows:

The health care authority and the department of social and health services shall design, oversee implementation, and evaluate one or more primary care medical home reimbursement pilot projects in the state to include as participants public payors, private health carriers, third-party purchasers, and health care providers. Based on input from participants, the agencies shall:

(1) Determine the number and location of primary care medical home reimbursement pilots;

(2) Determine criteria to select primary care clinics to serve as pilot sites to facilitate testing of medical home reimbursement methods in a variety of primary care settings;

(3) Select pilot sites from those primary care provider clinics that currently employ a number of activities and functions typically associated with medical homes, or from sites that have been selected by the department of health to participate in a medical home collaborative under section 2, chapter 295, Laws of 2008;

(4) Determine one or more reimbursement methods to be tested by the pilots;

(5) Identify pilot performance measures for clinical quality, chronic care management, cost, and patient experience through patient self-reporting; and

(6) Appropriately coordinate during planning and operation of the pilots with the department of health medical home collaboratives and with other private and public efforts to promote adoption of medical homes within the state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 70.54 RCW to read as follows:

The health care authority and the department of social and health services may select a pilot site that currently employs the following activities and

functions associated with medical homes: Provision of preventive care, wellness counseling, primary care, coordination of primary care with specialty and hospital care, and urgent care services; availability of office appointments seven days per week and e-mail and telephone consultation; availability of telephone access for urgent care consultation on a seven-day per week, twenty-four hours per day basis; and use of a primary care provider panel size that promotes the ability of participating providers to appropriately provide the scope of services described in this section. The reimbursement method chosen for this pilot site must include a fixed monthly payment per person participating in the pilot site for the services described in this section. These services would be provided without the submission of claims for payment from any health carrier by the medical home provider. Agreements for payment made directly by a consumer or other entity paying on the consumer's behalf must comply with the provisions applicable to direct patient-provider primary care practices under chapter 48.150 RCW. In addition, the agencies may determine that the pilot should include a high deductible health plan or other health benefit plan designed to wrap around the primary care services offered under this section.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** This act expires July 1, 2013.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 306

[Senate Bill 5355]

RURAL COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICTS—LEVY RATES

AN ACT Relating to initial levy rates for rural county library districts; and amending RCW 27.12.040 and 27.12.050.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 27.12.040 and 1990 c 259 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The procedure for the establishment of a rural county library district shall be as follows:

(1) Petitions signed by at least ten percent of the registered voters of the county who voted in the last general election, outside of the area of incorporated cities and towns, asking that the question, "Shall a rural county library district be established?" be submitted to a vote of the people, shall be filed with the county legislative authority. For all districts created after the effective date of this act, the petition may include a proposed initial maximum levy rate. This initial maximum levy rate must not exceed the rate limit set forth in RCW 27.12.050(1).

(2) The county legislative authority, after having determined that the petitions were signed by the requisite number of registered voters, shall place the proposition for the establishment of a rural county library district on the ballot for the vote of the people of the county, outside incorporated cities and towns, at the next succeeding general or special election. If the petition to create the rural county library district included a proposed initial maximum levy rate, the ballot

proposition for the establishment of the rural county library district must include the initial maximum levy rate specified in the petition. This ballot must be submitted in such form as to enable the voters favoring the proposition to vote "Yes" and those opposing to vote "No."

(3) If a majority of those voting on the proposition vote in favor of the establishment of the rural county library district, the county legislative authority shall forthwith declare it established.

Sec. 2. RCW 27.12.050 and 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) After the board of county commissioners has declared a rural county library district established, it shall appoint a board of library trustees and provide funds for the establishment and maintenance of library service for the district by making a tax levy on the property in the district of not more than fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value per year sufficient for the library service as shown to be required by the budget submitted to the board of county commissioners by the board of library trustees, and by making a tax levy in such further amount as shall be authorized pursuant to RCW 27.12.222 or 84.52.052 or 84.52.056. Such levies shall be a part of the general tax roll and shall be collected as a part of the general taxes against the property in the district.

(2) The initial levy rate may not exceed the rate limit in subsection (1) of this section or, if applicable, the initial maximum levy rate contained in the ballot proposition approved by the voters to create the district. In subsequent years, the levy rate may be increased as authorized under chapter 84.55 RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 307

[Substitute Senate Bill 5461]

CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATIONS—RESERVE ACCOUNT AND STUDY REQUIREMENTS

AN ACT Relating to reserve account and study requirements for condominium associations; and adding a new section to chapter 64.34 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 64.34 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A condominium association with ten or fewer unit owners is not required to follow the requirements under RCW 64.34.380 through 64.34.390 if two-thirds of the owners agree to exempt the association from the requirements.

(2) The unit owners must agree to maintain an exemption under subsection (1) of this section by a two-thirds vote every three years.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section, a disclosure that the condominium association does not have a reserve study must be included in a unit's public offering statement as required under RCW 64.34.410 or resale certificate as required under RCW 64.34.425.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.
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CHAPTER 308

[Substitute Senate Bill 5368]

ANNUAL REVALUATIONS OF REAL PROPERTY

AN ACT Relating to making provisions for all counties to value property annually for property tax purposes; amending RCW 84.41.030, 84.41.041, and 82.45.180; adding new sections to chapter 84.41 RCW; and providing expiration dates.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 84.41.030 and 1996 c 254 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each county assessor shall maintain an active and systematic program of revaluation on a continuous basis, and shall establish a revaluation schedule which will result in revaluation of all taxable real property within the county at least once each four years and physical inspection of all taxable real property within the county at least once each six years. Each county assessor may disregard any program of revaluation, if requested by a property owner, and change, as appropriate, the valuation of real property upon the receipt of a notice of decision received under RCW 36.70B.130(~~(-90.60.160,))~~) or chapter 35.22, 35.63, 35A.63, or 36.70 RCW pertaining to the value of the real property.

(2) Not later than January 1, 2014, all taxable real property within a county must be revalued annually and all taxable real property within a county must be physically inspected at least once each six years. This mandate is conditional upon the department of revenue providing the necessary guidance and financial assistance to those counties that are not on an annual revaluation cycle so that they may convert to an annual revaluation cycle including, but not limited to, appropriate data collection methods and coding, neighborhood and market delineation, statistical analysis, valuation guidelines, and training. The department will provide advisory appraisals of industrial properties valued at twenty-five million dollars or more in real and personal property value when requested by the county assessor.

(3) In recognition of the need for immediate action, the department of revenue is directed to conduct a pilot project on at least one county that is prepared to move from cyclical to annual revaluation by December 31, 2009. The pilot project will develop the expertise necessary to provide counties with neighborhood and market delineation, statistical analysis, valuation guidelines, and training. The department of revenue must use the expertise gained in this pilot project to facilitate the conversion of cyclical counties to annual revaluation and ongoing refinement of assessment processes statewide. The department may contract with a local government association representing county assessors and other county elected officials in carrying out the requirements of this subsection.

Sec. 2. RCW 84.41.041 and 2001 c 187 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

Each county assessor shall cause taxable real property to be physically inspected and valued at least once every six years in accordance with RCW 84.41.030, and in accordance with a plan filed with and approved by the

department of revenue. Such revaluation plan shall provide that a reasonable portion of all taxable real property within a county shall be revalued and these newly((-))determined values placed on the assessment rolls each year. Until January 1, 2014, the department may approve a plan that provides that all property in the county be revalued every two years. If the revaluation plan provides for physical inspection at least once each four years, during the intervals between each physical inspection of real property, the valuation of such property may be adjusted to its current true and fair value, such adjustments to be based upon appropriate statistical data. If the revaluation plan provides for physical inspection less frequently than once each four years, during the intervals between each physical inspection of real property, the valuation of such property shall be adjusted to its current true and fair value, such adjustments to be made once each year and to be based upon appropriate statistical data.

The assessor may require property owners to submit pertinent data respecting taxable property in their control including data respecting any sale or purchase of said property within the past five years, the cost and characteristics of any improvement on the property and other facts necessary for appraisal of the property.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 84.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The annual property revaluation grant account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Moneys from RCW 82.45.180(4) must be deposited into the account. An appropriation is not required for expenditures and the account is not subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW. Moneys in the account may be used only for grants as provided in section 4 of this act.

(2) Any funds remaining in the annual property revaluation grant account on July 1, 2014, must be deposited in the real estate and property tax administration assistance account created in RCW 82.45.180(5).

(3) This section expires July 1, 2014.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 84.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department of revenue shall administer a grant program to assist counties with, in priority order: (a) Converting to an annual revaluation system for property tax valuation; (b) replacing computer software used for revaluations in counties where the software was purchased from commercial vendors and will not be supported by the vendor or others after January 1, 2010; or (c) the acquisition of software and integral hardware in counties currently administering an annual revaluation program where the assessor's property records are not stored in an electronic format or where the current software does not have the capacity to store, manage, and process property record components used in the valuation process. A county may use grant money to purchase computer hardware or software, repair or upgrade existing computer hardware or software, or provide necessary training related to computer hardware or software. No county is eligible for grants under this section totaling more than five hundred thousand dollars.

(2) This section expires July 1, 2014.

Sec. 5. RCW 82.45.180 and 2006 c 312 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) For taxes collected by the county under this chapter, the county treasurer shall collect a five-dollar fee on all transactions required by this chapter where the transaction does not require the payment of tax. A total of five dollars shall be collected in the form of a tax and fee, where the calculated tax payment is less than five dollars. Through June 30, 2006, the county treasurer shall place one percent of the taxes collected by the county under this chapter and the treasurer's fee in the county current expense fund to defray costs of collection. After June 30, 2006, the county treasurer shall place one and three-tenths percent of the taxes collected by the county under this chapter and the treasurer's fee in the county current expense fund to defray costs of collection. For taxes collected by the county under this chapter before July 1, 2006, the county treasurer shall pay over to the state treasurer and account to the department of revenue for the proceeds at the same time the county treasurer remits funds to the state under RCW 84.56.280. For taxes collected by the county under this chapter after June 30, 2006, on a monthly basis the county treasurer shall pay over to the state treasurer the month's transmittal. The month's transmittal must be received by the state treasurer by 12:00 p.m. on the last working day of each month. The county treasurer shall account to the department for the month's transmittal by the twentieth day of the month following the month in which the month's transmittal was paid over to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall deposit the proceeds in the general fund.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, the definitions in this subsection apply.

(i) "Close of business" means the time when the county treasurer makes his or her daily deposit of proceeds.

(ii) "Month's transmittal" means all proceeds deposited by the county through the close of business of the day that is two working days before the last working day of the month. This definition of "month's transmittal" shall not be construed as requiring any change in a county's practices regarding the timing of its daily deposits of proceeds.

(iii) "Proceeds" means moneys collected and receipted by the county from the taxes imposed by this chapter, less the county's share of the proceeds used to defray the county's costs of collection allowable in (a) of this subsection.

(iv) "Working day" means a calendar day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and all legal holidays as provided in RCW 1.16.050.

(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. 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.

(3)(a) The real estate excise tax electronic technology account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. An appropriation is not required for expenditures and the account is not subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW.

(b) Through June 30, 2010, the county treasurer shall collect an additional five-dollar fee on all transactions required by this chapter, regardless of whether the transaction requires the payment of tax. The county treasurer shall remit this fee to the state treasurer at the same time the county treasurer remits funds to the state under subsection (1) of this section. The state treasurer shall place money from this fee in the real estate excise tax electronic technology account. By the twentieth day of the subsequent month, the state treasurer shall distribute to each county treasurer according to the following formula: Three-quarters of the funds available shall be equally distributed among the thirty-nine counties; and the balance shall be ratably distributed among the counties in direct proportion to their population as it relates to the total state's population based on most recent statistics by the office of financial management.

(c) When received by the county treasurer, the funds shall be placed in a special real estate excise tax electronic technology fund held by the county treasurer to be used exclusively for the development, implementation, and maintenance of an electronic processing and reporting system for real estate excise tax affidavits. Funds may be expended to make the system compatible with the automated real estate excise tax system developed by the department and compatible with the processes used in the offices of the county assessor and county auditor. Any funds held in the account that are not expended by the earlier of: July 1, 2015, or at such time that the county treasurer is utilizing an electronic processing and reporting system for real estate excise tax affidavits compatible with the department and compatible with the processes used in the offices of the county assessor and county assessor [auditor], revert to the ((county capital improvements fund in accordance with RCW 82.46.010)) special real estate and property tax administration assistance account in accordance with subsection (5)(c) of this section.

(4) Beginning July 1, 2010, through December 31, 2013, the county treasurer shall continue to collect the additional five-dollar fee in subsection (3) of this section on all transactions required by this chapter, regardless of whether the transaction requires the payment of tax. During this period, the county treasurer shall remit this fee to the state treasurer at the same time the county treasurer remits funds to the state under subsection (1) of this section. The state treasurer shall place money from this fee in the annual property revaluation grant account created in section 3 of this act.

(5)(a) The real estate and property tax administration assistance account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. An appropriation is not required for expenditures and the account is not subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2014, the county treasurer must continue to collect the additional five-dollar fee in subsection (3) of this section on all transactions required by this chapter, regardless of whether the transaction requires the payment of tax. The county treasurer shall deposit one-half of this fee in the

special real estate and property tax administration assistance account in accordance with (c) of this subsection and remit the balance to the state treasurer at the same time the county treasurer remits funds to the state under subsection (1) of this section. The state treasurer must place money from this fee in the real estate and property tax administration assistance account. By the twentieth day of the subsequent month, the state treasurer must distribute the funds to each county treasurer according to the following formula: One-half of the funds available must be equally distributed among the thirty-nine counties; and the balance must be ratably distributed among the counties in direct proportion to their population as it relates to the total state's population based on most recent statistics by the office of financial management.

(c) When received by the county treasurer, the funds must be placed in a special real estate and property tax administration assistance account held by the county treasurer to be used for:

(i) Maintenance and operation of an annual revaluation system for property tax valuation; and

(ii) Maintenance and operation of an electronic processing and reporting system for real estate excise tax affidavits.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 309

[Senate Bill 5568]

TAX COLLECTION—SUBPOENA OF THIRD-PARTY RECORDS

AN ACT Relating to enhancing tax collection tools for the department of revenue in order to promote fairness and administrative efficiency; amending RCW 82.32.330; and adding a new section to chapter 82.32 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 82.32 RCW to read as follows:

(1) If there is probable cause to believe that records in the possession of a third party will aid the department in connection with its official duties relating to an audit, collection activity, or a civil or criminal investigation, a superior or district court judge must sign and issue a subpoena for the production of such records to the department. The department may apply for a subpoena under this section to the superior court or district court for Thurston county or for the county in which the third party is located. The subpoena must be served on the third party as in civil actions.

(2) Upon application of the third party, the court issuing the subpoena may require the department to reimburse the third party for reasonable costs incurred in producing the records specified in the subpoena, in an amount set by the court. However, the court may not condition compliance with the subpoena on the department's payment of such costs.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in the subpoena, a response to a subpoena issued under this section is sufficient if a copy or printout is provided to the department, and the third party also submits a signed declaration, under penalty

of perjury, that the copy or printout is a true and correct copy or printout of the declarant's records.

(4) This section does not preclude the use of other legally authorized means of obtaining records, nor preclude the assertion of any legally recognized privileges.

(5) The department may not disclose any return or tax information, as defined in RCW 82.32.330, obtained in response to a subpoena issued under this section, except as authorized in RCW 82.32.330.

(6) A third party may not be held civilly liable for any harm resulting from that person's compliance with the provisions of this section.

(7) The entire court file of any proceeding instituted under this section must be sealed and is not open to public inspection by any person except upon order of the court as authorized by law.

Sec. 2. RCW 82.32.330 and 2008 c 81 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Disclose" means to make known to any person in any manner whatever a return or tax information;

(b) "Return" means a tax or information return or claim for refund required by, or provided for or permitted under, the laws of this state which is filed with the department of revenue by, on behalf of, or with respect to a person, and any amendment or supplement thereto, including supporting schedules, attachments, or lists that are supplemental to, or part of, the return so filed;

(c) "Tax information" means (i) a taxpayer's identity, (ii) the nature, source, or amount of the taxpayer's income, payments, receipts, deductions, exemptions, credits, assets, liabilities, net worth, tax liability deficiencies, overassessments, or tax payments, whether taken from the taxpayer's books and records or any other source, (iii) whether the taxpayer's return was, is being, or will be examined or subject to other investigation or processing, (iv) a part of a written determination that is not designated as a precedent and disclosed pursuant to RCW 82.32.410, or a background file document relating to a written determination, and (v) other data received by, recorded by, prepared by, furnished to, or collected by the department of revenue with respect to the determination of the existence, or possible existence, of liability, or the amount thereof, of a person under the laws of this state for a tax, penalty, interest, fine, forfeiture, or other imposition, or offense: PROVIDED, That data, material, or documents that do not disclose information related to a specific or identifiable taxpayer do not constitute tax information under this section. Except as provided by RCW 82.32.410, nothing in this chapter shall require any person possessing data, material, or documents made confidential and privileged by this section to delete information from such data, material, or documents so as to permit its disclosure;

(d) "State agency" means every Washington state office, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or other state agency;

(e) "Taxpayer identity" means the taxpayer's name, address, telephone number, registration number, or any combination thereof, or any other information disclosing the identity of the taxpayer; and

(f) "Department" means the department of revenue or its officer, agent, employee, or representative.

(2) Returns and tax information shall be confidential and privileged, and except as authorized by this section, neither the department of revenue nor any other person may disclose any return or tax information.

(3) This section does not prohibit the department of revenue from:

(a) Disclosing such return or tax information in a civil or criminal judicial proceeding or an administrative proceeding:

(i) In respect of any tax imposed under the laws of this state if the taxpayer or its officer or other person liable under Title 82 RCW is a party in the proceeding; ~~((e))~~

(ii) In which the taxpayer about whom such return or tax information is sought and another state agency are adverse parties in the proceeding; or

(iii) Brought by the department under RCW 18.27.040 or 19.28.071;

(b) Disclosing, subject to such requirements and conditions as the director shall prescribe by rules adopted pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, such return or tax information regarding a taxpayer to such taxpayer or to such person or persons as that taxpayer may designate in a request for, or consent to, such disclosure, or to any other person, at the taxpayer's request, to the extent necessary to comply with a request for information or assistance made by the taxpayer to such other person: PROVIDED, That tax information not received from the taxpayer shall not be so disclosed if the director determines that such disclosure would compromise any investigation or litigation by any federal, state, or local government agency in connection with the civil or criminal liability of the taxpayer or another person, or that such disclosure would identify a confidential informant, or that such disclosure is contrary to any agreement entered into by the department that provides for the reciprocal exchange of information with other government agencies which agreement requires confidentiality with respect to such information unless such information is required to be disclosed to the taxpayer by the order of any court;

(c) Disclosing the name of a taxpayer with a deficiency greater than five thousand dollars and against whom a warrant under RCW 82.32.210 has been either issued or filed and remains outstanding for a period of at least ten working days. The department shall not be required to disclose any information under this subsection if a taxpayer: (i) Has been issued a tax assessment; (ii) has been issued a warrant that has not been filed; and (iii) has entered a deferred payment arrangement with the department of revenue and is making payments upon such deficiency that will fully satisfy the indebtedness within twelve months;

(d) Disclosing the name of a taxpayer with a deficiency greater than five thousand dollars and against whom a warrant under RCW 82.32.210 has been filed with a court of record and remains outstanding;

(e) Publishing statistics so classified as to prevent the identification of particular returns or reports or items thereof;

(f) Disclosing such return or tax information, for official purposes only, to the governor or attorney general, or to any state agency, or to any committee or subcommittee of the legislature dealing with matters of taxation, revenue, trade, commerce, the control of industry or the professions;

(g) Permitting the department of revenue's records to be audited and examined by the proper state officer, his or her agents and employees;

(h) Disclosing any such return or tax information to a peace officer as defined in RCW 9A.04.110 or county prosecuting attorney, for official purposes.

The disclosure may be made only in response to a search warrant, subpoena, or other court order, unless the disclosure is for the purpose of criminal tax enforcement. A peace officer or county prosecuting attorney who receives the return or tax information may disclose that return or tax information only for use in the investigation and a related court proceeding, or in the court proceeding for which the return or tax information originally was sought;

(i) Disclosing any such return or tax information to the proper officer of the internal revenue service of the United States, the Canadian government or provincial governments of Canada, or to the proper officer of the tax department of any state or city or town or county, for official purposes, but only if the statutes of the United States, Canada or its provincial governments, or of such other state or city or town or county, as the case may be, grants substantially similar privileges to the proper officers of this state;

(j) Disclosing any such return or tax information to the United States Department of Justice, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ((within the Department of Justice)), the Department of Defense, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Customs and Border Protection agencies of the United States Department of Homeland Security, the United States Coast Guard ((of the United States)), the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the United States Department of Treasury, and the United States Department of Transportation, or any authorized representative ((thereof)) of these federal agencies, for official purposes;

(k) Publishing or otherwise disclosing the text of a written determination designated by the director as a precedent pursuant to RCW 82.32.410;

(l) Disclosing, in a manner that is not associated with other tax information, the taxpayer name, entity type, business address, mailing address, revenue tax registration numbers, North American industry classification system or standard industrial classification code of a taxpayer, and the dates of opening and closing of business. This subsection shall not be construed as giving authority to the department to give, sell, or provide access to any list of taxpayers for any commercial purpose;

(m) Disclosing such return or tax information that is also maintained by another Washington state or local governmental agency as a public record available for inspection and copying under the provisions of chapter 42.56 RCW or is a document maintained by a court of record not otherwise prohibited from disclosure;

(n) Disclosing such return or tax information to the United States department of agriculture for the limited purpose of investigating food stamp fraud by retailers;

(o) Disclosing to a financial institution, escrow company, or title company, in connection with specific real property that is the subject of a real estate transaction, current amounts due the department for a filed tax warrant, judgment, or lien against the real property;

(p) Disclosing to a person against whom the department has asserted liability as a successor under RCW 82.32.140 return or tax information pertaining to the specific business of the taxpayer to which the person has succeeded;

(q) Disclosing such return or tax information in the possession of the department relating to the administration or enforcement of the real estate excise

tax imposed under chapter 82.45 RCW, including information regarding transactions exempt or otherwise not subject to tax; (~~(e)~~)

(r) Disclosing to local taxing jurisdictions the identity of sellers granted relief under RCW 82.32.430(5)(b)(i) and the period for which relief is granted; or

(s) Disclosing such return or tax information to the court in respect to the department's application for a subpoena under section 1 of this act.

(4)(a) The department may disclose return or taxpayer information to a person under investigation or during any court or administrative proceeding against a person under investigation as provided in this subsection (4). The disclosure must be in connection with the department's official duties relating to an audit, collection activity, or a civil or criminal investigation. The disclosure may occur only when the person under investigation and the person in possession of data, materials, or documents are parties to the return or tax information to be disclosed. The department may disclose return or tax information such as invoices, contracts, bills, statements, resale or exemption certificates, or checks. However, the department may not disclose general ledgers, sales or cash receipt journals, check registers, accounts receivable/payable ledgers, general journals, financial statements, expert's workpapers, income tax returns, state tax returns, tax return workpapers, or other similar data, materials, or documents.

(b) Before disclosure of any tax return or tax information under this subsection (4), the department shall, through written correspondence, inform the person in possession of the data, materials, or documents to be disclosed. The correspondence shall clearly identify the data, materials, or documents to be disclosed. The department may not disclose any tax return or tax information under this subsection (4) until the time period allowed in (c) of this subsection has expired or until the court has ruled on any challenge brought under (c) of this subsection.

(c) The person in possession of the data, materials, or documents to be disclosed by the department has twenty days from the receipt of the written request required under (b) of this subsection to petition the superior court of the county in which the petitioner resides for injunctive relief. The court shall limit or deny the request of the department if the court determines that:

(i) The data, materials, or documents sought for disclosure are cumulative or duplicative, or are obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive;

(ii) The production of the data, materials, or documents sought would be unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the needs of the department, the amount in controversy, limitations on the petitioner's resources, and the importance of the issues at stake; or

(iii) The data, materials, or documents sought for disclosure contain trade secret information that, if disclosed, could harm the petitioner.

(d) The department shall reimburse reasonable expenses for the production of data, materials, or documents incurred by the person in possession of the data, materials, or documents to be disclosed.

(e) Requesting information under (b) of this subsection that may indicate that a taxpayer is under investigation does not constitute a disclosure of tax return or tax information under this section.

(5) Service of a subpoena issued under section 1 of this act does not constitute a disclosure of return or tax information under this section. Notwithstanding anything else to the contrary in this section, a person served with a subpoena under section 1 of this act may disclose the existence or content of the subpoena to that person's legal counsel.

(6) Any person acquiring knowledge of any return or tax information in the course of his or her employment with the department of revenue and any person acquiring knowledge of any return or tax information as provided under subsection (3)(f), (g), (h), (i), (j), or (n) of this section, who discloses any such return or tax information to another person not entitled to knowledge of such return or tax information under the provisions of this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor. If the person guilty of such violation is an officer or employee of the state, such person shall forfeit such office or employment and shall be incapable of holding any public office or employment in this state for a period of two years thereafter.

Passed by the Senate March 11, 2009.

Passed by the House April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 310

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5414]

STATEWIDE ASSESSMENTS AND CURRICULA

AN ACT Relating to statewide assessments and curricula; amending RCW 28A.655.066; reenacting and amending RCW 28A.305.215; adding a new section to chapter 28A.300 RCW; creating new sections; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 28A.300 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The legislature finds that a statewide student assessment system should improve and inform classroom instruction, support accountability, and provide useful information to all levels of the educational system, including students, parents, teachers, schools, school districts, and the state. The legislature intends to redesign the current statewide system, in accordance with the recommendations of the Washington assessment of student learning legislative work group, to:

(a) Include multiple assessment formats, including both formative and summative, as necessary to provide information to help improve instruction and inform accountability;

(b) Enable collection of data that allows both statewide and nationwide comparisons of student learning and achievement; and

(c) Be balanced so that the information used to make significant decisions that affect school accountability or student educational progress includes many data points and does not rely on solely the results of a single assessment.

(2) The legislature further finds that one component of the assessment system should be instructionally supportive formative assessments. The key design elements or characteristics of an instructionally supportive assessment must:

- (a) Be aligned to state standards in areas that are being assessed;
- (b) Measure student growth and competency at multiple points throughout the year in a manner that allows instructors to monitor student progress and have the necessary trend data with which to improve instruction;
- (c) Provide rapid feedback;
- (d) Link student growth with instructional elements in order to gauge the effectiveness of educators and curricula;
- (e) Provide tests that are appropriate to the skill level of the student;
- (f) Support instruction for students of all abilities, including highly capable students and students with learning disabilities;
- (g) Be culturally, linguistically, and cognitively relevant, appropriate, and understandable to each student taking the assessment;
- (h) Inform parents and draw parents into greater participation of the student's study plan;
- (i) Provide a way to analyze the assessment results relative to characteristics of the student such as, but not limited to, English language learners, gender, ethnicity, poverty, age, and disabilities;
- (j) Strive to be computer-based and adaptive; and
- (k) Engage students in their learning.

(3) The legislature further finds that a second component of the assessment system should be a state-administered summative achievement assessment that can be used as a check on the educational system in order to guide state expectations for the instruction of children and satisfy legislative demands for accountability. The key design elements or characteristics of the state administered achievement assessment must:

- (a) Be aligned to state standards in areas that are being assessed;
- (b) Maintain and increase academic rigor;
- (c) Measure student learning growth over years; and
- (d) Strengthen curriculum.

(4) The legislature further finds that a third component of the assessment system should include classroom-based assessments, which may be formative, summative, or both. Depending on their use, classroom-based assessments should have the same design elements and characteristics described in this section for formative and summative assessments.

(5) The legislature further finds that to sustain a strong and viable assessment system, preservice and ongoing training should be provided for teachers and administrators on the effective use of different types of assessments.

(6) The legislature further finds that as the statewide data system is developed, data should be collected for all state-required statewide assessments to be used for accountability and to monitor overall student achievement.

(7) The superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the state board of education, shall begin design and development of an overall assessment system that meets the principles and characteristics described in this section. In designing formative and summative assessments, the superintendent shall solicit bids for the use of computerized adaptive testing methodologies.

(8) Beginning December 1, 2009, and annually thereafter, the superintendent and state board shall jointly report to the legislature regarding the

assessment system, including a cost analysis of any changes and costs to expand availability and use of instructionally supportive formative assessments.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The superintendent of public instruction shall:

(1) Revise the number of open-ended questions and extended responses in the statewide achievement assessment in grades three through eight and ten to reduce the cost and time of administering the assessment while retaining validity and reliability of the assessment and retaining assessment of critical thinking skills. By December 1, 2009, the superintendent shall report to the legislature regarding the changes, including a cost analysis of the changes; and

(2) Revisit the alternative assessments, the appeals process, including considering authorizing local school districts to determine the outcome of an appeal by a student to demonstrate that he or she has the level of understanding of a content area assessed on the Washington assessment of student learning necessary to meet the state standard but was unable to demonstrate that understanding on the assessment or an alternative assessment, and the Washington alternative assessment system portfolios for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities. By December 1, 2009, the superintendent shall make recommendations to the legislature for improvements.

Sec. 3. RCW 28A.655.066 and 2008 c 163 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) In consultation with the state board of education, the superintendent of public instruction shall develop statewide end-of-course assessments for high school mathematics that measure student achievement of the state mathematics standards. The superintendent shall take steps to ensure that the language of the assessments is responsive to a diverse student population. The assessments shall be implemented statewide in the 2010-11 school year.

(b) The superintendent shall develop end-of-course assessments ((in algebra I, geometry, integrated mathematics I, and integrated mathematics II. The superintendent shall make the algebra I and integrated mathematics I end-of-course assessments available to school districts on an optional basis in the 2009-10 school year. The end-of-course assessments in algebra I, geometry, integrated mathematics I, and integrated mathematics II shall be implemented statewide in the 2010-11 school year)) for the first year of high school mathematics that include the standards common to algebra I and integrated mathematics I and for the second year of high school mathematics that include the standards common to geometry and integrated mathematics II. The assessments under this subsection (1)(b) shall be used to demonstrate that a student meets the state standard on the mathematics content area of the high school Washington assessment of student learning for purposes of RCW 28A.655.061.

(c) The superintendent of public instruction shall also develop subtests for the end-of-course assessments that measure standards for the first two years of high school mathematics that are unique to algebra I, integrated mathematics I, geometry, and integrated mathematics II. The results of the subtests shall be reported at the student, teacher, school, and district level.

(2) For the graduating ~~((class of 2013))~~ classes of 2013 and 2014 and for purposes of the certificate of academic achievement under RCW 28A.655.061, a student may use: (a) Results from the ((algebra I end-of-course assessment plus

~~the geometry end-of-course assessment or results from the integrated mathematics I end-of-course assessment plus the integrated mathematics II end-of-course assessment may be used)) end-of-course assessment for the first year of high school mathematics plus the results from the end-of-course assessment for the second year of high school mathematics; or (b) results from the comprehensive mathematics assessment~~ to demonstrate that a student meets the state standard on the mathematics content area of the high school Washington assessment of student learning.

(3) Beginning with the graduating class of ((2014)) 2015 and for purposes of the certificate of academic achievement under RCW 28A.655.061, the mathematics content area of the Washington assessment of student learning shall be assessed using ((either the algebra I end-of-course assessment plus the geometry end-of-course assessment or the integrated mathematics I end-of-course assessment plus the integrated mathematics II end-of-course assessment)) the end-of-course assessment for the first year of high school mathematics plus the end-of-course assessment for the second year of high school mathematics. All of the objective alternative assessments available to students under RCW 28A.655.061 and 28A.655.065 shall be available to any student who has taken the sequence of end-of-course assessments once but does not meet the state mathematics standard on the sequence of end-of-course assessments.

(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall report at least annually or more often if necessary to keep the education committees of the legislature informed on each step of the development and implementation process under this section.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the state board of education and the professional educator standards board, shall develop an implementation plan and strategies to ensure that all students have the opportunity to learn the new science and mathematics standards. The plan must include the following components:***

(a) Strategies to help districts improve their alignment of curriculum and teacher instruction to the new standards;

(b) Identification of effective intervention programs and strategies for struggling students; and

(c) An assessment of the feasibility of implementing the current timelines for students to demonstrate that they have met state mathematics and science standards on the statewide high school assessments.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the state board of education, shall also recommend whether to use a comprehensive assessment or end-of-course assessments, including the costs for developing and implementing these assessments, for the high school assessment for students to demonstrate that they have achieved proficiency on the state's science standards.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall report to the governor and legislature by December 1, 2009, on the implementation plan and the recommended method of assessment for science.

*Sec. 4 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

Sec. 5. RCW 28A.305.215 and 2008 c 274 s 2 and 2008 c 172 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) The activities in this section revise and strengthen the state learning standards that implement the goals of RCW 28A.150.210, known as the essential academic learning requirements, and improve alignment of school district curriculum to the standards.

(2) The state board of education shall be assisted in its work under subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section by: (a) An expert national consultant in each of mathematics and science retained by the state board; and (b) the mathematics and science advisory panels created under RCW 28A.305.219, as appropriate, which shall provide review and formal comment on proposed recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education on new revised standards and curricula.

(3) By September 30, 2007, the state board of education shall recommend to the superintendent of public instruction revised essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations in mathematics. The recommendations shall be based on:

(a) Considerations of clarity, rigor, content, depth, coherence from grade to grade, specificity, accessibility, and measurability;

(b) Study of:

(i) Standards used in countries whose students demonstrate high performance on the trends in international mathematics and science study and the programme for international student assessment;

(ii) College readiness standards;

(iii) The national council of teachers of mathematics focal points and the national assessment of educational progress content frameworks; and

(iv) Standards used by three to five other states, including California, and the nation of Singapore; and

(c) Consideration of information presented during public comment periods.

(4)(a) By February 29, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall revise the essential academic learning requirements and the grade level expectations for mathematics and present the revised standards to the state board of education and the education committees of the senate and the house of representatives as required by RCW 28A.655.070(4).

(b) The state board of education shall direct an expert national consultant in mathematics to:

(i) Analyze the February 2008 version of the revised standards, including a comparison to exemplar standards previously reviewed under this section;

(ii) Recommend specific language and content changes needed to finalize the revised standards; and

(iii) Present findings and recommendations in a draft report to the state board of education.

(c) By May 15, 2008, the state board of education shall review the consultant's draft report, consult the mathematics advisory panel, hold a public hearing to receive comment, and direct any subsequent modifications to the consultant's report. After the modifications are made, the state board of education shall forward the final report and recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction for implementation.

(d) By July 1, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall revise the mathematics standards to conform precisely to and incorporate each of the recommendations of the state board of education under ~~((subsection (4))~~(c) of this ~~((section))~~ subsection and submit the revisions to the state board of education.

(e) By July 31, 2008, the state board of education shall either approve adoption by the superintendent of public instruction of the final revised standards as the essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations for mathematics, or develop a plan for ensuring that the recommendations under ~~((subsection (4))~~(c) of this ~~((section))~~ subsection are implemented so that final revised mathematics standards can be adopted by September 25, 2008.

(5) By June 30, 2008, the state board of education shall recommend to the superintendent of public instruction revised essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations in science. The recommendations shall be based on:

(a) Considerations of clarity, rigor, content, depth, coherence from grade to grade, specificity, accessibility, and measurability;

(b) Study of standards used by three to five other states and in countries whose students demonstrate high performance on the trends in international mathematics and science study and the programme for international student assessment; and

(c) Consideration of information presented during public comment periods.

(6) By December 1, 2008, the superintendent of public instruction shall revise the essential academic learning requirements and the grade level expectations for science and present the revised standards to the state board of education and the education committees of the senate and the house of representatives as required by RCW 28A.655.070(4). The superintendent shall adopt the revised essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations unless otherwise directed by the legislature during the 2009 legislative session.

(7)(a) Within six months after the standards under subsection (4) of this section are adopted, the superintendent of public instruction shall present to the state board of education recommendations for no more than three basic mathematics curricula each for elementary, middle, and high school grade spans.

(b) Within two months after the presentation of the recommended curricula, the state board of education shall provide official comment and recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction regarding the recommended mathematics curricula. The superintendent of public instruction shall make any changes based on the comment and recommendations from the state board of education and adopt the recommended curricula.

(c) By ~~((May 15))~~ June 30, 2009, the superintendent of public instruction shall present to the state board of education recommendations for no more than three basic science curricula each for elementary~~((;))~~ and middle~~((, and high))~~ school grade spans and not more than three recommendations for each of the major high school courses within the following science domains: Earth and space science, physical science, and life science.

(d) ~~((By June 30, 2009))~~ Within two months after the presentation of the recommended curricula, the state board of education shall provide official

comment and recommendations to the superintendent of public instruction regarding the recommended science curricula. The superintendent of public instruction shall make any changes based on the comment and recommendations from the state board of education and adopt the recommended curricula.

(e) In selecting the recommended curricula under this subsection (7), the superintendent of public instruction shall provide information to the mathematics and science advisory panels created under RCW 28A.305.219, as appropriate, and seek the advice of the appropriate panel regarding the curricula that shall be included in the recommendations.

(f) The recommended curricula under this subsection (7) shall align with the revised essential academic learning requirements and grade level expectations. In addition to the recommended basic curricula, appropriate diagnostic and supplemental materials shall be identified as necessary to support each curricula.

(g) Subject to funds appropriated for this purpose and availability of the curricula, at least one of the curricula in each grade span and in each of mathematics and science shall be available to schools and parents online at no cost to the school or parent.

(8) By December 1, 2007, the state board of education shall revise the high school graduation requirements under RCW 28A.230.090 to include a minimum of three credits of mathematics, one of which may be a career and technical course equivalent in mathematics, and prescribe the mathematics content in the three required credits.

(9) Nothing in this section requires a school district to use one of the recommended curricula under subsection (7) of this section. However, the statewide accountability plan adopted by the state board of education under RCW 28A.305.130 shall recommend conditions under which school districts should be required to use one of the recommended curricula. The plan shall also describe the conditions for exception to the curriculum requirement, such as the use of integrated academic and career and technical education curriculum. Required use of the recommended curricula as an intervention strategy must be authorized by the legislature as required by RCW 28A.305.130(4)(e) before implementation.

(10) The superintendent of public instruction shall conduct a comprehensive survey of the mathematics curricula being used by school districts at all grade levels and the textbook and curriculum purchasing cycle of the districts and report the results of the survey to the education committees of the legislature by November 15, 2008.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Section 5 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 takes effect immediately.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning, without my approval as to Section 4, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5414 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to statewide assessments and curricula."

Section 4, in part, requires the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in consultation with the State Board of Education, to develop an implementation plan, including an assessment of the feasibility of implementing the current timelines for students to demonstrate that they have met state mathematics and science standards in high school assessments. These timelines are critical components of our statewide effort to ensure that our students are ready for the 21st century. Now is not the time to indicate any lack of resolve in our commitment to our students by revisiting or adjusting those standards. For these reasons, I have vetoed Section 4 of Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5414.

With the exception of Section 4, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5414 is approved."

CHAPTER 311

[Substitute Senate Bill 5468]

CONSUMER LOAN ACT—EXEMPTION—NONPROFIT HOUSING ORGANIZATIONS

AN ACT Relating to permitting an exemption for nonprofit housing organizations from the consumer loan act; and amending RCW 31.04.025.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 31.04.025 and 2008 c 78 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each loan made to a resident of this state by a licensee is subject to the authority and restrictions of this chapter, unless such loan is made under the authority of chapter 63.14 RCW.

(2) This chapter shall not apply to any person doing business under and as permitted by any law of this state or of the United States relating to banks, savings banks, trust companies, savings and loan or building and loan associations, or credit unions, nor to any pawnbroking business lawfully transacted under and as permitted by any law of this state regulating pawnbrokers, nor to any loan of credit made pursuant to a credit card plan.

(3) This chapter does not apply to nonprofit housing organizations making loans, or loans made, under housing programs that are funded in whole or in part by federal or state programs if the primary purpose of the programs is to assist low-income borrowers with purchasing or repairing housing or the development of housing for low-income Washington state residents.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 312

[Senate Bill 5547]

RESPIRE CARE—PRIMARY CAREGIVER—FAMILY MEMBER

AN ACT Relating to respite care for primary care providers of persons with developmental disabilities; and amending RCW 71A.12.161.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 71A.12.161 and 2007 c 283 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The individual and family services program for individuals eligible to receive services under this title is established. This program replaces family support opportunities, traditional family support, and the flexible family support pilot program. The department shall transfer funding associated with these existing family support programs to the individual and family services program and shall operate the program within available funding. The services provided under the individual and family services program shall be funded by state funding without benefit of federal match.

(2) The department shall adopt rules to implement this section. The rules shall provide:

(a) That eligibility to receive services in the individual and family services program be determined solely by an assessment of individual need;

(b) For service priority levels to be developed that specify a maximum amount of dollars for each person per level per year;

(c) That the dollar caps for each service priority level be adjusted by the vendor rate increases authorized by the legislature; and

(d) That the following services be available under the program:

(i) Respite care;

(ii) Therapies;

(iii) Architectural and vehicular modifications;

(iv) Equipment and supplies;

(v) Specialized nutrition and clothing;

(vi) Excess medical costs not covered by another source;

(vii) Copays for medical and therapeutic services;

(viii) Transportation;

(ix) Training;

(x) Counseling;

(xi) Behavior management;

(xii) Parent/sibling education;

(xiii) Recreational opportunities; and

(xiv) Community services grants.

(3) In addition to services provided for the service priority levels under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the department shall provide for:

(a) One-time exceptional needs and emergency needs for individuals and families not receiving individual and family services annual grants to assist individuals and families who experience a short-term crisis; and

(b) Respite services based on the department's assessment for:

(i) A parent who provides personal care in the home to his or her adult son or daughter with developmental disabilities; or

(ii) A family member who replaces the parent as the primary caregiver, resides with, and provides personal care in the home for the adult with developmental disabilities.

(4) If a person has more complex needs, a family is experiencing a more prolonged crisis, or it is determined a person needs additional services, the department shall assess the individual to determine if placement in a waiver program would be appropriate.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 1, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 313

[Substitute Senate Bill 5561]

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS—DWELLINGS

AN ACT Relating to the installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units; adding a new section to chapter 19.27 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes that carbon monoxide poses a serious threat. According to national statistics from the centers for disease control, carbon monoxide kills more than five hundred people and accounts for an estimated twenty thousand emergency department visits annually. Specifically, Washington state has experienced the dire effects of carbon monoxide poisoning. In the storms that struck Washington in December 2006, it was estimated that over one thousand people in the state were seen at hospital emergency rooms with symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning, and eight people reportedly died of carbon monoxide exposure. It is the intent of the legislature to implement policies to prevent similar tragedies from occurring in the future.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 19.27 RCW to read as follows:

(1) By July 1, 2010, the building code council shall adopt rules requiring that all buildings classified as residential occupancies, as defined in the state building code in chapter 51-54 WAC, but excluding owner-occupied single-family residences legally occupied before the effective date of this act, be equipped with carbon monoxide alarms.

(2)(a) The building code council may phase in the carbon monoxide alarm requirements on a schedule that it determines reasonable, provided that the rules require that by January 1, 2011, all newly constructed buildings classified as residential occupancies will be equipped with carbon monoxide alarms, and all other buildings classified as residential occupancies will be equipped with carbon monoxide alarms by January 1, 2013.

(b) Owner-occupied single-family residences legally occupied before the effective date of this act are exempt from the requirements of this subsection (2). However, for any owner-occupied single-family residence that is sold on or after the effective date of this act, the seller must equip the residence with carbon monoxide alarms in accordance with the requirements of the state building code before the buyer or any other person may legally occupy the residence following such sale.

(3) The building code council may exempt categories of buildings classified as residential occupancies if it determines that requiring carbon monoxide alarms are unnecessary to protect the health and welfare of the occupants.

(4) The rules adopted by the building code council under this section must (a) consider applicable nationally accepted standards and (b) require that the maintenance of a carbon monoxide alarm in a building where a tenancy exists,

including the replacement of batteries, is the responsibility of the tenant, who shall maintain the alarm as specified by the manufacturer.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 314

[Substitute Senate Bill 5665]

AFFORDABLE HOUSING ENTITIES—JOINT SELF-INSURANCE

AN ACT Relating to a joint self-insurance program for affordable housing entities; amending RCW 48.01.050; adding a new chapter to Title 48 RCW; prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This chapter is intended to provide authority for two or more affordable housing entities to participate in a joint self-insurance program covering property or liability risks. This chapter provides affordable housing entities with the exclusive source of authority to jointly self-insure property and liability risks, jointly purchase insurance or reinsurance, and to contract for risk management, claims, and administrative services with other affordable housing entities. This chapter must be liberally construed to grant affordable housing entities maximum flexibility in jointly self-insuring to the extent the self-insurance programs are operated in a safe and sound manner. This chapter is intended to require prior approval for the establishment of every joint self-insurance program. In addition, this chapter is intended to require every joint self-insurance program for affordable housing entities established under this chapter to notify the state of the existence of the program and to comply with the regulatory and statutory standards governing the management and operation of the programs as provided in this chapter. This chapter is not intended to authorize or regulate self-insurance of unemployment compensation under chapter 50.44 RCW or industrial insurance under chapter 51.14 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Affordable housing" means housing projects in which some of the dwelling units may be purchased or rented on a basis that is affordable to households with an income of eighty percent or less of the county median family income, adjusted for family size.

(2) "Affordable housing entity" means any of the following:

(a) A housing authority created under the laws of this state or another state and any agency or instrumentality of a housing authority including, but not limited to, a legal entity created to conduct a joint self-insurance program for housing authorities that is operating in accordance with chapter 48.62 RCW;

(b) A nonprofit corporation, whether organized under the laws of this state or another state, that is engaged in providing affordable housing and is necessary for the completion, management, or operation of a project because of its access to funding sources that are not available to a housing authority, as described in this section; or

(c) A general or limited partnership or limited liability company, whether organized under the laws of this state or another state, that is engaged in providing affordable housing as defined in this section. A partnership or limited liability company may only be considered an affordable housing entity if a housing authority or nonprofit corporation, as described in this subsection, satisfies any of the following conditions: (i) It has, or has the right to acquire, a financial or ownership interest in the partnership or limited liability company; (ii) it possesses the power to direct management or policies of the partnership or limited liability company; or (iii) it has entered into a contract to lease, manage, or operate the affordable housing owned by the partnership or limited liability company.

(3) "Property and liability risks" includes the risk of property damage or loss sustained by an affordable housing entity and the risk of claims arising from the tortious or negligent conduct or any error or omission of the entity, its officers, employees, agents, or volunteers as a result of which a claim may be made against the entity.

(4) "Self-insurance" means a formal program of advance funding and management of entity financial exposure to a risk of loss that is not transferred through the purchase of an insurance policy or contract.

(5) "State risk manager" means the risk manager of the risk management division within the office of financial management.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. Prior to the approval of a multistate joint self-insurance program for affordable housing entities, the state risk manager shall adopt rules further clarifying the definitions of "affordable housing" and "affordable housing entity" as defined in section 2 of this act, and the conditions and limitations under which affordable housing entities may participate or be expelled from the joint self-insurance program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) The governing body of an affordable housing entity may join or form a self-insurance program together with one or more other affordable housing entities, and may jointly purchase insurance or reinsurance with one or more other affordable housing entities for property and liability risks only as permitted under this chapter. Affordable housing entities may contract for or hire personnel to provide risk management, claims, and administrative services in accordance with this chapter.

(2) The agreement to form a joint self-insurance program may include the organization of a separate legal or administrative entity with powers delegated to the entity. The entity may be a nonprofit corporation, limited liability company, partnership, trust, or other form of entity, whether organized under the laws of this state or another state.

(3) If provided for in the organizational documents, a joint self-insurance program may, in conformance with this chapter:

(a) Contract or otherwise provide for risk management and loss control services;

(b) Contract or otherwise provide legal counsel for the defense of claims and other legal services;

(c) Consult with the state insurance commissioner and the state risk manager;

(d) Jointly purchase insurance and reinsurance coverage in a form and amount as provided for in the organizational documents;

(e) Obligate the program's participants to pledge revenues or contribute money to secure the obligations or pay the expenses of the program, including the establishment of a reserve or fund for coverage; and

(f) Possess any other powers and perform all other functions reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(4) Every joint self-insurance program governed by this chapter must appoint the state risk manager as its attorney to receive service of, and upon whom must be served, all legal process issued against the program in this state upon causes of action arising in this state.

(a) Service upon the state risk manager as attorney constitutes service upon the program. Service upon joint self-insurance programs subject to this chapter may only occur by service upon the state risk manager. At the time of service, the plaintiff shall pay to the state risk manager a fee to be set by the state risk manager, taxable as costs in the action.

(b) With the initial filing for approval with the state risk manager, each joint self-insurance program must designate by name and address the person to whom the state risk manager must forward legal process that is served upon him or her. The joint self-insurance program may change this person by filing a new designation.

(c) The appointment of the state risk manager as attorney is irrevocable, binds any successor in interest or to the assets or liabilities of the joint self-insurance program, and remains in effect as long as there is in force in this state any contract made by the joint self-insurance program or liabilities or duties arising from the contract.

(d) The state risk manager shall keep a record of the day and hour of service upon him or her of all legal process. A copy of the process, by registered mail with return receipt requested, must be sent by the state risk manager to the person designated to receive legal process by the joint self-insurance program in its most recent designation filed with the state risk manager. Proceedings must not commence against the joint self-insurance program, and the program must not be required to appear, plead, or answer, until the expiration of forty days after the date of service upon the state risk manager.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. This chapter does not apply to an affordable housing entity that:

(1) Individually self-insures for property and liability risks; or

(2) Participates in a risk pooling arrangement, including a risk retention group or a risk purchasing group, regulated under chapter 48.92 RCW, or is a captive insurer authorized in its state of domicile.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The state risk manager shall adopt rules governing the management and operation of joint self-insurance programs for affordable housing entities that cover property or liability risks. All rules must be appropriate for the type of program and class of risk covered. The state risk manager's rules must include:

(1) Standards for the management, operation, and solvency of joint self-insurance programs, including the necessity and frequency of actuarial analyses and claims audits;

- (2) Standards for claims management procedures;
- (3) Standards for contracts between joint self-insurance programs and private businesses, including standards for contracts between third-party administrators and programs; and
- (4) Standards that preclude housing authorities or other public entities participating in the joint self-insurance program from subsidizing, regardless of the form of subsidy, affordable housing entities that are not housing authorities or public entities. These standards do not apply to the consideration attributable to the ownership interest of a housing authority or public entity in a separate legal or administrative entity organized with respect to the program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Before the establishment of a joint self-insurance program covering property or liability risks by affordable housing entities, the entities must obtain the approval of the state risk manager. The entities proposing the creation of a joint self-insurance program requiring prior approval shall submit a plan of management and operation to the state risk manager that provides at least the following information:

- (1) The risk or risks to be covered, including any coverage definitions, terms, conditions, and limitations;
- (2) The amount and method of funding the covered risks, including the initial capital and proposed rates and projected premiums;
- (3) The proposed claim reserving practices;
- (4) The proposed purchase and maintenance of insurance or reinsurance in excess of the amounts retained by the joint self-insurance program;
- (5) The legal form of the program including, but not limited to, any articles of incorporation, bylaws, charter, or trust agreement or other agreement among the participating entities;
- (6) The agreements with participants in the program defining the responsibilities and benefits of each participant and management;
- (7) The proposed accounting, depositing, and investment practices of the program;
- (8) The proposed time when actuarial analysis will be first conducted and the frequency of future actuarial analysis;
- (9) A designation of the individual to whom service of process must be forwarded by the state risk manager on behalf of the program;
- (10) All contracts between the program and private persons providing risk management, claims, or other administrative services;
- (11) A professional analysis of the feasibility of the creation and maintenance of the program;
- (12) A legal determination of the potential federal and state tax liabilities of the program; and
- (13) Any other information required by rule of the state risk manager that is necessary to determine the probable financial and management success of the program or that is necessary to determine compliance with this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. An affordable housing entity may participate in a joint self-insurance program covering property or liability risks with similar affordable housing entities from other states if the program satisfies the following requirements:

(1) An ownership interest in the program is limited to some or all of the affordable housing entities of this state and affordable housing entities of other states that are provided insurance by the program;

(2) The participating affordable housing entities of this state and other states shall elect a board of directors to manage the program, a majority of whom must be affiliated with one or more of the participating affordable housing entities;

(3) The program must provide coverage through the delivery to each participating affordable housing entity of one or more written policies affecting insurance of covered risks;

(4) The program must be financed, including the payment of premiums and the contribution of initial capital, in accordance with the plan of management and operation submitted to the state risk manager in accordance with this chapter;

(5) The financial statements of the program must be audited annually by the certified public accountants for the program, and these audited financial statements must be delivered to the state risk manager not more than one hundred twenty days after the end of each fiscal year of the program;

(6) The investments of the program must be initiated only with financial institutions or broker-dealers, or both, doing business in those states in which participating affordable housing entities are located, and these investments must be audited annually by the certified public accountants for the program;

(7) The treasurer of a multistate joint self-insurance program must be designated by resolution of the program and the treasurer must be located in the state of one of the participating entities;

(8) The participating affordable housing entities may have no contingent liabilities for covered claims, other than liabilities for unpaid premiums, if assets of the program are insufficient to cover the program's liabilities; and

(9) The program must obtain approval from the state risk manager in accordance with this chapter and must remain in compliance with this chapter, except if provided otherwise under this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) Within one hundred twenty days of receipt of a plan of management and operation, the state risk manager shall either approve or disapprove of the formation of the joint self-insurance program after reviewing the plan to determine whether the proposed program complies with this chapter and all rules adopted in accordance with this chapter.

(2) If the state risk manager denies a request for approval, the state risk manager shall specify in detail the reasons for denial and the manner in which the program fails to meet the requirements of this chapter or any rules adopted in accordance with this chapter.

(3) If the state risk manager determines that a joint self-insurance program covering property or liability risks is in violation of this chapter or is operating in an unsafe financial condition, the state risk manager may issue and serve upon the program an order to cease and desist from the violation or practice.

(a) The state risk manager shall deliver the order to the appropriate entity or entities directly or mail it to the appropriate entity or entities by certified mail with return receipt requested.

(b) If the program violates the order or has not taken steps to comply with the order after the expiration of twenty days after the cease and desist order has been received by the program, the program is deemed to be operating in

violation of this chapter, and the state risk manager shall notify the attorney general of the violation.

(c) After hearing or with the consent of a program governed under this chapter and in addition to or in lieu of a continuation of the cease and desist order, the state risk manager may levy a fine upon the program in an amount not less than three hundred dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars. The order levying the fine must specify the period within which the fine must be fully paid. The period within which the fines must be paid must not be less than fifteen and no more than thirty days from the date of the order. Upon failure to pay the fine when due, the state risk manager shall request the attorney general to bring a civil action on the state risk manager's behalf to collect the fine. The state risk manager shall pay any fine collected to the state treasurer for the account of the general fund.

(4) Each joint self-insurance program approved by the state risk manager shall annually file a report with the state risk manager providing:

(a) Details of any changes in the articles of incorporation, bylaws, charter, or trust agreement or other agreement among the participating affordable housing entities;

(b) Copies of all the insurance coverage documents;

(c) A description of the program structure, including participants' retention, program retention, and excess insurance limits and attachment point;

(d) An actuarial analysis;

(e) A list of contractors and service providers;

(f) The financial and loss experience of the program; and

(g) Other information as required by rule of the state risk manager.

(5) A joint self-insurance program requiring the state risk manager's approval may not engage in an act or practice that in any respect significantly differs from the management and operation plan that formed the basis for the state risk manager's approval of the program unless the program first notifies the state risk manager in writing and obtains the state risk manager's approval. The state risk manager shall approve or disapprove the proposed change within sixty days of receipt of the notice. If the state risk manager denies a requested change, the state risk manager shall specify in detail the reasons for the denial and the manner in which the program would fail to meet the requirements of this chapter or any rules adopted in accordance with this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) A joint self-insurance program may by resolution of the program designate a person having experience with investments or financial matters as treasurer of the program. The program must require a bond obtained from a surety company in an amount and under the terms and conditions that the program finds will protect against loss arising from mismanagement or malfeasance in investing and managing program funds. The program may pay the premium on the bond.

(2) All interest and earnings collected on joint self-insurance program funds belong to the program and must be deposited to the program's credit in the proper program account.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) An employee or official of a participating affordable housing entity in a joint self-insurance program may not 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. An employee or official of a participating affordable housing entity in a joint self-insurance program may not 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) RCW 48.30.140, 48.30.150, and 48.30.157 apply to the use of insurance producers by a joint self-insurance program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A joint self-insurance program approved in accordance with this chapter is exempt from insurance premium taxes, fees assessed under chapter 48.02 RCW, chapters 48.32 and 48.32A RCW, business and occupation taxes imposed under chapter 82.04 RCW, and any assigned risk plan or joint underwriting association otherwise required by law. This section does not apply to, and no exemption is provided for, insurance companies issuing policies to cover program risks, and does not apply to or provide an exemption for third-party administrators or insurance producers serving the joint self-insurance program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. (1) The state risk manager shall establish and charge an investigation fee in an amount necessary to cover the costs for the initial review and approval of a joint self-insurance program. The fee must accompany the initial submission of the plan of operation and management.

(2) The costs of subsequent reviews and investigations must be charged to the joint self-insurance program being reviewed or investigated in accordance with the actual time and expenses incurred in the review or investigation.

(3) Any program failing to remit its assessment when due is subject to denial of permission to operate or to a cease and desist order until the assessment is paid.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. (1) Any person who files reports or furnishes other information required under this title, required by the state risk manager under the authority granted under this title, or which is useful to the state risk manager in the administration of this title, is immune from liability in any civil action or suit arising from the filing of any such report or furnishing such information to the state risk manager, unless actual malice, fraud, or bad faith is shown.

(2) The state risk manager and his agents and employees are immune from liability in any civil action or suit arising from the publication of any report or bulletins or arising from dissemination of information related to the official activities of the state risk manager unless actual malice, fraud, or bad faith is shown.

(3) The immunity granted under this section is in addition to any common law or statutory privilege or immunity enjoyed by such person. This section is not intended to abrogate or modify in any way such common law or statutory privilege or immunity.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. The state risk manager shall take all steps necessary to implement this chapter on January 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. This act takes effect January 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. Sections 1 through 17 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 48 RCW.

Sec. 19. RCW 48.01.050 and 2003 c 248 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

"Insurer" as used in this code includes every person engaged in the business of making contracts of insurance, other than a fraternal benefit society. A reciprocal or interinsurance exchange is an "insurer" as used in this code. Two or more hospitals that join and organize as a mutual corporation pursuant to chapter 24.06 RCW for the purpose of insuring or self-insuring against liability claims, including medical liability, through a contributing trust fund are not an "insurer" under this code. Two or more local governmental entities, under any provision of law, that join together and organize to form an organization for the purpose of jointly self-insuring or self-funding are not an "insurer" under this code. Two or more affordable housing entities that join together and organize to form an organization for the purpose of jointly self-insuring or self-funding under chapter 48.—RCW (the new chapter created in section 18 of this act) are not an "insurer" under this code. Two or more persons engaged in the business of commercial fishing who enter into an arrangement with other such persons for the pooling of funds to pay claims or losses arising out of loss or damage to a vessel or machinery used in the business of commercial fishing and owned by a member of the pool are not an "insurer" under this code.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

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CHAPTER 315

[Senate Bill 5673]

CERTIFICATES OF NEED—HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

AN ACT Relating to requiring certificates of need for certain hospitals; and amending RCW 70.38.105 and 70.38.111.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.38.105 and 2004 c 261 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department is authorized and directed to implement the certificate of need program in this state pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) There shall be a state certificate of need program which is administered consistent with the requirements of federal law as necessary to the receipt of federal funds by the state.

(3) No person shall engage in any undertaking which is subject to certificate of need review under subsection (4) of this section without first having received

from the department either a certificate of need or an exception granted in accordance with this chapter.

(4) The following shall be subject to certificate of need review under this chapter:

(a) The construction, development, or other establishment of a new health care facility including, but not limited to, a hospital constructed, developed, or established by a health maintenance organization or by a combination of health maintenance organizations except as provided in subsection (7)(a) of this section;

(b) The sale, purchase, or lease of part or all of any existing hospital as defined in RCW 70.38.025 including, but not limited to, a hospital sold, purchased, or leased by a health maintenance organization or by a combination of health maintenance organizations except as provided in subsection (7)(b) of this section;

(c) Any capital expenditure for the construction, renovation, or alteration of a nursing home which substantially changes the services of the facility after January 1, 1981, provided that the substantial changes in services are specified by the department in rule;

(d) Any capital expenditure for the construction, renovation, or alteration of a nursing home which exceeds the expenditure minimum as defined by RCW 70.38.025. However, a capital expenditure which is not subject to certificate of need review under (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this subsection and which is solely for any one or more of the following is not subject to certificate of need review:

(i) Communications and parking facilities;

(ii) Mechanical, electrical, ventilation, heating, and air conditioning systems;

(iii) Energy conservation systems;

(iv) Repairs to, or the correction of, deficiencies in existing physical plant facilities which are necessary to maintain state licensure, however, other additional repairs, remodeling, or replacement projects that are not related to one or more deficiency citations and are not necessary to maintain state licensure are not exempt from certificate of need review except as otherwise permitted by (d)(vi) of this subsection or RCW 70.38.115(13);

(v) Acquisition of equipment, including data processing equipment, which is not or will not be used in the direct provision of health services;

(vi) Construction or renovation at an existing nursing home which involves physical plant facilities, including administrative, dining areas, kitchen, laundry, therapy areas, and support facilities, by an existing licensee who has operated the beds for at least one year;

(vii) Acquisition of land; and

(viii) Refinancing of existing debt;

(e) A change in bed capacity of a health care facility which increases the total number of licensed beds or redistributes beds among acute care, nursing home care, and boarding home care if the bed redistribution is to be effective for a period in excess of six months, or a change in bed capacity of a rural health care facility licensed under RCW 70.175.100 that increases the total number of nursing home beds or redistributes beds from acute care or boarding home care to nursing home care if the bed redistribution is to be effective for a period in excess of six months. A health care facility certified as a critical access hospital

under 42 U.S.C. 1395i-4 may increase its total number of licensed beds to the total number of beds permitted under 42 U.S.C. 1395i-4 for acute care and may redistribute beds permitted under 42 U.S.C. 1395i-4 among acute care and nursing home care without being subject to certificate of need review. If there is a nursing home licensed under chapter 18.51 RCW within twenty-seven miles of the critical access hospital, the critical access hospital is subject to certificate of need review except for:

(i) Critical access hospitals which had designated beds to provide nursing home care, in excess of five swing beds, prior to December 31, 2003; or

(ii) Up to five swing beds.

Critical access hospital beds not subject to certificate of need review under this subsection (4)(e) will not be counted as either acute care or nursing home care for certificate of need review purposes. If a health care facility ceases to be certified as a critical access hospital under 42 U.S.C. 1395i-4, the hospital may revert back to the type and number of licensed hospital beds as it had when it requested critical access hospital designation;

(f) Any new tertiary health services which are offered in or through a health care facility or rural health care facility licensed under RCW 70.175.100, and which were not offered on a regular basis by, in, or through such health care facility or rural health care facility within the twelve-month period prior to the time such services would be offered;

(g) Any expenditure for the construction, renovation, or alteration of a nursing home or change in nursing home services in excess of the expenditure minimum made in preparation for any undertaking under subsection (4) of this section and any arrangement or commitment made for financing such undertaking. Expenditures of preparation shall include expenditures for architectural designs, plans, working drawings, and specifications. The department may issue certificates of need permitting predevelopment expenditures, only, without authorizing any subsequent undertaking with respect to which such predevelopment expenditures are made; and

(h) Any increase in the number of dialysis stations in a kidney disease center.

(5) The department is authorized to charge fees for the review of certificate of need applications and requests for exemptions from certificate of need review. The fees shall be sufficient to cover the full cost of review and exemption, which may include the development of standards, criteria, and policies.

(6) No person may divide a project in order to avoid review requirements under any of the thresholds specified in this section.

(7)(a) The requirement that a health maintenance organization obtain a certificate of need under subsection (4)(a) of this section for the construction, development, or other establishment of a hospital does not apply to a health maintenance organization operating a group practice that has been continuously licensed as a health maintenance organization since January 1, 2009;

(b) The requirement that a health maintenance organization obtain a certificate of need under subsection (4)(b) of this section to sell, purchase, or lease a hospital does not apply to a health maintenance organization operating a group practice that has been continuously licensed as a health maintenance organization since January 1, 2009.

Sec. 2. RCW 70.38.111 and 1997 c 210 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(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; or

(c) A health care facility (or portion thereof) if (i) the facility is or will be leased by a health maintenance organization or 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 and, on the date the application is submitted under subsection (2) of this section, at least fifteen years remain in the term of the lease, (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;

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 or RCW 70.38.105(7).

(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

(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 or to otherwise enhance the quality of life for residents 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 obtaining a certificate of need under this chapter, provided the facility has been in continuous operation and has not been purchased or leased. Any conversion to the original licensed bed capacity, or to any portion thereof, shall comply with the same life and

safety code requirements as existed at the time the nursing home voluntarily reduced its licensed beds; unless waivers from such requirements were issued, in which case the converted beds shall reflect the conditions or standards that then existed pursuant to the approved waivers.

(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, at a minimum, one year prior to the effective date of license modification reflecting the restored beds; otherwise, the notice must be given a minimum of ninety days prior to the effective date of license modification reflecting the restored beds. Prior to any license modification to convert beds back to nursing home beds under this section, the licensee must demonstrate that the nursing home meets the certificate of need exemption requirements of this section.

The term "construction," as used in (b)(ii) of this subsection, is limited to those projects that are expected to equal or exceed the expenditure minimum amount, as determined under this chapter.

(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.

(e) When a building owner has secured an interest in the nursing home beds, which are intended to be voluntarily reduced by the licensee under (a) of this subsection, the applicant shall provide the department with a written statement indicating the building owner's approval of the bed reduction.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

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CHAPTER 316

[Senate Bill 5720]

TUITION WAIVERS—VETERANS—STEPCHILDREN

AN ACT Relating to tuition waivers for stepchildren of veterans and national guard members; and reenacting and amending RCW 28B.15.621.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.15.621 and 2008 c 188 s 1 and 2008 c 6 s 501 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislature finds that active military and naval veterans, reserve military and naval veterans, and national guard members called to active duty have served their country and have risked their lives to defend the lives of all Americans and the freedoms that define and distinguish our nation. The legislature intends to honor active military and naval veterans, reserve military and naval veterans, and national guard members who have served on active military or naval duty for the public service they have provided to this country.

(2) Subject to the limitations in RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges, may waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for an eligible veteran or national guard member.

(3) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges, may waive all or a portion of tuition and fees for a military or naval veteran who is a Washington domiciliary, but who did not serve on foreign soil or in international waters or in another location in support of those serving on foreign soil or in international waters and who does not qualify as an eligible veteran or national guard member under subsection (8) of this section. However, there shall be no state general fund support for waivers granted under this subsection.

(4) Subject to the conditions in subsection (5) of this section and the limitations in RCW 28B.15.910, the governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges, shall waive all tuition and fees for the following persons:

(a) A child and the spouse or the domestic partner or surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner of an eligible veteran or national guard member who became totally disabled(~~(, as defined in RCW 28B.15.385,)~~) as a result of serving in active federal military or naval service, or who is determined by the federal government to be a prisoner of war or missing in action; and

(b) A child and the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner of an eligible veteran or national guard member who lost his or her life as a result of serving in active federal military or naval service.

(5) The conditions in this subsection (5) apply to waivers under subsection (4) of this section.

(a) A child must be a Washington domiciliary between the age of seventeen and twenty-six to be eligible for the tuition waiver. A child's marital status does not affect eligibility.

(b)(i) A surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner must be a Washington domiciliary.

(ii) Except as provided in (b)(iii) of this subsection, a surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner has ten years from the date of the death, total disability, or federal determination of prisoner of war or missing in action status of the eligible veteran or national guard member to receive benefits under the waiver. Upon remarriage or registration in a subsequent domestic partnership, the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner is ineligible for the waiver of all tuition and fees.

(iii) If a death results from total disability, the surviving spouse has ten years from the date of death in which to receive benefits under the waiver.

(c) Each recipient's continued participation is subject to the school's satisfactory progress policy.

(d) Tuition waivers for graduate students are not required for those who qualify under subsection (4) of this section but are encouraged.

(e) Recipients who receive a waiver under subsection (4) of this section may attend full-time or part-time. Total credits earned using the waiver may not exceed two hundred quarter credits, or the equivalent of semester credits.

(6) Required waivers of all tuition and fees under subsection (4) of this section shall not affect permissive waivers of tuition and fees under subsection (3) of this section.

(7) Private vocational schools and private higher education institutions are encouraged to provide waivers consistent with the terms in subsections (2) through (5) of this section.

(8) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section.

(a) "Child" means a biological child, adopted child, or stepchild.

(b) "Eligible veteran or national guard member" means a Washington domiciliary who was an active or reserve member of the United States military or naval forces, or a national guard member called to active duty, who served in active federal service, under either Title 10 or Title 32 of the United States Code, in a war or conflict fought on foreign soil or in international waters or in another location in support of those serving on foreign soil or in international waters, and if discharged from service, has received an honorable discharge.

~~((b))~~ (c) "Totally disabled" means a person who has been determined to be one hundred percent disabled by the federal department of veterans affairs.

~~((e))~~ (d) "Washington domiciliary" means a person whose true, fixed, and permanent house and place of habitation is the state of Washington. "Washington domiciliary" includes a person who is residing in rental housing or residing in base housing. In ascertaining whether a child or surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner is domiciled in the state of Washington, public institutions of higher education shall, to the fullest extent possible, rely upon the standards provided in RCW 28B.15.013.

(9) As used in subsection (4) of this section, "fees" includes all assessments for costs incurred as a condition to a student's full participation in coursework and related activities at an institution of higher education.

(10) The governing boards of the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, and the community colleges shall report to the higher education committees of the legislature by November 15, 2010, and every two years thereafter, regarding the status of implementation of the waivers under subsection (4) of this section. The reports shall include the following data and information:

- (a) Total number of waivers;
- (b) Total amount of tuition waived;
- (c) Total amount of fees waived;
- (d) Average amount of tuition and fees waived per recipient;
- (e) Recipient demographic data that is disaggregated by distinct ethnic categories within racial subgroups; and
- (f) Recipient income level, to the extent possible.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 1, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.
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CHAPTER 317

[Substitute Senate Bill 5738]

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORTS—REVIEW

AN ACT Relating to annual compliance reports; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) Within existing resources, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall review all annual compliance reports required of school districts.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall make recommendations about which reports should be:

(a) Discontinued;

(b) Integrated into the longitudinal student data system established in RCW 28A.300.500; or

(c) Maintained in their current form.

(3) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall also recommend which federal reporting requirements may be used to meet state reporting requirements in order to avoid duplication of reports.

(4) By December 1, 2009, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide a final report on the status of the annual compliance reports to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the legislature.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor April 30, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 1, 2009.

CHAPTER 318

[Substitute Senate Bill 5921]

CLEAN ENERGY LEADERSHIP INITIATIVES

AN ACT Relating to creating a clean energy leadership initiative; creating new sections; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that Washington is recognized as a leader in sustainability and climate change and has the foundation to become a leader in the clean energy technologies, products, and services that will be required throughout the world to provide reliable and reduced-emission energy. However, to become a leader, Washington will need policies and strategies to develop new clean energy technologies, attract federal and private investments, attract and grow clean energy companies, and create green jobs.

The legislature further finds that positioning Washington to be competitive for federal and private sector clean energy investments will require collaboration between Washington's state agencies, clean energy technology companies,

research institutions, national laboratory, and workforce development system to identify our strengths and develop the requisite policies and strategies.

It is the intent of the legislature to create a clean energy leadership initiative that will set the path to leverage Washington's energy infrastructure and make Washington a hub for clean energy technology and a leader in the creation of green jobs and the development, deployment, and export of clean energy technologies and services.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) The office of the governor, in collaboration with a statewide, public-private alliance, shall convene a clean energy leadership council to prepare a strategy for growing the clean energy technology sector in Washington state. The clean energy leadership council shall be supported by public and private resources including, to the extent available, the resources of the energy policy division of the department of community, trade, and economic development and Washington State University's energy program. The governor, in consultation with the public-private alliance, shall appoint and convene the council by July 31, 2009.

(2) The clean energy leadership council must develop strategies and recommendations for growing Washington's clean energy sector. The clean energy leadership council must consist of the following clean energy leaders:

- (a) Up to ten representatives of companies in the clean energy sector;
- (b) Representatives of two organizations providing support to clean energy companies; and
- (c) One representative from each of the following: A public university; the Pacific Northwest national laboratory; a venture capital firm making investments in clean energy companies; and a professional services firm serving clean energy technology.

(3) The clean energy leadership council must also include the following members:

- (a) Four members of the legislature, with one member from each caucus of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one member from each caucus of the senate appointed by the president of the senate;
- (b) The director of the department of community, trade, and economic development or its successor agency;
- (c) The governor's designee for energy and climate change initiatives within state government; and
- (d) One representative from the economic development commission.

(4) The clean energy leadership council must be cochaired by: (a) A representative of the clean energy sector, selected by the members of the clean energy leadership council; and (b) the director of the department of community, trade, and economic development or its successor agency.

(5) The clean energy leadership council must designate one of its members as its representative on the evergreen jobs leadership team to ensure that the efforts of the clean energy leadership council align with the work of the evergreen jobs leadership team in coordinating the state's effort to lead in the green economy.

(6) Legislators shall not receive any compensation, including reimbursement of expenses, for their participation on the clean energy leadership council.

(7) The clean energy leadership council may appoint such advisory groups as it deems necessary to carry out its work.

(8) The clean energy leadership council shall:

(a) Conduct a strategic analysis to identify the clean energy industry segments where Washington can either provide national leadership or become one of the top ten states in that segment. The council shall contract with national experts with detailed knowledge of energy markets and other states' operations to conduct the strategic analysis. The strategic analysis must:

(i) Identify where Washington has a competitive advantage or emerging strength in research, development, or deployment of clean energy solutions;

(ii) Evaluate Washington's competitiveness in its business environment, including regulatory requirements, as it relates to supporting clean energy projects and companies, compared to other states and regions; and

(iii) Evaluate Washington's ability to provide national leadership in reducing carbon emissions, developing and deploying utility-scale clean energy applications, and creating exportable products and applications;

(b) Develop a set of strategic recommendations, including implementation steps and responsible parties for carrying them out. The strategic recommendations must provide direction for positioning each clean energy segment identified to provide national leadership and must include a delineation of clear, specific outcomes for each segment to achieve. The strategic recommendations must include recommendations on:

(i) Consistent policy frameworks that provide stability to encourage investment through a combination of incentives, regulation, taxation, and use of government purchasing power to build viable markets;

(ii) The steps necessary for increasing Washington's ability to obtain available competitive federal funds;

(iii) The development of public-private partnerships that can help each sector grow, including partnerships to facilitate development and deployment of new technologies at scale;

(iv) Necessary investments in universities;

(v) Management, entrepreneurial, and emerging business needs;

(vi) Joint use facilities, demonstration facilities, and signature research centers that are needed for leadership;

(vii) Market access requirements;

(viii) Infrastructure needs; and

(ix) Capital and financing requirements;

(c) Recommend an institutional mechanism to foster effective implementation of its recommendations, including organizational structure, staffing, and funding;

(d) Review investments made by the energy policy division of the department of community, trade, and economic development, Washington State University's energy program, utilities, and other entities to identify ways to leverage, increase the effectiveness of, or redirect those funds to increase the state's competitiveness in clean energy technology; and

(e) Make recommendations on potential clean energy programs and projects for possible federal funding through the state energy program, consistent with federal requirements and guidelines.

(9)(a) By December 1, 2009, the clean energy leadership council shall submit an interim clean energy strategy and initial recommendations to the governor and appropriate committees of the legislature.

(b) By December 1, 2010, the clean energy leadership council shall complete and submit its final clean energy strategy and recommendations to the governor and appropriate committees of the legislature.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The energy policy division of the department of community, trade, and economic development, or its successor agency, must consider the clean energy leadership strategy once it is developed under section 2 of this act when preparing its application for federal state energy program funding and determining the type and number of clean energy projects to fund.

(2) The energy policy division of the department of community, trade, and economic development, or its successor agency, must consult the clean energy leadership council, once it has been convened, prior to awarding federal energy stimulus funding for clean energy projects.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) The governor shall designate an existing full-time equivalent position within state government as the single point of accountability for all energy and climate change initiatives within state agencies. All agencies, councils, or work groups with energy or climate change initiatives must coordinate with the person in this designated position.

(2) The person designated by the governor under subsection (1) of this section shall chair the evergreen jobs leadership team established in section 3, chapter . . . (Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill No. 2227), Laws of 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. This act expires December 31, 2011.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. 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 immediately.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 319

[Substitute House Bill 1201]

OFFENDER REENTRY COMMUNITY SAFETY PROGRAM

AN ACT Relating to the community integration assistance program; and amending RCW 71.24.470, 71.24.480, and 72.09.370.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 71.24.470 and 1999 c 214 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The secretary shall contract, to the extent that funds are appropriated for this purpose, for case management services and such other services as the secretary deems necessary to assist offenders identified under RCW 72.09.370 for participation in the offender reentry community safety program. The contracts may be with regional support networks or any other qualified and appropriate entities.

(2) The case manager has the authority to assist these offenders in obtaining the services, as set forth in the plan created under RCW 72.09.370(2), for up to five years. The services may include coordination of mental health services, assistance with unfunded medical expenses, obtaining chemical dependency treatment, housing, employment services, educational or vocational training, independent living skills, parenting education, anger management services, and such other services as the case manager deems necessary.

(3) The legislature intends that funds appropriated for the purposes of RCW 72.09.370, 71.05.145, and 71.05.212, and this section and distributed to the regional support networks are to supplement and not to supplant general funding. Funds appropriated to implement RCW 72.09.370, 71.05.145, and 71.05.212, and this section are not to be considered available resources as defined in RCW 71.24.025 and are not subject to the ~~((statutory distribution formula))~~ priorities, terms, or conditions in the appropriations act established pursuant to RCW 71.24.035.

(4) The offender reentry community safety program was formerly known as the community integration assistance program.

Sec. 2. RCW 71.24.480 and 2002 c 173 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A licensed service provider or regional support network, acting in the course of the provider's or network's duties under this chapter, is not liable for civil damages resulting from the injury or death of another caused by a ~~((dangerous mentally ill offender))~~ participant in the offender reentry community safety program who is a client of the provider or network, unless the act or omission of the provider or network constitutes:

- (a) Gross negligence;
- (b) Willful or wanton misconduct; or

(c) A breach of the duty to warn of and protect from a client's threatened violent behavior if the client has communicated a serious threat of physical violence against a reasonably ascertainable victim or victims.

(2) In addition to any other requirements to report violations, the licensed service provider and regional support network shall report an offender's expressions of intent to harm or other predatory behavior, regardless of whether there is an ascertainable victim, in progress reports and other established processes that enable courts and supervising entities to assess and address the progress and appropriateness of treatment.

(3) A licensed service provider's or regional support network's mere act of treating a ~~((dangerous mentally ill offender))~~ participant in the offender reentry community safety program is not negligence. Nothing in this subsection alters the licensed service provider's or regional support network's normal duty of care with regard to the client.

(4) The limited liability provided by this section applies only to the conduct of licensed service providers and regional support networks and does not apply to conduct of the state.

(5) For purposes of this section, ~~(("dangerous mentally ill offender"))~~ "participant in the offender reentry community safety program" means a person who has been identified under RCW 72.09.370 as an offender who: (a) Is reasonably believed to be dangerous to himself or herself or others; and (b) has a mental disorder.

Sec. 3. RCW 72.09.370 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 362 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The offender reentry community safety program is established to provide intensive services to offenders identified under this subsection and to thereby promote public safety. The secretary shall identify offenders in confinement or partial confinement who: (a) Are reasonably believed to be dangerous to themselves or others; and (b) have a mental disorder. In determining an offender's dangerousness, the secretary shall consider behavior known to the department and factors, based on research, that are linked to an increased risk for dangerousness of ~~((mentally ill))~~ offenders with mental illnesses and shall include consideration of an offender's chemical dependency or abuse.

(2) Prior to release of an offender identified under this section, a team consisting of representatives of the department of corrections, the division of mental health, and, as necessary, the indeterminate sentence review board, other divisions or administrations within the department of social and health services, specifically including the division of alcohol and substance abuse and the division of developmental disabilities, the appropriate regional support network, and the providers, as appropriate, shall develop a plan, as determined necessary by the team, for delivery of treatment and support services to the offender upon release. In developing the plan, the offender shall be offered assistance in executing a mental health directive under chapter 71.32 RCW, after being fully informed of the benefits, scope, and purposes of such directive. The team may include a school district representative for offenders under the age of twenty-one. The team shall consult with the offender's counsel, if any, and, as appropriate, the offender's family and community. The team shall notify the crime victim/witness program, which shall provide notice to all people registered to receive notice under RCW 9.94A.612 of the proposed release plan developed by the team. Victims, witnesses, and other interested people notified by the department may provide information and comments to the department on potential safety risk to specific individuals or classes of individuals posed by the specific offender. The team may recommend: (a) That the offender be evaluated by the ~~((county))~~ designated mental health professional, as defined in chapter 71.05 RCW; (b) department-supervised community treatment; or (c) voluntary community mental health or chemical dependency or abuse treatment.

(3) Prior to release of an offender identified under this section, the team shall determine whether or not an evaluation by a ~~((county))~~ designated mental health professional is needed. If an evaluation is recommended, the supporting documentation shall be immediately forwarded to the appropriate ~~((county))~~ designated mental health professional. The supporting documentation shall include the offender's criminal history, history of judicially required or administratively ordered involuntary antipsychotic medication while in confinement, and any known history of involuntary civil commitment.

(4) If an evaluation by a ~~((county))~~ designated mental health professional is recommended by the team, such evaluation shall occur not more than ten days, nor less than five days, prior to release.

(5) A second evaluation by a ~~((county))~~ designated mental health professional shall occur on the day of release if requested by the team, based upon new information or a change in the offender's mental condition, and the

initial evaluation did not result in an emergency detention or a summons under chapter 71.05 RCW.

(6) If the ((county)) designated mental health professional determines an emergency detention under chapter 71.05 RCW is necessary, the department shall release the offender only to a state hospital or to a consenting evaluation and treatment facility. The department shall arrange transportation of the offender to the hospital or facility.

(7) If the ((county)) designated mental health professional believes that a less restrictive alternative treatment is appropriate, he or she shall seek a summons, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 71.05 RCW, to require the offender to appear at an evaluation and treatment facility. If a summons is issued, the offender shall remain within the corrections facility until completion of his or her term of confinement and be transported, by corrections personnel on the day of completion, directly to the identified evaluation and treatment facility.

(8) The secretary shall adopt rules to implement this section.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 2, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 320

[Substitute House Bill 1300]

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES INFORMATION—ACCESS

AN ACT Relating to access to information on mental health services received by persons who have been committed for custody or supervision or who have been civilly committed after being found incompetent to stand trial for a felony; amending RCW 71.05.020, 71.05.390, 71.05.445, and 71.05.630; adding a new section to chapter 71.05 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 71.05.020 and 2008 c 156 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Admission" or "admit" means a decision by a physician or psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner that a person should be examined or treated as a patient in a hospital;

(2) "Antipsychotic medications" means that class of drugs primarily used to treat serious manifestations of mental illness associated with thought disorders, which includes, but is not limited to atypical antipsychotic medications;

(3) "Attending staff" means any person on the staff of a public or private agency having responsibility for the care and treatment of a patient;

(4) "Commitment" means the determination by a court that a person should be detained for a period of either evaluation or treatment, or both, in an inpatient or a less restrictive setting;

(5) "Conditional release" means a revocable modification of a commitment, which may be revoked upon violation of any of its terms;

(6) "Crisis stabilization unit" means a short-term facility or a portion of a facility licensed by the department of health and certified by the department of social and health services under RCW 71.24.035, such as an evaluation and

treatment facility or a hospital, which has been designed to assess, diagnose, and treat individuals experiencing an acute crisis without the use of long-term hospitalization;

(7) "Custody" means involuntary detention under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 10.77 RCW, uninterrupted by any period of unconditional release from commitment from a facility providing involuntary care and treatment;

(8) "Department" means the department of social and health services;

(9) "Designated chemical dependency specialist" means a person designated by the county alcoholism and other drug addiction program coordinator designated under RCW 70.96A.310 to perform the commitment duties described in chapters 70.96A and 70.96B RCW;

(10) "Designated crisis responder" means a mental health professional appointed by the county or the regional support network to perform the duties specified in this chapter;

(11) "Designated mental health professional" means a mental health professional designated by the county or other authority authorized in rule to perform the duties specified in this chapter;

(12) "Detention" or "detain" means the lawful confinement of a person, under the provisions of this chapter;

(13) "Developmental disabilities professional" means a person who has specialized training and three years of experience in directly treating or working with persons with developmental disabilities and is a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, or social worker, and such other developmental disabilities professionals as may be defined by rules adopted by the secretary;

(14) "Developmental disability" means that condition defined in RCW 71A.10.020(3);

(15) "Discharge" means the termination of hospital medical authority. The commitment may remain in place, be terminated, or be amended by court order;

(16) "Evaluation and treatment facility" means any facility which can provide directly, or by direct arrangement with other public or private agencies, emergency evaluation and treatment, outpatient care, and timely and appropriate inpatient care to persons suffering from a mental disorder, and which is certified as such by the department. A physically separate and separately operated portion of a state hospital may be designated as an evaluation and treatment facility. A facility which is part of, or operated by, the department or any federal agency will not require certification. No correctional institution or facility, or jail, shall be an evaluation and treatment facility within the meaning of this chapter;

(17) "Gravely disabled" means a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental disorder: (a) Is in danger of serious physical harm resulting from a failure to provide for his or her essential human needs of health or safety; or (b) manifests severe deterioration in routine functioning evidenced by repeated and escalating loss of cognitive or volitional control over his or her actions and is not receiving such care as is essential for his or her health or safety;

(18) "Habilitative services" means those services provided by program personnel to assist persons in acquiring and maintaining life skills and in raising their levels of physical, mental, social, and vocational functioning. Habilitative

services include education, training for employment, and therapy. The habilitative process shall be undertaken with recognition of the risk to the public safety presented by the person being assisted as manifested by prior charged criminal conduct;

(19) "History of one or more violent acts" refers to the period of time ten years prior to the filing of a petition under this chapter, excluding any time spent, but not any violent acts committed, in a mental health facility or in confinement as a result of a criminal conviction;

(20) "Imminent" means the state or condition of being likely to occur at any moment or near at hand, rather than distant or remote;

(21) "Individualized service plan" means a plan prepared by a developmental disabilities professional with other professionals as a team, for a person with developmental disabilities, which shall state:

(a) The nature of the person's specific problems, prior charged criminal behavior, and habilitation needs;

(b) The conditions and strategies necessary to achieve the purposes of habilitation;

(c) The intermediate and long-range goals of the habilitation program, with a projected timetable for the attainment;

(d) The rationale for using this plan of habilitation to achieve those intermediate and long-range goals;

(e) The staff responsible for carrying out the plan;

(f) Where relevant in light of past criminal behavior and due consideration for public safety, the criteria for proposed movement to less-restrictive settings, criteria for proposed eventual discharge or release, and a projected possible date for discharge or release; and

(g) The type of residence immediately anticipated for the person and possible future types of residences;

(22) "Information related to mental health services" means all information and records compiled, obtained, or maintained in the course of providing services to either voluntary or involuntary recipients of services by a mental health service provider. This may include documents of legal proceedings under this chapter or chapter 71.34 or 10.77 RCW, or somatic health care information;

(23) "Judicial commitment" means a commitment by a court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;

~~((23))~~ (24) "Legal counsel" means attorneys and staff employed by county prosecutor offices or the state attorney general acting in their capacity as legal representatives of public mental health service providers under RCW 71.05.130;

(25) "Likelihood of serious harm" means:

(a) A substantial risk that: (i) Physical harm will be inflicted by a person upon his or her own person, as evidenced by threats or attempts to commit suicide or inflict physical harm on oneself; (ii) physical harm will be inflicted by a person upon another, as evidenced by behavior which has caused such harm or which places another person or persons in reasonable fear of sustaining such harm; or (iii) physical harm will be inflicted by a person upon the property of others, as evidenced by behavior which has caused substantial loss or damage to the property of others; or

(b) The person has threatened the physical safety of another and has a history of one or more violent acts;

~~((24))~~ (26) "Mental disorder" means any organic, mental, or emotional impairment which has substantial adverse effects on a person's cognitive or volitional functions;

~~((25))~~ (27) "Mental health professional" means a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or social worker, and such other mental health professionals as may be defined by rules adopted by the secretary pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;

~~((26))~~ (28) "Mental health service provider" means a public or private agency that provides mental health services to persons with mental disorders as defined under this section and receives funding from public sources. This includes, but is not limited to, hospitals licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW, evaluation and treatment facilities as defined in this section, community mental health service delivery systems or community mental health programs as defined in RCW 71.24.025, facilities conducting competency evaluations and restoration under chapter 10.77 RCW, and correctional facilities operated by state and local governments;

(29) "Peace officer" means a law enforcement official of a public agency or governmental unit, and includes persons specifically given peace officer powers by any state law, local ordinance, or judicial order of appointment;

~~((27))~~ (30) "Private agency" means any person, partnership, corporation, or association that is not a public agency, whether or not financed in whole or in part by public funds, which constitutes an evaluation and treatment facility or private institution, or hospital, which is conducted for, or includes a department or ward conducted for, the care and treatment of persons who are mentally ill;

~~((28))~~ (31) "Professional person" means a mental health professional and shall also mean a physician, psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner, registered nurse, and such others as may be defined by rules adopted by the secretary pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;

~~((29))~~ (32) "Psychiatric advanced registered nurse practitioner" means a person who is licensed as an advanced registered nurse practitioner pursuant to chapter 18.79 RCW; and who is board certified in advanced practice psychiatric and mental health nursing;

~~((30))~~ (33) "Psychiatrist" means a person having a license as a physician and surgeon in this state who has in addition completed three years of graduate training in psychiatry in a program approved by the American medical association or the American osteopathic association and is certified or eligible to be certified by the American board of psychiatry and neurology;

~~((31))~~ (34) "Psychologist" means a person who has been licensed as a psychologist pursuant to chapter 18.83 RCW;

~~((32))~~ (35) "Public agency" means any evaluation and treatment facility or institution, or hospital which is conducted for, or includes a department or ward conducted for, the care and treatment of persons with mental illness, if the agency is operated directly by, federal, state, county, or municipal government, or a combination of such governments;

~~((33))~~ (36) "Registration records" include all the records of the department, regional support networks, treatment facilities, and other persons providing services to the department, county departments, or facilities which identify persons who are receiving or who at any time have received services for mental illness;

~~((34))~~ (37) "Release" means legal termination of the commitment under the provisions of this chapter;

~~((35))~~ (38) "Resource management services" has the meaning given in chapter 71.24 RCW;

~~((36))~~ (39) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of social and health services, or his or her designee;

~~((37))~~ (40) "Serious violent offense" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 9.94A.030;

(41) "Social worker" means a person with a master's or further advanced degree from an accredited school of social work or a degree deemed equivalent under rules adopted by the secretary;

~~((38))~~ (42) "Therapeutic court personnel" means the staff of a mental health court or other therapeutic court which has jurisdiction over defendants who are dually diagnosed with mental disorders, including court personnel, probation officers, a court monitor, prosecuting attorney, or defense counsel acting within the scope of therapeutic court duties;

(43) "Treatment records" include registration and all other records concerning persons who are receiving or who at any time have received services for mental illness, which are maintained by the department, by regional support networks and their staffs, and by treatment facilities. Treatment records include mental health information contained in a medical bill including but not limited to mental health drugs, a mental health diagnosis, provider name, and dates of service stemming from a medical service. Treatment records do not include notes or records maintained for personal use by a person providing treatment services for the department, regional support networks, or a treatment facility if the notes or records are not available to others;

~~((39))~~ (44) "Violent act" means behavior that resulted in homicide, attempted suicide, nonfatal injuries, or substantial damage to property.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 71.05 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A mental health service provider shall release to the persons authorized under subsection (2) of this section, upon request:

(a) The fact, place, and date of an involuntary commitment, the fact and date of discharge or release, and the last known address of a person who has been committed under this chapter.

(b) Information related to mental health services, in the format determined under subsection (9) of this section, concerning a person who:

(i) Is currently committed to the custody or supervision of the department of corrections or the indeterminate sentence review board under chapter 9.94A or 9.95 RCW;

(ii) Has been convicted or found not guilty by reason of insanity of a serious violent offense; or

(iii) Was charged with a serious violent offense and such charges were dismissed under RCW 10.77.086.

Legal counsel may release such information to the persons authorized under subsection (2) of this section on behalf of the mental health service provider, provided that nothing in this subsection shall require the disclosure of attorney work product or attorney-client privileged information.

(2) The information subject to release under subsection (1) of this section shall be released to law enforcement officers, personnel of a county or city jail, designated mental health professionals, public health officers, therapeutic court personnel, personnel of the department of corrections, or personnel of the indeterminate sentence review board, when such information is requested during the course of business and for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the requesting person's office. No mental health service provider or person employed by a mental health service provider, or its legal counsel, shall be liable for information released to or used under the provisions of this section or rules adopted under this section except under RCW 71.05.440.

(3) A person who requests information under subsection (1)(b) of this section must comply with the following restrictions:

(a) Information must be requested only for the purposes permitted by this subsection and for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities of the requesting person's office. Appropriate purposes for requesting information under this section include:

- (i) Completing presentence investigations or risk assessment reports;
- (ii) Assessing a person's risk to the community;
- (iii) Assessing a person's risk of harm to self or others when confined in a city or county jail;
- (iv) Planning for and provision of supervision of an offender, including decisions related to sanctions for violations of conditions of community supervision; and
- (v) Responding to an offender's failure to report for department of corrections supervision.

(b) Information shall not be requested under this section unless the requesting person has reasonable suspicion that the individual who is the subject of the information:

- (i) Has engaged in activity indicating that a crime or a violation of community custody or parole has been committed or, based upon his or her current or recent past behavior, is likely to be committed in the near future; or
- (ii) Is exhibiting signs of a deterioration in mental functioning which may make the individual appropriate for civil commitment under this chapter.

(c) Any information received under this section shall be held confidential and subject to the limitations on disclosure outlined in this chapter, except:

(i) Such information may be shared with other persons who have the right to request similar information under subsection (2) of this section, solely for the purpose of coordinating activities related to the individual who is the subject of the information in a manner consistent with the official responsibilities of the persons involved;

(ii) Such information may be shared with a prosecuting attorney acting in an advisory capacity for a person who receives information under this section. A prosecuting attorney under this subsection shall be subject to the same restrictions and confidentiality limitations as the person who requested the information; and

(iii) As provided in RCW 72.09.585.

(4) A request for information related to mental health services under this section shall not require the consent of the subject of the records. Such request shall be provided in writing, except to the extent authorized in subsection (5) of

this section. A written request may include requests made by e-mail or facsimile so long as the requesting person is clearly identified. The request must specify the information being requested.

(5) In the event of an emergency situation that poses a significant risk to the public or the offender, a mental health service provider, or its legal counsel, shall release information related to mental health services delivered to the offender and, if known, information regarding where the offender is likely to be found to the department of corrections or law enforcement upon request. The initial request may be written or oral. All oral requests must be subsequently confirmed in writing. Information released in response to an oral request is limited to a statement as to whether the offender is or is not being treated by the mental health service provider and the address or information about the location or whereabouts of the offender.

(6) Disclosure under this section to state or local law enforcement authorities is mandatory for the purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(7) Whenever federal law or federal regulations restrict the release of information contained in the treatment records of any patient who receives treatment for alcoholism or drug dependency, the release of the information may be restricted as necessary to comply with federal law and regulations.

(8) This section does not modify the terms and conditions of disclosure of information related to sexually transmitted diseases under chapter 70.24 RCW.

(9) In collaboration with interested organizations, the department shall develop a standard form for requests for information related to mental health services made under this section and a standard format for information provided in response to such requests. Consistent with the goals of the health information privacy provisions of the federal health insurance portability and accountability act, in developing the standard form for responsive information, the department shall design the form in such a way that the information disclosed is limited to the minimum necessary to serve the purpose for which the information is requested.

Sec. 3. RCW 71.05.390 and 2007 c 375 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

Except as provided in this section, RCW 71.05.445, 71.05.630, 70.96A.150, section 2 of this act, or pursuant to a valid release under RCW 70.02.030, 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 person, or his or her personal representative or guardian, shall be obtained before information or records may be disclosed by a professional person employed by a facility unless provided to a professional person:

- (a) Employed by the facility;
- (b) Who has medical responsibility for the patient's care;
- (c) Who is a designated mental health professional;
- (d) Who is providing services under chapter 71.24 RCW;

(e) Who is employed by a state or local correctional facility where the person is confined or supervised; or

(f) Who is providing evaluation, treatment, or follow-up services under chapter 10.77 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 services to the operator of a facility in which the patient resides or will reside.

(3)(a) 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.

(b) A public or private agency shall release to a person's next of kin, attorney, personal representative, guardian, or conservator, if any:

(i) The information that the person is presently a patient in the facility or that the person is seriously physically ill;

(ii) 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, personal representative, guardian, or conservator; and

(iii) 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.

(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)(a) For either program evaluation or research, or both: PROVIDED, That the secretary 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,, 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.

/s/"

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the compilation and publication of statistical data for use by government or researchers under standards, including standards to assure maintenance of confidentiality, set forth by the secretary.

(6)(a) To the courts as necessary to the administration of this chapter or to a court ordering an evaluation or treatment under chapter 10.77 RCW solely for the purpose of preventing the entry of any evaluation or treatment order that is inconsistent with any order entered under this chapter.

(b) To a court or its designee in which a motion under chapter 10.77 RCW has been made for involuntary medication of a defendant for the purpose of competency restoration.

(c) Disclosure under this subsection is mandatory for the purpose of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(7)(a) When a mental health professional is requested by a representative of a law enforcement or corrections agency, including a police officer, sheriff, community corrections officer, a municipal attorney, or prosecuting attorney to undertake an investigation or provide treatment under RCW 71.05.150, 10.31.110, or 71.05.153, the mental health professional shall, if requested to do so, advise the representative in writing of the results of the investigation including a statement of reasons for the decision to detain or release the person investigated. Such written report shall be submitted within seventy-two hours of the completion of the investigation or the request from the law enforcement or corrections representative, whichever occurs later.

~~((b) To law enforcement officers, public health officers, or personnel of the department of corrections or the indeterminate sentence review board for persons who are the subject of the records and who are committed to the custody or supervision of the department of corrections or indeterminate sentence review board which information or records are necessary to carry out the responsibilities of their office. Except for dissemination of information released pursuant to RCW 71.05.425 and 4.24.550, regarding persons committed under this chapter under RCW 71.05.280(3) and 71.05.320 (3)(c) after dismissal of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, the extent of information that may be released is limited as follows:~~

~~(i) Only the fact, place, and date of involuntary commitment, the fact and date of discharge or release, and the last known address shall be disclosed upon request;~~

~~(ii) The law enforcement and public health officers or personnel of the department of corrections or indeterminate sentence review board shall be obligated to keep such information confidential in accordance with this chapter;~~

~~(iii) 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;~~

~~(iv) Information and records shall be disclosed to the department of corrections pursuant to and in compliance with the provisions of RCW 71.05.445 for the purposes of completing presentence investigations or risk assessment reports, supervision of an incarcerated offender or offender under supervision in the community, planning for and provision of supervision of an offender, or assessment of an offender's risk to the community; and~~

~~(v))~~ (b) Disclosure under this subsection is mandatory for the purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(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)(a) 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 commitment, admission, discharge, or release, 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.

(b) Disclosure under this subsection is mandatory for the purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(11)(a) To appropriate corrections and law enforcement agencies all necessary and relevant information in the event of a crisis or emergent situation that poses a significant and imminent risk to the public. The decision to disclose or not shall not result in civil liability for the mental health service provider or its employees so long as the decision was reached in good faith and without gross negligence.

(b) Disclosure under this subsection is mandatory for the purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(12) To the persons designated in RCW 71.05.425 and section 2 of this act for the purposes described in (~~that~~) those sections.

(13) 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(3)(c) after dismissal of a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, is governed by RCW 4.24.550.

(14) Upon the death of a person, his or her next of kin, personal representative, 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.

(15) To the department of health for 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 42.56 RCW.

(16) To mark headstones or otherwise memorialize patients interred at state hospital cemeteries. The department of social and health services shall make

available the name, date of birth, and date of death of patients buried in state hospital cemeteries fifty years after the death of a patient.

(17) To law enforcement officers and to prosecuting attorneys as are necessary to enforce RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)(ii). The extent of information that may be released is limited as follows:

(a) Only the fact, place, and date of involuntary commitment, an official copy of any order or orders of commitment, and an official copy of any written or oral notice of ineligibility to possess a firearm that was provided to the person pursuant to RCW 9.41.047(1), shall be disclosed upon request;

(b) The law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys may only release the information obtained to the person's attorney as required by court rule and to a jury or judge, if a jury is waived, that presides over any trial at which the person is charged with violating RCW 9.41.040(2)(a)(ii);

(c) Disclosure under this subsection is mandatory for the purposes of the health insurance portability and accountability act.

(18) When a patient would otherwise be subject to the provisions of (~~RCW 71.05.390~~) this section and disclosure is necessary for the protection of the patient or others due to his or her unauthorized disappearance from the facility, and his or her whereabouts is unknown, notice of such disappearance, along with relevant information, may be made to relatives, the department of corrections when the person is under the supervision of the department, and governmental law enforcement agencies designated by the physician in charge of the patient or the professional person in charge of the facility, or his or her professional designee.

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.

(19) 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 as provided in section 2 of this act, in a subsequent criminal prosecution of a person committed pursuant to RCW 71.05.280(3) or 71.05.320(3)(c) on charges that were dismissed pursuant to chapter 10.77 RCW due to incompetency to stand trial, in a civil commitment proceeding pursuant to chapter 71.09 RCW, or, in the case of a minor, a guardianship or dependency proceeding. 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.

Sec. 4. RCW 71.05.445 and 2005 c 504 s 711 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) (~~The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.~~

~~(a) "Information related to mental health services" means all information and records compiled, obtained, or maintained in the course of providing services to either voluntary or involuntary recipients of services by a mental~~

health service provider. This may include documents of legal proceedings under this chapter or chapter 71.34 or 10.77 RCW, or somatic health care information.

(b) "Mental health service provider" means a public or private agency that provides services to persons with mental disorders as defined under RCW 71.05.020 and receives funding from public sources. This includes evaluation and treatment facilities as defined in RCW 71.05.020, community mental health service delivery systems, or community mental health programs as defined in RCW 71.24.025, and facilities conducting competency evaluations and restoration under chapter 10.77 RCW.

~~(2)(a) Information related to mental health services delivered to a person subject to chapter 9.94A or 9.95 RCW shall be released, upon request, by a mental health service provider to department of corrections personnel for whom the information is necessary to carry out the responsibilities of their office. The information must be provided only for the purposes of completing presentence investigations or risk assessment reports, supervision of an incarcerated offender or offender under supervision in the community, planning for and provision of supervision of an offender, or assessment of an offender's risk to the community. The request shall be in writing and shall not require the consent of the subject of the records.~~

~~(b) If an offender subject to chapter 9.94A or 9.95 RCW has failed to report for department of corrections supervision or in the event of an emergent situation that poses a significant risk to the public or the offender, information related to mental health services delivered to the offender and, if known, information regarding where the offender is likely to be found shall be released by the mental health services provider to the department of corrections upon request. The initial request may be written or oral. All oral requests must be subsequently confirmed in writing. Information released in response to an oral request is limited to a statement as to whether the offender is or is not being treated by the mental health services provider and the address or information about the location or whereabouts of the offender. Information released in response to a written request may include information identified by rule as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section. For purposes of this subsection a written request includes requests made by e-mail or facsimile so long as the requesting person at the department of corrections is clearly identified. The request must specify the information being requested. Disclosure of the information requested does not require the consent of the subject of the records unless the offender has received relief from disclosure under RCW 9.94A.562, 70.96A.155, or 71.05.132.~~

~~(3))(a) When a mental health service provider conducts its initial assessment for a person receiving court-ordered treatment, the service provider shall inquire and shall be told by the offender whether he or she is subject to supervision by the department of corrections.~~

(b) When a person receiving court-ordered treatment or treatment ordered by the department of corrections discloses to his or her mental health service provider that he or she is subject to supervision by the department of corrections, the mental health service((s)) provider shall notify the department of corrections that he or she is treating the offender and shall notify the offender that his or her community corrections officer will be notified of the treatment, provided that if the offender has received relief from disclosure pursuant to RCW 9.94A.562,

70.96A.155, or 71.05.132 and the offender has provided the mental health service((s)) provider with a copy of the order granting relief from disclosure pursuant to RCW 9.94A.562, 70.96A.155, or 71.05.132, the mental health service((s)) provider is not required to notify the department of corrections that the mental health service((s)) provider is treating the offender. The notification may be written or oral and shall not require the consent of the offender. If an oral notification is made, it must be confirmed by a written notification. For purposes of this section, a written notification includes notification by e-mail or facsimile, so long as the notifying mental health service provider is clearly identified.

~~((4))~~ (2) The information to be released to the department of corrections shall include all relevant records and reports, as defined by rule, necessary for the department of corrections to carry out its duties(~~(including those records and reports identified in subsection (2) of this section)~~).

~~((5))~~ (3) The department and the department of corrections, in consultation with regional support networks, mental health service providers as defined in ~~(subsection (1) of this section)~~ RCW 71.05.020, mental health consumers, and advocates for persons with mental illness, shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section related to the type and scope of information to be released. These rules shall:

(a) Enhance and facilitate the ability of the department of corrections to carry out its responsibility of planning and ensuring community protection with respect to persons subject to sentencing under chapter 9.94A or 9.95 RCW, including accessing and releasing or disclosing information of persons who received mental health services as a minor; and

(b) Establish requirements for the notification of persons under the supervision of the department of corrections regarding the provisions of this section.

~~((6))~~ (4) The information received by the department of corrections under this section shall remain confidential and subject to the limitations on disclosure outlined in chapter 71.05 RCW, except as provided in RCW 72.09.585.

~~((7))~~ (5) No mental health service provider or individual employed by a mental health service provider shall be held responsible for information released to or used by the department of corrections under the provisions of this section or rules adopted under this section except under RCW 71.05.440.

~~((8))~~ (6) Whenever federal law or federal regulations restrict the release of information contained in the treatment records of any patient who receives treatment for alcoholism or drug dependency, the release of the information may be restricted as necessary to comply with federal law and regulations.

~~((9))~~ (7) This section does not modify the terms and conditions of disclosure of information related to sexually transmitted diseases under chapter 70.24 RCW.

~~((10))~~ (8) The department shall, subject to available resources, electronically, or by the most cost-effective means available, provide the department of corrections with the names, last dates of services, and addresses of specific regional support networks and mental health service providers that delivered mental health services to a person subject to chapter 9.94A or 9.95 RCW pursuant to an agreement between the departments.

Sec. 5. RCW 71.05.630 and 2007 c 191 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, all treatment records shall remain confidential and may be released only to the persons designated in this section, or to other persons designated in an informed written consent of the patient.

(2) Treatment records of a person may be released without informed written consent in the following circumstances:

(a) To a person, organization, or agency as necessary for management or financial audits, or program monitoring and evaluation. Information obtained under this subsection shall remain confidential and may not be used in a manner that discloses the name or other identifying information about the person whose records are being released.

(b) To the department, the director of regional support networks, or a qualified staff member designated by the director only when necessary to be used for billing or collection purposes. The information shall remain confidential.

(c) For purposes of research as permitted in chapter 42.48 RCW.

(d) Pursuant to lawful order of a court.

(e) To qualified staff members of the department, to the director of regional support networks, to resource management services responsible for serving a patient, or to service providers designated by resource management services as necessary to determine the progress and adequacy of treatment and to determine whether the person should be transferred to a less restrictive or more appropriate treatment modality or facility. The information shall remain confidential.

(f) Within the treatment facility where the patient is receiving treatment, confidential information may be disclosed to persons employed, serving in bona fide training programs, or participating in supervised volunteer programs, at the facility when it is necessary to perform their duties.

(g) Within the department as necessary to coordinate treatment for mental illness, developmental disabilities, alcoholism, or drug abuse of persons who are under the supervision of the department.

(h) To a licensed physician who has determined that the life or health of the person is in danger and that treatment without the information contained in the treatment records could be injurious to the patient's health. Disclosure shall be limited to the portions of the records necessary to meet the medical emergency.

(i) To a facility that is to receive a person who is involuntarily committed under chapter 71.05 RCW, or upon transfer of the person from one treatment facility to another. The release of records under this subsection shall be limited to the treatment records required by law, a record or summary of all somatic treatments, and a discharge summary. The discharge summary may include a statement of the patient's problem, the treatment goals, the type of treatment which has been provided, and recommendation for future treatment, but may not include the patient's complete treatment record.

~~(j) (Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 71.05.390(7), to a correctional facility or a corrections officer who is responsible for the supervision of a person who is receiving inpatient or outpatient evaluation or treatment. Except as provided in RCW 71.05.445 and 71.34.345, release of records under this section is limited to:~~

~~(i) An evaluation report provided pursuant to a written supervision plan.~~

~~(ii) The discharge summary, including a record or summary of all somatic treatments, at the termination of any treatment provided as part of the supervision plan.~~

~~(iii) When a person is returned from a treatment facility to a correctional facility, the information provided under (j)(iv) of this subsection.~~

~~(iv) Any information necessary to establish or implement changes in the person's treatment plan or the level or kind of supervision as determined by resource management services. In cases involving a person transferred back to a correctional facility, disclosure shall be made to clinical staff only.~~

~~(k)) To the person's counsel or guardian ad litem, without modification, at any time in order to prepare for involuntary commitment or recommitment proceedings, reexaminations, appeals, or other actions relating to detention, admission, commitment, or patient's rights under chapter 71.05 RCW.~~

~~((H))~~ (k) To staff members of the protection and advocacy agency or to staff members of a private, nonprofit corporation for the purpose of protecting and advocating the rights of persons with mental disorders or developmental disabilities. Resource management services may limit the release of information to the name, birthdate, and county of residence of the patient, information regarding whether the patient was voluntarily admitted, or involuntarily committed, the date and place of admission, placement, or commitment, the name and address of a guardian of the patient, and the date and place of the guardian's appointment. Any staff member who wishes to obtain additional information shall notify the patient's resource management services in writing of the request and of the resource management services' right to object. The staff member shall send the notice by mail to the guardian's address. If the guardian does not object in writing within fifteen days after the notice is mailed, the staff member may obtain the additional information. If the guardian objects in writing within fifteen days after the notice is mailed, the staff member may not obtain the additional information.

~~((m))~~ (l) For purposes of coordinating health care, the department may release without informed written consent of the patient, information acquired for billing and collection purposes as described in (b) of this subsection to all current treating providers of the patient with prescriptive authority who have written a prescription for the patient within the last twelve months. The department shall notify the patient that billing and collection information has been released to named providers, and provide the substance of the information released and the dates of such release. The department shall not release counseling, inpatient psychiatric hospitalization, or drug and alcohol treatment information without a signed written release from the client.

(3) Whenever federal law or federal regulations restrict the release of information contained in the treatment records of any patient who receives treatment for chemical dependency, the department may restrict the release of the information as necessary to comply with federal law and regulations.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** 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. Rules adopted under this act must meet

federal requirements that are a necessary condition to the receipt of federal funds by the state.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 321

[Substitute House Bill 1309]

DENTAL HYGIENE

AN ACT Relating to dental hygiene; amending RCW 18.29.056 and 18.29.220; creating a new section; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 18.29.056 and 2007 c 270 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Subject to RCW 18.29.230 and ~~((e))~~ (e) of this subsection, dental hygienists licensed under this chapter with two years' practical clinical experience with a licensed dentist within the preceding five years may be employed ~~((or))~~, retained, or contracted by health care facilities and senior centers to perform authorized dental hygiene operations and services without dental supervision~~((;))~~.

(b) Subject to RCW 18.29.230 and (e) of this subsection, dental hygienists licensed under this chapter with two years' practical clinical experience with a licensed dentist within the preceding five years may perform authorized dental hygiene operations and services without dental supervision under a lease agreement with a health care facility or senior center.

(c) Dental hygienists performing operations and services under (a) or (b) of this subsection are limited to removal of deposits and stains from the surfaces of the teeth, application of topical preventive or prophylactic agents, polishing and smoothing restorations, and performance of root planing and soft-tissue curettage, but shall not perform injections of anesthetic agents, administration of nitrous oxide, or diagnosis for dental treatment.

~~((b))~~ (d) The performance of dental hygiene operations and services in health care facilities shall be limited to patients, students, and residents of the facilities.

~~((e))~~ (e) A dental hygienist employed ~~((or))~~, retained, or contracted to perform services under this section or otherwise performing services under a lease agreement under this section in a senior center must, before providing services:

(i) Enter into a written practice arrangement plan, approved by the department, with a dentist licensed in this state, under which the dentist will provide off-site supervision of the dental services provided. This agreement does not create an obligation for the dentist to accept referrals of patients receiving services under the program;

(ii) Collect data on the patients treated by dental hygienists under the program, including age, treatments rendered, insurance coverage, if any, and patient referral to dentists. This data must be submitted to the department of

health at the end of each annual quarter, (~~commencing~~) during the period of time between October 1, 2007, and October 1, 2013; and

(iii) Obtain information from the patient's primary health care provider about any health conditions of the patient that would be relevant to the provision of preventive dental care. The information may be obtained by the dental hygienist's direct contact with the provider or through a written document from the provider that the patient presents to the dental hygienist.

~~((d))~~ (f) For dental planning and dental treatment, dental hygienists shall refer patients to licensed dentists.

(2) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Health care facilities" are limited to hospitals; nursing homes; home health agencies; group homes serving the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and juveniles; state-operated institutions under the jurisdiction of the department of social and health services or the department of corrections; and federal, state, and local public health facilities, state or federally funded community and migrant health centers, and tribal clinics. (~~(Until July 1, 2009, "health care facilities" also include senior centers.)~~)

(b) "Senior center" means a multipurpose community facility operated and maintained by a nonprofit organization or local government for the organization and provision of a (~~broad spectrum of~~) combination of some of the following: Health, social, nutritional, (and) educational services, and recreational activities for persons sixty years of age or older.

Sec. 2. RCW 18.29.220 and 2007 c 270 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

For low-income, rural, and other at-risk populations and in coordination with local public health jurisdictions and local oral health coalitions, a dental hygienist licensed in this state may assess for and apply sealants and apply fluoride varnishes, and may remove deposits and stains from the surfaces of teeth (~~(until July 1, 2009,))~~ in community-based sealant programs carried out in schools:

(1) Without attending the department's school sealant endorsement program if the dental hygienist was licensed as of April 19, 2001; or

(2) If the dental hygienist is school sealant endorsed under RCW 43.70.650.

A hygienist providing services under this section must collect data on patients treated, including age, treatment rendered, methods of reimbursement for treatment, evidence of coordination with local public health jurisdictions and local oral health coalitions, and patient referrals to dentists. (~~(These [This])~~) This data must be submitted to the department of health at the end of each annual quarter, (~~commencing~~) during the period of time between October 1, 2007, and October 1, 2013.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The secretary of health, in consultation with representatives of dental hygienists and dentists, shall provide a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2013, that provides a summary of the information about patients receiving dental hygiene services in senior centers that is collected under RCW 18.29.056(1)(e)(ii), and in community-based sealant programs carried out in schools under RCW 18.29.220. This report must also include the following:

(1) For patients receiving scaling and root planning in senior center practices, an evaluation of the patient's need for pain control;

(2) For community-based sealant programs in schools, the number of sealants applied; the teeth cleaning method selected for the patient; whether the patient was reevaluated at a recall appointment; and the need for reapplication of the sealant at the recall appointment; and

(3) For patients receiving treatment in either the senior center practices or the community-based sealant programs in schools, the number of referred patients that are seen by a dentist; the lessons learned from these practices; and any unintended consequences or outcomes.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 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 takes effect July 1, 2009.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 322

[House Bill 1589]

ORDERS FOR CONDITIONAL RELEASE—VENUE

AN ACT Relating to venue for hearings to modify or revoke an order for conditional release; and amending RCW 71.05.340.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 71.05.340 and 2000 c 94 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) When, in the opinion of the superintendent or the professional person in charge of the hospital or facility providing involuntary treatment, the committed person can be appropriately served by outpatient treatment prior to or at the expiration of the period of commitment, then such outpatient care may be required as a term of conditional release for a period which, when added to the inpatient treatment period, shall not exceed the period of commitment. If the hospital or facility designated to provide outpatient treatment is other than the facility providing involuntary treatment, the outpatient facility so designated must agree in writing to assume such responsibility. A copy of the terms of conditional release shall be given to the patient, the (~~county~~) designated mental health professional in the county in which the patient is to receive outpatient treatment, and to the court of original commitment.

(b) Before a person committed under grounds set forth in RCW 71.05.280(3) or 71.05.320(~~(2))~~ (3)(c) is conditionally released under (a) of this subsection, the superintendent or professional person in charge of the hospital or facility providing involuntary treatment shall in writing notify the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the criminal charges against the committed person were dismissed, of the decision to conditionally release the person. Notice and a copy of the terms of conditional release shall be provided at least thirty days before the person is released from inpatient care. Within twenty days after receiving notice, the prosecuting attorney may petition the court in the

county that issued the commitment order to hold a hearing to determine whether the person may be conditionally released and the terms of the conditional release. The prosecuting attorney shall provide a copy of the petition to the superintendent or professional person in charge of the hospital or facility providing involuntary treatment, the attorney, if any, and guardian or conservator of the committed person, and the court of original commitment. If the county in which the committed person is to receive outpatient treatment is the same county in which the criminal charges against the committed person were dismissed, then the court shall, upon the motion of the prosecuting attorney, transfer the proceeding to the court in that county. The court shall conduct a hearing on the petition within ten days of the filing of the petition. The committed person shall have the same rights with respect to notice, hearing, and counsel as for an involuntary treatment proceeding, except as set forth in this subsection and except that there shall be no right to jury trial. The issue to be determined at the hearing is whether or not the person may be conditionally released without substantial danger to other persons, or substantial likelihood of committing criminal acts jeopardizing public safety or security. If the court disapproves of the conditional release, it may do so only on the basis of substantial evidence. Pursuant to the determination of the court upon the hearing, the conditional release of the person shall be approved by the court on the same or modified conditions or the person shall be returned for involuntary treatment on an inpatient basis subject to release at the end of the period for which he or she was committed, or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The hospital or facility designated to provide outpatient care or the secretary may modify the conditions for continued release when such modification is in the best interest of the person. Notification of such changes shall be sent to all persons receiving a copy of the original conditions.

(3)(a) If the hospital or facility designated to provide outpatient care, the ((county)) designated mental health professional, or the secretary determines that:

(i) A conditionally released person is failing to adhere to the terms and conditions of his or her release;

(ii) Substantial deterioration in a conditionally released person's functioning has occurred;

(iii) There is evidence of substantial decompensation with a reasonable probability that the decompensation can be reversed by further inpatient treatment; or

(iv) The person poses a likelihood of serious harm.

Upon notification by the hospital or facility designated to provide outpatient care, or on his or her own motion, the ((county)) designated mental health professional or the secretary may order that the conditionally released person be apprehended and taken into custody and temporarily detained in an evaluation and treatment facility in or near the county in which he or she is receiving outpatient treatment.

(b) The hospital or facility designated to provide outpatient treatment shall notify the secretary or ((county)) designated mental health professional when a conditionally released person fails to adhere to terms and conditions of his or her conditional release or experiences substantial deterioration in his or her condition and, as a result, presents an increased likelihood of serious harm. The

((county)) designated mental health professional or secretary shall order the person apprehended and temporarily detained in an evaluation and treatment facility in or near the county in which he or she is receiving outpatient treatment.

(c) A person detained under this subsection (3) shall be held until such time, not exceeding five days, as a hearing can be scheduled to determine whether or not the person should be returned to the hospital or facility from which he or she had been conditionally released. The ((county)) designated mental health professional or the secretary may modify or rescind such order at any time prior to commencement of the court hearing.

(d) The court that originally ordered commitment shall be notified within two judicial days of a person's detention under the provisions of this section, and the ((county)) designated mental health professional or the secretary shall file his or her petition and order of apprehension and detention with the court that originally ordered commitment or with the court in the county in which the person is detained and serve them upon the person detained. His or her attorney, if any, and his or her guardian or conservator, if any, shall receive a copy of such papers as soon as possible. Such person shall have the same rights with respect to notice, hearing, and counsel as for an involuntary treatment proceeding, except as specifically set forth in this section and except that there shall be no right to jury trial. The venue for proceedings regarding a petition for modification or revocation of an order for conditional release shall be in the county in which the petition was filed. The issues to be determined shall be: (i) Whether the conditionally released person did or did not adhere to the terms and conditions of his or her conditional release; (ii) that substantial deterioration in the person's functioning has occurred; (iii) there is evidence of substantial decompensation with a reasonable probability that the decompensation can be reversed by further inpatient treatment; or (iv) there is a likelihood of serious harm; and, if any of the conditions listed in this subsection (3)(d) have occurred, whether the terms of conditional release should be modified or the person should be returned to the facility.

(e) Pursuant to the determination of the court upon such hearing, the conditionally released person shall either continue to be conditionally released on the same or modified conditions or shall be returned for involuntary treatment on an inpatient basis subject to release at the end of the period for which he or she was committed for involuntary treatment, or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Such hearing may be waived by the person and his or her counsel and his or her guardian or conservator, if any, but shall not be waivable unless all such persons agree to waive, and upon such waiver the person may be returned for involuntary treatment or continued on conditional release on the same or modified conditions.

(4) The proceedings set forth in subsection (3) of this section may be initiated by the ((county)) designated mental health professional or the secretary on the same basis set forth therein without requiring or ordering the apprehension and detention of the conditionally released person, in which case the court hearing shall take place in not less than five days from the date of service of the petition upon the conditionally released person. The petition may be filed in the court that originally ordered commitment or with the court in the county in which the person is present. The venue for the proceedings regarding

the petition for modification or revocation of an order for conditional release shall be in the county in which the petition was filed.

Upon expiration of the period of commitment, or when the person is released from outpatient care, notice in writing to the court which committed the person for treatment shall be provided.

(5) The grounds and procedures for revocation of less restrictive alternative treatment shall be the same as those set forth in this section for conditional releases.

(6) In the event of a revocation of a conditional release, the subsequent treatment period may be for no longer than the actual period authorized in the original court order.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 323

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1349]

INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT—RELEASE—LESS RESTRICTIVE TREATMENT

AN ACT Relating to additional grounds for renewal of orders for less restrictive treatment; amending RCW 71.05.320; adding a new section to chapter 71.05 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature finds that many persons who are released from involuntary mental health treatment in an inpatient setting would benefit from an order for less restrictive treatment in order to provide the structure and support necessary to facilitate long-term stability and success in the community.

(2) The legislature intends to make it easier to renew orders for less restrictive treatment following a period of inpatient commitment in cases in which a person has been involuntarily committed more than once and is likely to benefit from a renewed order for less restrictive treatment.

(3) The legislature finds that public safety is enhanced when a designated mental health professional is able to file a petition to revoke an order for less restrictive treatment under RCW 71.05.340 before a person who is the subject of the petition becomes ill enough to present a likelihood of serious harm.

Sec. 2. RCW 71.05.320 and 2008 c 213 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If the court or jury finds that grounds set forth in RCW 71.05.280 have been proven and that the best interests of the person or others will not be served by a less restrictive treatment which is an alternative to detention, the court shall remand him or her to the custody of the department or to a facility certified for ninety day treatment by the department for a further period of intensive treatment not to exceed ninety days from the date of judgment(~~(=PROVIDED, That (a))~~). If the grounds set forth in RCW 71.05.280(3) are the basis of commitment, then the period of treatment may be up to but not exceed one hundred eighty days from the date of judgment in a facility certified for one hundred eighty day treatment by the department.

~~((b) If the committed person has a developmental disability and has been determined incompetent pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4), and the best interests of the person or others will not be served by a less-restrictive treatment which is an alternative to detention, the court shall remand him or her to the custody of the department or to a facility certified for one hundred eighty-day treatment by the department. When appropriate and subject to available funds, treatment and training of such persons must be provided in a program specifically reserved for the treatment and training of persons with developmental disabilities. A person so committed shall receive habilitation services pursuant to an individualized service plan specifically developed to treat the behavior which was the subject of the criminal proceedings. The treatment program shall be administered by developmental disabilities professionals and others trained specifically in the needs of persons with developmental disabilities. The department may limit admissions to this specialized program in order to ensure that expenditures for services do not exceed amounts appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the department for such services. The department may establish admission priorities in the event that the number of eligible persons exceeds the limits set by the department. An order for treatment less restrictive than involuntary detention may include conditions, and if such conditions are not adhered to, the designated mental health professional or developmental disabilities professional may order the person apprehended under the terms and conditions of RCW 71.05.340.))~~

(2) If the court or jury finds that grounds set forth in RCW 71.05.280 have been proven, but finds that treatment less restrictive than detention will be in the best interest of the person or others, then the court shall remand him or her to the custody of the department or to a facility certified for ninety day treatment by the department or to a less restrictive alternative for a further period of less restrictive treatment not to exceed ninety days from the date of judgment(~~(= PROVIDED, That)~~). If the grounds set forth in RCW 71.05.280(3) are the basis of commitment, then the period of treatment may be up to but not exceed one hundred eighty days from the date of judgment.

(3) The person shall be released from involuntary treatment at the expiration of the period of commitment imposed under subsection (1) or (2) of this section unless the superintendent or professional person in charge of the facility in which he or she is confined, or in the event of a less restrictive alternative, the designated mental health professional (~~(or developmental disabilities professional)~~), files a new petition for involuntary treatment on the grounds that the committed person(~~(=)~~):

(a) During the current period of court ordered treatment: (i) Has threatened, attempted, or inflicted physical harm upon the person of another, or substantial damage upon the property of another, and (ii) as a result of mental disorder or developmental disability presents a likelihood of serious harm; or

(b) Was taken into custody as a result of conduct in which he or she attempted or inflicted serious physical harm upon the person of another, and continues to present, as a result of mental disorder or developmental disability a likelihood of serious harm; or

(c) Is in custody pursuant to RCW 71.05.280(3) and as a result of mental disorder or developmental disability presents a substantial likelihood of

repeating similar acts considering the charged criminal behavior, life history, progress in treatment, and the public safety; or

(d) Continues to be gravely disabled.

If the conduct required to be proven in (b) and (c) of this subsection was found by a judge or jury in a prior trial under this chapter, it shall not be necessary to ~~((reprove that element))~~ prove such conduct again. ~~((Such))~~

(4) For a person committed under subsection (2) of this section who has been remanded to a period of less restrictive treatment, in addition to the grounds specified in subsection (3) of this section, the designated mental health professional may file a new petition for continued less restrictive treatment if:

(a) The person was previously committed by a court to detention for involuntary mental health treatment during the thirty-six months that preceded the person's initial detention date during the current involuntary commitment cycle, excluding any time spent in a mental health facility or in confinement as a result of a criminal conviction;

(b) In view of the person's treatment history or current behavior, the person is unlikely to voluntarily participate in outpatient treatment without an order for less restrictive treatment; and

(c) Outpatient treatment that would be provided under a less restrictive treatment order is necessary to prevent a relapse, decompensation, or deterioration that is likely to result in the person presenting a likelihood of serious harm or the person becoming gravely disabled within a reasonably short period of time.

(5) A new petition for involuntary treatment filed under subsection (3) or (4) of this section shall be filed and heard in the superior court of the county of the facility which is filing the new petition for involuntary treatment unless good cause is shown for a change of venue. The cost of the proceedings shall be borne by the state.

(6) The hearing shall be held as provided in RCW 71.05.310, and if the court or jury finds that the grounds for additional confinement as set forth in this ~~((subsection))~~ section are present, the court may order the committed person returned for an additional period of treatment not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the date of judgment. At the end of the one hundred eighty day period of commitment, the committed person shall be released unless a petition for another one hundred eighty day period of continued treatment is filed and heard in the same manner as provided in this ~~((subsection))~~ section. Successive one hundred eighty day commitments are permissible on the same grounds and pursuant to the same procedures as the original one hundred eighty day commitment. However, a commitment is not permissible under subsection (4) of this section if thirty-six months have passed since the last date of discharge from detention for inpatient treatment that preceded the current less restrictive alternative order, nor shall a commitment under subsection (4) of this section be permissible if the likelihood of serious harm in subsection (4)(c) of this section is based solely on harm to the property of others.

~~((4))~~ (7) No person committed as provided in this section may be detained unless a valid order of commitment is in effect. No order of commitment can exceed one hundred eighty days in length.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 71.05 RCW to read as follows:

When appropriate and subject to available funds, the treatment and training of a person with a developmental disability who is committed to the custody of the department or to a facility certified for ninety day treatment by the department for a further period of intensive treatment under RCW 71.05.320 must be provided in a program specifically reserved for the treatment and training of persons with developmental disabilities. A person so committed shall receive habilitation services pursuant to an individualized service plan specifically developed to treat the behavior which was the subject of the criminal proceedings. The treatment program shall be administered by developmental disabilities professionals and others trained specifically in the needs of persons with developmental disabilities. The department may limit admissions to this specialized program in order to ensure that expenditures for services do not exceed amounts appropriated by the legislature and allocated by the department for such services. The department may establish admission priorities in the event that the number of eligible persons exceeds the limits set by the department.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 324

[Engrossed House Bill 1385]

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT—SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

AN ACT Relating to sexual misconduct by school employees; and amending RCW 9A.44.093 and 9A.44.096.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9A.44.093 and 2005 c 262 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of sexual misconduct with a minor in the first degree when: (a) The person has, or knowingly causes another person under the age of eighteen to have, sexual intercourse with another person who is at least sixteen years old but less than eighteen years old and not married to the perpetrator, if the perpetrator is at least sixty months older than the victim, is in a significant relationship to the victim, and abuses a supervisory position within that relationship in order to engage in or cause another person under the age of eighteen to engage in sexual intercourse with the victim; (b) the person is a school employee who has, or knowingly causes another person under the age of eighteen to have, sexual intercourse with ~~((a registered))~~ an enrolled student of the school who is at least sixteen years old and not more than twenty-one years old and not married to the employee, if the employee is at least sixty months older than the student; or (c) the person is a foster parent who has, or knowingly causes another person under the age of eighteen to have, sexual intercourse with his or her foster child who is at least sixteen.

(2) Sexual misconduct with a minor in the first degree is a class C felony.

(3) For the purposes of this section(=);

(a) "Enrolled student" means any student enrolled at or attending a program hosted or sponsored by a common school as defined in RCW 28A.150.020, or a student enrolled at or attending a program hosted or sponsored by a private school under chapter 28A.195 RCW, or any person who receives home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW.

(b) "School employee" means an employee of a common school defined in RCW 28A.150.020, or a grade kindergarten through twelve employee of a private school under chapter 28A.195 RCW, who is not enrolled as a student of the common school or private school.

Sec. 2. RCW 9A.44.096 and 2005 c 262 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of sexual misconduct with a minor in the second degree when: (a) The person has, or knowingly causes another person under the age of eighteen to have, sexual contact with another person who is at least sixteen years old but less than eighteen years old and not married to the perpetrator, if the perpetrator is at least sixty months older than the victim, is in a significant relationship to the victim, and abuses a supervisory position within that relationship in order to engage in or cause another person under the age of eighteen to engage in sexual contact with the victim; (b) the person is a school employee who has, or knowingly causes another person under the age of eighteen to have, sexual contact with (~~a registered~~) an enrolled student of the school who is at least sixteen years old and not more than twenty-one years old and not married to the employee, if the employee is at least sixty months older than the student; or (c) the person is a foster parent who has, or knowingly causes another person under the age of eighteen to have, sexual contact with his or her foster child who is at least sixteen.

(2) Sexual misconduct with a minor in the second degree is a gross misdemeanor.

(3) For the purposes of this section(=);

(a) "Enrolled student" means any student enrolled at or attending a program hosted or sponsored by a common school as defined in RCW 28A.150.020, or a student enrolled at or attending a program hosted or sponsored by a private school under chapter 28A.195 RCW, or any person who receives home-based instruction under chapter 28A.200 RCW.

(b) "School employee" means an employee of a common school defined in RCW 28A.150.020, or a grade kindergarten through twelve employee of a private school under chapter 28A.195 RCW, who is not enrolled as a student of the common school or private school.

Passed by the House April 21, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 325

[House Bill 1517]

VOTING RIGHTS—RESTORATION—FELONS

AN ACT Relating to the restoration of the right to vote for people who were convicted of felonies; amending RCW 29A.08.520, 9.92.066, 9.94A.637, 10.64.140, and 9.94A.885; reenacting and amending RCW 9.96.050; and repealing RCW 10.64.021.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 29A.08.520 and 2005 c 246 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((Upon receiving official notice of a person's conviction of a felony in either state or federal court, if the convicted person is a registered voter in the county, the county auditor shall cancel the defendant's voter registration. Additionally, the secretary of state in conjunction with the department of corrections, the Washington state patrol, the office of the administrator for the courts, and other appropriate state agencies shall arrange for a quarterly comparison of a list of known felons with the statewide voter registration list. If a person is found on a felon list and the statewide voter registration list)) For a felony conviction in a Washington state court, the right to vote is provisionally restored as long as the person is not under the authority of the department of corrections. For a felony conviction in a federal court or any state court other than a Washington state court, the right to vote is restored as long as the person is no longer incarcerated.~~

(2)(a) Once the right to vote has been provisionally restored, the sentencing court may revoke the provisional restoration of voting rights if the sentencing court determines that a person has willfully failed to comply with the terms of his or her order to pay legal financial obligations.

(b) If the person has failed to make three payments in a twelve-month period and the county clerk or restitution recipient requests, the prosecutor shall seek revocation of the provisional restoration of voting rights from the court.

(c) To the extent practicable, the prosecutor and county clerk shall inform a restitution recipient of the recipient's right to ask for the revocation of the provisional restoration of voting rights.

(3) If the court revokes the provisional restoration of voting rights, the revocation shall remain in effect until, upon motion by the person whose provisional voting rights have been revoked, the person shows that he or she has made a good faith effort to pay as defined in RCW 10.82.090.

(4) The county clerk shall enter into a database maintained by the administrator for the courts the names of all persons whose provisional voting rights have been revoked, and update the database for any person whose voting rights have subsequently been restored pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.

(5) At least twice a year, the secretary of state shall compare the list of registered voters to a list of felons who are not eligible to vote as provided in subsections (1) and (3) of this section. If a registered voter is not eligible to vote as provided in this section, the secretary of state or county auditor shall confirm the match through a date of birth comparison and suspend the voter registration from the official state voter registration list. The ~~((canceling authority))~~ secretary of state or county auditor shall send to the person at his or her last known voter registration address and at the department of corrections, if the person is under the authority of the department, a notice of the proposed

cancellation and an explanation of the requirements for provisionally and permanently restoring the right to vote ~~((once all terms of sentencing have been completed)) and reregistering. ((If the person does not respond within thirty days, the registration must be canceled.))~~ To the extent possible, the secretary of state shall time the comparison required by this subsection to allow notice and cancellation of voting rights for ineligible voters prior to a primary or general election.

~~((2))~~ (6) The right to vote may be permanently restored by ~~((for each felony conviction,))~~ one of the following for each felony conviction:

(a) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as provided in RCW 9.94A.637;

(b) A court order restoring the right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;

(c) A final order of discharge issued by the indeterminate sentence review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or

(d) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, as provided in RCW 9.96.020.

(7) For the purposes of this section, a person is under the authority of the department of corrections if the person is:

(a) Serving a sentence of confinement in the custody of the department of corrections; or

(b) Subject to community custody as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.92.066 and 2003 c 66 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon termination of any suspended sentence under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, such person may apply to the court for restoration of his or her civil rights not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520. Thereupon the court may in its discretion enter an order directing that such defendant shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense or crime of which he or she has been convicted.

(2)(a) Upon termination of a suspended sentence under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, the person may apply to the sentencing court for a vacation of the person's record of conviction under RCW 9.94A.640. The court may, in its discretion, clear the record of conviction if it finds the person has met the equivalent of the tests in RCW 9.94A.640(2) as those tests would be applied to a person convicted of a crime committed before July 1, 1984.

(b) The clerk of the court in which the vacation order is entered shall immediately transmit the order vacating the conviction to the Washington state patrol identification section and to the local police agency, if any, which holds criminal history information for the person who is the subject of the conviction. The Washington state patrol and any such local police agency shall immediately update their records to reflect the vacation of the conviction, and shall transmit the order vacating the conviction to the federal bureau of investigation. A conviction that has been vacated under this section may not be disseminated or disclosed by the state patrol or local law enforcement agency to any person, except other criminal justice enforcement agencies.

Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.637 and 2007 c 171 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) When an offender has completed all requirements of the sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, and while under the custody and supervision of the department, the secretary or the secretary's designee shall notify the sentencing court, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

(b)(i) When an offender has reached the end of his or her supervision with the department and has completed all the requirements of the sentence except his or her legal financial obligations, the secretary's designee shall provide the county clerk with a notice that the offender has completed all nonfinancial requirements of the sentence.

(ii) When the department has provided the county clerk with notice that an offender has completed all the requirements of the sentence and the offender subsequently satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court, including the notice from the department, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

(c) When an offender who is subject to requirements of the sentence in addition to the payment of legal financial obligations either is not subject to supervision by the department or does not complete the requirements while under supervision of the department, it is the offender's responsibility to provide the court with verification of the completion of the sentence conditions other than the payment of legal financial obligations. When the offender satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court that the legal financial obligations have been satisfied. When the court has received both notification from the clerk and adequate verification from the offender that the sentence requirements have been completed, the court shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

(2) Every signed certificate and order of discharge shall be filed with the county clerk of the sentencing county. In addition, the court shall send to the department a copy of every signed certificate and order of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department. The county clerk shall enter into a database maintained by the administrator for the courts the names of all felons who have been issued certificates of discharge, the date of discharge, and the date of conviction and offense.

(3) An offender who is not convicted of a violent offense or a sex offense and is sentenced to a term involving community supervision may be considered for a discharge of sentence by the sentencing court prior to the completion of community supervision, provided that the offender has completed at least one-half of the term of community supervision and has met all other sentence requirements.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, the discharge shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights (~~lost by operation of law upon conviction~~) not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520, and the certificate of

discharge shall so state. Nothing in this section prohibits the use of an offender's prior record for purposes of determining sentences for later offenses as provided in this chapter. Nothing in this section affects or prevents use of the offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or for impeachment purposes. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation.

(5) Unless otherwise ordered by the sentencing court, a certificate of discharge shall not terminate the offender's obligation to comply with an order issued under chapter 10.99 RCW that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or coming within a set distance of any specified location that was contained in the judgment and sentence. An offender who violates such an order after a certificate of discharge has been issued shall be subject to prosecution according to the chapter under which the order was originally issued.

(6) Upon release from custody, the offender may apply to the department for counseling and help in adjusting to the community. This voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release from custody.

Sec. 4. RCW 9.96.050 and 2007 c 363 s 4 and 2007 c 171 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) When an offender on parole has performed all obligations of his or her release, including any and all legal financial obligations, for such time as shall satisfy the indeterminate sentence review board that his or her final release is not incompatible with the best interests of society and the welfare of the paroled individual, the board may make a final order of discharge and issue a certificate of discharge to the offender.

(b) The board retains the jurisdiction to issue a certificate of discharge after the expiration of the offender's or parolee's maximum statutory sentence. If not earlier granted and any and all legal financial obligations have been paid, the board shall issue a final order of discharge three years from the date of parole unless the parolee is on suspended or revoked status at the expiration of the three years.

(c) The discharge, regardless of when issued, shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights (~~lost by operation of law upon conviction~~) not already restored by RCW 29A.08.520, and the certification of discharge shall so state.

(d) This restoration of civil rights shall not restore the right to receive, possess, own, or transport firearms.

(e) The board shall issue a certificate of discharge to the offender in person or by mail to the offender's last known address.

(2) The board shall send to the department of corrections a copy of every signed certificate of discharge for offender sentences under the authority of the department of corrections.

(3) The discharge provided for in this section shall be considered as a part of the sentence of the convicted person and shall not in any manner be construed as affecting the powers of the governor to pardon any such person.

Sec. 5. RCW 10.64.140 and 2005 c 246 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall require the defendant to sign a statement acknowledging that:

~~((1))~~ (a) The defendant's right to vote has been lost due to the felony conviction;

~~((2))~~ (b) If the defendant is registered to vote, the voter registration will be canceled;

~~((3))~~ (c) The right to vote is provisionally restored as long as the defendant is not under the authority of the department of corrections;

(d) The defendant must reregister before voting;

(e) The provisional right to vote may be revoked if the defendant fails to comply with all the terms of his or her legal financial obligations or an agreement for the payment of legal financial obligations;

(f) The right to vote may be permanently restored by one of the following for each felony conviction:

~~((a))~~ (i) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as provided in RCW 9.94A.637;

~~((b))~~ (ii) A court order issued by the sentencing court restoring the right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;

~~((c))~~ (iii) A final order of discharge issued by the indeterminate sentence review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or

~~((d))~~ (iv) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, as provided in RCW 9.96.020; and

~~((4))~~ (g) Voting before the right is restored is a class C felony under RCW 29A.84.660.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person is under the authority of the department of corrections if the person is:

(a) Serving a sentence of confinement in the custody of the department of corrections; or

(b) Subject to community custody as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.

Sec. 6. RCW 9.94A.885 and 1999 c 323 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The clemency and pardons board shall receive petitions from individuals, organizations, and the department for review and commutation of sentences and pardoning of offenders in extraordinary cases, and shall make recommendations thereon to the governor.

(2) The board shall receive petitions from individuals or organizations for the restoration of civil rights lost by operation of state law as a result of convictions for federal offenses or out-of-state felonies. The board may issue certificates of restoration limited to ~~((the elective rights to vote and to engage))~~ engaging in political office. Any certifications granted by the board must be filed with the secretary of state to be effective. In all other cases, the board shall make recommendations to the governor.

(3) The board shall not recommend that the governor grant clemency under subsection (1) of this section until a public hearing has been held on the petition. The prosecuting attorney of the county where the conviction was obtained shall be notified at least thirty days prior to the scheduled hearing that a petition has been filed and the date and place at which the hearing on the petition will be held. The board may waive the thirty-day notice requirement in cases where it determines that waiver is necessary to permit timely action on the petition. A copy of the petition shall be sent to the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall make reasonable efforts to notify victims, survivors of victims,

witnesses, and the law enforcement agency or agencies that conducted the investigation, of the date and place of the hearing. Information regarding victims, survivors of victims, or witnesses receiving this notice are confidential and shall not be available to the offender. The board shall consider written, oral, audio, or videotaped statements regarding the petition received, personally or by representation, from the individuals who receive notice pursuant to this section. This subsection is intended solely for the guidance of the board. Nothing in this section is intended or may be relied upon to create a right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any person.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. RCW 10.64.021 (Notice of conviction) and 1994 c 57 s 1 are each repealed.

Passed by the House April 22, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 326

[Substitute House Bill 1529]

HOME HEALTH CARE—TELEMEDICINE

AN ACT Relating to the delivery of home health care services through telemedicine; and adding a new section to chapter 74.09 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 74.09 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The home health program shall require registered nurse oversight and intervention, as appropriate. In-person contact between a home health care registered nurse and a patient is not required under the state's medical assistance program for home health services that are: (a) Delivered with the assistance of telemedicine and (b) otherwise eligible for reimbursement as a medically necessary skilled home health nursing visit under the program.

(2) The department in consultation with home health care service providers shall develop reimbursement rules and, in rule, define the requirements that must be met for a reimbursable skilled nursing visit when services are rendered without a face-to-face visit and are assisted by telemedicine.

(3)(a) The department shall establish the reimbursement rate for skilled home health nursing services delivered with the assistance of telemedicine that meet the requirements of a reimbursable visit as defined by the department.

(b) Reimbursement is not provided for purchase or lease of telemedicine equipment.

(4) Any home health agency licensed under chapter 70.127 RCW and eligible for reimbursement under the medical programs authorized under this chapter may be reimbursed for services under this section if the service meets the requirements for a reimbursable skilled nursing visit as defined by the department.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the scope of practice of any home health care services provider or authorizes the delivery of home health care services in a setting or manner not otherwise authorized by law.

(6) The use of telemedicine is not intended to replace registered nurse health care visit when necessary.

(7) For the purposes of this section, "telemedicine" means the use of telemonitoring to enhance the delivery of certain home health medical services through:

(a) The provision of certain education related to health care services using audio, video, or data communication instead of a face-to-face visit; or

(b) The collection of clinical data and the transmission of such data between a patient at a distant location and the home health provider through electronic processing technologies. Objective clinical data that may be transmitted includes, but is not limited to, weight, blood pressure, pulse, respirations, blood glucose, and pulse oximetry.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 327

[Substitute House Bill 1740]

DENTISTRY LICENSES—LIMITED

AN ACT Relating to issuance of licenses to practice dentistry; reenacting and amending RCW 18.32.195; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 18.32.195 and 2005 c 454 s 1 and 2005 c 164 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The commission may, without examination, issue a license to persons who possess the qualifications set forth in this section.

(1) The commission may, upon written request of the dean of the school of dentistry of the University of Washington, issue a license to practice dentistry in this state to persons who have been licensed or otherwise authorized to practice dentistry in another state or country and who have been accepted for employment by the school of dentistry as faculty members. For purposes of this subsection, this means teaching members of the faculty of the school of dentistry of the University of Washington. Such license shall permit the holder thereof to practice dentistry within the confines of the university facilities for a period of one year while he or she is so employed as a faculty member by the school of dentistry of the University of Washington. It shall terminate whenever the holder ceases to be a faculty member. Such license shall permit the holder thereof to practice dentistry only in connection with his or her duties in employment with the school of dentistry of the University of Washington. This limitation shall be stated on the license.

(2) The commission may, upon written request of the dean of the school of dentistry of the University of Washington or the director of a postdoctoral dental residency program (~~(under RCW 18.32.040)~~) approved by the commission, issue a limited license to practice dentistry in this state to university postdoctoral students or residents in (~~(postgraduate)~~) dental education or (~~(postdoctorate)~~) to postdoctoral residents in a dental residency program (~~(under RCW 18.32.040)~~)

approved by the commission. Prior to July 1, 2010, a dental residency program must be accredited by the commission on dental accreditation, or be in the process of obtaining such accreditation, in order to be approved by the commission. On or after July 1, 2010, the dental residency program must be accredited by the commission on dental accreditation in order to be approved by the commission. The license shall permit the resident dentist to provide dental care only in connection with his or her duties as a university postdoctoral dental student or resident or a ((postdoctorate)) postdoctoral resident in a program ((under RCW 18.32.040)) approved by the commission.

(3) The commission may condition the granting of a license under this section with terms the commission deems appropriate. All persons licensed under this section shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the commission to the same extent as other members of the dental profession, in accordance with this chapter, and in addition the licensee may be disciplined by the commission after a hearing has been held in accordance with the provisions set forth in this chapter, and determination by the commission that such licensee has violated any of the restrictions set forth in this section.

(4) Persons applying for licensure pursuant to this section shall pay the application fee determined by the secretary and, in the event the license applied for is issued, a license fee at the rate provided for licenses generally. After review by the commission, licenses issued under this section may be renewed annually if the licensee continues to be employed as a faculty member of the school of dentistry of the University of Washington, or is a university postdoctoral student or resident in ((postgraduate)) dental education, or a ((postdoctorate)) postdoctoral resident in a dental residency program ((under RCW 18.32.040)) approved by the commission, and otherwise meets the requirements of the provisions and conditions deemed appropriate by the commission. Any person who obtains a license pursuant to this section may, without an additional application fee, apply for licensure under this chapter, in which case the applicant shall be subject to examination and the other requirements of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. 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 immediately.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 328

[House Bill 2014]

TAMPER-RESISTANT PRESCRIPTION PADS

AN ACT Relating to tamper-resistant prescription pads; and adding a new section to chapter 18.64 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 18.64 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Effective July 1, 2010, every prescription written in this state by a licensed practitioner must be written on a tamper-resistant prescription pad or paper approved by the board.

(2) A pharmacist may not fill a written prescription from a licensed practitioner unless it is written on an approved tamper-resistant prescription pad or paper, except that a pharmacist may provide emergency supplies in accordance with the board and other insurance contract requirements.

(3) If a hard copy of an electronic prescription is given directly to the patient, the manually signed hard copy prescription must be on approved tamper-resistant paper that meets the requirements of this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "tamper-resistant prescription pads or paper" means a prescription pad or paper that has been approved by the board for use and contains the following characteristics:

(a) One or more industry-recognized features designed to prevent unauthorized copying of a completed or blank prescription form;

(b) One or more industry-recognized features designed to prevent the erasure or modification of information written on the prescription form by the practitioner; and

(c) One or more industry-recognized features designed to prevent the use of counterfeit prescription forms.

(5) Practitioners shall employ reasonable safeguards to assure against theft or unauthorized use of prescriptions.

(6) All vendors must have their tamper-resistant prescription pads or paper approved by the board prior to the marketing or sale of pads or paper in Washington state.

(7) The board shall create a seal of approval that confirms that a pad or paper contains all three industry-recognized characteristics required by this section. The seal must be affixed to all prescription pads or paper used in this state.

(8) The board may adopt rules necessary for the administration of this act.

(9) The tamper-resistant prescription pad or paper requirements in this section shall not apply to:

(a) Prescriptions that are transmitted to the pharmacy by telephone, facsimile, or electronic means; or

(b) Prescriptions written for inpatients of a hospital, outpatients of a hospital, residents of a nursing home, inpatients or residents of a mental health facility, or individuals incarcerated in a local, state, or federal correction facility, when the health care practitioner authorized to write prescriptions writes the order into the patient's medical or clinical record, the order is given directly to the pharmacy, and the patient never has the opportunity to handle the written order.

(10) All acts related to the prescribing, dispensing, and records maintenance of all prescriptions shall be in compliance with applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 329

[Substitute House Bill 2160]

WELLNESS INCENTIVES—HEALTH CARRIER PAYMENT

AN ACT Relating to health carrier payment of wellness incentives; amending RCW 48.30.140 and 48.30.150; and adding a new section to chapter 48.43 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 48.30.140 and 2008 c 217 s 35 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except to the extent provided for in an applicable filing with the commissioner then in effect, no insurer, insurance producer, or title insurance agent shall, as an inducement to insurance, or after insurance has been effected, directly or indirectly, offer, promise, allow, give, set off, or pay to the insured or to any employee of the insured, any rebate, discount, abatement, or reduction of premium or any part thereof named in any insurance contract, or any commission thereon, or earnings, profits, dividends, or other benefit, or any other valuable consideration or inducement whatsoever which is not expressly provided for in the policy.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply as to commissions paid to a licensed insurance producer, or title insurance agent for insurance placed on that person's own property or risks.

(3) This section shall not apply to the allowance by any marine insurer, or marine insurance producer, to any insured, in connection with marine insurance, of such discount as is sanctioned by custom among marine insurers as being additional to the insurance producer's commission.

(4) This section shall not apply to advertising or promotional programs conducted by insurers, insurance producers, or title insurance agents whereby prizes, goods, wares, or merchandise, not exceeding twenty-five dollars in value per person in the aggregate in any twelve month period, are given to all insureds or prospective insureds under similar qualifying circumstances.

(5) This section does not apply to an offset or reimbursement of all or part of a fee paid to an insurance producer as provided in RCW 48.17.270.

(6)(a) Subsection (1) of this section shall not be construed to prohibit a health carrier or disability insurer from including as part of a group or individual health benefit plan or contract containing health benefits, a wellness program which meets the requirements for an exception from the prohibition against discrimination based on a health factor under the health insurance portability and accountability act (P.L. 104-191; 110 Stat. 1936) and regulations adopted pursuant to that act.

(b) For purposes of this subsection: (i) "Health carrier" and "health benefit plan" have the same meaning as provided in RCW 48.43.005; and (ii) "wellness program" has the same meaning as provided in 45 CFR 146.121(f).

Sec. 2. RCW 48.30.150 and 2008 c 217 s 36 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) No insurer, insurance producer, title insurance agent, or other person shall, as an inducement to insurance, or in connection with any insurance transaction, provide in any policy for, or offer, or sell, buy, or offer or promise to buy or give, or promise, or allow to, or on behalf of, the insured or prospective insured in any manner whatsoever:

~~((1))~~ (a) Any shares of stock or other securities issued or at any time to be issued on any interest therein or rights thereto; or

~~((2))~~ (b) Any special advisory board contract, or other contract, agreement, or understanding of any kind, offering, providing for, or promising any profits or special returns or special dividends; or

~~((3))~~ (c) Any prizes, goods, wares, or merchandise of an aggregate value in excess of twenty-five dollars.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not be deemed to prohibit the sale or purchase of securities as a condition to or in connection with surety insurance insuring the performance of an obligation as part of a plan of financing found by the commissioner to be designed and operated in good faith primarily for the purpose of such financing, nor shall it be deemed to prohibit the sale of redeemable securities of a registered investment company in the same transaction in which life insurance is sold.

(3)(a) Subsection (1) of this section shall not be deemed to prohibit a health carrier or disability insurer from including as part of a group or individual health benefit plan or contract providing health benefits, a wellness program which meets the requirements for an exception from the prohibition against discrimination based on a health factor under the health insurance portability and accountability act (P.L. 104-191; 110 Stat. 1936) and regulations adopted pursuant to that act.

(b) For purposes of this subsection: (i) "Health carrier" and "health benefit plan" have the same meaning as provided in RCW 48.43.005; and (ii) "wellness program" has the same meaning as provided in 45 CFR 146.121(f).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 48.43 RCW to read as follows:

Upon the renewal date of an individual or group health benefit plan or contract containing health benefits, the modification of a wellness program, as defined in 45 CFR 146.121(f), included in such a plan or contract shall not be considered a cancellation or nonrenewal of such plan or contract.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate March 31, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 4, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 5, 2009.

CHAPTER 330

[House Bill 1158]

JUROR DECLARATIONS—ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

AN ACT Relating to electronic signatures for juror declarations; and amending RCW 2.36.072.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 2.36.072 and 1993 c 408 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each court shall establish a means to preliminarily determine by a written or electronic declaration signed under penalty of perjury by the person summoned, the qualifications set forth in RCW 2.36.070 of each person

summoned for jury duty prior to their appearance at the court to which they are summoned to serve.

(2) An electronic signature may be used in lieu of a written signature.

(3) "Electronic signature" means an electric sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a document and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the document.

(4) Upon receipt by the summoning court of a written declaration stating that a declarant does not meet the qualifications set forth in RCW 2.36.070, that declarant shall be excused from appearing in response to the summons. If a person summoned to appear for jury duty fails to sign and return a declaration of his or her qualifications to serve as a juror prior to appearing in response to a summons and is later determined to be unqualified for one of the reasons set forth in RCW 2.36.070, that person shall not be entitled to any compensation as provided in RCW 2.36.150. Information provided to the court for preliminary determination of statutory qualification for jury duty may only be used for the term such person is summoned and may not be used for any other purpose, except that the court, or designee, may report a change of address or nondelivery of summons of persons summoned for jury duty to the county auditor.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 3, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 331

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1326]

SARDINE DELIVERY AND HARVEST—LICENSES

AN ACT Relating to the establishment of a license limitation program for the harvest and delivery of Pacific sardines into the state; amending RCW 77.65.200; and adding new sections to chapter 77.70 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 77.70 RCW to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter and related rules adopted by the department unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Deliver" or "delivery" means arrival at a place or port, and includes arrivals from offshore waters to waters within the state and arrivals ashore from offshore waters.

(2) "Pacific sardine" and "pilchard" means the species *Sardinops sagax*.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 77.70 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A Washington sardine purse seine fishery license or temporary annual fishery permit is required to use purse seine gear to fish for or possess Pacific sardines in offshore waters. This requirement does not affect persons authorized to fish for or possess sardines in offshore waters under a valid Oregon or California license or permit.

(2) A Washington sardine purse seine fishery license or temporary annual fishery permit is required to deliver Pacific sardines into the state.

(3) Washington sardine purse seine fishery licenses and temporary annual fishery permits require vessel designation under RCW 77.65.100.

(4) Pacific sardines may not be taken or retained in state waters except for incidental harvest authorized by rule of the department.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 77.70 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A Washington Pacific sardine purse seine fishery license:

(a) May only be issued to a person that held a coastal pilchard experimental fishery permit in 2008, except as otherwise provided in this section;

(b) Must be renewed annually to remain active; and

(c) Subject to the restrictions of subsections (6) and (7) of this section and RCW 77.65.040, is transferable.

(2) A Washington Pacific sardine purse seine fishery license may be issued to any person that held a coastal pilchard experimental fishery permit in 2005, 2006, or 2007 and is precluded from qualifying under subsection (1) of this section because the vessel designated on the permit sank prior to 2008.

(3) Beginning in 2010, after taking into consideration the status of the Pacific sardine population, the impact of removal of sardines and other forage fish to the marine ecosystem, including the effect on endangered marine species, and the market for Pacific sardines in the state, the director may issue:

(a) A Washington Pacific sardine purse seine fishery license to any person provided that the issuance would not raise the number of licenses beyond the number initially issued in 2009;

(b) A Washington Pacific sardine purse seine temporary annual fishery permit to any person if the combined number of active Washington Pacific sardine purse seine fishery licenses and annual temporary permits already issued during the year is less than twenty-five.

(4) The annual fee for a Washington Pacific sardine purse seine fishery license is one hundred eighty-five dollars for residents and two hundred ninety-five dollars for nonresidents.

(5) The fee for a Washington Pacific sardine purse seine temporary annual fishery permit is one hundred eighty-five dollars for residents and two hundred ninety-five dollars for nonresidents. A temporary annual fishery permit expires at the end of the calendar year in which the permit is issued.

(6) Only a person who owns or operates the vessel designated on the license or permit may hold a Washington Pacific sardine purse seine fishery license or temporary annual fishery permit.

(7) A person may not own or hold an ownership interest in more than two Washington Pacific sardine purse seine fishery licenses.

(8) The director shall adopt rules that require a person fishing under a Washington Pacific sardine purse seine fishery license or a temporary annual permit to minimize by-catch, and to the extent by-catch cannot be avoided, to minimize the mortality of such by-catch.

Sec. 4. RCW 77.65.200 and 2000 c 107 s 41 are each amended to read as follows:

(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.

Fishery (Governing section(s))	Annual Fee		Vessel Required?	Limited Entry?
	Resident	Nonresident		
(a) Baitfish Lampara	\$185	\$295	Yes	No
(b) Baitfish purse seine	\$530	\$985	Yes	No
(c) Bottom fish jig	\$130	\$185	Yes	No
(d) Bottom fish pot	\$130	\$185	Yes	No
(e) Bottom fish troll	\$130	\$185	Yes	No
(f) Carp	\$130	\$185	No	No
(g) Columbia river smelt	\$380	\$685	No	No
(h) Dog fish set net	\$130	\$185	Yes	No
(i) Emerging commercial fishery (RCW 77.70.160 and 77.65.400)	\$185	\$295	Determined by rule	Determined by rule
(j) Food fish drag seine	\$130	\$185	Yes	No
(k) Food fish set line	\$130	\$185	Yes	No
(l) Food fish trawl- Non-Puget Sound	\$240	\$405	Yes	No
(m) Food fish trawl- Puget Sound	\$185	\$295	Yes	No
(n) Herring dip bag net (RCW 77.70.120)	\$175	\$275	Yes	Yes
(o) Herring drag seine (RCW 77.70.120)	\$175	\$275	Yes	Yes
(p) Herring gill net (RCW 77.70.120)	\$175	\$275	Yes	Yes
(q) Herring Lampara (RCW 77.70.120)	\$175	\$275	Yes	Yes
(r) Herring purse seine (RCW 77.70.120)	\$175	\$275	Yes	Yes
(s) Herring spawn-on-kelp (RCW 77.70.210)	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes
(t) <u>Sardine purse seine (section 2 of this act)</u>	<u>\$185</u>	<u>\$295</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
(u) <u>Sardine purse seine temporary (section 2 of this act)</u>	<u>\$185</u>	<u>\$295</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
(v) Smelt dip bag net	\$130	\$185	No	No
((+)) (w) Smelt gill net	\$380	\$685	Yes	No
((++)) (x) Whiting-Puget Sound (RCW 77.70.130)	\$295	\$520	Yes	Yes

(2) 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.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 332

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1571]

WATER RIGHTS ADJUDICATION

AN ACT Relating to the adjudication of water rights; amending RCW 90.03.110, 90.03.120, 90.03.130, 90.03.140, 90.03.160, 90.03.180, 90.03.200, 90.03.210, 90.03.240, 90.03.243, 90.44.220, 43.21B.110, 4.12.040, and 4.12.050; adding new sections to chapter 90.03 RCW; creating a new section; and repealing RCW 90.03.170 and 90.03.190.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 90.03.110 and 1987 c 109 s 72 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon the filing of a petition with the department by a planning unit or by one or more persons claiming the right to (~~divert~~) any waters within the state or when, after investigation, in the judgment of the department, the (~~interest of the public will be subserved by a determination of the rights thereto, it shall be the duty of the department to~~) public interest will be served by a determination of the rights thereto, the department shall prepare a statement of the facts, together with a plan or map of the locality under investigation, and file such statement and plan or map in the superior court of the county in which said water is situated, or, in case such water flows or is situated in more than one county, in the county which the department shall determine to be the most convenient to the parties interested therein. Such a statement shall (~~contain substantially the following matter, to-wit:~~

(1) ~~The names of all known persons claiming the right to divert said water, the right to the diversion of which is sought to be determined, and~~

(2) ~~A brief statement of the facts in relation to such water, and the necessity for a determination of the rights thereto);~~

(a) Either (i) identify each person or entity owning real property situated within the area to be adjudicated but outside the boundaries of a city, town, or special purpose district that provides water to property within its service area; (ii) identify all known persons claiming a right to the water sought to be determined; or (iii) identify both; and

(b) Include a brief statement of the facts in relation to such water, and the necessity for a determination of the rights thereto.

(2) Prior to filing an adjudication under this chapter, the department shall:

(a) Consult with the administrative office of the courts to determine whether sufficient judicial resources are available to commence and to prosecute the adjudication in a timely manner; and

(b) Report to the appropriate committees of the legislature on the estimated budget needs for the court and the department to conduct the adjudication.

Sec. 2. RCW 90.03.120 and 1987 c 109 s 73 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon the filing of the statement and map as provided in RCW 90.03.110 the judge of such superior court shall make an order directing summons to be issued, and fixing the return day thereof, which shall be not less than (~~sixty~~) one hundred nor more than (~~ninety~~) one hundred thirty days, after the making of such order: PROVIDED, That for good cause, the court, at the request of the department, may modify said time period.

(2) A summons issued under this section shall (~~(thereupon)~~) be issued out of said superior court, signed and attested by the clerk thereof, in the name of the state of Washington, as plaintiff, against all known persons (~~(claiming the right to divert the water involved and also all persons unknown claiming the right to divert the water involved, which said)~~) identified by the department under RCW 90.03.110. The summons shall contain a brief statement of the objects and purpose of the proceedings and shall require the defendants to appear on the return day thereof, and make and file (~~(a statement of)~~) an adjudication claim to, or interest in, the water involved and a statement that unless they appear at the time and place fixed and assert such right, judgment will be entered determining their rights according to the evidence: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That any persons claiming the right to (~~(the use of)~~) water by virtue of a contract with a claimant to the right to divert the same, shall not be necessary parties to the proceeding.

(3) To the extent consistent with court rules and subject to the availability of funds provided either by direct appropriation or funded through the administrative office of the courts for this specific adjudicative proceeding, the court is encouraged to conduct the water rights adjudication employing innovative practices and technologies appropriate to large scale and complex cases, such as: (a) Electronic filing of documents, including notice and claims; (b) appearance via teleconferencing; (c) prefiling of testimony; and (d) other practices and technologies consistent with court rules and emerging technologies.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 90.03 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A judge in a water right adjudication filed under this chapter may be partially or fully disqualified from hearing the adjudication. Partial disqualification means disqualification from hearing specified claims. Full disqualification means disqualification from hearing any aspect of the adjudication.

(a) A judge is partially disqualified when the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned and the apparent or actual partiality is limited to specified claims.

(b) A judge is fully disqualified when the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned and the apparent or actual partiality extends beyond limited claims such that the judge should not hear any part of the adjudication.

(2) A judge may recuse himself or herself under this section or a party may file a motion for disqualification. A motion for disqualification must state whether the remedy being sought is full or partial disqualification.

(3)(a) For parties who are named in the original pleadings, a motion for disqualification is timely if it is filed before the judge issues a discretionary order or ruling in the adjudication.

(b) For a party who is joined in the adjudication after the original pleadings have been filed, a motion for disqualification is timely if it is filed within the earliest of either (i) thirty days of being joined in the adjudication; or (ii) after the joinder of the party, before the judge issues a discretionary order or ruling relating to the joined party.

(c) When a motion for disqualification is untimely filed under this subsection (3), the motion will be granted only when necessary to correct a substantial injustice.

(d) For purposes of this section, "discretionary order or ruling" has the same meaning as "order or ruling involving discretion" in RCW 4.12.050.

(4) A party filing a motion for disqualification under this section has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the judge should be disqualified under the standards of subsection (1) of this section.

(5) The motion for disqualification may not be heard by the judge against whom the motion is filed. Subject to this limitation, the court may assign the disqualification motion to any superior court judge of the judicial district in which the adjudication was filed or to a visiting superior court judge under RCW 2.56.040.

(6) The standards set forth in RCW 2.28.030, which govern the disqualification of judicial officers generally, may be grounds for disqualification under this section.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 90.03 RCW to read as follows:

Upon expiration of the filing period established under RCW 90.03.120(2), the department shall file a motion for default against defendants who have been served but who have failed to file an adjudication claim under RCW 90.03.140. A party in default may file a late claim under the same circumstances the party could respond or defend under court rules on default judgments.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 90.03 RCW to read as follows:

If an adjudication claim is for a use for which a statement of claim was required to be filed under chapter 90.14 RCW and no such claim was filed, the department may move that the adjudication claim be denied. The court shall grant the department's motion unless the claimant shows good cause why the motion should not be granted.

Sec. 6. RCW 90.03.130 and 1987 c 109 s 74 are each amended to read as follows:

Service of said summons shall be made in the same manner and with the same force and effect as service of summons in civil actions commenced in the superior courts of the state: PROVIDED, That ~~((for good cause, the court, at the request of the department, as an alternative to personal service, may authorize service of summons to be))~~ as an alternative to personal service, service may be made by certified mail, with return receipt signed and dated by defendant, a spouse of a defendant, or another person authorized to accept service. If the defendants, or either of them, cannot be found within the state of Washington, of which the return of the sheriff of the county in which the proceeding is pending or the failure to sign a receipt for certified mail shall be prima facie evidence, upon the filing of an affidavit by the department, or its attorney, in conformity with the statute relative to the service of summons by publication in civil actions, such service may be made by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which such proceeding is pending, and also publication of said summons in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which any portion of the water is situated, once a week for six consecutive weeks (six

publications). (~~In cases where personal service can be had, such summons shall be served at least twenty days before the return day thereof.~~) The summons by publication shall state that (~~statements of~~) adjudication claims must be filed within (~~twenty~~) sixty days after the last publication or before the return date, whichever is later. In cases where personal service or service by certified mail is had, summons must be served at least sixty days before the return day thereof. For summons by certified mail, completion of service occurs upon the date of receipt by the defendant.

Personal service of summons may be made by department of ecology employees for actions pertaining to water rights.

Sec. 7. RCW 90.03.140 and 1987 c 109 s 75 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) On or before the (return day of such summons, each defendant shall file in the office of the clerk of said court a statement, and therewith a copy thereof for the department, containing substantially the following:

(1) The name and post office address of defendant.

(2) The full nature of the right, or use, on which the claim is based.

(3) The time of initiation of such right and commencement of such use.

(4) The date of beginning and completion of construction.

(5) The dimensions and capacity of all ditches existing at the time of making said statement.

(6) The amount of land under irrigation and the maximum quantity of water used thereon prior to the date of said statement and if for power, or other purposes, the maximum quantity of water used prior to date of said statement.

(7) The legal description of the land upon which said water has been, or may be, put to beneficial use, and the legal description of the subdivision of land on which the point of diversion is located.

Such statement) date specified in the summons, each defendant shall file with the clerk of the superior court an adjudication claim on a form and in a manner provided by the department, and mail or electronically mail a copy to the department. The department shall provide information that will assist claimants of small uses of water in completing their adjudication claims. The adjudication claim must contain substantially the following, except that when the legal basis for the claimed right is a federally reserved right, the information must be filed only as applicable:

(a) The name, mailing address, and telephone contact number of each defendant on the claim, and e-mail address, if available;

(b) The purpose or purposes of use of the water and the annual and instantaneous quantities of water put to beneficial use;

(c) For each use, the date the first steps were taken under the law to put the water to beneficial use;

(d) The date of beginning and completion of the construction of wells, ditches, or other works to put the water to use;

(e) The maximum amount of land ever under irrigation and the maximum annual and instantaneous quantities of water ever used thereon prior to the date of the statement and if for power, or other purposes, the maximum annual and instantaneous quantities of water ever used prior to the date of the adjudication claim;

(f) The dates between which water is used annually;

(g) If located outside the boundaries of a city, town, or special purpose district that provides water to property within its service area, the legal description and county tax parcel number of the land upon which the water as presently claimed has been, or may be, put to beneficial use;

(h) The legal description and county tax parcel number of the subdivision of land on which the point of diversion or withdrawal is located as well as land survey and geographic positioning coordinates of the same if available;

(i) Whether a right to surface or groundwater, or both, is claimed and the source of the surface water and the location and depth of all wells;

(j) The legal basis for the claimed right;

(k) Whether a statement of claim relating to the water right was filed under chapter 90.14 RCW or whether a declaration relating to the water right was filed under chapter 90.44 RCW and, if so, the claim or declaration number, and whether the right is documented by a permit or certificate and, if so, the permit number or certificate number. When the source is a well, the well log number must be provided, when available;

(l) The amount of land and the annual and instantaneous quantities of water used thereon, or used for power or other purposes, that the defendant claims as a present right.

(2) The adjudication claim shall be verified on oath by the defendant(~~and in the discretion of the court may be amended~~). The department shall furnish the form for the adjudication claim. A claimant may file an adjudication claim electronically if authorized under state and local court rules. The department may assist claimants in their effort by making the department's pertinent records and information accessible electronically or by other means and through conferring with claimants.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 90.03 RCW to read as follows:

Within the date set by the court for filing evidence, each claimant shall file with the court evidence to support the claimant's adjudication claims. The court is encouraged to set a date for filing evidence that is reasonable and fair for the timely processing of the adjudication. The evidence may include, without limitation, permits or certificates of water right, statements of claim made under chapter 90.14 RCW, deeds, documents related to issuance of a land patent, aerial photographs, decrees of previous water rights adjudications, crop records, records of livestock purchases and sales, records of power use, metering records, declarations containing testimonial evidence, records of diversion, withdrawal or storage and delivery by irrigation districts or ditch companies, and any other evidence to support that a water right was obtained and was not thereafter abandoned or relinquished. The evidence filed may include matters that are outside the original adjudication claim filed, and within the date set by the court for filing evidence, the claimant may amend the adjudication claim to conform to the evidence filed. Thereafter, except for good cause shown, a claimant may not file additional evidence to support the claim.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 90.03 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Upon the receipt of adjudication claims and the filing of claimants' evidence, the department shall conduct a preliminary investigation for the purpose of examining:

(a) The uses of the subject waters by and any physical works in connection with the persons to whom the adjudication applies; and

(b) The uses for which a statement of claim has been filed under chapter 90.14 RCW or for which the department has a permit or certificate of water right on record.

(2)(a) The examination may include, as the department deems appropriate:

(i) An estimation of the amount of water that is reasonably necessary to accomplish various beneficial uses within the area;

(ii) The measurement of stream flows;

(iii) The measurement of any diversion or withdrawal rates;

(iv) An estimation of storage capacity and the amount of water stored;

(v) The types and numbers of stock watered;

(vi) The number of residences served;

(vii) The location and size of any irrigated land areas; and

(viii) Any other information pertinent to the determination of water rights in an adjudication under this chapter.

(b) The department may also take other necessary steps and gather other data and information as may be essential to the proper understanding of the water uses and associated rights of the affected water users, including review of each claimant's adjudication claim and evidence the claimant filed to support the claim. The claimants and the department are encouraged to confer as may be beneficial to clarify the factual and legal basis for the claim. To the extent consistent with court rules, the court may deem it appropriate to encourage claimants and the department to work closely together to reach agreement on a claimed water right that may result in timely settlement of water rights, reduced costs for the parties, greater equity and general public service, and better information that may be used for overall water management.

(3) The department shall file with the court the department's report of findings as to each adjudication claim filed timely under RCW 90.03.140. The department may divide its report of findings into two or more segments, covering particular drainages, uses, or other appropriate bases for dividing the report on adjudication claims. Based on the evidence filed by claimants and the department's report of findings, the department shall file with the superior court either or both of the following motions:

(a) A motion for a partial decree in favor of all stated claims under RCW 90.03.140 that the department finds to be substantiated with factual evidence; or

(b) A motion seeking determination of contested claims before the court.

Sec. 10. RCW 90.03.160 and 1989 c 80 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon ~~((the completion of the service of summons as hereinbefore provided, the superior court in which said proceeding is pending shall make an order referring said proceeding to the department to take testimony by its duly authorized designee, as referee, and the designee shall report to and file with the superior court of the county in which such cause is pending a transcript of such~~

~~testimony for adjudication thereon by such court. The superior court may, in any complex case with more than one thousand named defendants, including the United States, retain for hearing and further processing such portions of the proceeding as pertain to a discrete class or classes of defendants or claims of water rights if the court determines that: (1) Resolution of claims of such classes appear to involve significant issues of law, either procedural or substantive; and (2) such a retention will both expedite the conclusion of the case and reduce the overall expenditures of the plaintiff, defendants, and the court)) filing of the department's motion or motions under section 9(3) of this act, any party with a claim filed under RCW 90.03.140 for the appropriation of water or waters of the subject adjudication may file and serve a response to the department's motion or motions within the time set by the court for such a response. Objections must include specific information in regard to the particular disposition against which the objection is being made. Objections must also state the underlying basis of the objection being made, including general information about the forms of evidence that support the objection. Any party may file testimony with the court and serve it on other parties. If a party intends to cross-examine a claimant or witness based on another party's prefiled testimony, the party intending to cross-examine shall file a notice of intent to cross-examine no later than fifteen days in advance of the hearing. If no notice of intent to cross-examine based on the prefiled testimony is given, then the claimant or witness is not required to appear at the hearing. Any party may present evidence in support of or in response to an objection.~~

(2) The superior court may appoint a referee or other judicial officer to assist the court.

(3) The superior court may adopt special rules of procedure for an adjudication of water rights under this chapter, including simplified procedures for claimants of small uses of water. The rules of procedure for a superior court apply to an adjudication of water rights under this chapter unless superseded by special rules of the court under this subsection. The superior court is encouraged to consider entering, after notice and hearing and as the court determines appropriate, pretrial orders from an adjudication commenced on October 12, 1977.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 90.03 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The legislature finds that early settlement of contested claims is needed for a fair and efficient adjudication of water rights. Therefore, the department and other parties should identify opportunities for settlement following the date set by the court for filing evidence for all parties. To the extent consistent with court rules, the court as it deems beneficial is encouraged to urge as many parties to the adjudication as possible to reach timely agreement on claimed water rights in a manner that limits costs to the public, claimants, counties, courts, and the department. Further, at appropriate times throughout the process the court as it deems beneficial is encouraged to direct parties to utilize alternative methods of dispute resolution, including informal meetings, negotiation, mediation, or other methods to reach agreement on disputed claims.

(2) Any time after the filing of all claims under RCW 90.03.140, the department or another party may move the superior court to allow parties to meet for settlement discussions for a set length of time, either before an

appointed mediator or without a mediator. For good cause shown, the court may extend the length of time for settlement discussions. The costs of mediation must be equitably borne by the parties to the mediation.

(3) If the department and a claimant reach agreement on settlement, the department shall file a motion to approve the settlement pursuant to section 9(3)(a) of this act and shall disclose the terms of the settlement to other parties to the adjudication. The court shall conduct a hearing prior to approving a settlement and any party to the adjudication may object or offer modifications to the settlement.

Sec. 12. RCW 90.03.180 and 1995 c 292 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

At the time of filing the ~~((statement))~~ adjudication claim as provided in RCW 90.03.140, each defendant, except the United States or an Indian tribe under 43 U.S.C. Sec. 666, shall pay to the clerk of the superior court a fee as set under RCW ~~((36.18.020))~~ 36.18.016.

Sec. 13. RCW 90.03.200 and 1988 c 202 s 91 are each amended to read as follows:

~~Upon the ((filing of the evidence and the report of the department, any interested party may, on or before five days prior to the date of said hearing, file exceptions to such report in writing and such exception shall set forth the grounds therefor and a copy thereof shall be served personally or by registered mail upon all parties who have appeared in the proceeding. If no exceptions be filed, the court shall enter a decree determining the rights of the parties according to the evidence and the report of the department, whether such parties have appeared therein or not. If exceptions are filed the action shall proceed as in case of reference of a suit in equity and the court may in its discretion take further evidence or, if necessary, remand the case for such further evidence to be taken by the department's designee, and may require further report by him. Costs, not including taxable attorneys fees, may be allowed or not; if allowed, may be apportioned among the parties in the discretion of the court))~~ court's determination of all issues, the court shall issue a final decree and provide notice of the decree to all parties. The final decree must order each party whose rights have been confirmed, except the United States or an Indian tribe under 43 U.S.C. Sec. 666, to pay the department the fees required by RCW 90.03.470(10) and any other applicable fee schedule within ninety days after the department sends notice to the party under RCW 90.03.240. Appellate review of the decree shall be in the same manner as in other cases in equity, except that review must be sought within sixty days from the entry thereof.

Sec. 14. RCW 90.03.210 and 2001 c 220 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) During the pendency of such adjudication proceedings prior to judgment or upon review by an appellate court, the stream or other water involved shall be regulated or partially regulated according to the schedule of rights specified in the department's report upon an order of the court authorizing such regulation: PROVIDED, Any interested party may file a bond and obtain an order staying the regulation of said stream as to him, in which case the court shall make such order regarding the regulation of the stream or other water as he may deem just. The bond shall be filed within five days following the service of notice of appeal

in an amount to be fixed by the court and with sureties satisfactory to the court, conditioned to perform the judgment of the court.

(2) Any appeal of a decision of the department on an application to change or transfer a water right subject to ~~((a general))~~ an adjudication that is being litigated actively ~~((and was commenced before October 13, 1977,))~~ shall be conducted as follows:

(a) The appeal shall be filed with the court conducting the adjudication and served under RCW 34.05.542(3). The content of the notice of appeal shall conform to RCW 34.05.546. Standing to appeal shall be based on the requirements of RCW 34.05.530 and is not limited to parties to the adjudication.

(b) If the appeal includes a challenge to the portion of the department's decision that pertains to tentative determinations of the validity and extent of the water right, review of those tentative determinations shall be conducted by the court consistent with the provisions of RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, except that the review shall be de novo.

(c) If the appeal includes a challenge to any portion of the department's decision other than the tentative determinations of the validity and extent of the right, the court must certify to the pollution control hearings board for review and decision those portions of the department's decision. Review by the pollution control hearings board shall be conducted consistent with chapter 43.21B RCW and the board's implementing regulations, except that the requirements for filing, service, and content of the notice of appeal shall be governed by (a) of this subsection. Any party to an appeal may move the court to certify portions of the appeal to the pollution control hearings board, but the appellant must file a motion for certification no later than ninety days after the appeal is filed under this section.

(d) Appeals shall be scheduled to afford all parties full opportunity to participate before the superior court and the pollution control hearings board.

(e) Any person wishing to appeal the decision of the board made under (c) of this subsection shall seek review of the decision in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, except that the petition for review must be filed with the superior court conducting the adjudication.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or modify any treaty or other federal rights of an Indian tribe, or the rights of any federal agency or other person or entity arising under federal law. Nothing in this section is intended or shall be construed as affecting or modifying any existing right of a federally recognized Indian tribe to protect from impairment its federally reserved water rights in federal court.

Sec. 15. RCW 90.03.240 and 1987 c 109 s 82 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon the court's final determination of the rights to ~~((the diversion of))~~ water ~~((it shall be the duty of)),~~ the department ~~((to))~~ shall issue to each person entitled to ~~((the diversion of))~~ a water right by such a determination, a certificate ~~((under his official seal))~~ of adjudicated water right, setting forth the name and ~~((post office))~~ mailing address of record with the court of such person; the priority and purpose of the right; the period during which said right may be exercised, the point of diversion or withdrawal, and the place of use; the land to which said water right is appurtenant ~~((and when applicable));~~ the maximum ~~((quantity))~~ annual and instantaneous quantities of water allowed; and specific

provisions or limitations or both under which the water right has been confirmed.

The department shall provide notice to the water right holder that the certificate has been prepared for issuance and that fees for the issuance of the certificate are due in accordance with RCW 90.03.470 and any other applicable fee schedule. If the water right holder fails to submit the required fees within one year from the date the notice was issued by the department, the department may move the court for sanctions for violation of the court's order in the final decree requiring payment.

Sec. 16. RCW 90.03.243 and 1982 c 15 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The expenses incurred by the state in a proceeding to determine rights to water initiated under RCW 90.03.110 or 90.44.220 or upon appeal of such a determination shall be borne by the state. Subject to the availability of state funding provided either by direct appropriation or funded through the administrative office of the courts for this specific purpose, the county in which an adjudication or a suit to administer an adjudication is being held must be provided the extraordinary costs imposed on the superior court of that county due to the adjudication.

Sec. 17. RCW 90.44.220 and 1987 c 109 s 119 are each amended to read as follows:

((In its discretion or upon the application of any party claiming right to the withdrawal and use of public groundwater, the department may file a petition)) Upon the filing of a petition with the department by a planning unit or by one or more persons claiming a right to any waters within the state or when, after investigation, in the judgment of the department, the public interest will be served by a determination of the rights thereto, the department shall file a petition to conduct an adjudication with the superior court of the county for the determination of the rights of appropriators of any particular groundwater body and all the provisions of RCW 90.03.110 through 90.03.240 ((as heretofore amended)) and sections 3 through 5, 8, 9, and 11 of this act, shall govern and apply to the adjudication and determination of such groundwater body and to the ownership thereof. Hereafter, in any proceedings for the adjudication and determination of water rights—either rights to the use of surface water or to the use of groundwater, or both—pursuant to chapter 90.03 RCW ((as heretofore amended)), all appropriators of groundwater or of surface water in the particular basin or area may be included as parties to such adjudication, as ((pertinent)) set forth in chapter 90.03 RCW.

Sec. 18. RCW 43.21B.110 and 2003 c 393 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The hearings board shall only have jurisdiction to hear and decide appeals from the following decisions of the department, the director, local conservation districts, and the air pollution control boards or authorities as established pursuant to chapter 70.94 RCW, or local health departments:

(a) Civil penalties imposed pursuant to RCW 18.104.155, 70.94.431, 70.105.080, 70.107.050, 88.46.090, 90.03.600, 90.48.144, 90.56.310, and 90.56.330.

(b) Orders issued pursuant to RCW 18.104.043, 18.104.060, 43.27A.190, 70.94.211, 70.94.332, 70.105.095, 86.16.020, 88.46.070, 90.14.130, 90.48.120, and 90.56.330.

(c) Except as provided in RCW 90.03.210(2), the issuance, modification, or termination of any permit, certificate, or license by the department or any air authority in the exercise of its jurisdiction, including the issuance or termination of a waste disposal permit, the denial of an application for a waste disposal permit, the modification of the conditions or the terms of a waste disposal permit, or a decision to approve or deny an application for a solid waste permit exemption under RCW 70.95.300.

(d) Decisions of local health departments regarding the grant or denial of solid waste permits pursuant to chapter 70.95 RCW.

(e) Decisions of local health departments regarding the issuance and enforcement of permits to use or dispose of biosolids under RCW 70.95J.080.

(f) Decisions of the department regarding waste-derived fertilizer or micronutrient fertilizer under RCW 15.54.820, and decisions of the department regarding waste-derived soil amendments under RCW 70.95.205.

(g) Decisions of local conservation districts related to the denial of approval or denial of certification of a dairy nutrient management plan; conditions contained in a plan; application of any dairy nutrient management practices, standards, methods, and technologies to a particular dairy farm; and failure to adhere to the plan review and approval timelines in RCW 90.64.026.

(h) Any other decision by the department or an air authority which pursuant to law must be decided as an adjudicative proceeding under chapter 34.05 RCW.

(2) The following hearings shall not be conducted by the hearings board:

(a) Hearings required by law to be conducted by the shorelines hearings board pursuant to chapter 90.58 RCW.

(b) Hearings conducted by the department pursuant to RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.390, 70.94.395, 70.94.400, 70.94.405, 70.94.410, and 90.44.180.

(c) ~~((Proceedings conducted by the department, or the department's designee, under RCW 90.03.160 through 90.03.210 or 90.44.220.))~~ Appeals of decisions by the department under RCW 90.03.110 and 90.44.220.

(d) Hearings conducted by the department to adopt, modify, or repeal rules.

(e) Appeals of decisions by the department as provided in chapter 43.21L RCW.

(3) Review of rules and regulations adopted by the hearings board shall be subject to review in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

Sec. 19. RCW 4.12.040 and 1989 c 15 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) No judge of a superior court of the state of Washington shall sit to hear or try any action or proceeding when it shall be established as hereinafter provided that said judge is prejudiced against any party or attorney, or the interest of any party or attorney appearing in such cause. In such case the presiding judge in judicial districts where there is more than one judge shall forthwith transfer the action to another department of the same court, or call in a judge from some other court. In all judicial districts where there is only one judge, a certified copy of the motion and affidavit filed in the cause shall be transmitted by the clerk of the superior court to the clerk of the superior court

designated by the chief justice of the supreme court. Upon receipt the clerk of said superior court shall transmit the forwarded affidavit to the presiding judge who shall direct a visiting judge to hear and try such action as soon as convenient and practical.

(2) The presiding judge in judicial districts where there is more than one judge, or the presiding judge of judicial districts where there is only one judge, may send a case for trial to another court if the convenience of witnesses or the ends of justice will not be interfered with by such a course and the action is of such a character that a change of venue may be ordered: PROVIDED, That in criminal prosecutions the case shall not be sent for trial to any court outside the county unless the accused shall waive his or her right to a trial by a jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

(3) This section does not apply to water right adjudications filed under chapter 90.03 or 90.44 RCW. Disqualification of judges in water right adjudications is governed by section 3 of this act.

Sec. 20. RCW 4.12.050 and 1941 c 148 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any party to or any attorney appearing in any action or proceeding in a superior court, may establish such prejudice by motion, supported by affidavit that the judge before whom the action is pending is prejudiced against such party or attorney, so that such party or attorney cannot, or believes that he or she cannot, have a fair and impartial trial before such judge: PROVIDED, That such motion and affidavit is filed and called to the attention of the judge before he or she shall have made any ruling whatsoever in the case, either on the motion of the party making the affidavit, or on the motion of any other party to the action, of the hearing of which the party making the affidavit has been given notice, and before the judge presiding has made any order or ruling involving discretion, but the arrangement of the calendar, the setting of an action, motion or proceeding down for hearing or trial, the arraignment of the accused in a criminal action or the fixing of bail, shall not be construed as a ruling or order involving discretion within the meaning of this proviso; and in any event, in counties where there is but one resident judge, such motion and affidavit shall be filed not later than the day on which the case is called to be set for trial: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That notwithstanding the filing of such motion and affidavit, if the parties shall, by stipulation in writing agree, such judge may hear argument and rule upon any preliminary motions, demurrers, or other matter thereafter presented: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That no party or attorney shall be permitted to make more than one such application in any action or proceeding under this section and RCW 4.12.040.

(2) This section does not apply to water right adjudications filed under chapter 90.03 or 90.44 RCW. Disqualification of judges in water right adjudications is governed by section 3 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. Except for section 14 of this act, this act applies only to adjudications initiated after the effective date of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 90.03.170 (Determination of water rights—Hearing—Notice—Prior rights preserved) and 1987 c 109 s 77 & 1917 c 117 s 20; and

(2) RCW 90.03.190 (Determination of water rights—Transcript of testimony—Filing—Notice of hearing) and 1987 c 109 s 78 & 1917 c 117 s 22.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. 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.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 333

[Substitute House Bill 1778]

FISH AND WILDLIFE PROVISIONS—MODERNIZATION

AN ACT Relating to modernizing certain provisions in Title 77 RCW regarding fish and wildlife; amending RCW 77.15.050, 77.15.700, 77.15.310, 77.15.320, 77.15.610, 77.32.470, 77.65.010, 77.65.370, 77.65.440, 77.15.510, 77.65.480, 77.08.010, 77.15.370, 77.15.425, 77.15.568, 77.15.620, 77.12.870, 77.12.879, 77.60.150, 77.85.230, 77.85.050, 77.120.030, 77.120.110, 77.120.120, 77.95.200, 77.95.310, 77.12.184, 77.12.190, 77.12.210, 77.12.230, 77.12.323, 77.12.380, 77.12.390, 77.15.100, 77.32.430, 77.32.530, 77.32.560, 77.44.050, 77.12.820, 77.36.010, 77.36.070, 77.36.080, 77.36.030, 77.12.240, 77.32.050, and 77.32.350; reenacting and amending RCW 77.12.170 and 77.12.690; adding new sections to chapter 77.15 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 77.36 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 77.32 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 77 RCW; creating new sections; decodifying RCW 77.36.900 and 77.36.901; repealing RCW 77.12.065, 77.36.005, 77.36.020, 77.36.040, 77.36.050, 77.36.060, and 77.12.260; prescribing penalties; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 77.15.050 and 1998 c 190 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, as used in this chapter, "conviction" means:

(a) A final conviction in a state or municipal court;

(b) A failure to appear at a hearing to contest an infraction or criminal citation; or

(c) An unvacated forfeiture of bail paid as a final disposition for an offense ~~((or an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the defendant's appearance in court)).~~

(2) A plea of guilty, or a finding of guilt for a violation of this title or rule of the commission or director constitutes a conviction regardless of whether the imposition of sentence is deferred or the penalty is suspended.

Sec. 2. RCW 77.15.700 and 2007 c 163 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall impose revocation and suspension of privileges in the following circumstances:

~~((1))~~ (a) Upon conviction, if directed by statute for an offense~~(s)~~.

~~((2))~~ (b) Upon conviction of a violation not involving commercial fishing, if the department finds that actions of the defendant demonstrated a willful or wanton disregard for conservation of fish or wildlife. ~~((Such))~~ Suspension of privileges under this subsection may be permanent. ~~((This subsection (2) does not apply to violations involving commercial fishing;~~

~~(3))~~ (c) If a person is convicted twice within ten years for a violation involving unlawful hunting, killing, or possessing big game ~~(, the department shall order)~~. Revocation and suspension ~~((of))~~ under this subsection must be ordered for all hunting privileges for two years. ((RCW 77.12.722 or 77.16.050 as it existed before June 11, 1998, may comprise one of the convictions constituting the basis for revocation and suspension under this subsection;

~~(4)(a))~~ (d) If a person violates, three times or more in a ten-year period, recreational hunting or fishing laws or rules for which the person: (i) Is convicted of an offense((:); (ii) has an uncontested notice of infraction((:); (iii) fails to appear at a hearing to contest ~~((a))~~ a fish and wildlife infraction((:); or (iv) is found to have committed an infraction ~~((three times in ten years involving any violation of recreational hunting or fishing laws or rules, the department shall order a))~~. Revocation and suspension under this subsection must be ordered of all recreational hunting and fishing privileges for two years.

~~((b))~~ (2)(a) A violation punishable as an infraction counts towards the revocation and suspension of recreational hunting and fishing privileges ~~((only where))~~ under this section if that violation is:

(i) Punishable as a crime on July 24, 2005, and is subsequently decriminalized; or

(ii) One of the following violations, as they exist on July 24, 2005: RCW 77.15.160 ~~((1) or (2))~~; WAC 220-56-116; WAC 220-56-315(11); or WAC 220-56-355 (1) through (4).

~~((e))~~ (b) The commission may, by rule, designate ~~((additional))~~ infractions that do not count towards the revocation and suspension of recreational hunting and fishing privileges.

~~((5))~~ (3) If either the deferred education licensee or the required nondeferred accompanying person, hunting under the authority of RCW 77.32.155(2), is convicted of a violation of this title, except for a violation of RCW 77.15.400 (1) through (3), the department may revoke all hunting licenses and tags and may order a suspension of ~~((one))~~ either or both the deferred education licensee's and the nondeferred accompanying person's hunting privileges for one year.

Sec. 3. RCW 77.15.310 and 2003 c 39 s 38 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful failure to use or maintain an approved fish guard on a diversion device if the person owns, controls, or operates a device used for diverting or conducting water from a lake, river, or stream and:

(a) The device is not equipped with a fish guard, screen, or bypass approved by the director as required by RCW ~~((77.55.040 or 77.55.320))~~ 77.57.010 or 77.57.070; or

(b) The person knowingly fails to maintain or operate an approved fish guard, screen, or bypass so as to effectively screen or prevent fish from entering the intake.

(2) Unlawful failure to use or maintain an approved fish guard, screen, or bypass on a diversion device is a gross misdemeanor. Following written notification to the person from the department that there is a violation, each day that a diversion device is operated without an approved or maintained fish guard, screen, or bypass is a separate offense.

Sec. 4. RCW 77.15.320 and 2000 c 107 s 241 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful failure to provide, maintain, or operate a fishway for dam or other obstruction if the person owns, operates, or controls a dam or other obstruction to fish passage on a river or stream and:

(a) The dam or obstruction is not provided with a durable and efficient fishway approved by the director as required by RCW (~~77.55.060~~) 77.57.030;

(b) Fails to maintain a fishway in efficient operating condition; or

(c) Fails to continuously supply a fishway with a sufficient supply of water to allow the free passage of fish.

(2) Unlawful failure to provide, maintain, or operate a fishway for dam or other obstruction is a gross misdemeanor. Following written notification to the person from the department that there is a violation, each day of unlawful failure to provide, maintain, or operate a fishway is a separate offense.

Sec. 5. RCW 77.15.610 and 1998 c 190 s 33 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person who holds a fur buyer's license or taxidermy license is guilty of unlawful use of a commercial wildlife license if the person:

(a) Fails to have the license in possession while engaged in fur buying or practicing taxidermy for commercial purposes; or

(b) Violates any rule of the department regarding reporting requirements or the use, possession, display, or presentation of the taxidermy or fur buyer's license.

(2) Unlawful use of a commercial wildlife license is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. RCW 77.32.470 and 2008 c 35 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A personal use saltwater, freshwater, combination, temporary, or family fishing weekend license is required for all persons fifteen years of age or older to fish for or possess fish taken for personal use from state waters or offshore waters.

(2) The fees for annual personal use saltwater, freshwater, or combination licenses are as follows:

(a) A combination license allows the holder to fish for or possess fish, shellfish, and seaweed from state waters or offshore waters. The fee for this license is thirty-six dollars for residents, seventy-two dollars for nonresidents, and five dollars for youth. There is an additional fifty-cent surcharge for this license, to be deposited in the rockfish research account created in RCW 77.12.702.

(b) A saltwater license allows the holder to fish for or possess fish taken from saltwater areas. The fee for this license is eighteen dollars for residents, thirty-six dollars for nonresidents, and five dollars for resident seniors. There is an additional fifty-cent surcharge for this license, to be deposited in the rockfish research account created in RCW 77.12.702.

(c) A freshwater license allows the holder to fish for, take, or possess food fish or game fish species in all freshwater areas. The fee for this license is twenty dollars for residents, forty dollars for nonresidents, and five dollars for resident seniors.

(3)(a) A temporary combination fishing license is valid for one to five consecutive days and allows the holder to fish for or possess fish, shellfish, and seaweed taken from state waters or offshore waters. The fee for this temporary fishing license is:

(i) One day - Seven dollars for residents and fourteen dollars for nonresidents;

(ii) Two days - Ten dollars for residents and twenty dollars for nonresidents;

(iii) Three days - Thirteen dollars for residents and twenty-six dollars for nonresidents;

(iv) Four days - Fifteen dollars for residents and thirty dollars for nonresidents; and

(v) Five days - Seventeen dollars for residents and thirty-four dollars for nonresidents.

(b) The fee for a charter stamp is seven dollars for a one-day temporary combination fishing license for residents and nonresidents for use on a charter boat as defined in RCW 77.65.150.

(c) A transaction fee to support the automated licensing system will be taken from the amounts set forth in this subsection for temporary licenses.

(d) Except for active duty military personnel serving in any branch of the United States armed forces, the temporary combination fishing license is not valid on game fish species for an eight-consecutive-day period beginning on the opening day of the lowland lake fishing season as defined by rule of the commission.

(e) The temporary combination fishing license fee for active duty military personnel serving in any branch of the United States armed forces is the resident rate as set forth in (a) of this subsection. Active duty military personnel must provide a valid military identification card at the time of purchase of the temporary license to qualify for the resident rate.

(f) There is an additional fifty-cent surcharge on the temporary combination fishing license and the associated charter stamp, to be deposited in the rockfish research account created in RCW 77.12.702.

(4) A family fishing weekend license allows for a maximum of six anglers: One resident and five youth; two residents and four youth; or one resident, one nonresident, and four youth. This license allows the holders to fish for or possess fish taken from state waters or offshore waters. The fee for this license is twenty dollars. This license is only valid during periods as specified by rule of the department.

(5) The commission may adopt rules to create and sell combination licenses for all hunting and fishing activities at or below a fee equal to the total cost of the individual license contained within any combination.

(6) The commission may adopt rules to allow the use of two fishing poles per fishing license holder for use on selected state waters. If authorized by the commission, license holders must purchase a two-pole stamp to use a second pole. The proceeds from the sale of the two-pole stamp must be deposited into the state wildlife account created in RCW 77.12.170 and used for the operation and maintenance of state-owned fish hatcheries. The fee for a two-pole stamp is twenty dollars for residents and nonresidents, and five dollars for resident seniors.

Sec. 7. RCW 77.65.010 and 2005 c 20 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided by this title, a person (~~((may not))~~) must have a license or permit issued by the director in order 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 from a commercial fishing vessel food fish or shellfish taken for commercial purposes in offshore waters. As used in this subsection, "deliver" means arrival at a place or port, and includes arrivals from offshore waters to waters within the state and arrivals from state or 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 food fish guide (~~((for salmon))~~) for personal use in freshwater rivers and streams, (~~((other than that part of the Columbia river below the bridge at Longview))~~) except that a charter boat license is required to operate a vessel from which a person may for a fee fish for food fish in state waters listed in RCW 77.65.150(4)(b).

(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 and the person's license is not suspended.

(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.

Sec. 8. RCW 77.65.370 and 1998 c 190 s 98 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person shall not offer or perform the services of a (~~((professional salmon))~~) food fish guide without a food fish guide license in the taking of (~~((salmon))~~) food fish 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))~~) except that a charter boat license is required to operate a vessel from which a person may for a fee fish for food fish in state waters listed in RCW 77.65.150(4)(b).

(2) Only an individual at least sixteen years of age may hold a (~~((professional salmon))~~) food fish guide license. No individual may hold more than one (~~((professional salmon))~~) food fish guide license.

Sec. 9. RCW 77.65.440 and 2000 c 107 s 55 are each amended to read as follows:

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:

Personal License	Annual Fee (RCW 77.95.090 Surcharge)		Governing Section
	Resident	Nonresident	
(1) Alternate Operator	\$ 35	\$ 35	RCW 77.65.130
(2) Geoduck Diver	\$185	\$295	RCW 77.65.410
(3) (Salmon) <u>Food Fish</u> Guide	\$130 (plus \$20)	\$630 (plus \$100)	RCW 77.65.370

Sec. 10. RCW 77.15.510 and 2001 c 253 s 43 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of ~~((commercial)) acting as a game fish ((guiding)) guide, food fish guide,~~ or chartering without a license if:

(a) The person operates a charter boat and does not hold the charter boat license required for the food fish taken;

(b) The person acts as a ~~((professional salmon)) food fish~~ guide and does not hold a ~~((professional salmon)) food fish~~ guide license; or

(c) The person acts as a game fish guide and does not hold a game fish guide license.

(2) ~~((Commercial)) Acting without a game fish ((guiding or chartering without a)) guide license, food fish guide license, or charter~~ license is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 11. RCW 77.65.480 and 1991 sp.s. c 7 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A taxidermy license allows the holder to practice taxidermy for ~~((profit)) commercial purposes, as that term is defined in RCW 77.15.110.~~ The fee for this license is one hundred eighty dollars.

(2) A fur dealer's license allows the holder to purchase, receive, or resell raw furs for ~~((profit)) commercial purposes, as that term is defined in RCW 77.15.110.~~ The fee for this license is one hundred eighty dollars.

(3) A ~~((fishing)) game fish~~ guide license allows the holder to offer or perform the services of a ~~((professional)) game fish~~ guide in the taking of game fish. The fee for this license is one hundred eighty dollars for a resident and six hundred dollars for a nonresident.

(4) A game farm license allows the holder to operate a game farm to acquire, breed, grow, keep, and sell wildlife under conditions prescribed by the rules adopted pursuant to this title. The fee for this license is seventy-two dollars for the first year and forty-eight dollars for each following year.

(5) A game fish stocking permit allows the holder to release game fish into the waters of the state as prescribed by rule of the commission. The fee for this permit is twenty-four dollars.

(6) A fishing or field trial permit allows the holder to promote, conduct, hold, or sponsor a fishing or field trial contest in accordance with rules of the commission. The fee for a fishing contest permit is twenty-four dollars. The fee for a field trial contest permit is twenty-four dollars.

(7)(a) An anadromous game fish buyer's license allows the holder to purchase or sell steelhead trout and other anadromous game fish harvested by Indian ~~((fishermen))~~ fishers lawfully exercising fishing rights reserved by federal statute, treaty, or executive order, under conditions prescribed by rule of the director. The fee for this license is one hundred eighty dollars.

(b) An anadromous game fish buyer's license is not required for those businesses that buy steelhead trout and other anadromous game fish from Washington licensed game fish dealers and sell solely at retail.

Sec. 12. RCW 77.08.010 and 2008 c 277 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this title or rules adopted under this title unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "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.

(2) "Aquatic invasive species" means any invasive, prohibited, regulated, unregulated, or unlisted aquatic animal or plant species as defined under subsections ~~((48) through (53))~~ (3), (28), (40), (44), (58), and (59) of this section, aquatic noxious weeds as defined under RCW 17.26.020(5)(c), and aquatic nuisance species as defined under RCW 77.60.130(1).

(3) "Aquatic plant species" means an emergent, submersed, partially submersed, free-floating, or floating-leaving plant species that grows in or near a body of water or wetland.

(4) "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.

(5) "Closed area" means a place where the hunting of some or all species of wild animals or wild birds is prohibited.

(6) "Closed season" means all times, manners of taking, and places or waters other than those established by rule of the commission as an open season. "Closed season" also means all hunting, fishing, taking, or possession of game animals, game birds, game fish, food fish, or shellfish that do not conform to the special restrictions or physical descriptions established by rule of the commission as an open season or that have not otherwise been deemed legal to hunt, fish, take, harvest, or possess by rule of the commission as an open season.

(7) "Closed waters" means all or part of a lake, river, stream, or other body of water, where fishing or harvesting is prohibited.

(8) "Commercial" means related to or connected with buying, selling, or bartering.

(9) "Commission" means the state fish and wildlife commission.

(10) "Concurrent waters of the Columbia river" means those waters of the Columbia river that coincide with the Washington-Oregon state boundary.

(11) "Contraband" means any property that is unlawful to produce or possess.

(12) "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.

~~((12))~~ (13) "Department" means the department of fish and wildlife.

~~((13))~~ (14) "Director" means the director of fish and wildlife.

~~((14))~~ (15) "Endangered species" means wildlife designated by the commission as seriously threatened with extinction.

~~((15))~~ (16) "Ex officio fish and wildlife 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 fish and wildlife officer" includes 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.

~~((16))~~ (17) "Fish" includes all species classified as game fish or food fish by statute or rule, as well as all fin fish not currently classified as food fish or game fish if such species exist in state waters. The term "fish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of fish species.

~~((17))~~ (18) "Fish and wildlife officer" means a person appointed and commissioned by the director, with authority to enforce this title and rules adopted pursuant to this title, and other statutes as prescribed by the legislature. Fish and wildlife officer includes a person commissioned before June 11, 1998, as a wildlife agent or a fisheries patrol officer.

~~((18))~~ (19) "Fish broker" means a person whose business it is to bring a seller of fish and shellfish and a purchaser of those fish and shellfish together.

(20) "Fishery" means the taking of one or more particular species of fish or shellfish with particular gear in a particular geographical area.

~~((19))~~ (21) "Freshwater" means all waters not defined as saltwater including, but not limited to, rivers upstream of the river mouth, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs.

~~((20))~~ (22) "Fur-bearing animals" means game animals that shall not be trapped except as authorized by the commission.

~~((21))~~ (23) "Game animals" means wild animals that shall not be hunted except as authorized by the commission.

~~((22))~~ (24) "Game birds" means wild birds that shall not be hunted except as authorized by the commission.

~~((23))~~ (25) "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.

~~((24))~~ (26) "Game reserve" means a closed area where hunting for all wild animals and wild birds is prohibited.

~~((25))~~ (27) "Illegal items" means those items unlawful to be possessed.

(28) "Invasive species" means a plant species or a nonnative animal species that either:

(a) Causes or may cause displacement of, or otherwise threatens, native species in their natural communities;

(b) Threatens or may threaten natural resources or their use in the state;

(c) Causes or may cause economic damage to commercial or recreational activities that are dependent upon state waters; or

(d) Threatens or harms human health.

~~((26))~~ (29) "License year" means the period of time for which a recreational license is valid. The license year begins April 1st, and ends March 31st.

~~((27))~~ (30) "Limited-entry license" means a license subject to a license limitation program established in chapter 77.70 RCW.

~~((28))~~ (31) "Money" means all currency, script, personal checks, money orders, or other negotiable instruments.

~~(32)~~ (32) "Nonresident" means a person who has not fulfilled the qualifications of a resident.

~~((29))~~ (33) "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.

~~((30))~~ (34) "Open season" means those times, manners of taking, and places or waters established by rule of the commission for the lawful hunting, fishing, taking, or possession of game animals, game birds, game fish, food fish, or shellfish that conform to the special restrictions or physical descriptions established by rule of the commission or that have otherwise been deemed legal to hunt, fish, take, harvest, or possess by rule of the commission. "Open season" includes the first and last days of the established time.

~~((31))~~ (35) "Owner" means the person in whom is vested the ownership dominion, or title of the property.

(36) "Person" means and includes an individual; a corporation; a public or private entity or organization; a local, state, or federal agency; all business organizations, including corporations and partnerships; or a group of two or more individuals acting with a common purpose whether acting in an individual, representative, or official capacity.

~~((32))~~ (37) "Personal use" means for the private use of the individual taking the fish or shellfish and not for sale or barter.

~~((33))~~ (38) "Personal property" or "property" includes both corporeal and incorporeal personal property and includes, among other property, contraband and money.

(39) "Predatory birds" means wild birds that may be hunted throughout the year as authorized by the commission.

~~((34))~~ (40) "Prohibited aquatic animal species" means an invasive species of the animal kingdom that has been classified as a prohibited aquatic animal species by the commission.

~~((35))~~ (41) "Protected wildlife" means wildlife designated by the commission that shall not be hunted or fished.

~~((36))~~ (42) "Raffle" means an activity in which tickets bearing an individual number are sold for not more than twenty-five dollars each and in which a permit or permits are awarded to hunt or for access to hunt big game animals or wild turkeys on the basis of a drawing from the tickets by the person or persons conducting the raffle.

~~((37))~~ (43) "Recreational and commercial watercraft" includes the boat, as well as equipment used to transport the boat, and any auxiliary equipment such as attached or detached outboard motors.

~~((38))~~ (44) "Regulated aquatic animal species" means a potentially invasive species of the animal kingdom that has been classified as a regulated aquatic animal species by the commission.

~~((39))~~ (45) "Resident" means:

(a) A person who has maintained a permanent place of abode within the state for at least ninety days immediately preceding an application for a license, has established by formal evidence an intent to continue residing within the state, and who is not licensed to hunt or fish as a resident in another state; and

(b) A person age eighteen or younger who does not qualify as a resident under (a) of this subsection, but who has a parent that qualifies as a resident under (a) of this subsection.

~~((40))~~ (46) "Retail-eligible species" means commercially harvested salmon, crab, and sturgeon.

~~((41))~~ (47) "Saltwater" means those marine waters seaward of river mouths.

~~((42))~~ (48) "Seaweed" means marine aquatic plant species that are dependent upon the marine aquatic or tidal environment, and exist in either an attached or free floating form, and includes but is not limited to marine aquatic plants in the classes Chlorophyta, Phaeophyta, and Rhodophyta.

~~((43))~~ (49) "Senior" means a person seventy years old or older.

~~((44))~~ (50) "Shellfish" means those species of marine and freshwater invertebrates that have been classified and that shall not be taken except as authorized by rule of the commission. The term "shellfish" includes all stages of development and the bodily parts of shellfish species.

~~((45))~~ (51) "State waters" means all marine waters and fresh waters within ordinary high water lines and within the territorial boundaries of the state.

~~((46))~~ (52) "To fish," "to harvest," and "to take," and their derivatives means an effort to kill, injure, harass, or catch a fish or shellfish.

~~((47))~~ (53) "To hunt" and its derivatives means an effort to kill, injure, capture, or harass a wild animal or wild bird.

~~((48))~~ (54) "To process" and its derivatives mean preparing or preserving fish, wildlife, or shellfish.

~~((49))~~ (55) "To trap" and its derivatives means a method of hunting using devices to capture wild animals or wild birds.

~~((50))~~ (56) "Trafficking" means offering, attempting to engage, or engaging in sale, barter, or purchase of fish, shellfish, wildlife, or deleterious exotic wildlife.

~~((51))~~ (57) "Unclaimed" means that no owner of the property has been identified or has requested, in writing, the release of the property to themselves nor has the owner of the property designated an individual to receive the property or paid the required postage to effect delivery of the property.

(58) "Unlisted aquatic animal species" means a nonnative animal species that has not been classified as a prohibited aquatic animal species, a regulated aquatic animal species, or an unregulated aquatic animal species by the commission.

~~((52))~~ (59) "Unregulated aquatic animal species" means a nonnative animal species that has been classified as an unregulated aquatic animal species by the commission.

~~((53))~~ (60) "Wholesale fish dealer" means a person who, acting for commercial purposes, takes possession or ownership of fish or shellfish and sells, barter, or exchanges or attempts to sell, barter, or exchange fish or shellfish that have been landed into the state of Washington or entered the state of Washington in interstate or foreign commerce.

(61) "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 old world rats and mice of the family Muridae of the order Rodentia.

~~((54))~~ (62) "Wild birds" means those species of the class Aves whose members exist in Washington in a wild state.

~~((55))~~ (63) "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, old world rats and mice of the family Muridae of the order Rodentia, 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.

~~((56))~~ (64) "Youth" means a person fifteen years old for fishing and under sixteen years old for hunting.

Sec. 13. RCW 77.12.170 and 2005 c 418 s 3, 2005 c 225 s 4, 2005 c 224 s 4, and 2005 c 42 s 4 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) There is established in the state treasury the state wildlife account which consists of moneys received from:

(a) Rentals or concessions of the department;

(b) The sale of real or personal property held for department purposes, unless the property is seized or recovered through a fish, shellfish, or wildlife enforcement action;

(c) The assessment of administrative penalties, and the sale of licenses, permits, tags, and stamps required by chapter 77.32 RCW and RCW 77.65.490, except annual resident adult saltwater and all annual razor clam and shellfish licenses, which shall be deposited into the state general fund;

(d) Fees for informational materials published by the department;

(e) Fees for personalized vehicle, Wild on Washington, and Endangered Wildlife license plates and Washington's Wildlife license plate collection as provided in chapter 46.16 RCW;

(f) Articles or wildlife sold by the director under this title;

(g) Compensation for damage to department property or wildlife losses or contributions, gifts, or grants received under RCW 77.12.320. However, this excludes fish and shellfish overages, and court-ordered restitution or donations associated with any fish, shellfish, or wildlife enforcement action, as such moneys must be deposited pursuant to RCW 77.15.425;

(h) Excise tax on anadromous game fish collected under chapter 82.27 RCW;

~~(i) ((The sale of personal property seized by the department for fish, shellfish, or wildlife violations;~~

~~⊕))~~ The department's share of revenues from auctions and raffles authorized by the commission; and

~~((*)~~ (j) The sale of watchable wildlife decals under RCW 77.32.560.

(2) State and county officers receiving any moneys listed in subsection (1) of this section shall deposit them in the state treasury to be credited to the state wildlife account.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 14.** A new section is added to chapter 77.15 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful use of a department permit if the person:

(a) Violates any terms or conditions of the permit issued by the department or the director; or

(b) Violates any rule of the commission or the director applicable to the requirement for, issuance of, or use of the permit.

(2) Permits covered under subsection (1) of this section include, but are not limited to, master hunter permits, depredation permits, landowner hunting permits, commercial carp license permits, permits to possess or dispense beer or malt liquor pursuant to RCW 66.28.210, and permits to hold, sponsor, or attend an event requiring a banquet permit from the liquor control board. Permits excluded from subsection (1) of this section include fish and wildlife lands vehicle use permits, commercial use or activity permits, noncommercial use or activity permits, parking permits, experimental fishery permits, trial commercial fishery permits, and scientific collection permits.

(3) Unlawful use of a department permit is a misdemeanor.

(4) A person is guilty of unlawful use of an experimental fishery permit or a trial commercial fishery permit if the person:

(a) Violates any terms or conditions of the permit issued by the department or the director; or

(b) Violates any rule of the commission or the director applicable to the issuance or use of the permit.

(5) Unlawful use of an experimental fishery permit or a trial commercial fishery permit is a gross misdemeanor.

(6) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Experimental fishery permit" means a permit issued by the director for either:

(i) An "emerging commercial fishery," defined as a fishery for a newly classified species for which the department has determined that there is a need to limit participation; or

(ii) An "expanding commercial fishery," defined as a fishery for a previously classified species in a new area, by a new method, or at a new effort level, for which the department has determined that there is a need to limit participation.

(b) "Trial commercial fishery permit" means a permit issued by the department for trial harvest of a newly classified species or harvest of a previously classified species in a new area or by a new means.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. A new section is added to chapter 77.32 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In order to effectively manage wildlife in areas or at times when a higher proficiency and demonstrated skill level are needed for resource protection or public safety, the department establishes the master hunter permit program. The master hunter permit program emphasizes safe, ethical, responsible, and lawful hunting practices. Program goals include improving the public's perception of hunting and perpetuating the highest hunting standards.

(2) A master hunter permit is required to participate in controlled hunts to eliminate problem animals that damage property or threaten public safety. The commission may establish by rule the requirements an applicant must comply with when applying for or renewing a master hunter permit, including but not

limited to a criminal background check. The director may establish an advisory group to assist the department with administering the master hunter program.

(3) The fee for an initial master hunter permit may not exceed fifty dollars, and the cost of renewing a master hunter permit may not exceed twenty-five dollars. Funds generated under this section must be deposited into the fish and wildlife enforcement reward account established in RCW 77.15.425, and the funds must be used exclusively to administer the master hunter program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 77.15 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department may suspend a person's master hunter permit for the following reasons and corresponding lengths of time:

(a) If the person pays the required fine or is found to have committed an infraction under this chapter or the department's rules, the department shall suspend the person's master hunter permit for two years;

(b) If the person pays the required fine or is convicted of a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony under this chapter, the department shall suspend the person's master hunter permit for life;

(c) If the person pays the required fine or is convicted of trespass, reckless endangerment, criminal conspiracy, or making a false statement to law enforcement while hunting, fishing, or engaging in any activity regulated by the department, the department shall suspend the person's master hunter permit for life;

(d) If the person pays the required fine or is convicted of a felony prohibiting the possession of firearms, unless firearm possession is reinstated, the department shall suspend the person's master hunter permit for life;

(e) If the person has a hunting or fishing license revoked or has hunting or fishing license privileges suspended in another state, the department shall suspend the person's master hunter permit for life;

(f) If the person is cited, or charged by complaint, for an offense under this chapter; or for trespass, reckless endangerment, criminal conspiracy, or making a false statement to law enforcement while hunting, fishing, or engaging in any activity regulated by the department, the department may immediately suspend the person's master hunter permit until the offense has been adjudicated; or

(g) If the person submits fraudulent information to the department, the department shall suspend the person's master hunter permit for life.

(2) Any master hunter who is notified of an intended suspension may request an appeal hearing under chapter 34.05 RCW.

Sec. 17. RCW 77.15.370 and 2005 c 406 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree if:

(a) The person takes, possesses, or retains two times or more than the bag limit or possession limit of fish or shellfish allowed by any rule of the director or commission setting the amount of food fish, game fish, or shellfish that can be taken, possessed, or retained for noncommercial use;

(b) The person fishes in a fishway;

(c) The person shoots, gaffs, snags, snares, spears, dipnets, or stones fish or shellfish in state waters, or possesses fish or shellfish taken by such means,

unless such means are authorized by express rule of the commission or director;
 ((☞))

(d) The person fishes for or possesses a fish listed as threatened or endangered in 50 C.F.R. Sec. 17.11 (2002), unless fishing for or possession of such fish is specifically allowed under federal or state law; or

(e) The person possesses a sturgeon measuring in excess of the maximum size limit as established by rules adopted by the department.

(2) Unlawful recreational fishing in the first degree is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 18. RCW 77.15.425 and 2006 c 148 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The fish and wildlife enforcement reward account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. ~~((All receipts from criminal wildlife penalty assessments under RCW 77.15.420 and 77.15.400 must be deposited into the account.))~~ Deposits to the account include: Receipts from fish and shellfish overages as a result of a department enforcement action; fees for hunter education deferral applications; fees for master hunter applications and master hunter certification renewals; all receipts from criminal wildlife penalty assessments under RCW 77.15.400 and 77.15.420; all receipts of court-ordered restitution or donations associated with any fish, shellfish, or wildlife enforcement action; and proceeds from forfeitures and evidence pursuant to RCW 77.15.070 and 77.15.100. The department may accept money or personal property from persons under conditions requiring the property or money to be used consistent with the intent of expenditures from the fish and wildlife enforcement reward account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for investigation and prosecution of fish and wildlife offenses, to provide rewards to persons informing the department about violations of this title and rules adopted under this title, to offset department-approved costs incurred to administer the hunter education deferral program and the master hunter program, and for other valid enforcement uses as determined by the commission. 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 an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

Sec. 19. RCW 77.15.568 and 2007 c 337 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of a secondary commercial fish receiver's failure to account for commercial harvest if:

(a) The person sells fish or shellfish at retail, stores or holds fish or shellfish for another in exchange for valuable consideration, ships fish or shellfish in exchange for valuable consideration, or brokers fish or shellfish in exchange for valuable consideration;

(b) The fish or shellfish were required to be entered on a Washington fish receiving ticket or a Washington aquatic farm production annual report; and

(c) The person fails to maintain records of each receipt of fish or shellfish, as required under subsections (3) through (5) of this section, at the location where the fish or shellfish are being sold, at the location where the fish or shellfish are being stored or held, or at the principal place of business of the shipper or broker.

(2) This section ~~((does not apply))~~ applies to a wholesale fish dealer~~(;)~~ acting in the capacity of a broker. However, this section does not apply to a wholesale fish dealer acting in the capacity of a wholesale fish dealer, to a fisher selling under a direct retail sale endorsement, or to a registered aquatic farmer.

(3) Records of the receipt of fish or shellfish required to be kept under this section must be in the English language and be maintained for three years from the date fish or shellfish are received, shipped, or brokered.

(4) Records maintained by persons that retail or broker must include the following:

(a) The name, address, and phone number of the wholesale fish dealer, fisher selling under a direct retail sale endorsement, or aquatic farmer or shellstock shipper from whom the fish or shellfish were purchased or received;

(b) The Washington fish receiving ticket number documenting original receipt or aquatic farm production quarterly report documenting production, if available;

(c) The date of purchase or receipt; and

(d) The amount and species of fish or shellfish purchased or received.

(5) Records maintained by persons that store, hold, or ship fish or shellfish for others must state the following:

(a) The name, address, and phone number of the person and business from whom the fish or shellfish were received;

(b) The date of receipt; and

(c) The amount and species of fish or shellfish received.

(6) A secondary commercial fish receiver's failure to account for commercial harvest is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 20. RCW 77.15.620 and 2002 c 301 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of engaging in fish dealing activity without a license in the second degree if the person:

(a) Engages in the commercial processing of fish or shellfish, including custom canning or processing of personal use fish or shellfish and does not hold a wholesale dealer's license required by RCW 77.65.280(1) or 77.65.480 for anadromous game fish, or a direct retail endorsement under RCW 77.65.510;

(b) Engages in the wholesale selling, buying, or brokering of food fish or shellfish and does not hold a wholesale dealer's or buying license required by RCW 77.65.280(2) or 77.65.480 for anadromous game fish;

(c) Is a fisher who lands and sells his or her catch or harvest in the state to anyone other than a licensed wholesale dealer within or outside the state and does not hold a direct retail endorsement required by RCW 77.65.510; or

(d) Engages in the commercial manufacture or preparation of fertilizer, oil, meal, caviar, fish bait, or other byproducts from food fish or shellfish and does not hold a wholesale dealer's license required by RCW 77.65.280(4) or 77.65.480 for anadromous game fish.

(2) Engaging in fish dealing activity without a license in the second degree is a gross misdemeanor.

(3) A person is guilty of engaging in fish dealing activity without a license in the first degree if the person commits the act described by subsection (1) of this section and the violation involves: (a) Fish or shellfish worth two hundred fifty dollars or more; (b) a failure to document such fish or shellfish with a fish

receiving ticket or other documentation required by statute or rule of the department; or (c) violates any other rule of the department regarding wholesale fish buying and dealing. Engaging in fish dealing activity without a license in the first degree is a class C felony.

Sec. 21. RCW 77.12.870 and 2002 c 20 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department, in consultation with the Northwest straits commission, the department of natural resources, and other interested parties, must create and maintain a database of known derelict fishing gear, including the type of gear and its location.

(2) A person who loses or abandons commercial fishing gear within the waters of the state is encouraged to report the location of the loss and the type of gear lost to the department within forty-eight hours of the loss.

~~((3) The department, in consultation with fishing industry groups and tribal comanagers, must evaluate methods to reduce future losses of fishing gear and report the results of this evaluation to the appropriate legislative committees by January 1, 2003.))~~

Sec. 22. RCW 77.12.879 and 2007 c 350 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The aquatic invasive species prevention account is created in the state treasury. Moneys directed to the account from RCW 88.02.050 must be deposited in the account. Expenditures from the account may only be used as provided in this section. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.

(2) Funds in the aquatic invasive species prevention account may be appropriated to the department to develop an aquatic invasive species prevention program for recreational and commercial watercraft. Funds must be expended as follows:

(a) To inspect recreational and commercial watercraft;

(b) To educate general law enforcement officers on how to enforce state laws relating to preventing the spread of aquatic invasive species;

(c) To evaluate and survey the risk posed by recreational and commercial watercraft in spreading aquatic invasive species into Washington state waters;

(d) To evaluate the risk posed by float planes in spreading aquatic invasive species into Washington state waters; and

(e) To implement an aquatic invasive species early detection and rapid response plan. The plan must address the treatment and immediate response to the introduction to Washington waters of aquatic invasive species. Agency and public review of the plan must be conducted under chapter 43.21C RCW, the state environmental policy act. If the implementation measures or actions would have a probable significant adverse environmental impact, a detailed statement under chapter 43.21C RCW must be prepared on the plan.

(3) Funds in the aquatic invasive species enforcement account created in RCW 43.43.400 may be appropriated to the department and Washington state patrol to develop an aquatic invasive species enforcement program for recreational and commercial watercraft. The department shall provide training to Washington state patrol employees working at port of entry weigh stations, and other local law enforcement employees, on how to inspect recreational and

commercial watercraft for the presence of aquatic invasive species. A person who enters Washington by road transporting any commercial or recreational watercraft that has been used in any designated aquatic invasive species state or foreign country as defined by rule of the department must have in his or her possession valid documentation that the watercraft has been inspected and found free of aquatic invasive species. The department is authorized to require persons transporting recreational and commercial watercraft to stop at check stations. Check stations must be plainly marked by signs, operated by at least one uniformed fish and wildlife officer, and operated in a safe manner. Any person stopped at a check station who possesses a recreational or commercial watercraft that has been used in any designated aquatic invasive species state or foreign country as defined by rule of the department, or that is contaminated with aquatic invasive species, must bear the expense for any necessary impoundment, transportation, cleaning, and decontamination of the watercraft. Any person stopped at a check station who possesses a recreational or commercial watercraft that has been used in any designated aquatic invasive species state or foreign country as defined by rule of the department, or that is contaminated with aquatic invasive species, is exempt from the criminal penalties found in RCW 77.15.253 and 77.15.290, and forfeiture under RCW 77.15.070, if that person complies with all department directives for the proper decontamination of the watercraft and equipment.

(4) The department shall submit a biennial report to the appropriate legislative committees describing the actions taken to implement this section along with suggestions on how to better fulfill the intent of chapter 464, Laws of 2005. ~~((The first report is due December 1, 2007.))~~

Sec. 23. RCW 77.60.150 and 2001 c 273 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall initiate a pilot project to evaluate the feasibility and potential of intensively culturing shellfish on currently nonproductive oyster reserve land in Puget Sound. The pilot program shall include no fewer than three long-term lease agreements with commercial shellfish growers. Except as provided in subsection ~~((4))~~ (3) of this section, revenues from the lease of such lands shall be deposited in the oyster reserve land account created in RCW 77.60.160.

(2) The department shall form one advisory committee each for the Willapa Bay oyster reserve lands and the Puget Sound oyster reserve lands. The advisory committees shall make recommendations on management practices to conserve, protect, and develop oyster reserve lands. The advisory committees may make recommendations regarding the management practices on oyster reserve lands, in particular to ensure that they are managed in a manner that will: (a) Increase revenue through production of high-value shellfish; (b) not be detrimental to the market for shellfish grown on nonreserve lands; and (c) avoid negative impacts to existing shellfish populations. The advisory committees may also make recommendation on the distribution of funds in RCW 77.60.160(2)(a). The department shall attempt to structure each advisory committee to include equal representation between shellfish growers that participate in reserve sales and shellfish growers that do not.

~~(3) ((The department shall submit a brief progress report on the status of the pilot programs to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature by January 7, 2003.~~

~~(4))~~ The department of natural resources, in consultation with the department of fish and wildlife, shall administer the leases for oyster reserves entered into under this chapter. In administering the leases, the department of natural resources shall exercise its authority under RCW ~~((79.96.090))~~ 79.135.300. Vacation of state oyster reserves by the department ~~((of fish and wildlife))~~ shall not be a requirement for the department of natural resources to lease any oyster reserves under this section. The department of natural resources may recover reasonable costs directly associated with the administration of the leases for oyster reserves entered into under this chapter. All administrative fees collected by the department of natural resources pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the resource management cost account established in RCW 79.64.020. The department of ~~((fish and wildlife))~~ may not assess charges to recover the costs of consulting with the department of natural resources under this subsection.

~~((5))~~ (4) The Puget Sound pilot program shall not include the culture of geoduck.

Sec. 24. RCW 77.85.230 and 2003 c 391 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In consultation with the appropriate task force formed under RCW 77.85.220, the conservation commission may contract with universities, private consultants, nonprofit groups, or other entities to assist it in developing a plan incorporating the following elements:

(a) An inventory of existing tide gates located on streams in the county. The inventory shall include location, age, type, and maintenance history of the tide gates and other factors as determined by the appropriate task force in consultation with the county and diking and drainage districts;

(b) An assessment of the role of tide gates located on streams in the county; the role of intertidal fish habitat for various life stages of salmon; the quantity and characterization of intertidal fish habitat currently accessible to fish; the quantity and characterization of the present intertidal fish habitat created at the time the dikes and outlets were constructed; the quantity of potential intertidal fish habitat on public lands and alternatives to enhance this habitat; the effects of saltwater intrusion on agricultural land, including the effects of backfeeding of saltwater through the underground drainage system; the role of tide gates in drainage systems, including relieving excess water from saturated soil and providing reservoir functions between tides; the effect of saturated soils on production of crops; the characteristics of properly functioning intertidal fish habitat; a map of agricultural lands designated by the county as having long-term commercial significance and the effect of that designation; and the economic impacts to existing land uses for various alternatives for tide gate alteration; and

(c) A long-term plan for intertidal salmon habitat enhancement to meet the goals of salmon recovery and protection of agricultural lands. The proposal shall consider all other means to achieve salmon recovery without converting farmland. The proposal shall include methods to increase fish passage and otherwise enhance intertidal habitat on public lands pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, voluntary methods to increase fish passage on private lands, a

priority list of intertidal salmon enhancement projects, and recommendations for funding of high priority projects. The task force also may propose pilot projects that will be designed to test and measure the success of various proposed strategies.

(2) In conjunction with other public landowners and the appropriate task force formed under RCW 77.85.220, the department shall develop an initial salmon intertidal habitat enhancement plan for public lands in the county. The initial plan shall include a list of public properties in the intertidal zone that could be enhanced for salmon, a description of how those properties could be altered to support salmon, a description of costs and sources of funds to enhance the property, and a strategy and schedule for prioritizing the enhancement of public lands for intertidal salmon habitat. This initial plan shall be submitted to the appropriate task force at least six months before the deadline established in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The final intertidal salmon enhancement plan shall be completed within two years from the date the task force is formed under RCW 77.85.220 and funding has been secured. A final plan shall be submitted by the appropriate task force to the lead entity for the geographic area established under this chapter.

Sec. 25. RCW 77.85.050 and 2005 c 309 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Counties, cities, and tribal governments must jointly designate, by resolution or by letters of support, the area for which a habitat project list is to be developed and the lead entity that is to be responsible for submitting the habitat project list. No project included on a habitat project list shall be considered mandatory in nature and no private landowner may be forced or coerced into participation in any respect. The lead entity may be a county, city, conservation district, special district, tribal government, regional recovery organization, or other entity.

(b) The lead entity shall establish a committee that consists of representative interests of counties, cities, conservation districts, tribes, environmental groups, business interests, landowners, citizens, volunteer groups, regional fish enhancement groups, and other habitat interests. The purpose of the committee is to provide a citizen-based evaluation of the projects proposed to promote salmon habitat.

(c) The committee shall compile a list of habitat projects, establish priorities for individual projects, define the sequence for project implementation, and submit these activities as the habitat project list. The committee shall also identify potential federal, state, local, and private funding sources.

(2) The area covered by the habitat project list must be based, at a minimum, on a WRIA, combination of WRIs, or any other area as agreed to by the counties, cities, and tribes in resolutions or in letters of support meeting the requirements of this subsection. Preference will be given to projects in an area that contain a salmon species that is listed or proposed for listing under the federal endangered species act.

(3) The lead entity shall submit the habitat project list to the (~~(salmon recovery funding))~~ salmon recovery funding board in accordance with procedures adopted by the board.

Sec. 26. RCW 77.120.030 and 2007 c 350 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The owner or operator in charge of any vessel covered by this chapter is required to ensure that the vessel under their ownership or control does not discharge ballast water into the waters of the state except as authorized by this section.

(2) Discharge of ballast water into waters of the state is authorized only if there has been an open sea exchange, or if the vessel has treated its ballast water, to meet standards set by the department consistent with applicable state and federal laws.

(3) The department, in consultation with ~~((the ballast water work group, or similar))~~ a collaborative forum, shall adopt by rule standards for the discharge of ballast water into the waters of the state and their implementation timelines. The standards are intended to ensure that the discharge of ballast water poses minimal risk of introducing nonindigenous species. In developing these standards, the department shall consider the extent to which the requirement is technologically and practically feasible. Where practical and appropriate, the standards must be compatible with standards set by the United States coast guard, the federal clean water act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251-1387), or the international maritime organization.

(4) The master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel is not required to conduct an open sea exchange or treatment of ballast water if the master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel determines that the operation would threaten the safety of the vessel, its crew, or its passengers, because of adverse weather, vessel design limitations, equipment failure, or any other extraordinary conditions. A master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel who relies on this exemption must file documentation defined by the department, subject to: (a) Payment of a fee not to exceed five thousand dollars; (b) discharging only the minimal amount of ballast water operationally necessary; (c) ensuring that ballast water records accurately reflect any reasons for not complying with the mandatory requirements; and (d) any other requirements identified by the department by rule as provided in subsections (3) and (6) of this section.

(5) For treatment technologies requiring shipyard modification, the department may enter into a compliance plan with the vessel owner. The compliance plan must include a timeline consistent with drydock and shipyard schedules for completion of the modification. The department shall adopt rules for compliance plans under this subsection.

(6) For an exemption claimed in subsection (4) of this section, the department shall adopt rules for defining exemption conditions, requirements, compliance plans, or alternative ballast water management strategies to meet the intent of this section.

(7) The department shall make every effort to align ballast water standards with adopted international and federal standards while ensuring that the goals of this chapter are met.

(8) The requirements of this section do not apply to a vessel discharging ballast water or sediments that originated solely within the waters of Washington ~~((state))~~, the Columbia river system, or the internal waters of British Columbia south of latitude fifty degrees north, including the waters of the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca.

(9) Open sea exchange is an exchange that occurs fifty or more nautical miles offshore. If the United States coast guard requires a vessel to conduct an exchange further offshore, then that distance is the required distance for purposes of compliance with this chapter.

Sec. 27. RCW 77.120.110 and 2007 c 350 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ballast water management account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from legislative appropriations, gifts, grants, donations, penalties, and fees received under this chapter must be deposited into the account.

(2) Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only to carry out the purposes of this chapter or support the goals of this chapter through research and monitoring except:

(a) Expenditures may not be used for the salaries of permanent department employees; and

(b) Penalties deposited into the account may be used~~((, in consultation with the ballast water work group created in section 11 of this act,))~~ only to support basic and applied research and carry out education and outreach related to the state's ballast water management.

Sec. 28. RCW 77.120.120 and 2007 c 350 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

The department may issue a special operating authorization for passenger vessels conducting or assisting in research and testing activities to determine the presence of invasive species in ballast water collected in the waters of southeast Alaska north of latitude fifty-four degrees thirty minutes north to sixty-one degrees ten minutes north, extending to longitude one hundred forty-nine degrees thirty minutes west. ~~((Such testing and research shall be reviewed by the ballast water work group, who may make recommendations to the department.))~~ The department may adopt rules for defining special operating authorization conditions, requirements, limitations, and fees as necessary to implement this section, consistent with the intent of this chapter.

Sec. 29. RCW 77.95.200 and 1998 c 251 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall develop and implement a program utilizing remote site incubators in Washington state. The program shall identify sites in tributaries that are suitable for reestablishing self-sustaining, locally adapted populations of coho, chum, or chinook salmon. The initial selection of sites shall be ~~((completed by July 1, 1999, and))~~ updated annually ~~((thereafter))~~.

(2) The department may only approve a remote site incubator project if the department deems it is consistent with the conservation of wild salmon and trout. The department shall only utilize appropriate salmonid eggs in remote site incubators, and may acquire eggs by gift or purchase.

(3) The department shall depend chiefly upon volunteer efforts to implement the remote site incubator program through volunteer cooperative projects and the regional fisheries enhancement groups. The department may prioritize remote site incubator projects within regional enhancement areas.

(4) The department may purchase remote site incubators and may use agency employees to construct remote site incubators. ~~((The director and the~~

~~secretary of the department of corrections shall jointly investigate the potential of producing remote site incubators through the prison industries program of the department of corrections, and shall jointly report their finding to the natural resources committees of the house of representatives and the senate by December 1, 1999.)~~

(5) The department shall investigate the use of the remote site incubator technology for the production of warm water fish.

~~(6) ((The department shall evaluate the initial results of the program and report to the legislature by December 1, 2000-))~~ Annual reports on the progress of the program shall be provided to the fish and wildlife commission.

Sec. 30. RCW 77.95.310 and 1997 c 414 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Beginning September 1, 1998, and each September 1st thereafter,))~~ (1) The department shall ~~((submit))~~ maintain a report ~~((to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature))~~ identifying ~~((the))~~ total salmon and steelhead harvest ~~((of the preceding season))~~. This report shall include the final commercial harvests and recreational harvests. At a minimum, the report shall clearly identify:

~~((1))~~ (a) The total treaty tribal and nontribal harvests by species and by management unit;

~~((2))~~ (b) Where and why the nontribal harvest does not meet the full allocation allowed under *United States v. Washington*, 384 F. Supp. 312 (1974) (Boldt I) including a summary of the key policies within the management plan that result in a less than full nontribal allocation; and

~~((3))~~ (c) The location and quantity of salmon and steelhead harvested under the wastage provisions of *United States v. Washington*, 384 F. Supp. 312 (1974).

(2) Upon request, the department shall present the report required to be maintained under this section to the appropriate committees of the legislature.

Sec. 31. RCW 77.12.184 and 2000 c 252 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall deposit all moneys received from the following activities into the state wildlife ~~((fund))~~ account created in RCW 77.12.170:

(a) The sale of interpretive, recreational, historical, educational, and informational literature and materials;

(b) The sale of advertisements in regulation pamphlets and other appropriate mediums; and

(c) Enrollment fees in department-sponsored educational training events.

(2) Moneys collected under subsection (1) of this section shall be spent primarily for producing regulation booklets for users and for the development, production, reprinting, and distribution of informational and educational materials. The department may also spend these moneys for necessary expenses associated with training activities, and other activities as determined by the director.

(3) Regulation pamphlets may be subsidized through appropriate advertising, but must be made available free of charge to the users.

(4) The director may enter into joint ventures with other agencies and organizations to generate revenue for providing public information and education on wildlife and hunting and fishing rules.

Sec. 32. RCW 77.12.190 and 1991 sp.s. c 31 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

Moneys in the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170 may be used only for the purposes of this title, including the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued for capital projects.

Sec. 33. RCW 77.12.210 and 2000 c 107 s 218 are each amended to read as follows:

The director shall maintain and manage real or personal property owned, leased, or held by the department and shall control the construction of buildings, structures, and improvements in or on the property. The director may adopt rules for the operation and maintenance of the property.

The commission may authorize the director to sell, lease, convey, or grant concessions upon real or personal property under the control of the department. This includes the authority to sell timber, gravel, sand, and other materials or products from real property held by the department, and to sell or lease the department's real or personal property or grant concessions or rights-of-way for roads or utilities in the property. Oil and gas resources owned by the state which lie below lands owned, leased, or held by the department shall be offered for lease by the commissioner of public lands pursuant to chapter 79.14 RCW with the proceeds being deposited in the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170: PROVIDED, That the commissioner of public lands shall condition such leases at the request of the department to protect wildlife and its habitat.

If the commission determines that real or personal property held by the department cannot be used advantageously by the department, the director may dispose of that property if it is in the public interest.

If the state acquired real property with use limited to specific purposes, the director may negotiate terms for the return of the property to the donor or grantor. Other real property shall be sold to the highest bidder at public auction. After appraisal, notice of the auction shall be published at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the county where the property is located at least twenty days prior to sale.

Proceeds from the sales shall be deposited in the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170.

Sec. 34. RCW 77.12.230 and 1987 c 506 s 32 are each amended to read as follows:

The director may pay lawful local improvement district assessments for projects that may benefit wildlife or wildlife-oriented recreation made against lands held by the state for department purposes. The payments may be made from money appropriated from the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170 to the department.

Sec. 35. RCW 77.12.323 and 1987 c 506 s 42 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is established in the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170 a special wildlife account. Moneys received under RCW

77.12.320 as now or hereafter amended as compensation for wildlife losses shall be deposited in the state treasury to be credited to the special wildlife account.

(2) The director may advise the state treasurer and the state investment board of a surplus in the special wildlife account above the current needs. The state investment board may invest and reinvest the surplus, as the commission deems appropriate, in an investment authorized by RCW 43.84.150 or in securities issued by the United States government as defined by RCW 43.84.080 (1) and (4). Income received from the investments shall be deposited to the credit of the special wildlife account.

Sec. 36. RCW 77.12.380 and 1987 c 506 s 44 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon receipt of a request under RCW 77.12.360, the commissioner of public lands shall determine if the withdrawal would benefit the people of the state. If the withdrawal would be beneficial, the commissioner shall have the lands appraised for their lease value. Before withdrawal, the department shall transmit to the commissioner a voucher authorizing payment from the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170 in favor of the fund for which the lands are held. The payment shall equal the amount of the lease value for the duration of the withdrawal.

Sec. 37. RCW 77.12.390 and 1987 c 506 s 45 are each amended to read as follows:

Upon receipt of a voucher under RCW 77.12.380, the commissioner of public lands shall withdraw the lands from lease. The commissioner shall forward the voucher to the state treasurer, who shall draw a warrant against the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170 in favor of the fund for which the withdrawn lands are held.

Sec. 38. RCW 77.12.690 and 1998 c 245 s 158 and 1998 c 191 s 33 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The migratory waterfowl art committee is responsible for the selection of the annual migratory bird stamp design and shall provide the design to the department. If the committee does not perform this duty within the time frame necessary to achieve proper and timely distribution of the stamps to license dealers, the director shall initiate the art work selection for that year. The committee shall create collector art prints and related artwork, utilizing the same design as provided to the department. The administration, sale, distribution, and other matters relating to the prints and sales of stamps with prints and related artwork shall be the responsibility of the migratory waterfowl art committee.

The total amount brought in from the sale of prints and related artwork shall be deposited in the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170. The costs of producing and marketing of prints and related artwork, including administrative expenses mutually agreed upon by the committee and the director, shall be paid out of the total amount brought in from sales of those same items. Net funds derived from the sale of prints and related artwork shall be used by the director to contract with one or more appropriate individuals or nonprofit organizations for the development of waterfowl propagation projects within Washington which specifically provide waterfowl for the Pacific flyway. The department shall not contract with any individual or organization that

obtains compensation for allowing waterfowl hunting except if the individual or organization does not permit hunting for compensation on the subject property.

The migratory waterfowl art committee shall have an annual audit of its finances conducted by the state auditor and shall furnish a copy of the audit to the commission.

Sec. 39. RCW 77.15.100 and 2000 c 107 s 235 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Unless otherwise provided in this title, fish, shellfish, or wildlife unlawfully taken or possessed, or involved in a violation shall be forfeited to the state upon conviction. Unless already held by, sold, destroyed, or disposed of by the department, the court shall order such fish or wildlife to be delivered to the department. Where delay will cause loss to the value of the property and a ready wholesale buying market exists, the department may sell property to a wholesale buyer at a fair market value.

(2) When seized property is forfeited to the department, the department may retain it for official use unless the property is required to be destroyed, or upon application by any law enforcement agency of the state, release the property to the agency for the use of enforcing this title, or sell such property and deposit the proceeds into the ~~((state wildlife fund))~~ fish and wildlife enforcement reward account established under RCW ~~((77.12.170))~~ 77.15.425. Any sale of other property shall be at public auction or after public advertisement reasonably designed to obtain the highest price. The time, place, and manner of holding the sale shall be determined by the director. The director may contract for the sale to be through the department of general administration as state surplus property, or, except where not justifiable by the value of the property, the director shall publish notice of the sale once a week for at least two consecutive weeks before the sale in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the sale is to be held.

Sec. 40. RCW 77.32.430 and 2005 c 192 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Catch record card information is necessary for proper management of the state's food fish and game fish species and shellfish resources. Catch record card administration shall be under rules adopted by the commission. There is no charge for an initial catch record card. Each subsequent or duplicate catch record card costs ten dollars.

(2) A license to take and possess Dungeness crab is only valid in Puget Sound waters east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line if the fisher has in possession a valid catch record card officially endorsed for Dungeness crab. The endorsement shall cost no more than three dollars, including any or all fees authorized under RCW 77.32.050, when purchased for a personal use saltwater, combination, or shellfish and seaweed license. The endorsement shall cost no more than one dollar, including any or all fees authorized under RCW 77.32.050, when purchased for a temporary combination fishing license authorized under RCW 77.32.470(3)(a).

(3) Catch record cards issued with affixed temporary short-term charter stamp licenses are not subject to the ten-dollar charge nor to the Dungeness crab endorsement fee provided for in this section. Charter boat or guide operators issuing temporary short-term charter stamp licenses shall affix the stamp to each

catch record card issued before fishing commences. Catch record cards issued with a temporary short-term charter stamp are valid for one day.

(4) The department shall include provisions for recording marked and unmarked salmon in catch record cards issued after March 31, 2004.

(5) The funds received from the sale of catch record cards and the Dungeness crab endorsement must be deposited into the state wildlife ((fund)) account created in RCW 77.12.170. The funds received from the Dungeness crab endorsement may be used only for the sampling, monitoring, and management of catch associated with the Dungeness crab recreational fisheries. Moneys allocated under this section shall supplement and not supplant other federal, state, and local funds used for Dungeness crab recreational fisheries management.

Sec. 41. RCW 77.32.530 and 1996 c 101 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The commission in consultation with the director may authorize hunting of big game animals and wild turkeys through auction. The department may conduct the auction for the hunt or contract with a nonprofit wildlife conservation organization to conduct the auction for the hunt.

(2) The commission in consultation with the director may authorize hunting of up to a total of (~~fifteen~~) thirty big game animals and wild turkeys per year through raffle. The department may conduct raffles or contract with a nonprofit wildlife conservation organization to conduct raffles for hunting these animals. In consultation with the gambling commission, the director may adopt rules for the implementation of raffles involving hunting.

(3) The director shall establish the procedures for the hunts, which shall require any participants to obtain any required license, permit, or tag. Representatives of the department may participate in the hunt upon the request of the commission to ensure that the animals to be killed are properly identified.

(4) After deducting the expenses of conducting an auction or raffle, any revenues retained by a nonprofit organization, as specified under contract with the department, shall be devoted solely for wildlife conservation, consistent with its qualification as a bona fide nonprofit organization for wildlife conservation.

(5) The department's share of revenues from auctions and raffles shall be deposited in the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170. The revenues shall be used to improve (~~the habitat, health, and welfare of the species auctioned or raffled~~) game management and shall supplement, rather than replace, other funds budgeted for management of (~~that~~) game species. The commission may solicit input from groups or individuals with special interest in and expertise on a species in determining how to use these revenues.

(6) A nonprofit wildlife conservation organization may petition the commission to authorize an auction or raffle for a special hunt for big game animals and wild turkeys.

Sec. 42. RCW 77.32.560 and 2003 c 317 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department may sell watchable wildlife decals. Proceeds from the sale of the decal must be deposited into the state wildlife (~~fund~~) account created in RCW 77.12.170 and must be dedicated to the support of the department's watchable wildlife activities. The department may also use

proceeds from the sale of the decal for marketing the decal and for marketing watchable wildlife activities in the state.

(2) The term "watchable wildlife activities" includes but is not limited to: Initiating partnerships with communities to jointly develop watchable wildlife projects, building infrastructure to serve wildlife viewers, assisting and training communities in conducting wildlife watching events, developing destination wildlife viewing corridors and trails, tours, maps, brochures, and travel aides, and offering grants to assist rural communities in identifying key wildlife attractions and ways to protect and promote them.

(3) The commission must adopt by rule the cost of the watchable wildlife decal. A person may, at their discretion, contribute more than the cost as set by the commission by rule for the watchable wildlife decal in order to support watchable wildlife activities. A person who purchases a watchable wildlife decal must be issued one vehicle use permit free of charge.

Sec. 43. RCW 77.44.050 and 1999 c 235 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The warm water game fish account is hereby created in the state wildlife ~~((fund))~~ account created in RCW 77.12.170. Moneys in the account are subject to legislative appropriation and shall be used for the purpose of funding the warm water game fish enhancement program, including the development of warm water pond and lake habitat, culture of warm water game fish, improvement of warm water fish habitat, management of warm water fish populations, and other practical activities that will improve the fishing for warm water fish. Funds for warm water game fish as provided in RCW 77.32.440 shall not serve as replacement funding for department-operated warm water fish projects existing on December 31, 1994~~((, except that an amount not to exceed ninety one thousand dollars may be used for warm water fish culture at the Rod Meseberg warm water fish production facility during the biennium ending June 30, 2001))~~.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 44. Whenever any personal property comes into the possession of the officers of the department in connection with the official performance of their duties and the personal property remains unclaimed or not taken away for a period of sixty days from the date of written notice to the owner thereof, if known, which notice shall inform the owner of the disposition that may be made of the property under this section and the time that the owner has to claim the property and in all other cases for a period of sixty days from the time the property came into the possession of the department, unless the property has been held as evidence in any court, then, in that event, after sixty days from date when the case has been finally disposed of and the property released as evidence by order of the court, the department may:

(1) At any time thereafter sell the personal property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in the manner hereinafter provided;

(2) Retain the property for the use of the department subject to giving notice in the manner prescribed in RCW 63.35.030 and the right of the owner, or the owner's legal representative, to reclaim the property within one year after receipt of notice, without compensation for ordinary wear and tear if, in the opinion of the director, the property consists of firearms or other items specifically usable in law enforcement work. At the end of each calendar year during which there has

been such a retention, the department shall provide the office of financial management and retain for public inspection a list of such retained items and an estimation of each item's replacement value;

(3) Destroy an item of personal property at the discretion of the director if the director determines that the following circumstances have occurred:

(a) The property has no substantial commercial value or the probable cost of sale exceeds the value of the property;

(b) The item has been unclaimed by any person after notice procedures have been met, as prescribed in this section; and

(c) The director has determined that the item is illegal to possess or sell or unsafe and unable to be made safe for use by any member of the general public;

(4) If the item is not unsafe or illegal to possess or sell, such item, after satisfying the notice requirements as prescribed in this section may be offered by the director to bona fide dealers, in trade for law enforcement equipment, which equipment must be treated as retained property for the purpose of annual listing requirements of subsection (2) of this section; or

(5) At the end of one year, any unclaimed firearm must be disposed of pursuant to RCW 9.41.098(2). Any other item that is not unsafe or illegal to possess or sell, but has been, or may be used, in the judgment of the director, in a manner that is illegal, may be destroyed.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 45. Before the personal property shall be sold, a notice of such a sale fixing the time and place thereof which shall be at a suitable place, which will be noted in the advertisement for sale, and containing a description of the property to be sold must be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property is to be sold at least ten days prior to the date fixed for the auction. The notice must be signed by the director. If the owner fails to reclaim the property prior to the time fixed for the sale in such a notice, the director shall conduct the sale and sell the property described in the notice at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, and upon payment of the amount of the bid shall deliver the property to the bidder.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 46. The moneys arising from sales under the provisions of this chapter must be first applied to the payment of the costs and expenses of the sale and then to the payment of lawful charges and expenses for the keep of the personal property and the balance, if any, must be forwarded to the state treasurer to be deposited into the fish and wildlife enforcement reward account under RCW 77.15.425.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 47. If the owner of the personal property so sold, or the owner's legal representative, shall, at any time within three years after the money has been deposited in the fish and wildlife enforcement reward account, furnish satisfactory evidence to the state treasurer of the ownership of the personal property, the owner or the owner's legal representative is entitled to receive from the fish and wildlife enforcement reward account the amount so deposited, with interest.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 48. (1) Chapter 63.24 RCW, unclaimed property in hands of bailee, does not apply to personal property in the possession of the department.

(2) The uniform unclaimed property act, chapter 63.29 RCW, does not apply to personal property in the possession of the department.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 49. In addition to any other method of disposition of unclaimed property provided under this chapter, the department may donate unclaimed personal property to nonprofit charitable organizations. A nonprofit charitable organization receiving personal property donated under this section must use the property, or its proceeds, to benefit needy persons. The charitable organization must qualify for tax-exempt status under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 50. Sections 44 through 49 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 77 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 51. RCW 77.12.065 (Wildlife viewing tourism) and 2003 c 183 s 1 are each repealed.

Sec. 52. RCW 77.12.820 and 1997 c 422 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

The eastern Washington pheasant enhancement account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts under RCW 77.12.810 must be deposited in the account. Moneys in the account are subject to legislative appropriation and shall be used for the purpose of funding the eastern Washington pheasant enhancement program. The department may use moneys from the account to improve pheasant habitat or to purchase or produce pheasants. ~~((Not less than eighty percent of expenditures from the account must be used to purchase or produce pheasants.))~~ The department must continue to release rooster pheasants in eastern Washington. The eastern Washington pheasant enhancement account funds must not be used for the purchase of land. The account may be used to offer grants to improve pheasant habitat on public or private lands that are open to public hunting. The department may enter partnerships with private landowners, nonprofit corporations, cooperative groups, and federal or state agencies for the purposes of pheasant habitat enhancement in areas that will be available for public hunting. The department shall submit an annual report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1st regarding the department's eastern Washington pheasant activities.

***NEW SECTION. Sec. 53. (1)** *The legislature finds that healthy wildlife populations are a valuable and treasured public resource to the people of the state of Washington. However, the legislature also finds that as the human population increases and encroaches on wildlife habitat, interactions between humans and wildlife will become more frequent.*

(2) The legislature further finds that interactions between humans and wildlife can have significant financial impacts on the affected landowner. Although the resulting wildlife damage is felt most closely by the landowner, the general public, as beneficiaries and stewards of healthy wildlife populations, should bear some responsibility, as outlined in and limited by this act, for providing a measure of restitution to the impacted landowner, provided that the landowner has exhausted all legal, practicable self-help methods available to prevent wildlife damage from occurring.

(3) The legislature further finds that the commercial agriculture, horticulture, and livestock industries are important components of the state economy that can be negatively impacted by interactions with wildlife.

However, the legislature also finds that other landowners, both commercial and residential, may be faced with wildlife interactions that result in property damage. It is the intent of the legislature to craft a solution whereby all property owners have a potential avenue to petition the state for some mitigation of the damages caused by wildlife.

(4) The legislature further finds that it is in the best interests of the state for the department of fish and wildlife to respond quickly to wildlife damage complaints and to work with those affected to prevent and minimize negative interactions while maintaining healthy wildlife populations.

(5) The legislature further finds that negative wildlife interactions can be best reduced by encouraging landowners to contribute, through their land management practices, to healthy wildlife populations and to provide access for related recreation.

*Sec. 53 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

Sec. 54. RCW 77.36.010 and 1996 c 54 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Unless otherwise specified,))~~ The ((following)) definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter((:)) unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Claim" means an application to the department for compensation under this chapter.

(2) "Commercial crop" means a ((commercially raised)) horticultural ((and/ or)) or agricultural product ((and includes)), including the growing or harvested product ((but does not include livestock)). For the purposes of this chapter all parts of horticultural trees shall be considered a commercial crop and shall be eligible for claims.

~~((2) "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance beyond the control of the landowner or tenant that presents a real and immediate threat to crops, domestic animals, or fowl.))~~

(3) "Commercial livestock" means cattle, sheep, and horses held or raised by a person for sale.

(4) "Compensation" means a cash payment, materials, or service.

(5) "Damage" means economic losses caused by wildlife interactions.

(6) "Immediate family member" means spouse, state registered domestic partner, brother, sister, grandparent, parent, child, or grandchild.

(7) "Owner" means a person who has a legal right to commercial crops, commercial livestock, or other property that was damaged during a wildlife interaction.

(8) "Wildlife interaction" means the negative interaction and the resultant damage between wildlife and commercial crops, commercial livestock, or other property.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 55. A new section is added to chapter 77.36 RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except as limited by RCW 77.36.070 and 77.36.080, the department shall offer to distribute money appropriated to pay claims to the owner of commercial crops for damage caused by wild deer or elk or to the owners of commercial livestock that has been killed by bears, wolves, or cougars, or injured by bears, wolves, or cougars to such a degree that the market value of the commercial livestock has been diminished. Payments for claims for damage to commercial livestock are not subject to the limitations of RCW 77.36.070 and

77.36.080, but may not exceed the total amount specifically appropriated therefor.

(b) Owners of commercial crops or commercial livestock are only eligible for a claim under this subsection if:

(i) The owner satisfies the definition of "eligible farmer" in RCW 82.08.855;

(ii) The conditions of section 56 of this act have been satisfied; and

(iii) The damage caused to the commercial crop or commercial livestock satisfies the criteria for damage established by the commission under this subsection.

(c) The commission shall adopt and maintain by rule criteria that clarifies the damage to commercial crops and commercial livestock qualifying for compensation under this subsection. An owner of a commercial crop or commercial livestock must satisfy the criteria prior to receiving compensation under this subsection. The criteria for damage adopted under this subsection must include, but not be limited to, a required minimum economic loss to the owner of the commercial crop or commercial livestock, which may not be set at a value of less than five hundred dollars.

(2)(a) The department may offer to provide noncash compensation only to offset wildlife interactions to a person who applies to the department for compensation for damage to property other than commercial crops or commercial livestock that is the result of a mammalian or avian species of wildlife on a case-specific basis if the conditions of section 56 of this act have been satisfied and if the damage satisfies the criteria for damage established by the commission under this subsection.

(b) The commission shall adopt and maintain by rule criteria for damage to property other than a commercial crop or commercial livestock that is damaged by wildlife and may be eligible for compensation under this subsection, including criteria for filing a claim for compensation under this subsection.

(3)(a) To prevent or offset wildlife interactions, the department may offer materials or services to a person who applies to the department for assistance in providing mitigating actions designed to reduce wildlife interactions if the actions are designed to address damage that satisfies the criteria for damage established by the commission under this subsection.

(b) The commission shall adopt and maintain by rule criteria for mitigating actions designed to address wildlife interactions that may be eligible for materials and services under this section, including criteria for submitting an application under this section.

(4) An owner who files a claim under this section may appeal the decision of the department pursuant to rules adopted by the commission if the claim:

(a) Is denied; or

(b) Is disputed by the owner and the owner disagrees with the amount of compensation determined by the department.

NEW SECTION, Sec. 56. A new section is added to chapter 77.36 RCW to read as follows:

(1) No owner may receive compensation for wildlife interactions under this chapter unless the owner has, as determined by the department, first:

(a) Utilized applicable legal and practicable self-help preventive measures available to prevent the damage, including the use of nonlethal methods and

department-provided materials and services when available under section 55 of this act; and

(b) Exhausted all available compensation options available from nonprofit organizations that provide compensation to private property owners due to financial losses caused by wildlife interactions.

(2) In determining if the requirements of this section have been satisfied, the department may recognize and consider the following:

(a) Property losses may occur without future or anticipated knowledge of potential problems resulting in an owner being unable to take preemptive measures.

(b) Normal agricultural practices, animal husbandry practices, recognized standard management techniques, and other industry-recognized management practices may represent adequate preventative efforts.

(c) Under certain circumstances, as determined by the department, wildlife may not logistically or practicably be managed by nonlethal efforts.

(d) Not all available legal preventative efforts are cost-effective for the owner to practicably employ.

(e) There are certain effective preventative control options not available due to federal or state restrictions.

(f) Under certain circumstances, as determined by the department, permitting public hunting may not be a practicable self-help method due to the size and nature of the property, the property's setting, or the ability of the landowner to accommodate public access.

(3) An owner is not eligible to receive compensation if the damages are covered by insurance.

(4) The commission shall adopt rules implementing this section, including requirements that owners document nonlethal preventive efforts undertaken and all permits issued by the department under RCW 77.12.240 and 77.12.150.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 57. A new section is added to chapter 77.36 RCW to read as follows:

The department shall establish:

(1) The form of affidavits or proof required to accompany all claims under this chapter;

(2) The process, time, and methods used to identify and assess damage, including the anticipated timeline for the initiation and conclusion of department action;

(3) How claims will be prioritized when available funds for reimbursement are limited;

(4) Timelines after the discovery of damage by which an owner must file a claim or notify the department;

(5) Protocols for an owner to follow if the owner wishes to undertake activities that would complicate the determination of damages, such as harvesting damaged crops;

(6) The process for determining damage assessments, including the role and selection of professional damage assessors and the responsibility for reimbursing third-party assessors for their services;

(7) Timelines for a claimant to accept, reject, or appeal a determination made by the department;

(8) The identification of instances when an owner would be ineligible for compensation;

(9) An appeals process for an owner eligible for compensation under section 55 of this act who is denied a claim or feels the compensation is insufficient; and

(10) Other policies necessary for administering this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 58. A new section is added to chapter 77.36 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section and as limited by section 55 of this act and RCW 77.36.070 and 77.36.080, the cash compensation portion of each claim by the department under this chapter is limited to the lesser of:

(a) The value of the damage to the property by wildlife reduced by the amount of compensation provided to the claimant by any nonprofit organizations that provide compensation to private property owners due to financial losses caused by wildlife interactions, except that, subject to appropriation to pay compensation for damage to commercial livestock, the value of killed or injured commercial livestock may be no more than two hundred dollars per sheep, one thousand five hundred dollars per head of cattle, and one thousand five hundred dollars per horse; or

(b) Ten thousand dollars.

(2) The department may offer to pay a claim for an amount in excess of ten thousand dollars to the owners of commercial crops or commercial livestock filing a claim under section 55 of this act only if the outcome of an appeal filed by the claimant under section 55 of this act determines a payment higher than ten thousand dollars.

(3) All payments of claims by the department under this chapter must be paid to the owner of the damaged property and may not be assigned to a third party.

(4) The burden of proving all property damage, including damage to commercial crops and commercial livestock, belongs to the claimant.

Sec. 59. RCW 77.36.070 and 1996 c 54 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

The department may pay no more than one hundred twenty thousand dollars per fiscal year from the state wildlife ((fund)) account created in RCW 77.12.170 for claims ((under RCW 77.36.040 and for assessment costs and compromise of claims. ~~Such money shall be used to pay animal damage claims only if the claim meets the conditions of RCW 77.36.040 and the damage occurred in a place where the opportunity to hunt was not restricted or prohibited by a county, municipality, or other public entity during the season prior to the occurrence of the damage)) and assessment costs for damage to commercial crops caused by wild deer or elk submitted under section 55 of this act.~~

Sec. 60. RCW 77.36.080 and 1996 c 54 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Unless the legislature declares an emergency under this section, the department may pay no more than thirty thousand dollars per fiscal year from the general fund for claims ((under RCW 77.36.040 and for assessment costs and compromise of claims unless the legislature declares an emergency. Such money shall be used to pay animal damage claims only if the claim meets the conditions of RCW 77.36.040 and the damage occurred in a place where the

~~opportunity to hunt was restricted or prohibited by a county, municipality, or other public entity during the season prior to the occurrence of the damage)) and assessment costs for damage to commercial crops caused by wild deer or elk submitted under section 55 of this act.~~

~~(2)(a) The legislature may declare an emergency((, defined for the purposes of this section as any happening arising from)) if weather, fire, or other natural ((conditions, or fire that causes unusually great)) events result in deer or elk causing excessive damage to ((commercially raised agricultural or horticultural)) commercial crops ((by deer or elk)). ((In))~~

~~(b) After an emergency declaration, the department may pay as much as may be subsequently appropriated, in addition to the funds authorized under subsection (1) of this section, for claims and assessment costs under ((RCW 77.36.040 and for assessment and compromise of claims)) section 55 of this act. Such money shall be used to pay ((animal damage)) wildlife interaction claims only if the claim meets the conditions of ((RCW 77.36.040)) section 55 of this act and the department has expended all funds authorized under RCW 77.36.070 or subsection (1) of this section.~~

Sec. 61. RCW 77.36.030 and 1996 c 54 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Subject to ~~((the following))~~ limitations and conditions established by the commission, the owner, the owner's immediate family member, the owner's documented employee, or a tenant of real property may trap, consistent with RCW 77.15.194, or kill wildlife that is threatening human safety or causing property damage on that property, without the licenses required under RCW 77.32.010 or authorization from the director under RCW 77.12.240~~((wild animals or wild birds that are damaging crops, domestic animals, or fowl:~~

~~(a) Threatened or endangered species shall not be hunted, trapped, or killed;~~

~~(b) Except in an emergency situation, deer, elk, and protected wildlife shall not be killed without a permit issued and conditioned by the director or the director's designee. In an emergency, the department may give verbal permission followed by written permission to trap or kill any deer, elk, or protected wildlife that is damaging crops, domestic animals, or fowl; and~~

~~(c) On privately owned cattle ranching lands, the land owner or lessee may declare an emergency only when the department has not responded within forty-eight hours after having been contacted by the land owner or lessee regarding damage caused by wild animals or wild birds. In such an emergency, the owner or lessee may trap or kill any deer, elk, or other protected wildlife that is causing the damage but deer and elk may only be killed if such lands were open to public hunting during the previous hunting season, or the closure to public hunting was coordinated with the department to protect property and livestock).~~

~~(2) ((Except for coyotes and Columbian ground squirrels;)) The commission shall establish the limitations and conditions of this section by rule. The rules must include:~~

~~(a) Appropriate protection for threatened or endangered species;~~

~~(b) Instances when verbal or written permission is required to kill wildlife;~~

~~(c) Species that may be killed under this section; and~~

~~(d) Requirements for the disposal of wildlife trapped or killed under this section ((remain the property of the state, and the person trapping or killing the wildlife shall notify the department immediately. The department shall dispose~~

~~of wildlife so taken within three days of receiving such a notification and in a manner determined by the director to be in the best interest of the state)).~~

(3) In establishing the limitations and conditions of this section, the commission shall take into consideration the recommendations of the Washington state wolf conservation and management plan.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 62. A new section is added to chapter 77.36 RCW to read as follows:

This chapter represents the exclusive remedy against the state for damage caused by wildlife interactions.

Sec. 63. RCW 77.12.240 and 1989 c 197 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ~~((director))~~ department may authorize the removal or killing of wildlife that is destroying or injuring property, or when it is necessary for wildlife management or research.

(2) The ~~((director or other employees of the))~~ department shall dispose of wildlife taken or possessed by them under this title in the manner determined by the director to be in the best interest of the state. Proceeds from sales shall be deposited in the state treasury to be credited to the state wildlife ~~((fund))~~ account created in RCW 77.12.170.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 64. The fish and wildlife commission shall formally review the rules and policies adopted under sections 53 through 66 of this act. If, in the process of reviewing the rules, the fish and wildlife commission identifies recommended statutory changes related to the subject of sections 53 through 66 of this act and to the ability of the fish and wildlife commission to fulfill the intent of sections 53 through 66 of this act, those recommendations must be forwarded to the appropriate policy committees of the legislature during the regularly scheduled 2014 legislative session.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 65. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

- (1) RCW 77.36.005 (Findings) and 1996 c 54 s 1;
- (2) RCW 77.36.020 (Game damage control—Special hunt/remedial action) and 2003 c 385 s 1 & 1996 c 54 s 3;
- (3) RCW 77.36.040 (Payment of claims for damages—Procedure—Limitations) and 1996 c 54 s 5;
- (4) RCW 77.36.050 (Claimant refusal—Excessive claims) and 1996 c 54 s 6;
- (5) RCW 77.36.060 (Claim refused—Posted property) and 1996 c 54 s 7; and
- (6) RCW 77.12.260 (Agreements to prevent damage to private property) and 1987 c 506 s 34, 1980 c 78 s 43, & 1955 c 36 s 77.12.260.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 66. The following sections are each decodified:

RCW 77.36.900; and

RCW 77.36.901.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 67. Sections 53 through 66 of this act apply prospectively only and not retroactively. Sections 53 through 66 of this act apply only to claims that arise on or after July 1, 2010. Claims under chapter

77.36 RCW that arise prior to July 1, 2010, must be adjudicated under chapter 77.36 RCW as it existed prior to July 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 68. The fish and wildlife commission shall complete all initial rule-making activities that are required in order to allow sections 53 through 66 of this act to take effect on July 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 69. Sections 53 through 66 of this act take effect July 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 70. Section 64 of this act expires July 30, 2014.

Sec. 71. RCW 77.32.050 and 2003 c 389 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All recreational licenses, permits, tags, and stamps required by this title and raffle tickets authorized under chapter 77.12 RCW shall be issued under the authority of the commission. The commission shall adopt rules for the issuance of recreational licenses, permits, tags, stamps, and raffle tickets, and for the collection, payment, and handling of license fees, terms and conditions to govern dealers, and dealers' fees. A transaction fee on recreational documents issued through an automated licensing system may be set by the commission and collected from licensees. The department may authorize all or part of such fee to be paid directly to a contractor providing automated licensing system services. Fees retained by dealers shall be uniform throughout the state. The department shall authorize dealers to collect and retain dealer fees of at least two dollars for purchase of a standard hunting or fishing recreational license document, except that the commission may set a lower dealer fee for issuance of tags or when a licensee buys a license that involves a stamp or display card format rather than a standard department licensing document form.

(2) For the 2009-2011 biennium, the department shall charge an additional transaction fee of ten percent on all recreational licenses, permits, tags, stamps, or raffle tickets. These transaction fees must be deposited into the state wildlife account, created in RCW 77.12.170, for funding fishing and hunting opportunities for recreational license holders.

Sec. 72. RCW 77.32.350 and 2002 c 283 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to a small game hunting license, a supplemental permit or stamp is required to hunt for (~~western Washington pheasant or~~) migratory birds.

~~(1) (A western Washington pheasant permit is required to hunt for pheasant in western Washington. Western Washington pheasant permits must contain numbered spaces for recording the location and date of harvest of each western Washington pheasant.~~

~~(2) The permit shall be available as a season option, a youth full season option, or a three day option. The fee for this permit is:~~

~~(a) For the resident and nonresident full season option, thirty six dollars;~~

~~(b) For the youth full season option, eighteen dollars;~~

~~(c) For the three day option, twenty dollars.~~

~~(3)) A migratory bird validation is required for all persons sixteen years of age or older to hunt migratory birds. The fee for the validation for hunters is ten dollars for residents and nonresidents. The fee for the stamp for collectors is ten dollars.~~

((4)) (2) The migratory bird license must be validated at the time of signature of the licensee.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 73. A new section is added to chapter 77.32 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A western Washington pheasant permit is required to hunt for pheasant in western Washington.

(2) The permit is available as a season option, a youth full season option, or a three-day option. The fee for the permit is:

(a) For the resident full season option, seventy-five dollars;

(b) For the nonresident full season option, one hundred fifty dollars;

(c) For the youth full season option, thirty-five dollars;

(d) For the three-day option for a resident, thirty-five dollars and for a nonresident, seventy dollars.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 74. 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.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Section 53, Substitute House Bill 1778 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to modernizing certain provisions in Title 77 RCW regarding fish and wildlife."

Section 53 provides the legislative intent and findings for the wildlife interactions portion of this bill. I am concerned that this section of the bill is overly broad and may lead to unintended consequences regarding expectations of the wildlife interaction program modified by this act. I do not believe that vetoing this section will in any way hinder the implementation of this program.

For these reasons, I have vetoed Section 53 of Substitute House Bill 1778. With the exception of Section 53, Substitute House Bill 1778 is approved."

CHAPTER 334

[Engrossed House Bill 1530]

GUARANTEED ASSET PROTECTION WAIVER MODEL ACT

AN ACT Relating to creating the guaranteed asset protection waiver model act; amending RCW 63.14.010; adding a new chapter to Title 48 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The purpose of this chapter is to provide a framework within which guaranteed asset protection waivers are defined and may be offered within this state.

(2) This chapter does not apply to:

(a) An insurance policy offered by an insurer under this title; or

(b) A federally regulated financial institution operating under 12 C.F.R. Part 37 of the office of the comptroller of the currency regulations or credit unions operating under 12 C.F.R. 721.3(g) of the national credit union administration

regulations, or state regulated banks, credit unions, financial institutions operating pursuant to chapter 63.14 RCW, and consumer loan companies operating pursuant to chapter 31.04 RCW. However, an exempt federal or state chartered bank, credit union, or financial institution may elect to offer a guaranteed asset protection waiver that complies with sections 1, 2, and 4 through 7 of this act.

(3) Guaranteed asset protection waivers are governed under this chapter and are exempt from all other provisions of this title, except RCW 48.02.060 and 48.02.080, chapter 48.04 RCW, and as provided in this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Administrator" means a person, other than an insurer or creditor that performs administrative or operational functions pursuant to guaranteed asset protection waiver programs.

(2) "Borrower" means a debtor, retail buyer, or lessee, under a finance agreement, or a person who receives a loan or enters into a retail installment contract to purchase or lease a motor vehicle or vessel under chapter 63.14 RCW.

(3) "Creditor" means:

(a) The lender in a loan or credit transaction;

(b) The lessor in a lease transaction;

(c) Any retail seller of motor vehicles that provides credit to retail buyers of motor vehicles provided the seller complies with this chapter;

(d) The seller in commercial retail installment transactions; or

(e) The assignees of any creditor under this subsection to whom the credit obligation is payable.

(4) "Finance agreement" means a loan, lease, or retail installment sales contract for the purchase or lease of a motor vehicle.

(5) "Free look period" means the period of time from the effective date of the waiver until the date the borrower may cancel the waiver without penalty, fees, or costs to the borrower. This period of time must not be shorter than thirty days.

(6) "Guaranteed asset protection waiver" or "waiver" means a contractual agreement wherein a creditor agrees for a separate charge to cancel or waive all or part of amounts due that creditor on a borrower's finance agreement with that creditor in the event of a total physical damage loss or unrecovered theft of the motor vehicle, which agreement must be part of, or a separate addendum to, the finance agreement.

(7) "Insurer" means an insurance company licensed, registered, or otherwise authorized to do business under the insurance laws of this state.

(8) "Motor vehicle" means self-propelled or towed vehicles designed for personal or commercial use, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, campers, boats, personal watercraft, and motorcycle, boat, camper, and personal watercraft trailers.

(9) "Motor vehicle dealer" has the same meaning as "vehicle dealer" in RCW 46.70.011.

(10) "Person" includes an individual, company, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, and every form of legal entity.

(11) "Retail buyer" means a person who buys or agrees to buy a motor vehicle or obtain motor vehicle services or agrees to have motor vehicle services rendered or furnished from a retail seller.

(12) "Retail seller" means a person engaged in the business of selling motor vehicles or motor vehicle services to retail buyers.

(13) "Unregistered marketers" means persons who offer for sale and sell guaranteed asset protection waivers who are not registered under this chapter and who are not otherwise exempt under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) This chapter applies only to guaranteed asset protection waivers for financing of motor vehicles as defined in this chapter. Any person or entity must register with the commissioner before marketing, offering for sale or selling a guaranteed asset protection waiver, and before acting as an obligor for a guaranteed asset protection waiver, in this state. However, a retail seller of motor vehicles that assigns more than eighty-five percent of guaranteed asset protection waiver agreements within thirty days of such agreements' effective date, or an insurer authorized to transact such insurance business in this state, are not required to register pursuant to this section. Failure of any retail seller of motor vehicles to assign one hundred percent of guaranteed asset protection waiver agreements within forty-five days of such agreements' effective date will result in that retail seller being required to comply with the registration requirements of this chapter.

(2) No person may market, offer for sale, or sell a guaranteed asset protection waiver, or act as an obligor on a guaranteed asset protection waiver in this state without a registration as provided in this chapter, except as set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The application for registration must include the following:

(a) The applicant's name, address, and telephone number;

(b) The identities of the applicant's executive officers or other officers directly responsible for the waiver business;

(c) An application fee of two hundred fifty dollars, which shall be deposited into the guaranteed asset protection waiver account;

(d) A copy filed by the applicant with the commissioner of the waivers the applicant intends to offer in this state;

(e) A list of all unregistered marketers of guaranteed asset protection waivers on which the applicant will be the obligor;

(f) Such additional information as the commissioner may reasonably require.

(4) Once registered, the applicant shall keep the information required for registration current by reporting changes within thirty days after the end of the month in which the change occurs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Waivers may be offered, sold, or provided to borrowers in this state in compliance with this chapter.

(2) Waivers may, at the option of the creditor, be sold for a single payment or may be offered with a monthly or periodic payment option.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any cost to the borrower for a guaranteed asset protection waiver entered into in compliance with the truth in lending act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 1601 et seq.) and its implementing regulations, as

amended, must be separately stated and is not to be considered a finance charge or interest.

(4) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a person who is registered, or is otherwise exempt from registration or exempt from this chapter, from insuring its waiver obligation through the purchase of a contractual liability policy or other insurance policy issued by an insurer authorized to transact such insurance in this state.

(5) The waiver remains a part of the finance agreement upon the assignment, sale, or transfer of the finance agreement by the creditor.

(6) Neither the extension of credit, the term of credit, nor the term of the related motor vehicle sale or lease may be conditioned upon the purchase of a waiver.

(7) Any creditor that offers a waiver must report the sale of, and forward funds received on, all waivers to the designated party, if any, as prescribed in any applicable administrative services agreement, contractual liability policy, other insurance policy, or other specified program documents.

(8) Funds received or held by a creditor or administrator and belonging to an insurer, creditor, or administrator, under the terms of a written agreement, must be held by that creditor or administrator in a fiduciary capacity.

(9) If the guaranteed asset protection waiver is assigned, the name and address of the assignee must be mailed to the borrower within thirty days of the assignment. If at any time the name and address provided to the borrower by the initial creditor are no longer the valid point of contact to apply for waiver benefits, written notice will be mailed to the borrower within thirty days of the change stating the new name and address of the person or entity the borrower should contact to apply for waiver benefits. No waiver may be assigned to an entity that is not registered pursuant to this chapter, unless such entity is exempt from registration or unless the commissioner specifically authorizes such assignment.

(10) No person shall knowingly make, publish, or disseminate any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or advertising in the conduct of, or relative to, waiver business. Nor shall any person make, issue, or circulate, or cause to be made, issued, or circulated any misrepresentation of the terms or benefits of any waiver.

(11) A person or entity engaged in the guaranteed asset protection waiver business in this state may not refuse to sell or issue any guaranteed asset protection waiver because of the sex, marital status, or sexual orientation as defined in RCW 49.60.040, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability of the borrower or prospective borrower. The type of benefits, or any term, rate, condition, or type of coverage may not be restricted, modified, excluded, increased, or reduced on the basis of the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability of the borrower or prospective borrower.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) Contractual liability or other insurance policies insuring waivers must state the obligation of the insurer to reimburse or pay to the creditor any sums the creditor is legally obligated to waive under the waivers issued by the creditor and purchased or held by the borrower. Contractual liability insurance or other insurance policies insuring waivers must not be purchased by the creditor as part of, or a rider to, vendor single-interest or collateral protection coverages as defined in RCW 48.22.110(4).

(2) Coverage under a contractual liability or other insurance policy insuring a waiver must also cover any subsequent assignee upon the assignment, sale, or transfer of the finance agreement.

(3) Coverage under a contractual liability or other insurance policy insuring a waiver must remain in effect unless canceled or terminated in compliance with applicable insurance laws of this state.

(4) The cancellation or termination of a contractual liability or other insurance policy must not reduce the insurer's responsibility for waivers issued by the creditor prior to the date of cancellation or termination and for which a premium has been received by the insurer.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Guaranteed asset protection waivers must disclose, as applicable, in writing and in clear, understandable language that is easy to read, the following:

(1) The name and address of the initial creditor and the borrower at the time of sale, and the identity of any administrator if different from the creditor;

(2) The purchase price and the terms of the waiver, including without limitation, the requirements for protection, conditions, or exclusions associated with the waiver;

(3) That the borrower may cancel the waiver within a free look period as specified in the waiver, and will be entitled to a full refund of the purchase price, so long as no benefits have been provided; or in the event benefits have been provided, the borrower may receive a full or partial refund pursuant to the terms of the waiver;

(4) The procedure the borrower must follow, if any, to obtain waiver benefits under the terms and conditions of the waiver, including a telephone number and address where the borrower may apply for waiver benefits;

(5) Whether or not the waiver is cancellable after the free look period and the conditions under which it may be canceled or terminated including the procedures for requesting any refund due;

(6) That in order to receive any refund due in the event of a borrower's cancellation of the waiver agreement or early termination of the finance agreement after the free look period of the waiver, the borrower, in accordance with terms of the waiver, must provide a written request to cancel to the creditor, administrator, or such other party, within ninety days of the occurrence of the event terminating the finance agreement;

(7) The methodology for calculating any refund of the unearned purchase price of the waiver due, in the event of cancellation of the waiver or early termination of the finance agreement;

(8) That any refund of the purchase price for a waiver that was included in the financing of the motor vehicle or vessel may be applied by the creditor as a reduction of the overall amount owed under the finance agreement, rather than applying the refund strictly to the purchase price of the waiver. This disclosure must be conspicuously presented prior to the purchase of the waiver;

(9) That neither the extension of credit, the terms of the credit, nor the terms of the related motor vehicle sale or lease, may be conditioned upon the purchase of the waiver;

(10) That the guaranteed asset protection waiver is not credit insurance, nor does it eliminate the borrower's obligation to insure the motor vehicle as provided by laws of this state. Purchasing a guaranteed asset protection waiver

does not eliminate the borrower's rights and obligations under the vendor single-interest and collateral protection coverage laws of this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) Guaranteed asset protection waiver agreements may be cancellable or noncancellable after the free look period. Waivers must provide that if a borrower cancels a waiver within the free look period, the borrower will be entitled to a full refund of the purchase price, so long as no benefits have been provided; or in the event benefits have been provided, the borrower may receive a full or partial refund pursuant to the terms of the waiver.

(2) In the event of a borrower's cancellation of the waiver or early termination of the finance agreement, after the agreement has been in effect beyond the free look period, the borrower may be entitled to a refund of any unearned portion of the purchase price of the waiver unless the waiver provides otherwise. In order to receive a refund, the borrower, in accordance with any applicable terms of the waiver, must provide a written request to the creditor, administrator, or other party, within ninety days of the event terminating the finance agreement.

(3) If the cancellation of a waiver occurs as a result of a default under the finance agreement or the repossession of the motor vehicle associated with the finance agreement, any refund due may be paid directly to the creditor or administrator and applied as set forth in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Any cancellation refund under this section may be applied by the creditor as a reduction of the overall amount owed under the finance agreement, if the cost of the guaranteed asset protection waiver was included in the financing of the motor vehicle or vessel.

(5) Disclosure of how the refund may be applied by the creditor or administrator must be made in accordance with the provisions of section 6(8) of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) The commissioner may, subject to chapter 48.04 RCW, take action that is necessary or appropriate to enforce this chapter and to protect guaranteed asset protection waiver holders in this state, which includes:

(a) Suspending, revoking, or refusing to issue the registration of a person or entity if the registrant fails to comply with any provision of this chapter or fails to comply with any proper order or rule of the commissioner; and

(b) After hearing or with the consent of the registrant, and in addition to or in lieu of the suspension, revocation, or refusal to issue any registration, imposing a penalty of not more than two thousand dollars for each violation of this chapter.

(2) The commissioner may adopt rules to implement this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. (1) Any person who markets, offers for sale or sells a guaranteed asset protection waiver, or acts as an obligor for a guaranteed asset protection waiver without a registration, unless otherwise exempt from registration or exempt from this chapter, is acting in violation of this section and is subject to the provisions of section 8 of this act. In addition, any person who knowingly violates this section is guilty of a class B felony punishable under chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(2) Any criminal penalty imposed under this section is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other civil or administrative penalty or sanction otherwise authorized under state law.

(3) If the commissioner has cause to believe that any person has violated this section, the commissioner may assess a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars for each violation, after providing notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with chapter 48.04 RCW. Upon failure to pay this civil penalty when due, the attorney general may bring a civil action on behalf of the commissioner to recover the unpaid penalty.

(4) A person or entity that should have been registered at the time of the sale of a waiver who was not so registered pursuant to this chapter is personally liable for performance of the waiver. Any waiver sold by a person or entity that should have been registered at the time of the sale is voidable, except at the instance of the person or entity who sold the waiver.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. The guaranteed asset protection waiver account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The fees and fines collected under this chapter must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used to implement, administer, and enforce this chapter. Only the commissioner or the commissioner's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

Sec. 11. RCW 63.14.010 and 2003 c 368 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Goods" means all chattels personal when purchased primarily for personal, family, or household use and not for commercial or business use, but not including money or, except as provided in the next sentence, things in action. The term includes but is not limited to merchandise certificates or coupons, issued by a retail seller, to be used in their face amount in lieu of cash in exchange for goods or services sold by such a seller and goods which, at the time of sale or subsequently, are to be so affixed to real property as to become a part thereof, whether or not severable therefrom;

(2) "Lender credit card" means a card or device under a lender credit card agreement pursuant to which the issuer gives to a cardholder residing in this state the privilege of obtaining credit from the issuer or other persons in purchasing or leasing property or services, obtaining loans, or otherwise, and the issuer of which is not: (a) Principally engaged in the business of selling goods; or (b) a financial institution;

(3) "Lender credit card agreement" means an agreement entered into or performed in this state prescribing the terms of retail installment transactions pursuant to which the issuer may, with the buyer's consent, purchase or acquire one or more retail sellers' indebtedness of the buyer under a sales slip or memorandum evidencing the purchase, lease, loan, or otherwise to be paid in accordance with the agreement. The issuer of a lender credit card agreement shall not be principally engaged in the business of selling goods or be a financial institution;

(4) "Financial institution" means any bank or trust company, mutual savings bank, credit union, or savings and loan association organized pursuant to the

laws of any one of the United States of America or the United States of America, or the laws of a foreign country if also qualified to conduct business in any one of the United States of America or pursuant to the laws of the United States of America;

(5) "Services" means work, labor, or services of any kind when purchased primarily for personal, family, or household use and not for commercial or business use whether or not furnished in connection with the delivery, installation, servicing, repair, or improvement of goods and includes repairs, alterations, or improvements upon or in connection with real property, but does not include services for which the price charged is required by law to be determined or approved by or to be filed, subject to approval or disapproval, with the United States or any state, or any department, division, agency, officer, or official of either as in the case of transportation services;

(6) "Retail buyer" or "buyer" means a person who buys or agrees to buy goods or obtain services or agrees to have services rendered or furnished, from a retail seller;

(7) "Retail seller" or "seller" means a person engaged in the business of selling goods or services to retail buyers;

(8) "Retail installment transaction" means any transaction in which a retail buyer purchases goods or services from a retail seller pursuant to a retail installment contract, a retail charge agreement, or a lender credit card agreement, as defined in this section, which provides for a service charge, as defined in this section, and under which the buyer agrees to pay the unpaid principal 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 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, any vehicle dealer administrative fee under RCW 46.12.042, any vehicle dealer documentary service fee under RCW 46.70.180(2), 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, the cost of a guaranteed asset protection waiver, any vehicle dealer administrative fee, any vehicle dealer documentary service fee, 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 and payable to the state, county, or other governmental agency 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, any vehicle dealer administrative fee, any vehicle dealer documentary service fee, and official fees; and the amount actually paid or to be paid by the retail seller pursuant to an agreement with the buyer to discharge a security interest or lien on like-kind goods traded in or lease interest in the circumstance of a lease for like goods being terminated in conjunction with the sale pursuant to a retail installment contract;

(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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. This act is applicable to all guaranteed asset protection waiver agreements entered into on or after January 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Sections 1 through 10, 12, and 13 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 48 RCW.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 335

[Engrossed House Bill 1566]

STATE OF EMERGENCY—INSURANCE COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY

AN ACT Relating to granting the insurance commissioner certain authority when the governor declares a state of emergency; and amending RCW 48.02.060.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 48.02.060 and 1947 c 79 s .02.06 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The commissioner (~~((shall have))~~) has the authority expressly conferred upon him or her by or reasonably implied from the provisions of this code.

(2) The commissioner shall execute his or her duties and shall enforce the provisions of this code.

(3) The commissioner may:

(a) Make reasonable rules (~~((and regulations))~~) for effectuating any provision of this code, except those relating to his or her election, qualifications, or compensation. (~~((No such))~~) Rules ((and regulations shall be)) are not effective prior to their being filed for public inspection in the commissioner's office.

(b) Conduct investigations to determine whether any person has violated any provision of this code.

(c) Conduct examinations, investigations, hearings, in addition to those specifically provided for, useful and proper for the efficient administration of any provision of this code.

(4) When the governor proclaims a state of emergency under RCW 43.06.010(12), the commissioner may issue an order that addresses any or all of the following matters related to insurance policies issued in this state:

(a) Reporting requirements for claims;

(b) Grace periods for payment of insurance premiums and performance of other duties by insureds;

(c) Temporary postponement of cancellations and renewals; and

(d) Medical coverage to ensure access to care.

(5) An order by the commissioner under subsection (4) of this section may remain effective for not more than sixty days unless the commissioner extends the termination date for the order for an additional period of not more than thirty days. The commissioner may extend the order if, in the commissioner's judgment, the circumstances warrant an extension. An order of the commissioner under subsection (4) of this section is not effective after the related state of emergency is terminated by proclamation of the governor under RCW 43.06.210. The order must specify, by line of insurance:

(a) The geographic areas in which the order applies, which must be within but may be less extensive than the geographic area specified in the governor's proclamation of a state of emergency and must be specific according to an appropriate means of delineation, such as the United States postal service zip codes or other appropriate means; and

(b) The date on which the order becomes effective and the date on which the order terminates.

(6) The commissioner may adopt rules that establish general criteria for orders issued under subsection (4) of this section and may adopt emergency rules applicable to a specific proclamation of a state of emergency by the governor.

(7) The rule-making authority set forth in subsection (6) of this section does not limit or affect the rule-making authority otherwise granted to the commissioner by law.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 336

[Substitute House Bill 1552]

RULE-MAKING HEARINGS—PUBLIC COMMENTS

AN ACT Relating to public access at open public meetings; and amending RCW 34.05.325.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 34.05.325 and 2005 c 274 s 262 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The agency shall make a good faith effort to insure that the information on the proposed rule published pursuant to RCW 34.05.320 accurately reflects the rule to be presented and considered at the oral hearing on the rule. Written comment about a proposed rule, including supporting data, shall be accepted by an agency if received no later than the time and date specified in the notice, or such later time and date established at the rule-making hearing.

(2) The agency shall provide an opportunity for oral comment to be received by the agency in a rule-making hearing.

(3) If the agency possesses equipment capable of receiving telefacsimile transmissions or recorded telephonic communications, the agency may provide in its notice of hearing filed under RCW 34.05.320 that interested parties may comment on proposed rules by these means. If the agency chooses to receive comments by these means, the notice of hearing shall provide instructions for making such comments, including, but not limited to, appropriate telephone numbers to be used; the date and time by which comments must be received; required methods to verify the receipt and authenticity of the comments; and any limitations on the number of pages for telefacsimile transmission comments and on the minutes of tape recorded comments. The agency shall accept comments received by these means for inclusion in the official record if the comments are made in accordance with the agency's instructions.

(4) The agency head, a member of the agency head, or a presiding officer designated by the agency head shall preside at the rule-making hearing. Rule-making hearings shall be open to the public. The agency shall cause a record to be made of the hearing by stenographic, mechanical, or electronic means. Regardless of whether the agency head has delegated rule-making authority, the presiding official shall prepare a memorandum for consideration by the agency head, summarizing the contents of the presentations made at the rule-making hearing, unless the agency head presided or was present at substantially all of the hearings. The summarizing memorandum is a public document and shall be made available to any person in accordance with chapter 42.56 RCW.

(5) Rule-making hearings are legislative in character and shall be reasonably conducted by the presiding official to afford interested persons the

opportunity to present comment individually. All comments by all persons shall be made in the presence and hearing of other attendees. Written or electronic submissions may be accepted and included in the record. Rule-making hearings may be continued to a later time and place established on the record without publication of further notice under RCW 34.05.320.

(6)(a) Before it files an adopted rule with the code reviser, an agency shall prepare a concise explanatory statement of the rule:

(i) Identifying the agency's reasons for adopting the rule;

(ii) Describing differences between the text of the proposed rule as published in the register and the text of the rule as adopted, other than editing changes, stating the reasons for differences; and

(iii) Summarizing all comments received regarding the proposed rule, and responding to the comments by category or subject matter, indicating how the final rule reflects agency consideration of the comments, or why it fails to do so.

(b) The agency shall provide the concise explanatory statement to any person upon request or from whom the agency received comment.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 337

[Substitute House Bill 1583]

COUNTY AUDITOR PROVISIONS

AN ACT Relating to county auditors; amending RCW 36.17.045, 36.17.050, 36.22.010, 36.22.090, 36.22.170, 36.40.010, 36.40.030, 36.40.050, 36.40.130, 36.40.210, 36.96.020, 36.96.090, and 43.09.280; reenacting and amending RCW 36.40.040; and repealing RCW 28A.350.010, 28A.350.020, 28A.350.030, 28A.350.040, 28A.350.050, 28A.350.060, 28A.350.070, 36.18.110, 36.18.120, and 36.18.130.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 36.17.045 and 1963 c 164 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Employees of the counties shall have the right to voluntarily authorize the monthly deduction of their pledges to the United Good Neighbor or its successor, monthly payment to a credit (~~union~~) union as defined in RCW 31.12.005, and monthly dues to a labor union, from their salaries or wages. When such written authorization is received by the county auditor, he or she shall make such monthly deduction.

Sec. 2. RCW 36.17.050 and 1999 c 71 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The auditor shall not draw his warrant for the salary of any officer until the latter shall have first filed his duplicate receipt with the auditor, properly signed by the treasurer, showing he has made the last required monthly statement and settlement.))~~ If the superior court issues a declaratory judgment under RCW 36.16.125 finding that a county officer has abandoned his or her duties, the county officer may not be paid a salary.

Sec. 3. RCW 36.22.010 and 1995 c 194 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor:

(1) Shall be recorder of deeds and other instruments in writing which by law are to be filed and recorded in and for the county for which he or she is elected;

(2) Shall keep an account current with the county treasurer, charge all money received as shown by receipts issued and credit all disbursements paid out according to the record of settlement of the treasurer with the legislative authority;

(3) Shall make out and transmit to the state auditor a ~~((complete))~~ statement of the state fund account with the county ~~((for the past fiscal year certified by his or her certificate and seal, immediately after the completion of the annual settlement of the county treasurer with the legislative authority))~~ in accordance with standards developed by the state auditor. The statement must be available to the public;

(4) Shall make available a complete exhibit of the prior-year finances of the county including, but not limited to, a statement of financial condition and financial operation in accordance with standards developed by the state auditor. This exhibit shall be made available after the financial records are closed for the prior year;

(5) Shall make out a register of all warrants legally authorized and directed to be issued by the legislative body at any regular or special meeting. The auditor shall make the data available to the county treasurer. The auditor shall retain the original of the register of warrants for future reference;

(6) As clerk of the board of county commissioners, shall:

Record all of the proceedings of the legislative authority;

Make full entries of all of their resolutions and decisions on all questions concerning the raising of money for and the allowance of accounts against the county;

Record the vote of each member on any question upon which there is a division or at the request of any member present;

Sign all orders made and warrants issued by order of the legislative authority for the payment of money;

Record the reports of the county treasurer of the receipts and disbursements of the county;

Preserve and file all accounts acted upon by the legislative authority;

Preserve and file all petitions and applications for franchises and record the action of the legislative authority thereon;

Record all orders levying taxes;

Perform all other duties required by any rule or order of the legislative authority.

Sec. 4. RCW 36.22.090 and 1975 c 43 s 31 are each amended to read as follows:

All warrants for the payment of claims against diking, ditch, drainage and irrigation districts and school districts of the second class, who do not issue their own warrants, as well as political subdivisions within the county for which no other provision is made by law, shall be drawn and issued by the county auditor of the county wherein such subdivision is located, upon ~~((vouchers properly approved))~~ proper approval by the governing body thereof.

Sec. 5. RCW 36.22.170 and 2005 c 442 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a surcharge of five dollars per instrument shall be charged by the county auditor for each document recorded, which will be in addition to any other charge authorized by law. One dollar of the surcharge shall be ~~((deposited in the county general fund to be))~~ used at the discretion of the county commissioners to promote historical preservation or historical programs, which may include preservation of historic documents.

(b) A surcharge of two dollars per instrument shall be charged by the county auditor for each document presented for recording by the employment security department, which will be in addition to any other charge authorized by law.

(2) Of the remaining revenue generated through the surcharges under subsection (1) of this section:

(a) Fifty percent shall be transmitted monthly to the state treasurer who shall distribute such funds to each county treasurer within the state in July of each year in accordance with the formula described in RCW 36.22.190. The county treasurer shall place the funds received in a special account titled the auditor's centennial document preservation and modernization account to be used solely for ongoing preservation of historical documents of all county offices and departments and shall not be added to the county current expense fund; and

(b) Fifty percent shall be retained by the county and deposited in the auditor's operation and maintenance fund for ongoing preservation of historical documents of all county offices and departments.

(3) The centennial document preservation and modernization account is hereby created in the custody of the state treasurer and shall be classified as a treasury trust account. State distributions from the centennial document preservation and modernization account shall be made without appropriation.

Sec. 6. RCW 36.40.010 and 1963 c 4 s 36.40.010 are each amended to read as follows:

On or before the second Monday in July of each year, the county auditor or chief financial officer designated in a charter county shall notify in writing each county official, elective or appointive, in charge of an office, department, service, or institution of the county, to file with him or her on or before the second Monday in August thereafter detailed and itemized estimates, both of the probable revenues from sources other than taxation, and of all expenditures required by such office, department, service, or institution for the ensuing fiscal year.

Sec. 7. RCW 36.40.030 and 1995 c 301 s 62 are each amended to read as follows:

The estimates required in RCW 36.40.010 and 36.40.020 shall be submitted on forms provided by the county auditor or chief financial officer designated in a charter county and classified according to the classification established by the state auditor. The county auditor or chief financial officer designated in a charter county shall provide such forms. He or she shall also prepare the estimates for interest and debt redemption requirements and any other estimates the preparation of which properly falls within the duties of his or her office.

Each such official shall file his or her estimates within the time and in the manner provided in the notice and form and the county auditor or chief financial officer (~~(shall)~~) designated in a charter county may deduct and withhold as a penalty from the salary of each official failing or refusing to file such estimates as herein provided, the sum of (~~(ten)~~) fifty dollars for each day of delay: PROVIDED, That the total penalty against any one official shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars in any one year.

In the absence or disability of any official the duties required herein shall devolve upon the official or employee in charge of the office, department, service, or institution for the time being. The notice shall contain a copy of this penalty clause.

Sec. 8. RCW 36.40.040 and 1995 c 301 s 63 and 1995 c 194 s 7 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

Upon receipt of the estimates the county auditor or chief financial officer designated in a charter county shall prepare the county budget which shall set forth the complete financial program of the county for the ensuing fiscal year, showing the expenditure program and the sources of revenue by which it is to be financed.

The revenue section shall set forth the estimated receipts from sources other than taxation for each office, department, service, or institution for the ensuing fiscal year, the actual receipts for the first six months of the current fiscal year and the actual receipts for the last completed fiscal year, the estimated surplus at the close of the current fiscal year and the amount proposed to be raised by taxation.

The expenditure section shall set forth in comparative and tabular form by offices, departments, services, and institutions the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year, the appropriations for the current fiscal year, the actual expenditures for the first six months of the current fiscal year including all contracts or other obligations against current appropriations, and the actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year.

All estimates of receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year shall be fully detailed in the annual budget and shall be classified and segregated according to a standard classification of accounts to be adopted and prescribed by the state auditor after consultation with the Washington state association of counties and the Washington state association of county officials.

The county auditor or chief financial officer designated in a charter county shall set forth separately in the annual budget to be submitted to the county legislative authority the total amount of emergency warrants issued during the preceding fiscal year, together with a statement showing the amount issued for each emergency, and the legislative authority shall include in the annual tax levy, a levy sufficient to raise an amount equal to the total of such warrants: PROVIDED, That the legislative authority may fund the warrants or any part thereof into bonds instead of including them in the budget levy.

Sec. 9. RCW 36.40.050 and 1963 c 4 s 36.40.050 are each amended to read as follows:

The budget shall be submitted by the auditor or chief financial officer designated in a charter county to the board of county commissioners on or before

the first Tuesday in September of each year. The board shall thereupon consider the same in detail, making any revisions or additions it deems advisable.

Sec. 10. RCW 36.40.130 and 1963 c 4 s 36.40.130 are each amended to read as follows:

Expenditures made, liabilities incurred, or warrants issued in excess of any of the detailed budget appropriations or as revised by transfer as in RCW 36.40.100(~~(, 36.40.110)~~) or 36.40.120 provided shall not be a liability of the county, but the official making or incurring such expenditure or issuing such warrant shall be liable therefor personally and upon his or her official bond. The county auditor shall issue no warrant and the county commissioners shall approve no claim for any expenditure in excess of the detailed budget appropriations or as revised under the provisions of RCW 36.40.100 through 36.40.130, except upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or for emergencies as hereinafter provided. ~~((Any county commissioner, or county auditor, approving any claim or issuing any warrant in excess of any such budget appropriation except as herein provided shall forfeit to the county fourfold the amount of such claim or warrant which shall be recovered by action against such county commissioner or auditor, or all of them, and the several sureties on their official bonds.))~~

Sec. 11. RCW 36.40.210 and 1963 c 4 s 36.40.210 are each amended to read as follows:

On or before the twenty-fifth day of each month the auditor shall submit or make available to the board of county commissioners a report showing the expenditures and liabilities against each separate budget appropriation incurred during the preceding calendar month and like information for the whole of the current fiscal year to the first day of said month, together with the unexpended and unencumbered balance of each appropriation. He or she shall also set forth the receipts from taxes and from sources other than taxation for the same periods.

Sec. 12. RCW 36.96.020 and 1979 ex.s. c 5 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

On or before June 1st of 1980, and on or before June 1st of every year thereafter, each county auditor shall search available records and notify the county legislative authority if any special purpose districts located wholly or partially within the county appear to be inactive. ~~((Each county auditor shall also provide in the notifications made in 1982 and thereafter a list of all special purpose districts located wholly or partially within the county which, for three consecutive years before the notification, have failed to file statements with the county auditor as required in RCW 36.96.090.))~~ If the territory of any special purpose district is located within more than one county, the legislative authorities of all other counties within whose boundaries such a special purpose district lies shall also be notified by the county auditor. However, the authority to dissolve such a special purpose district as provided by this chapter shall rest solely with the legislative authority of the county which contains the greatest geographic portion of such special purpose district.

Sec. 13. RCW 36.96.090 and 1979 ex.s. c 5 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) Every special purpose district shall file a statement with the auditor of each county in which it lies on or before December 31st of every year, beginning in the year 1979. The initial statement filed by each special purpose district shall contain))~~ For every newly created special purpose district, the auditor of each county in which the special purpose district is located shall provide the state auditor with the following information:

~~((a))~~ (1) The name of the special purpose district and a general description of its location ~~((and geographical area within the county and within any other county;~~

~~(b) The statutes under which the special purpose district operates));~~

~~((c))~~ (2) The name, address, and telephone number ~~((, and remaining term of office))~~ of each member of its governing authority; and

~~((d))~~ (3) The functions that the special purpose district is then presently performing and the purposes for which it was created.

~~((Subsequent annual statements need only identify the special purpose district and any of the above detailed information that has changed in the last year.~~

~~(2) Each county auditor, on or before January 31, 1980, and on or before January 31st each year thereafter, shall forward to the state auditor a summation of the information contained in the statements required to be filed in subsection (1) of this section together with information of each special purpose district located wholly or partially within the county that has been dissolved during the preceding year.)~~

Sec. 14. RCW 43.09.280 and 1995 c 301 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

The expense of auditing public accounts shall be borne by each entity subject to such audit for the auditing of all accounts under its jurisdiction and the state auditor shall certify the expense of such audit to the fiscal or warrant-issuing officer of such entity, who shall immediately make payment to the state auditor. If the expense as certified is not paid by any local government within thirty days from the date of certification, the state auditor may certify the expense to the auditor of the county in which the local government is situated, who shall promptly issue his or her warrant on the county treasurer payable out of the current expense fund of the county, which fund, except as to auditing the financial affairs and making inspection and examination of the county, shall be reimbursed by the county auditor or chief financial officer designated in a charter county out of the money due the local government at the next monthly settlement of the collection of taxes and shall be transferred to the current expense fund.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 15.** The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 28A.350.010 (Registering warrants—All districts) and 1990 c 33 s 373, 1975 c 43 s 27, 1973 c 111 s 2, & 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.66.010;

(2) RCW 28A.350.020 (Registering warrants—Second-class districts) and 1990 c 33 s 374, 1975 c 43 s 28, & 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.66.020;

(3) RCW 28A.350.030 (Auditing accounts—All districts) and 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.66.030;

(4) RCW 28A.350.040 (Auditor to draw and issue warrants—Second-class districts) and 1990 c 33 s 375, 1975 c 43 s 29, 1973 c 111 s 3, & 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.66.040;

(5) RCW 28A.350.050 (Teacher must qualify before warrant drawn and issued or registered—All districts) and 1973 c 72 s 1, 1971 c 48 s 45, & 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.66.050;

(6) RCW 28A.350.060 (Liability of auditor for warrants exceeding budget—All districts) and 1975-76 2nd ex.s. c 118 s 31 & 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.66.070;

(7) RCW 28A.350.070 (Orders for warrants not transferable—Second-class districts) and 1975 c 43 s 30 & 1969 ex.s. c 223 s 28A.66.080;

(8) RCW 36.18.110 (Monthly statement to county auditor) and 1985 c 44 s 3, 1984 c 128 s 3, & 1963 c 4 s 36.18.110;

(9) RCW 36.18.120 (Statements to be checked) and 1985 c 44 s 4, 1984 c 128 s 4, & 1963 c 4 s 36.18.120; and

(10) RCW 36.18.130 (Errors or irregularities) and 1963 c 4 s 36.18.130.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 338

[House Bill 1717]

MILWAUKEE ROAD CORRIDOR—RAIL LINE

AN ACT Relating to a rail line over the Milwaukee Road corridor; amending RCW 79A.05.115, 79A.05.120, 79A.05.125, and 79A.05.130; providing an effective date; providing contingent expiration dates; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 79A.05.115 and 2006 c 160 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The commission shall develop and maintain a cross-state trail facility with appropriate appurtenances.

(2) This section expires July 1, ~~((2009))~~ 2019, ~~((if))~~ unless the department of transportation ~~((does not))~~ enters into a franchise agreement for a rail line over any of the portions of the Milwaukee Road corridor between Ellensburg and ~~((Lind))~~ Marengo by July 1, ~~((2009))~~ 2019.

Sec. 2. RCW 79A.05.120 and 2006 c 160 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) To facilitate completion of a cross-state trail under the management of the parks and recreation commission, management and control of lands known as the Milwaukee Road corridor shall be transferred between state agencies as follows on the date a franchise agreement is entered into for a rail line over portions of the Milwaukee Road corridor:

(a) Portions owned by the state between Ellensburg and the Columbia river that are managed by the parks and recreation commission are transferred to the department of transportation;

(b) Portions owned by the state between the west side of the Columbia river and Royal City Junction and between Warden and Lind that are managed by the department of natural resources are transferred to the department of transportation; ~~((and))~~

(c) Portions owned by the state between Lind and the Idaho border that are managed by the department of natural resources are transferred to the parks and recreation commission as of June 7, 2006; and

(d) Portions owned by the state between Lind and Marengo are transferred to the department of transportation.

(2) The department of natural resources may, by mutual agreement with the parks and recreation commission, transfer management authority over portions of the Milwaukee Road corridor to the state parks and recreation commission, at any time prior to the department of transportation entering into a franchise agreement.

(3) This section expires July 1, ~~((2009))~~ 2019, and no transfers shall occur ~~((#))~~ unless the department of transportation ~~((does not))~~ enters into a franchise agreement for a rail line over any of the portions of the Milwaukee Road corridor between Ellensburg and ~~((Lind))~~ Marengo by July 1, ~~((2009))~~ 2019.

Sec. 3. RCW 79A.05.125 and 2006 c 160 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department of transportation shall negotiate ~~((#))~~ one or more franchises with ~~((#))~~ rail carriers to establish and maintain a rail line over portions of the Milwaukee Road corridor owned by the state between Ellensburg and ~~((Lind))~~ Marengo. The department of transportation may negotiate such a franchise with any qualified rail carrier. Criteria for negotiating the franchise and establishing the right-of-way include:

(a) Assurances that resources from the franchise will be sufficient to compensate the state for use of the property, including completion of a cross-state trail between Easton and the Idaho border;

(b) Types of payment for use of the franchise, including payment for the use of federally granted trust lands in the transportation corridor;

(c) Standards for maintenance of the line;

(d) Provisions ensuring that both the conventional and intermodal rail service needs of local shippers are met. Such accommodations may comprise agreements with the franchisee to offer or maintain adequate service or to provide service by other carriers at commercially reasonable rates;

(e) Provisions requiring the franchisee, upon reasonable request of any other rail operator, to provide rail service and interchange freight over what is commonly known as the Stampede Pass rail line from Cle Elum to Auburn at commercially reasonable rates;

(f) If any part of the franchise agreement is invalidated by actions or rulings of the federal surface transportation board or a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining portions of the franchise agreement are not affected;

(g) Compliance with environmental standards; and

(h) Provisions for insurance and the coverage of liability.

(2) The franchise may provide for periodic review of financial arrangements under the franchise.

(3) The department of transportation, in consultation with the parks and recreation commission and the senate and house transportation committees, shall

negotiate the terms of the franchise, and shall present the agreement to the parks and recreation commission for approval of as to terms and provisions affecting the cross-state trail or affecting the commission.

(4) This section expires July 1, ~~((2009))~~ 2019, ~~((#))~~ unless the department of transportation ~~((does not))~~ enters into a franchise agreement for a rail line over any of the portions of the Milwaukee Road corridor between Ellensburg and Marengo by July 1, ~~((2009))~~ 2019.

Sec. 4. RCW 79A.05.130 and 2006 c 160 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The cross-state trail account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Eleven million five hundred thousand dollars is provided to the state parks and recreation commission to acquire, construct, and maintain a cross-state trail. This amount may consist of: (a) Legislative appropriations intended for trail development; (b) payments for the purchase of federally granted trust lands; and (c) franchise fees derived from use of the rail corridor. The legislature intends that any amounts provided from the transportation fund are to be repaid to the transportation fund from franchise fees.

(2) The department shall deposit franchise fees from use of the rail corridor according to the following priority: (a) To the department of transportation for actual costs incurred in administering the franchise; (b) to the department of natural resources as compensation for use of federally granted trust lands in the rail corridor; (c) to the transportation fund to reimburse any amounts transferred or appropriated from that fund by the legislature for trail development; (d) to the cross-state trail account, not to exceed eleven million five hundred thousand dollars, provided that this amount shall be reduced proportionate with any funds transferred or appropriated by the 1996 legislature or paid from franchise fees for the purchase of federally granted trust lands or for trail development; and (e) the remainder to the essential rail assistance account, created under RCW 47.76.250. Expenditures from the cross-state trail account may be used only for the acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of the cross-state trail. Only the director of the state parks and recreation commission 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.

(3) The commission may acquire land from willing sellers for the cross-state trail, but not by eminent domain.

(4) The commission shall adopt rules describing the cross-state trail.

(5) This section expires July 1, ~~((2009))~~ 2019, ~~((#))~~ unless the department of transportation ~~((does not))~~ enters into a franchise agreement for a rail line over any of the portions of the Milwaukee Road corridor between Ellensburg and Marengo by July 1, ~~((2009))~~ 2019.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 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 takes effect June 30, 2009.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 339

[Substitute House Bill 2223]

COMMERCIAL DRIVERS' LICENSES—AGRIBUSINESS PURPOSES

AN ACT Relating to commercial driver's license applicants who operate commercial motor vehicles for agribusiness purposes; amending RCW 46.25.060; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.25.060 and 2007 c 418 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) No person may be issued a commercial driver's license unless that person is a resident of this state, has successfully completed a course of instruction in the operation of a commercial motor vehicle that has been approved by the director or has been certified by an employer as having the skills and training necessary to operate a commercial motor vehicle safely, and has passed a knowledge and skills test for driving a commercial motor vehicle that complies with minimum federal standards established by federal regulation enumerated in 49 C.F.R. part 383, subparts G and H, and has satisfied all other requirements of the CMVSA in addition to other requirements imposed by state law or federal regulation. The tests must be prescribed and conducted by the department. In addition to the fee charged for issuance or renewal of any license, the applicant shall pay a fee of no more than ten dollars for each classified knowledge examination, classified endorsement knowledge examination, or any combination of classified license and endorsement knowledge examinations. The applicant shall pay a fee of no more than one hundred dollars for each classified skill examination or combination of classified skill examinations conducted by the department.

(b) The department may authorize a person, including an agency of this or another state, an employer, a private driver training facility, or other private institution, or a department, agency, or instrumentality of local government, to administer the skills test specified by this section under the following conditions:

- (i) The test is the same which would otherwise be administered by the state;
- (ii) The third party has entered into an agreement with the state that complies with the requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 383.75; and
- (iii) The director has adopted rules as to the third party testing program and the development and justification for fees charged by any third party.

(c) If the applicant's primary use of a commercial driver's license is for any of the following, then the applicant shall pay a fee of no more than seventy-five dollars for each classified skill examination or combination of classified skill examinations whether conducted by the department or a third-party tester:

- (i) Public benefit not-for-profit corporations that are federally supported head start programs; or
- (ii) Public benefit not-for-profit corporations that support early childhood education and assistance programs as described in RCW 43.215.405(4).

(2) The department shall work with the office of the superintendent of public instruction to develop modified P1 and P2 skill examinations that also include the skill examination components required to obtain an "S"

endorsement. In no event may a new applicant for an "S" endorsement be required to take two separate examinations to obtain an "S" endorsement and either a P1 or P2 endorsement, unless that applicant is upgrading his or her existing commercial driver's license to include an "S" endorsement. The combined P1/S or P2/S skill examination must be offered to the applicant at the same cost as a regular P1 or P2 skill examination.

(3)(a) The department may waive the skills test and the requirement for completion of a course of instruction in the operation of a commercial motor vehicle specified in this section for a commercial driver's license applicant who meets the requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 383.77.

(b) An applicant who operates a commercial motor vehicle for agribusiness purposes is exempt from the course of instruction completion and employer skills and training certification requirements under this section. By January 1, 2010, the department shall submit recommendations regarding the continuance of this exemption to the transportation committees of the legislature. For purposes of this subsection (3)(b), "agribusiness" means a private carrier who in the normal course of business primarily transports:

(i) Farm machinery, farm equipment, implements of husbandry, farm supplies, and materials used in farming;

(ii) Agricultural inputs, such as seed, feed, fertilizer, and crop protection products;

(iii) Unprocessed agricultural commodities, as defined in RCW 17.21.020, where such commodities are produced by farmers, ranchers, vineyardists, or orchardists; or

(iv) Any combination of (b)(i) through (iii) of this subsection.

This subsection (3)(b) expires July 1, 2011.

(4) A commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit may not be issued to a person while the person is subject to a disqualification from driving a commercial motor vehicle, or while the person's driver's license is suspended, revoked, or canceled in any state, nor may a commercial driver's license be issued to a person who has a commercial driver's license issued by any other state unless the person first surrenders all such licenses, which must be returned to the issuing state for cancellation.

(5)(a) The department may issue a commercial driver's instruction permit to an applicant who is at least eighteen years of age and holds a valid Washington state driver's license and who has submitted a proper application, passed the general knowledge examination required for issuance of a commercial driver's license under subsection (1) of this section, and paid the appropriate fee for the knowledge examination and an application fee of ten dollars.

(b) A commercial driver's instruction permit may not be issued for a period to exceed six months. Only one renewal or reissuance may be granted within a two-year period.

(c) The holder of a commercial driver's instruction permit may drive a commercial motor vehicle on a highway only when accompanied by the holder of a commercial driver's license valid for the type of vehicle driven who occupies a seat beside the individual for the purpose of giving instruction in driving the commercial motor vehicle. The holder of a commercial driver's instruction permit is not authorized to operate a commercial motor vehicle transporting hazardous materials.

(d) The department shall transmit the fees collected for commercial driver's instruction permits to the state treasurer.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 340

[Second Substitute House Bill 1951]

SALMONID HATCHERIES—OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT

AN ACT Relating to creating a program for public-private partnerships for the operation and management of salmonid hatcheries now closed or scheduled for closure by the department of fish and wildlife during the 2009-2011 biennium; amending RCW 77.95.090; adding new sections to chapter 77.95 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds: (1) The full utilization of state salmonid hatcheries is vital to the recreational and commercial fisheries and related economic development and employment; and (2) effective measures are necessary to maintain all hatchery operations that are consistent with conservation of wild salmon populations and support sustainable fisheries.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 77.95 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department shall establish a program that utilizes department-partner agreements for the resumption or continued operation and management of state-owned salmonid hatcheries now closed or scheduled for closure during the 2009-2011 biennium. To implement the program, the department shall accept and review applications to determine the appropriateness of the partner to manage and operate selected salmonid hatcheries. The department shall accelerate the application process relating to any hatchery currently in operation to avoid cessation of ongoing salmon production.

(2)(a) To select a partner, the department shall develop and apply criteria identifying the appropriateness of a potential partner. The criteria must seek to ensure that the partner has a long-range business plan, which may include the sale of hatchery surplus salmon, including eggs and carcasses, to ensure the long-range future solvency of the partnership.

(b) Partners under this section must be:

(i) Qualified under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code;

(ii) A for-profit private entity; or

(iii) A federally recognized tribe.

(3) The department shall place a higher priority on applications from partners that provide for the maximum resumption or continuation of existing hatchery production in a manner consistent with the mandate contained in RCW 77.04.012 to maintain the economic well-being and stability of the fishing industry.

(4) Agreements entered into with partners under this section must be consistent with existing state laws, agency rules, collective bargaining agreements, hatchery management policy involving species listed under the

federal endangered species act, or, in the case of a tribal partner, any applicable tribal hatchery management policy or recreational and commercial harvest policy. Agreements under this section must also require that partners conducting hatchery operations maintain staff with comparable qualifications to those identified in the class specifications for the department's fish hatchery personnel.

(5) All partnership agreements entered into under this section must contain a provision that requires the partner to hold harmless the department and the state for any civil liability arising from the partner's participation in the agreement or activities at the subject hatchery or hatcheries.

(6) All partnership agreements entered into under this section must identify any maintenance or improvements to be made to the hatchery facility, and the source of funding for such maintenance or improvements. If funding for the maintenance or improvements is to come from state funds or revenue sources previously received by the department, the work must be performed either by employees in the classified service or in compliance with the contracting procedures set forth in RCW 41.06.142.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 77.95 RCW to read as follows:

The powers and authority conferred by this chapter must be construed as in addition and supplemental to powers or authority conferred by any other law and nothing contained in this chapter may be construed as limiting any other powers or authority of the department.

Sec. 4. RCW 77.95.090 and 2000 c 107 s 106 are each amended to read as follows:

The dedicated regional fisheries enhancement group account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. Only the commission or the commission'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 portion of each recreational fishing license fee shall be used as provided in RCW 77.32.440. 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. 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 77.95.110. Except as provided in section 2 of this act, 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 commission shall adopt rules to implement this section pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 341

[Substitute House Bill 1957]

WILDLIFE AND RECREATION PROGRAM—APPLICANTS—PROCEDURES

AN ACT Relating to qualified applicants and procedures within the Washington wildlife and recreation program; amending RCW 79A.15.010, 79A.15.030, 79A.15.060, 79A.15.120, 79A.15.130, and 84.34.250; creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 79A.15.010 and 2007 c 241 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Acquisition" means the purchase on a willing seller basis of fee or less than fee interests in real property. These interests include, but are not limited to, options, rights of first refusal, conservation easements, leases, and mineral rights.

(2) "Board" means the recreation and conservation funding board.

(3) "Critical habitat" means lands important for the protection, management, or public enjoyment of certain wildlife species or groups of species, including, but not limited to, wintering range for deer, elk, and other species, waterfowl and upland bird habitat, fish habitat, and habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species.

(4) "Farmlands" means any land defined as "farm and agricultural land" in RCW 84.34.020(2).

(5) "Local agencies" means a city, county, town, federally recognized Indian tribe, special purpose district, port district, or other political subdivision of the state providing services to less than the entire state.

(6) "Natural areas" means areas that have, to a significant degree, retained their natural character and are important in preserving rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical, or similar features of scientific or educational value.

(7) "Nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association" means an organization as defined in RCW 84.34.250.

(8) "Riparian habitat" means land adjacent to water bodies, as well as submerged land such as streambeds, which can provide functional habitat for salmonids and other fish and wildlife species. Riparian habitat includes, but is not limited to, shorelines and near-shore marine habitat, estuaries, lakes, wetlands, streams, and rivers.

~~((8))~~ (9) "Special needs populations" means physically restricted people or people of limited means.

~~((9))~~ (10) "State agencies" means the state parks and recreation commission, the department of natural resources, the department of general administration, and the department of fish and wildlife.

~~((10))~~ (11) "Trails" means public ways constructed for and open to pedestrians, equestrians, or bicyclists, or any combination thereof, other than a sidewalk constructed as a part of a city street or county road for exclusive use of pedestrians.

~~((11))~~ (12) "Urban wildlife habitat" means lands that provide habitat important to wildlife in proximity to a metropolitan area.

~~((+2))~~ (13) "Water access" means boat or foot access to marine waters, lakes, rivers, or streams.

Sec. 2. RCW 79A.15.030 and 2007 c 241 s 28 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Moneys appropriated for this chapter shall be divided as follows:

(a) Appropriations for a biennium of forty million dollars or less must be allocated equally between the habitat conservation account and the outdoor recreation account.

(b) If appropriations for a biennium total more than forty million dollars, the money must be allocated as follows: (i) Twenty million dollars to the habitat conservation account and twenty million dollars to the outdoor recreation account; (ii) any amount over forty million dollars up to fifty million dollars shall be allocated as follows: (A) Ten percent to the habitat conservation account; (B) ten percent to the outdoor recreation account; (C) forty percent to the riparian protection account; and (D) forty percent to the farmlands preservation account; and (iii) any amounts over fifty million dollars must be allocated as follows: (A) Thirty percent to the habitat conservation account; (B) thirty percent to the outdoor recreation account; (C) thirty percent to the riparian protection account; and (D) ten percent to the farmlands preservation account.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in chapter 303, Laws of 2005, moneys deposited in these accounts shall be invested as authorized for other state funds, and any earnings on them shall be credited to the respective account.

(3) All moneys deposited in the habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, riparian protection, and farmlands preservation accounts shall be allocated as provided under RCW 79A.15.040, 79A.15.050, 79A.15.120, and 79A.15.130 as grants to state or local agencies or nonprofit nature conservancy organizations or associations for acquisition, development, and renovation within the jurisdiction of those agencies, subject to legislative appropriation. The board may use or permit the use of any funds appropriated for this chapter as matching funds where federal, local, or other funds are made available for projects within the purposes of this chapter. Moneys appropriated to these accounts that are not obligated to a specific project may be used to fund projects from lists of alternate projects from the same account in biennia succeeding the biennium in which the moneys were originally appropriated.

(4) Projects receiving grants under this chapter that are developed or otherwise accessible for public recreational uses shall be available to the public.

(5) The board may make grants to an eligible project from the habitat conservation, outdoor recreation, riparian protection, and farmlands preservation accounts and any one or more of the applicable categories under such accounts described in RCW 79A.15.040, 79A.15.050, 79A.15.120, and 79A.15.130.

(6) The board may accept private donations to the habitat conservation account, the outdoor recreation account, the riparian protection account, and the farmlands preservation account for the purposes specified in this chapter.

(7) The board may apply up to three percent of the funds appropriated for this chapter for its office for the administration of the programs and purposes specified in this chapter.

(8) Habitat and recreation land and facilities acquired or developed with moneys appropriated for this chapter may not, without prior approval of the board, be converted to a use other than that for which funds were originally

approved. The board shall adopt rules and procedures governing the approval of such a conversion.

Sec. 3. RCW 79A.15.060 and 2007 c 241 s 31 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The board may adopt rules establishing acquisition policies and priorities for distributions from the habitat conservation account.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 79A.15.030(7), moneys appropriated for this chapter may not be used by the board to fund staff positions or other overhead expenses, or by a state, regional, or local agency to fund operation or maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter.

(3) Moneys appropriated for this chapter may be used by grant recipients for costs incidental to acquisition, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

~~(4) (Moneys appropriated for this section may be used to fund mitigation banking projects involving the restoration, creation, enhancement, or preservation of critical habitat and urban wildlife habitat, provided that the parties seeking to use the mitigation bank meet the matching requirements of subsection (5) of this section. The moneys from this section may not be used to supplant an obligation of a state or local agency to provide mitigation. For the purposes of this section, a mitigation bank means a site or sites where critical habitat or urban wildlife habitat is restored, created, enhanced, or in exceptional circumstances, preserved expressly for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation in advance of authorized project impacts to similar resources.~~

~~(5))~~ (5) The board may not approve a local project where the local agency share is less than the amount to be awarded from the habitat conservation account.

~~((6))~~ (5) In determining acquisition priorities with respect to the habitat conservation account, the board shall consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

(a) For critical habitat and natural areas proposals:

(i) Community support for the project;

(ii) The project proposal's ongoing stewardship program that includes control of noxious weeds, detrimental invasive species, and that identifies the source of the funds from which the stewardship program will be funded;

(iii) Recommendations as part of a watershed plan or habitat conservation plan, or a coordinated regionwide prioritization effort, and for projects primarily intended to benefit salmon, limiting factors, or critical pathways analysis;

(iv) Immediacy of threat to the site;

(v) Uniqueness of the site;

(vi) Diversity of species using the site;

(vii) Quality of the habitat;

(viii) Long-term viability of the site;

(ix) Presence of endangered, threatened, or sensitive species;

(x) Enhancement of existing public property;

(xi) Consistency with a local land use plan, or a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan, including projects that assist in the implementation of local shoreline master plans updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130;

(xii) Educational and scientific value of the site;

(xiii) Integration with recovery efforts for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species;

(xiv) For critical habitat proposals by local agencies, the statewide significance of the site.

(b) For urban wildlife habitat proposals, in addition to the criteria of (a) of this subsection:

(i) Population of, and distance from, the nearest urban area;

(ii) Proximity to other wildlife habitat;

(iii) Potential for public use; and

(iv) Potential for use by special needs populations.

~~((7))~~ (6) Before November 1st of each even-numbered year, the board shall recommend to the governor a prioritized list of all state agency and local projects to be funded under RCW 79A.15.040(1) (a), (b), and (c). The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the board and shall submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list shall include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement, and describe for each project any anticipated restrictions upon recreational activities allowed prior to the project.

Sec. 4. RCW 79A.15.120 and 2007 c 241 s 37 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The riparian protection account is established in the state treasury. The board must administer the account in accordance with chapter 79A.25 RCW and this chapter, and hold it separate and apart from all other money, funds, and accounts of the board.

(2) Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the riparian protection account must be distributed for the acquisition or enhancement or restoration of riparian habitat. All enhancement or restoration projects, except those qualifying under subsection ~~((10))~~ (9)(a) of this section, must include the acquisition of a real property interest in order to be eligible.

(3) State and local agencies and lead entities under chapter 77.85 RCW, nonprofit nature conservancy organizations or associations, and the conservation commission may apply for acquisition and enhancement or restoration funds for riparian habitat projects under subsection (1) of this section. Other state agencies not defined in RCW 79A.15.010, such as the department of transportation and the department of corrections, may enter into interagency agreements with state agencies to apply in partnership for funds under this section.

(4) The board may adopt rules establishing acquisition policies and priorities for distributions from the riparian protection account.

(5) Except as provided in RCW 79A.15.030(7), moneys appropriated for this section may not be used by the board to fund staff positions or other overhead expenses, or by a state, regional, or local agency to fund operation or maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter.

(6) Moneys appropriated for this section may be used by grant recipients for costs incidental to restoration and acquisition, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

~~(7) (Moneys appropriated for this section may be used to fund mitigation banking projects involving the restoration, creation, enhancement, or preservation of riparian habitat, provided that the parties seeking to use the~~

~~mitigation bank meet the matching requirements of subsection (8) of this section. The moneys from this section may not be used to supplant an obligation of a state or local agency to provide mitigation. For the purposes of this section, a mitigation bank means a site or sites where riparian habitat is restored, created, enhanced, or in exceptional circumstances, preserved expressly for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation in advance of authorized project impacts to similar resources.~~

~~(8))~~ (8)) The board may not approve a local project where the local agency or nonprofit nature conservancy organization or association share is less than the amount to be awarded from the riparian protection account. In-kind contributions, including contributions of a real property interest in land may be used to satisfy the local agency's or nonprofit nature conservancy organization's or association's share.

~~((9))~~ (8) State agencies receiving grants for acquisition of land under this section must pay an amount in lieu of real property taxes equal to the amount of tax that would be due if the land were taxable as open space land under chapter 84.34 RCW except taxes levied for any state purpose, plus an additional amount for control of noxious weeds equal to that which would be paid if such lands were privately owned. The county assessor and county legislative authority shall assist in determining the appropriate calculation of the amount of tax that would be due.

~~((10))~~ (9) In determining acquisition priorities with respect to the riparian protection account, the board must consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

(a) Whether the project continues the conservation reserve enhancement program. Applications that extend the duration of leases of riparian areas that are currently enrolled in the conservation reserve enhancement program shall be eligible. Such applications are eligible for a conservation lease extension of at least twenty-five years of duration;

(b) Whether the projects are identified or recommended in a watershed planning process under chapter 247, Laws of 1998, salmon recovery planning under chapter 77.85 RCW, or other local plans, such as habitat conservation plans, and these must be highly considered in the process;

(c) Whether there is community support for the project;

(d) Whether the proposal includes an ongoing stewardship program that includes control of noxious weeds, detrimental invasive species, and that identifies the source of the funds from which the stewardship program will be funded;

(e) Whether there is an immediate threat to the site;

(f) Whether the quality of the habitat is improved or, for projects including restoration or enhancement, the potential for restoring quality habitat including linkage of the site to other high quality habitat;

(g) Whether the project is consistent with a local land use plan, or a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan. The projects that assist in the implementation of local shoreline master plans updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130 must be highly considered in the process;

(h) Whether the site has educational or scientific value; and

(i) Whether the site has passive recreational values for walking trails, wildlife viewing, or the observation of natural settings.

~~((H))~~ (10) Before November 1st of each even-numbered year, the board will recommend to the governor a prioritized list of projects to be funded under this section. The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the board and will submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list must include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement.

Sec. 5. RCW 79A.15.130 and 2007 c 241 s 38 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The farmlands preservation account is established in the state treasury. The board will administer the account in accordance with chapter 79A.25 RCW and this chapter, and hold it separate and apart from all other money, funds, and accounts of the board. Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the farmlands preservation account must be distributed for the acquisition and preservation of farmlands in order to maintain the opportunity for agricultural activity upon these lands.

(2)(a) Moneys appropriated for this chapter to the farmlands preservation account may be distributed for (i) the fee simple or less than fee simple acquisition of farmlands; (ii) the enhancement or restoration of ecological functions on those properties; or (iii) both. In order for a farmland preservation grant to provide for an environmental enhancement or restoration project, the project must include the acquisition of a real property interest.

(b) If a city ~~((C))~~, county, nonprofit nature conservancy organization or association, or the conservation commission acquires a property through this program in fee simple, the city ~~((C))~~, county, nonprofit nature conservancy organization or association, or the conservation commission shall endeavor to secure preservation of the property through placing a conservation easement, or other form of deed restriction, on the property which dedicates the land to agricultural use and retains one or more property rights in perpetuity. Once an easement or other form of deed restriction is placed on the property, the city ~~((C))~~, county, nonprofit nature conservancy organization or association, or the conservation commission shall seek to sell the property, at fair market value, to a person or persons who will maintain the property in agricultural production. Any moneys from the sale of the property shall either be used to purchase interests in additional properties which meet the criteria in subsection (9) of this section, or to repay the grant from the state which was originally used to purchase the property.

(3) Cities ~~((and))~~, counties, nonprofit nature conservancy organizations or associations, and the conservation commission may apply for acquisition and enhancement or restoration funds for farmland preservation projects within their jurisdictions under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The board may adopt rules establishing acquisition and enhancement or restoration policies and priorities for distributions from the farmlands preservation account.

(5) The acquisition of a property right in a project under this section by a county ~~((C))~~, city, nonprofit nature conservancy organization or association, or the conservation commission does not provide a right of access to the property

by the public unless explicitly provided for in a conservation easement or other form of deed restriction.

(6) Except as provided in RCW 79A.15.030(7), moneys appropriated for this section may not be used by the board to fund staff positions or other overhead expenses, or by a city (~~(or)~~)₂ county, nonprofit nature conservancy organization or association, or the conservation commission to fund operation or maintenance of areas acquired under this chapter.

(7) Moneys appropriated for this section may be used by grant recipients for costs incidental to restoration and acquisition, including, but not limited to, surveying expenses, fencing, and signing.

(8) The board may not approve a local project where the local agency's or nonprofit nature conservancy organization's or association's share is less than the amount to be awarded from the farmlands preservation account. In-kind contributions, including contributions of a real property interest in land, may be used to satisfy the local agency's or nonprofit nature conservancy organization's or association's share.

(9) In determining the acquisition priorities, the board must consider, at a minimum, the following criteria:

(a) Community support for the project;

(b) A recommendation as part of a limiting factors or critical pathways analysis, a watershed plan or habitat conservation plan, or a coordinated regionwide prioritization effort;

(c) The likelihood of the conversion of the site to nonagricultural or more highly developed usage;

(d) Consistency with a local land use plan, or a regional or statewide recreational or resource plan. The projects that assist in the implementation of local shoreline master plans updated according to RCW 90.58.080 or local comprehensive plans updated according to RCW 36.70A.130 must be highly considered in the process;

(e) Benefits to salmonids;

(f) Benefits to other fish and wildlife habitat;

(g) Integration with recovery efforts for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species;

(h) The viability of the site for continued agricultural production, including, but not limited to:

(i) Soil types;

(ii) On-site production and support facilities such as barns, irrigation systems, crop processing and storage facilities, wells, housing, livestock sheds, and other farming infrastructure;

(iii) Suitability for producing different types or varieties of crops;

(iv) Farm-to-market access;

(v) Water availability; and

(i) Other community values provided by the property when used as agricultural land, including, but not limited to:

(i) Viewshed;

(ii) Aquifer recharge;

(iii) Occasional or periodic collector for storm water runoff;

(iv) Agricultural sector job creation;

(v) Migratory bird habitat and forage area; and

(vi) Educational and curriculum potential.

(10) In allotting funds for environmental enhancement or restoration projects, the board will require the projects to meet the following criteria:

(a) Enhancement or restoration projects must further the ecological functions of the farmlands;

(b) The projects, such as fencing, bridging watercourses, replanting native vegetation, replacing culverts, clearing of waterways, etc., must be less than fifty percent of the acquisition cost of the project including any in-kind contribution by any party;

(c) The projects should be based on accepted methods of achieving beneficial enhancement or restoration results; and

(d) The projects should enhance the viability of the preserved farmland to provide agricultural production while conforming to any legal requirements for habitat protection.

(11) Before November 1st of each even-numbered year, the board will recommend to the governor a prioritized list of all projects to be funded under this section. The governor may remove projects from the list recommended by the board and must submit this amended list in the capital budget request to the legislature. The list must include, but not be limited to, a description of each project and any particular match requirement.

Sec. 6. RCW 84.34.250 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 22 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in RCW 84.34.210, as now or hereafter amended, ~~((and))~~ RCW 84.34.220, as now or hereafter amended, and RCW 79A.15.010, "nonprofit nature conservancy corporation or association" means an organization which qualifies as being tax exempt under 26 U.S.C. section 501(c) (of the Internal Revenue Code) as it exists on June 25, 1976 and one which has as one of its principal purposes the conducting or facilitating of scientific research; the conserving of natural resources, including but not limited to biological resources, for the general public; or the conserving of open spaces, including but not limited to wildlife habitat to be utilized as public access areas, for the use and enjoyment of the general public.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) Within existing funds, the recreation and conservation office must evaluate the use of land preservation mechanisms such as fee simple acquisitions, conservation easements, term conservation easements, and leases and the ability of each to respond to future economic, social, and environmental changes. The recreation and conservation office must compare the relative advantages and disadvantages and costs of each of these land preservation mechanisms. The recreation and conservation office must report its findings and recommendations to the appropriate committees of the legislature by January 1, 2010.

(2) This section expires June 30, 2010.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate March 31, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 342

[Engrossed House Bill 1967]

URBAN GROWTH AREAS—PROHIBITED EXPANSION—FLOOD PLAINS

AN ACT Relating to prohibiting expansions of urban growth areas into one hundred year floodplains; and amending RCW 36.70A.110.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 36.70A.110 and 2004 c 206 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each county that is required or chooses to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall designate an urban growth area or areas within which urban growth shall be encouraged and outside of which growth can occur only if it is not urban in nature. Each city that is located in such a county shall be included within an urban growth area. An urban growth area may include more than a single city. An urban growth area may include territory that is located outside of a city only if such territory already is characterized by urban growth whether or not the urban growth area includes a city, or is adjacent to territory already characterized by urban growth, or is a designated new fully contained community as defined by RCW 36.70A.350.

(2) Based upon the growth management population projection made for the county by the office of financial management, the county and each city within the county shall include areas and densities sufficient to permit the urban growth that is projected to occur in the county or city for the succeeding twenty-year period, except for those urban growth areas contained totally within a national historical reserve.

Each urban growth area shall permit urban densities and shall include greenbelt and open space areas. In the case of urban growth areas contained totally within a national historical reserve, the city may restrict densities, intensities, and forms of urban growth as determined to be necessary and appropriate to protect the physical, cultural, or historic integrity of the reserve. An urban growth area determination may include a reasonable land market supply factor and shall permit a range of urban densities and uses. In determining this market factor, cities and counties may consider local circumstances. Cities and counties have discretion in their comprehensive plans to make many choices about accommodating growth.

Within one year of July 1, 1990, each county that as of June 1, 1991, was required or chose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040, shall begin consulting with each city located within its boundaries and each city shall propose the location of an urban growth area. Within sixty days of the date the county legislative authority of a county adopts its resolution of intention or of certification by the office of financial management, all other counties that are required or choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall begin this consultation with each city located within its boundaries. The county shall attempt to reach agreement with each city on the location of an urban growth area within which the city is located. If such an agreement is not reached with each city located within the urban growth area, the county shall justify in writing why it so designated the area an urban growth area. A city may object formally with the department over the designation of the urban growth area within which it is located. Where

appropriate, the department shall attempt to resolve the conflicts, including the use of mediation services.

(3) Urban growth should be located first in areas already characterized by urban growth that have adequate existing public facility and service capacities to serve such development, second in areas already characterized by urban growth that will be served adequately by a combination of both existing public facilities and services and any additional needed public facilities and services that are provided by either public or private sources, and third in the remaining portions of the urban growth areas. Urban growth may also be located in designated new fully contained communities as defined by RCW 36.70A.350.

(4) In general, cities are the units of local government most appropriate to provide urban governmental services. In general, it is not appropriate that urban governmental services be extended to or expanded in rural areas except in those limited circumstances shown to be necessary to protect basic public health and safety and the environment and when such services are financially supportable at rural densities and do not permit urban development.

(5) On or before October 1, 1993, each county that was initially required to plan under RCW 36.70A.040(1) shall adopt development regulations designating interim urban growth areas under this chapter. Within three years and three months of the date the county legislative authority of a county adopts its resolution of intention or of certification by the office of financial management, all other counties that are required or choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 shall adopt development regulations designating interim urban growth areas under this chapter. Adoption of the interim urban growth areas may only occur after public notice; public hearing; and compliance with the state environmental policy act, chapter 43.21C RCW, and (~~RCW 36.70A.110~~) under this section. Such action may be appealed to the appropriate growth management hearings board under RCW 36.70A.280. Final urban growth areas shall be adopted at the time of comprehensive plan adoption under this chapter.

(6) Each county shall include designations of urban growth areas in its comprehensive plan.

(7) An urban growth area designated in accordance with this section may include within its boundaries urban service areas or potential annexation areas designated for specific cities or towns within the county.

(8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the expansion of an urban growth area is prohibited into the one hundred year floodplain of any river or river segment that: (i) is located west of the crest of the Cascade mountains; and (ii) has a mean annual flow of one thousand or more cubic feet per second as determined by the department of ecology.

(b) Subsection (8)(a) of this section does not apply to:

(i) Urban growth areas that are fully contained within a floodplain and lack adjacent buildable areas outside the floodplain;

(ii) Urban growth areas where expansions are precluded outside floodplains because:

(A) Urban governmental services cannot be physically provided to serve areas outside the floodplain; or

(B) Expansions outside the floodplain would require a river or estuary crossing to access the expansion; or

(iii) Urban growth area expansions where:

(A) Public facilities already exist within the floodplain and the expansion of an existing public facility is only possible on the land to be included in the urban growth area and located within the floodplain; or

(B) Urban development already exists within a floodplain as of the effective date of this section and is adjacent to, but outside of, the urban growth area, and the expansion of the urban growth area is necessary to include such urban development within the urban growth area; or

(C) The land is owned by a jurisdiction planning under this chapter or the rights to the development of the land have been permanently extinguished, and the following criteria are met:

(I) The permissible use of the land is limited to one of the following: Outdoor recreation; environmentally beneficial projects, including but not limited to habitat enhancement or environmental restoration; storm water facilities; flood control facilities; or underground conveyances; and

(II) The development and use of such facilities or projects will not decrease flood storage, increase storm water runoff, discharge pollutants to fresh or salt waters during normal operations or floods, or increase hazards to people and property.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection (8), "one hundred year floodplain" means the same as "special flood hazard area" as set forth in WAC 173-158-040 as it exists on the effective date of this section.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 343

[Substitute House Bill 2079]

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LICENSING INFORMATION—ACCESS

AN ACT Relating to the office of financial management's access to health professional licensing information; and amending RCW 43.370.020 and 43.70.050.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 43.370.020 and 2007 c 259 s 51 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The office shall serve as a coordinating body for public and private efforts to improve quality in health care, promote cost-effectiveness in health care, and plan health facility and health service availability. In addition, the office shall facilitate access to health care data collected by public and private organizations as needed to conduct its planning responsibilities.

(2) The office shall:

(a) Conduct strategic health planning activities related to the preparation of the strategy, as specified in this chapter;

(b) Develop a computerized system for accessing, analyzing, and disseminating data relevant to strategic health planning responsibilities. The office may contract with an organization to create the computerized system capable of meeting the needs of the office;

~~(c) ((Maintain access to deidentified data collected and stored by any public and private organizations as necessary to support its planning responsibilities, including state purchased health care program data, hospital discharge data, and private efforts to collect utilization and claims related data. The office is authorized to enter into any data sharing agreements and contractual arrangements necessary to obtain data or to distribute data. Among the sources of deidentified data that the office may access are any databases established pursuant to the recommendations of the health information infrastructure advisory board established by chapter 261, Laws of 2005. The office may store limited data sets as necessary to support its activities. Unless specifically authorized, the office shall not collect data directly from the records of health care providers and health care facilities, but shall make use of databases that have already collected such information))~~ Have access to the information submitted as part of the health professional licensing application and renewal process, excluding social security number and background check information, whether the license is issued by the secretary of the department of health or a board or commission. The office shall also have access to information submitted to the department of health as part of the medical or health facility licensing process. Access to and use of all data shall be in accordance with state and federal confidentiality laws and ethical guidelines, and the office shall maintain the same degree of confidentiality as the department of health. For professional licensing information provided to the office, the department of health shall replace any social security number with an alternative identifier capable of linking all licensing records of an individual; and

(d) Conduct research and analysis or arrange for research and analysis projects to be conducted by public or private organizations to further the purposes of the strategy.

(3) The office shall establish a technical advisory committee to assist in the development of the strategy. Members of the committee shall include health economists, health planners, representatives of government and nongovernment health care purchasers, representatives of state agencies that use or regulate entities with an interest in health planning, representatives of acute care facilities, representatives of long-term care facilities, representatives of community-based long-term care providers, representatives of health care providers, a representative of one or more federally recognized Indian tribes, and representatives of health care consumers. The committee shall include members with experience in the provision of health services to rural communities.

Sec. 2. RCW 43.70.050 and 2005 c 274 s 301 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislature intends that the department and board promote and assess the quality, cost, and accessibility of health care throughout the state as their roles are specified in chapter 9, Laws of 1989 1st ex. sess. in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. In furtherance of this goal, the secretary shall create an ongoing program of data collection, storage, assessability, and review. The legislature does not intend that the department conduct or contract for the conduct of basic research activity. The secretary may request appropriations for studies according to this section from the legislature, the federal government, or private sources.

(2) All state agencies which collect or have access to population-based, health-related data are directed to allow the secretary access to such data. This includes, but is not limited to, data on needed health services, facilities, and personnel; future health issues; emerging bioethical issues; health promotion; recommendations from state and national organizations and associations; and programmatic and statutory changes needed to address emerging health needs. Private entities, such as insurance companies, health maintenance organizations, and private purchasers are also encouraged to give the secretary access to such data in their possession. The secretary's access to and use of all data shall be in accordance with state and federal confidentiality laws and ethical guidelines. Such data in any form where the patient or provider of health care can be identified shall not be disclosed, subject to disclosure according to chapter 42.56 RCW, discoverable or admissible in judicial or administrative proceedings. Such data can be used in proceedings in which the use of the data is clearly relevant and necessary and both the department and the patient or provider are parties.

(3) The department shall serve as the clearinghouse for information concerning innovations in the delivery of health care services, the enhancement of competition in the health care marketplace, and federal and state information affecting health care costs.

(4) The secretary shall review any data collected, pursuant to this chapter, to:

(a) Identify high-priority health issues that require study or evaluation. Such issues may include, but are not limited to:

(i) Identification of variations of health practice which indicate a lack of consensus of appropriateness;

(ii) Evaluation of outcomes of health care interventions to assess their benefit to the people of the state;

(iii) Evaluation of specific population groups to identify needed changes in health practices and services;

(iv) Evaluation of the risks and benefits of various incentives aimed at individuals and providers for both preventing illnesses and improving health services;

(v) Identification and evaluation of bioethical issues affecting the people of the state; and

(vi) Other such objectives as may be appropriate;

(b) Further identify a list of high-priority health study issues for consideration by the board, within their authority, for inclusion in the state health report required by RCW 43.20.050. The list shall specify the objectives of each study, a study timeline, the specific improvements in the health status of the citizens expected as a result of the study, and the estimated cost of the study; and

(c) Provide background for the state health report required by RCW 43.20.050.

(5) Any data, research, or findings may also be made available to the general public, including health professions, health associations, the governor, professional boards and regulatory agencies and any person or group who has allowed the secretary access to data.

(6) Information submitted as part of the health professional licensing application and renewal process, excluding social security number and

background check information, shall be available to the office of financial management consistent with RCW 43.370.020, whether the license is issued by the secretary of the department of health or a board or commission. The department shall replace any social security number with an alternative identifier capable of linking all licensing records of an individual. The office of financial management shall also have access to information submitted to the department of health as part of the medical or health facility licensing process.

(7) The secretary may charge a fee to persons requesting copies of any data, research, or findings. The fee shall be no more than necessary to cover the cost to the department of providing the copy.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 344

[House Bill 2146]

WATER OR SEWER FACILITIES—CONTRACT PERIODS

AN ACT Relating to contract requirements for water or sewer facilities; and amending RCW 35.91.020.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 35.91.020 and 2006 c 88 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided under subsection (2) of this section, the governing body of any city, town, county, water-sewer district, or drainage district, hereinafter referred to as a "municipality" may contract with owners of real estate for the construction of storm, sanitary, or combination sewers, pumping stations, and disposal plants, water mains, hydrants, reservoirs, or appurtenances, hereinafter called "water or sewer facilities," within their boundaries or (except for counties) within ten miles from their corporate limits connecting with the public water or sewerage system to serve the area in which the real estate of such owners is located, and to provide for a period of not to exceed (~~(fifteen)~~) twenty years for the reimbursement of such owners and their assigns by any owner of real estate who did not contribute to the original cost of such water or sewer facilities and who subsequently tap onto or use the same of a fair pro rata share of the cost of the construction of said water or sewer facilities, including not only those directly connected thereto, but also users connected to laterals or branches connecting thereto, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the governing body of such municipality may provide or contract, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law.

(2)(a) The contract may provide for an extension of the (~~(fifteen)~~) twenty-year reimbursement period for a time not to exceed the duration of any moratorium, phasing ordinance, concurrency designation, or other governmental action that prevents making applications for, or the approval of, any new development within the benefit area for a period of six months or more.

(b) Upon the extension of the reimbursement period pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the contract must specify the duration of the contract extension and

must be filed and recorded with the county auditor. Property owners who are subject to the reimbursement obligations under subsection (1) of this section shall be notified by the contracting municipality of the extension filed under this subsection.

(3) Each contract shall include a provision requiring that every two years from the date the contract is executed a property owner entitled to reimbursement under this section provide the contracting municipality with information regarding the current contract name, address, and telephone number of the person, company, or partnership that originally entered into the contract. If the property owner fails to comply with the notification requirements of this subsection within sixty days of the specified time, then the contracting municipality may collect any reimbursement funds owed to the property owner under the contract. Such funds must be deposited in the capital fund of the municipality.

(4) To the extent it may require in the performance of such contract, such municipality may install said water or sewer facilities in and along the county streets in the area to be served as hereinabove provided, subject to such reasonable requirements as to the manner of occupancy of such streets as the county may by resolution provide. The provisions of such contract shall not be effective as to any owner of real estate not a party thereto unless such contract has been recorded in the office of the county auditor of the county in which the real estate of such owner is located prior to the time such owner taps into or connects to said water or sewer facilities.

Passed by the House April 21, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 345

[Substitute House Bill 2157]

SALMON RECOVERY—CONSOLIDATION OF ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

AN ACT Relating to the consolidation of certain salmon recovery activities and programs within the recreation and conservation office; amending RCW 77.85.030, 77.85.050, 77.85.020, 77.85.250, 77.85.140, 77.85.005, 77.85.150, and 79A.25.240; reenacting and amending RCW 77.85.090 and 43.41.270; creating new sections; repealing RCW 77.85.100; and providing expiration dates.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that:

(1) Washington has made significant investments in watershed-based activities, including the establishment of water resource inventory area (WRIA) planning units and lead agencies, lead entities, and regional salmon recovery organizations across the state. Washington watersheds have developed subbasin plans under the Northwest power and conservation council and national oceanic and atmospheric administration-approved regional salmon recovery plans that include locally prioritized salmon recovery projects;

(2) The governor's salmon recovery office was established to support the development and implementation of regional salmon recovery plans, to assist

local governments in obtaining federal assurances, and to issue a biennial state of the salmon report;

(3) The salmon recovery funding board provides grants for salmon recovery and the forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health works to provide greater coordination on monitoring. Administrative support for the board and the forum are provided by the recreation and conservation office;

(4) Lead entity funding to support infrastructure and capacity needs is provided through the recreation and conservation office, which contracts with the department of fish and wildlife to implement the program. Funding for WRIA planning units and lead agencies to develop and implement watershed-based plans under RCW 90.82.040 is provided by the department of ecology; and

(5) Currently, state watershed and salmon recovery-based programs are split among several state agencies or offices. Efficient implementation of these efforts will be enhanced by promoting consolidation and integration of their activities and programs. In addition, consolidation of reporting benefits the public and decision makers regarding watershed health, which includes salmon recovery. It is also the intent of the legislature, in cooperation with local and regional officials, and respecting the ability of local citizens and officials to organize in ways best suited to address local needs, to encourage the development of incentives that consolidate existing processes and promote more effective implementation of salmon recovery plans and watershed planning and implementation.

Sec. 2. RCW 77.85.030 and 2007 c 444 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governor's salmon recovery office (~~(is created within the office of the governor to)~~) shall coordinate state strategy to allow for salmon recovery to healthy sustainable population levels with productive commercial and recreational fisheries. ~~((The))~~ A primary purpose of the office is to coordinate and assist in the development, implementation, and revision of regional salmon recovery plans as an integral part of a statewide strategy developed consistent with the guiding principles and procedures under RCW 77.85.150.

(2) The governor's salmon recovery office is also responsible for maintaining the statewide salmon recovery strategy to reflect applicable provisions of regional recovery plans, habitat protection and restoration plans, water quality plans, and other private, local, regional, state agency and federal plans, projects, and activities that contribute to salmon recovery.

(3) ~~((The governor's salmon recovery office shall also gather regional recovery plans from regional recovery organizations and submit the plans to the federal fish services for adoption as federal recovery plans.))~~ The governor's salmon recovery office shall also work with regional salmon recovery organizations on salmon recovery issues in order to ensure a coordinated and consistent statewide approach to salmon recovery~~((The governor's salmon recovery office))~~ and shall work with federal agencies to accomplish implementation of federal commitments in the recovery plans.

(4) The governor's salmon recovery office may also:

(a) Assist state agencies, local governments, landowners, and other interested parties in obtaining federal assurances that plans, programs, or

activities are consistent with fish recovery under the federal endangered species act;

(b) Act as liaison to local governments, the state congressional delegation, the United States congress, federally recognized tribes, and the federal executive branch agencies for issues related to the state's salmon recovery plans;

(c) Provide periodic reports pursuant to RCW 77.85.020;

(d) Provide, as appropriate, technical and administrative support to ~~((the independent)) science panels ((or other science related panels))~~ on issues pertaining to salmon recovery;

(e) In cooperation with the regional recovery organizations, prepare a timeline and implementation plan that, together with a schedule and recommended budget, identifies specific actions in regional recovery plans for state agency actions and assistance necessary to implement local and regional recovery plans; and

(f) As necessary, provide recommendations to the legislature that would further the success of salmon recovery, including recommendations for state agency actions in the succeeding biennium and state financial and technical assistance for projects and activities to be undertaken in local and regional salmon recovery plans. The recommendations may include:

(i) The need to expand or improve nonregulatory programs and activities; and

(ii) The need for state funding assistance to recovery activities and projects.

(5) ~~((This section expires June 30, 2015.))~~ For administrative purposes, the governor's salmon recovery office is located within the recreation and conservation office.

Sec. 3. RCW 77.85.050 and 2005 c 309 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Counties, cities, and tribal governments must jointly designate, by resolution or by letters of support, the area for which a habitat project list is to be developed and the lead entity that is to be responsible for submitting the habitat project list. No project included on a habitat project list shall be considered mandatory in nature and no private landowner may be forced or coerced into participation in any respect. The lead entity may be a county, city, conservation district, special district, tribal government, regional recovery organization, or other entity.

(b) The lead entity shall establish a committee that consists of representative interests of counties, cities, conservation districts, tribes, environmental groups, business interests, landowners, citizens, volunteer groups, regional fish enhancement groups, and other habitat interests. The purpose of the committee is to provide a citizen-based evaluation of the projects proposed to promote salmon habitat.

(c) The committee shall compile a list of habitat projects, establish priorities for individual projects, define the sequence for project implementation, and submit these activities as the habitat project list. The committee shall also identify potential federal, state, local, and private funding sources.

(2) The area covered by the habitat project list must be based, at a minimum, on a WRIA, combination of WRIs, or any other area as agreed to by the counties, cities, and tribes in resolutions or in letters of support meeting the requirements of this subsection. Preference will be given to projects in an area

that contain a salmon species that is listed or proposed for listing under the federal endangered species act.

(3) The lead entity shall submit the habitat project list to the ~~((salmon recovery funding))~~ salmon recovery funding board in accordance with procedures adopted by the board.

(4) The recreation and conservation office shall administer funding to support the functions of lead entities.

Sec. 4. RCW 77.85.020 and 2007 c 444 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) ((No later than January 31, 2009, and every odd-numbered year until and including 2015, the governor's salmon recovery office shall submit a biennial state of the salmon report to the legislature and the governor regarding the implementation of the state's salmon recovery strategy. The report must include the following:~~

~~(a) A summary of habitat projects including but not limited to:~~

~~(i) A summary of accomplishments in removing barriers to salmon passage and an identification of existing barriers;~~

~~(ii) A summary of salmon restoration efforts undertaken in the past two years;~~

~~(iii) A summary of the role which private volunteer initiatives contribute in salmon habitat restoration efforts; and~~

~~(iv) A summary of efforts taken to protect salmon habitat;~~

~~(b) A summary of harvest and hatchery management activities affecting salmon recovery;~~

~~(c) A summary of the number and types of violations of existing laws pertaining to salmon. The summary may include information about the types of sanctions imposed for these violations.~~

~~(2) The report may include the following:~~

~~(a) A description of the amount of in-kind financial contributions, including volunteer, private, state, federal, tribal, as available, and local government funds directly spent on salmon recovery in response to endangered species act listings; and~~

~~(b) Information on the estimated carrying capacity of new habitat created pursuant to chapter 246, Laws of 1998.~~

~~(3) The report shall summarize the monitoring data coordinated by the forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health. The summary may include but is not limited to data and analysis related to:~~

~~(a) Measures of progress in fish recovery;~~

~~(b) Measures of factors limiting recovery as well as trends in such factors; and~~

~~(c) The status of implementation of projects and activities.~~

(4)) Beginning December 2010, the recreation and conservation office shall produce a biennial report on the statewide status of salmon recovery and watershed health, summarize projects and programs funded by the salmon recovery funding board, and summarize progress as measured by high-level indicators and state agency compliance with applicable protocols established by the forum for monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health. The report must be a consolidation of the current reporting activities, including the salmon recovery funding board and the forum on monitoring salmon recovery and

watershed health, on the status of salmon recovery and watershed health in Washington state, in accordance with RCW 77.85.250(8). The report shall also include a high-level status report on watershed planning efforts under chapter 90.82 RCW as summarized by the department of ecology and on salmon recovery and watershed planning as summarized by the Puget Sound partnership. The report's introduction must include a list of high-level questions related to the status of watershed health and salmon recovery to help decision makers and the public respond to salmon recovery and watershed health management needs.

(2) The department, the department of ecology, the department of natural resources, and the state conservation commission(~~(and the forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health))~~) shall provide to the (~~(governor's salmon recovery))~~ recreation and conservation office information requested by the office necessary to prepare the (~~(state of the salmon report and other reports produced by the office))~~ consolidated report on salmon recovery and watershed health.

Sec. 5. RCW 77.85.250 and 2007 c 444 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) (~~The legislature finds that pursuant to chapter 298, Laws of 2001, and acting upon recommendations of the state's independent science panel, the monitoring oversight committee developed recommendations for a comprehensive statewide strategy for monitoring watershed health, with a focus upon salmon recovery, entitled *The Washington Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy and Action Plan for Watershed Health and Salmon Recovery*. The legislature further finds that funding to begin implementing the strategy and action plan was provided in the 2003-2005 biennial budget, and that executive order 04-03 was issued to coordinate state agency implementation activities. It is therefore the purpose of this section to adopt the strategy and action plan and to provide guidance to ensure that the coordination activities directed by executive order 04-03 are effectively carried out.~~)

(2)) The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health is created to implement the *Washington Comprehensive Monitoring Strategy and Action Plan for Watershed Health and Salmon Recovery*. For administrative purposes, the forum is located within the recreation and conservation office. The governor shall appoint a person with experience and expertise in natural resources and environmental quality monitoring to chair the forum. The chair shall serve four-year terms and may serve successive terms. The forum shall include representatives of the following state agencies and regional entities that have responsibilities related to monitoring of salmon recovery and watershed health:

- (a) Department of ecology;
- (b) Salmon recovery funding board;
- (c) Governor's salmon recovery office;
- (d) Department of fish and wildlife;
- (e) Department of natural resources;
- (f) Puget Sound (~~(action team, or a successor state agency))~~ partnership;
- (g) Conservation commission;
- (h) Department of agriculture;
- (i) Department of transportation; and
- (j) Each of the regional salmon recovery organizations.

~~((3))~~ (2) The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health shall provide a multiagency venue for coordinating technical and policy issues and actions related to monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health.

~~((4))~~ (3) The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health shall recommend a set of ~~((measures))~~ high-level indicators for use ~~((by the governor's salmon recovery office))~~ in the ~~((state of the salmon report))~~ consolidated report on salmon recovery and watershed health required by RCW 77.85.020 to convey results and progress on salmon recovery and watershed health in ways that are easily understood by the general public.

~~((5))~~ (4) The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health shall invite the participation of federal, tribal, regional, and local agencies and entities that carry out salmon recovery and watershed health monitoring, and work toward coordination and standardization of measures used.

~~((6))~~ (5) The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health shall periodically report to the governor and the appropriate standing committees of the senate and house of representatives on the forum's activities and recommendations for improving monitoring programs by state agencies ~~((coordinating with the governor's salmon recovery office biennial report as))~~. This information must be included within the consolidated report on salmon recovery and watershed health required by RCW 77.85.020.

~~((7))~~ (6) The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health shall review pilot monitoring programs including those that integrate (a) data collection, management, and access; and (b) information regarding habitat projects and project management.

~~((8))~~ (7) The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health shall review and make recommendations to the office of financial management and the appropriate legislative committees on agency budget requests related to monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health. These recommendations must be made no later than September 15th of each year. The goal of this review is to prioritize and integrate budget requests across agencies.

~~((9))~~ (8)(a) The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health shall adopt general high-level indicators for salmon recovery and watershed health in Washington by December 1, 2009. By July 1, 2010, the forum shall also adopt the protocols for monitoring these high-level indicators that will enable state-conducted or state-funded monitoring efforts to be capable of reporting results that will ensure reporting consistency and agency compliance under the consolidated reporting requirement of RCW 77.85.020. The forum on monitoring salmon recovery and watershed health shall indicate how the general high-level indicators are consistent with, and complement, the more detailed regional and local metrics used to measure watershed health and salmon recovery.

(b) High-level indicators shall inform a nontechnical summary of key metrics that indicate the state of salmon recovery and provide an index of watershed health in Washington.

(9) This section expires June 30, ~~((2015))~~ 2011.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) By December 1, 2009, the recreation and conservation office, in consultation with the department of ecology, the department of fish and wildlife, regional fisheries enhancement groups, lead entities, planning units and lead agencies, and regional salmon recovery

organizations shall provide an assessment to the governor on additional coordination and incentive opportunities with lead entities, regional salmon recovery organizations, lead agencies, and WRIA planning units, and shall include any additional coordination and incentive opportunities for those organizations that exist and operate within a shared watershed boundary or portions of a shared watershed boundary.

(2) By December 1, 2009, the recreation and conservation office and the office of regulatory assistance, working in coordination with the departments of ecology and fish and wildlife, must identify and recommend one pilot project outside of Puget Sound that will effectively integrate salmon recovery and watershed planning missions and objectives. The pilot project's purpose is to demonstrate ways to achieve efficient permitting processes to implement projects identified in local or regional salmon recovery or WRIA-based watershed plans.

(3) This section expires December 31, 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) By December 1, 2009, the department of ecology must provide recommendations to the legislature on grant programs related to restoration and protection of water quality and for increases, augmentation, or conservation of water quantity supplies that may be more effectively and efficiently funded through the salmon recovery funding board. The recommendations should include ways to integrate salmon recovery data into reporting of watershed health.

(2) This section expires December 31, 2009.

Sec. 8. RCW 77.85.140 and 2007 c 241 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Habitat project lists shall be submitted to the salmon recovery funding board for funding at least once a year on a schedule established by the board. The board shall provide the legislature with a list of the proposed projects and a list of the projects funded by October 1st of each year for informational purposes. Project sponsors who complete salmon habitat projects approved for funding from habitat project lists and have met grant application deadlines will be paid by the salmon recovery funding board within thirty days of project completion.

(2) The recreation and conservation office shall track all funds allocated for salmon habitat projects and salmon recovery activities on behalf of the board, including both funds allocated by the board and funds allocated by other state or federal agencies for salmon recovery or water quality improvement.

~~((3) Beginning in December 2000, the board shall provide a biennial report to the governor and the legislature on salmon recovery expenditures. This report shall be coordinated with the state of the salmon report required under RCW 77.85.020.))~~

Sec. 9. RCW 77.85.005 and 2005 c 309 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature finds that repeated attempts to improve salmonid fish runs throughout the state of Washington have failed to avert listings of salmon and steelhead runs as threatened or endangered under the federal endangered species act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.). These listings threaten the sport, commercial, and tribal fishing industries as well as the economic well-being and vitality of

vast areas of the state. It is the intent of the legislature to begin activities required for the recovery of salmon stocks as soon as possible, although the legislature understands that successful recovery efforts may not be realized for many years because of the life cycle of salmon and the complex array of natural and human-caused problems they face.

The legislature finds that it is in the interest of the citizens of the state of Washington for the state to retain primary responsibility for managing the natural resources of the state, rather than abdicate those responsibilities to the federal government, and that the state may best accomplish this objective by integrating local and regional recovery activities into a statewide strategy that can make the most effective use of provisions of federal laws allowing for a state lead in salmon recovery, delivered through implementation activities consistent with regional and watershed recovery plans. The legislature also finds that a statewide salmon recovery strategy must be developed and implemented through an active public involvement process in order to ensure public participation in, and support for, salmon recovery. The legislature also finds that there is a substantial link between the provisions of the federal endangered species act and the federal clean water act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.). The legislature further finds that habitat restoration is a vital component of salmon recovery efforts. Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to specifically address salmon habitat restoration in a coordinated manner and to develop a structure that allows for the coordinated delivery of federal, state, and local assistance to communities for habitat projects that will assist in the recovery and enhancement of salmon stocks. A strong watershed-based locally implemented plan is essential for local, regional, and statewide salmon recovery.

The legislature also finds that credible scientific review and oversight is essential for any salmon recovery effort to be successful.

The legislature further finds that it is important to monitor the overall health of the salmon resource to determine if recovery efforts are providing expected returns. It is important to monitor salmon habitat projects and salmon recovery activities to determine their effectiveness in order to secure federal acceptance of the state's approach to salmon recovery. Adaptive management cannot exist without monitoring. For these reasons, the legislature believes that a coordinated and integrated monitoring system should be developed and implemented.

The legislature therefore finds that a coordinated framework for responding to the salmon crisis is needed immediately. To that end, the governor's salmon recovery office should be created (~~((within the governor's office))~~) to provide overall coordination of the state's response; an independent science panel is needed to provide scientific review and oversight; a coordinated state funding process should be established through a salmon recovery funding board; the appropriate local or tribal government should provide local leadership in identifying and sequencing habitat projects to be funded by state agencies; habitat projects should be implemented without delay; and a strong locally based effort to restore salmon habitat should be established by providing a framework to allow citizen volunteers to work effectively.

Sec. 10. RCW 77.85.090 and 2007 c 444 s 5 and 2007 c 341 s 49 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) The southwest Washington salmon recovery region, whose boundaries are provided in chapter 60, Laws of 1998, is created.

(2) Lead entities within a salmon recovery region that agree to form a regional salmon recovery organization may be recognized by the governor's salmon recovery office created in RCW 77.85.030(~~(, during the time it is constituted,)~~) as a regional recovery organization. The regional recovery organization may plan, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of a regional recovery plan in accordance with RCW 77.85.150. Regional recovery organizations existing as of July 24, 2005, that have developed draft recovery plans approved by the governor's salmon recovery office by July 1, 2005, may continue to plan, coordinate, and monitor the implementation of regional recovery plans.

(3) Beginning January 1, 2008, the leadership council, created under chapter 90.71 RCW, shall serve as the regional salmon recovery organization for Puget Sound salmon species, except for the program known as the Hood Canal summer chum evolutionarily significant unit area, which the Hood Canal coordinating council shall continue to administer under chapter 90.88 RCW.

Sec. 11. RCW 77.85.150 and 2007 c 444 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governor shall, with the assistance of the governor's salmon recovery office, (~~(during the time it is constituted,)~~) maintain and revise, as appropriate, a statewide salmon recovery strategy.

(2) The governor and the governor's salmon recovery office shall be guided by the following considerations in maintaining and revising the strategy:

(a) The strategy should identify statewide initiatives and responsibilities with regional recovery plans and local watershed initiatives as the principal means for implementing the strategy;

(b) The strategy should emphasize collaborative, incentive-based approaches;

(c) The strategy should address all factors limiting the recovery of Washington's listed salmon stocks, including habitat and water quality degradation, harvest and hatchery management, inadequate streamflows, and other barriers to fish passage. Where other limiting factors are beyond the state's jurisdictional authorities to respond to, such as some natural predators and high seas fishing, the strategy shall include the state's requests for federal action to effectively address these factors;

(d) The strategy should identify immediate actions necessary to prevent extinction of a listed salmon stock, establish performance measures to determine if restoration efforts are working, recommend effective monitoring and data management, and recommend to the legislature clear and certain measures to be implemented if performance goals are not met;

(e) The strategy shall rely on the best scientific information available and provide for incorporation of new information as it is obtained;

(f) The strategy should seek a fair allocation of the burdens and costs upon economic and social sectors of the state whose activities may contribute to limiting the recovery of salmon; and

(g) The strategy should seek clear measures and procedures from the appropriate federal agencies for removing Washington's salmon stocks from listing under the federal act.

(3) If the strategy is updated, an active and thorough public involvement process, including early and meaningful opportunity for public comment, must be utilized. In obtaining public comment, the governor's salmon recovery office shall work with regional salmon recovery organizations throughout the state and shall encourage regional and local recovery planning efforts to ensure an active public involvement process.

(4) This section shall apply prospectively only and not retroactively. Nothing in this section shall be construed to invalidate actions taken in recovery planning at the local, regional, or state level prior to July 1, 1999.

Sec. 12. RCW 43.41.270 and 2007 c 444 s 7 and 2007 c 241 s 5 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) The office of financial management shall assist natural resource-related agencies in developing outcome-focused performance measures for administering natural resource-related and environmentally based grant and loan programs. These performance measures are to be used in determining grant eligibility, for program management and performance assessment.

(2) The office of financial management and the ~~((governor's salmon recovery))~~ recreation and conservation office~~((, during the time it is constituted.))~~ shall assist natural resource-related agencies in developing recommendations for a monitoring program to measure outcome-focused performance measures required by this section. The recommendations must be consistent with the framework and coordinated monitoring strategy developed by the monitoring oversight committee established in RCW 77.85.210.

(3) Natural resource agencies shall consult with grant or loan recipients including local governments, tribes, nongovernmental organizations, and other interested parties, and report to the office of financial management on the implementation of this section.

(4) For purposes of this section, "natural resource-related agencies" include the department of ecology, the department of natural resources, the department of fish and wildlife, the state conservation commission, the recreation and conservation funding board, the salmon recovery funding board, and the public works board within the department of community, trade, and economic development.

(5) For purposes of this section, "natural resource-related environmentally based grant and loan programs" includes the conservation reserve enhancement program; dairy nutrient management grants under chapter 90.64 RCW; state conservation commission water quality grants under chapter 89.08 RCW; coordinated prevention grants, public participation grants, and remedial action grants under RCW 70.105D.070; water pollution control facilities financing under chapter 70.146 RCW; aquatic lands enhancement grants under RCW 79.105.150; habitat grants under the Washington wildlife and recreation program under RCW 79A.15.040; salmon recovery grants under chapter 77.85 RCW; and the public works trust fund program under chapter 43.155 RCW. The term also includes programs administered by the department of fish and wildlife related to protection or recovery of fish stocks which are funded with moneys from the capital budget.

Sec. 13. RCW 79A.25.240 and 2007 c 241 s 57 are each amended to read as follows:

The recreation and conservation office shall provide necessary grants and loan administration support to the salmon recovery funding board as provided in RCW 77.85.120. The office shall also be responsible for tracking salmon recovery expenditures under RCW 77.85.140. The office shall provide all necessary administrative support to the salmon recovery funding board, and the salmon recovery funding board shall be located with the office. ~~((The office shall provide necessary coordination with the salmon recovery office.))~~

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. Nothing in this act is intended to amend chapter 90.71 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. RCW 77.85.100 (Work group—Evaluation of mitigation alternatives) and 2000 c 107 s 100 & 1998 c 246 s 16 are each repealed.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 346

[Substitute Senate Bill 5509]

RENTAL CAR AGREEMENTS—FEE DISCLOSURE

AN ACT Relating to clarifying rental car company charges, surcharges, and fees to be included in rental car agreements; adding a new section to chapter 47.04 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that there are car rental agreements entered into between car rental companies and their customers that include fees in addition to the rental rate and taxes. It is the intent of the legislature that such fees be clearly and separately stated in such agreements.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 47.04 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A rental car company may include separately stated surcharges, fees, or charges in a rental agreement, which may include, but may not be in any way limited to, vehicle license cost recovery fees, child restraint system rental fees, airport-related recovery fees, all applicable taxes, and government surcharges.

(2) If a rental car company includes a vehicle license cost recovery fee as a separately stated charge in a rental transaction, the amount of the fee must represent the rental car company's good faith estimate of the rental car company's average daily charge as calculated by the rental car company to recover its actual total annual rental car titling, registration, plating, and inspection costs in the state of Washington.

(3) If the total amount of the vehicle license cost recovery fees collected by a rental car company under this section in any calendar year exceeds the rental car company's actual costs in the state of Washington to license, title, register, and plate rental cars and to have such rental cars inspected for that calendar year, the rental car company shall do both of the following:

(a) Retain the excess amount; and

(b) Adjust the estimated average per vehicle titling, licensing, plating, inspecting, and registration charge for the following calendar year by a corresponding amount.

(4) Nothing in this section prevents a rental car company from making adjustments to the vehicle license cost recovery fee during the calendar year.

(5) The following definitions apply to this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "Vehicle license cost recovery fee" means a charge that may be separately stated and charged on the rental contract in a car rental transaction originating in Washington state to recover costs incurred in the state of Washington by a rental car company to license, title, register, plate, and inspect rental cars; and

(b) "Child restraint system rental fee" means a charge that may be separately stated and charged on the rental contract in a car rental transaction originating in Washington state to recover the costs associated with providing child restraint systems.

(6)(a) If a rental car company includes a child restraint system rental fee as a separately stated charge in a rental transaction, the amount of the fee must represent no more than the rental car company's good faith estimate of the rental car company's costs to provide a child restraint system.

(b) If a rental car customer pays a child restraint system rental fee and the child restraint system is not available in a timely manner, as determined by the rental car customer, but in no case less than one hour after the arrival of the customer at the location where the customer receives the vehicle or vehicles, (i) the customer may cancel any reservation or other agreement for the rental of the vehicle or vehicles, (ii) any costs or penalties associated with the cancellation are void, and (iii) the customer is entitled to a full refund of any costs associated with the rental of the vehicle or vehicles.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

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CHAPTER 347

[Senate Bill 5974]

NONAMBULATORY LIVESTOCK—TRANSPORTATION OR ACCEPTANCE

AN ACT Relating to transporting or accepting delivery of live nonambulatory livestock; amending RCW 16.36.116 and 16.52.225; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 16.36.116 and 2007 c 71 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person found transporting animals on the public roads of this state that are not accompanied by valid health certificates, permits, or other documents as required by this chapter or its rules has committed a class 1 civil infraction.

(2) Any person who knowingly transports or accepts delivery of live nonambulatory livestock to, from, or between any livestock market, feedlot, slaughtering facility, or similar facility that trades in livestock has committed a civil infraction and shall be assessed a monetary penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars. The transport or acceptance of each nonambulatory livestock animal is considered a separate and distinct violation. Livestock that was ambulatory prior to transport to a feedlot and becomes nonambulatory because of an injury sustained during transport may be unloaded and placed in a separate pen for rehabilitation at the feedlot. For the purposes of this section, "nonambulatory livestock" has the same meaning as in RCW 16.52.225.

(3) The director is authorized to issue notices of and enforce civil infractions in the manner prescribed under chapter 7.80 RCW.

Sec. 2. RCW 16.52.225 and 2004 c 234 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Unless otherwise cited for a civil infraction by the department of agriculture under RCW 16.36.116(2), a person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor punishable as provided in RCW 9A.20.021 if he or she knowingly transports or accepts delivery of live nonambulatory livestock to, from, or between any livestock market, feedlot, slaughtering facility, or similar facility that trades in livestock. The transport or acceptance of each nonambulatory livestock animal is considered a separate and distinct violation.

(2) Nonambulatory livestock must be humanely euthanized before transport to, from, or between locations listed in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Livestock that was ambulatory prior to transport to a feedlot and becomes nonambulatory because of an injury sustained during transport may be unloaded and placed in a separate pen for rehabilitation at the feedlot.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "nonambulatory livestock" means cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, or other equine that cannot rise from a recumbent position or cannot walk, including but not limited to those with broken appendages, severed tendons or ligaments, nerve paralysis, a fractured vertebral column, or metabolic conditions.

Passed by the Senate April 21, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 5, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 348

[Engrossed House Bill 1087]

MINORITY AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES—REPORTS

AN ACT Relating to improving the effectiveness of the office of minority and women's business enterprises; amending RCW 39.19.041; and adding new sections to chapter 43.41 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

***NEW SECTION. Sec. 1.** *A new section is added to chapter 43.41 RCW to read as follows:*

(1) The office shall, in consultation with the office of minority and women's business enterprises and any advisory committee, develop a strategic plan to improve the effectiveness of all state agencies in carrying out the

purposes of chapter 39.19 RCW, including assisting small minority and women's business enterprises in competing for and receiving state contracts and otherwise succeeding in this state. The plan must be updated at least annually and must include timelines and, at a minimum, strategies to:

(a) Facilitate communication with and among minority and women's business enterprises on contracting with the state, including providing for a central depository of information accessible to small businesses and to individual contracting agencies and officers;

(b) Increase the effectiveness of existing outreach from the office of minority and women's business enterprises to small businesses, including publicizing the value of certification under chapter 39.19 RCW, and increase outreach by individual agencies;

(c) Streamline the statewide certification process under chapter 39.19 RCW;

(d) Focus technical assistance to small businesses and certified firms;

(e) Provide an effective training program to contracting officers at all state agencies on the certification process in chapter 39.19 RCW and ways to increase the role of minority and women-owned businesses in state contracting;

(f) Address barriers to inclusion of certified firms in the state procurement process;

(g) Increase selection of firms certified under chapter 39.19 RCW as prime contractors and subcontractors in contracts awarded by state agencies and educational institutions; and

(h) Develop accountability measures to use in reporting progress by state agencies and educational institutions in achieving the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The office must report on the strategic plan and its assessment of progress to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature, with a preliminary report by September 1, 2009, and annual reports beginning December 1, 2009. The report must include relevant fiscal information.

*Sec. 1 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 43.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) For the purpose of annual reporting on progress required by section 1 of this act, each state agency and educational institution shall submit data to the office and the office of minority and women's business enterprises on the participation by qualified minority and women-owned and controlled businesses in the agency's or institution's contracts and other related information requested by the director. The director of the office of minority and women's business enterprises shall determine the content and format of the data and the reporting schedule, which must be at least annually.

(2) The office must develop and maintain a list of contact people at each state agency and educational institution that is able to present to hearings of the appropriate committees of the legislature its progress in carrying out the purposes of chapter 39.19 RCW.

(3) The office must submit a report aggregating the data received from each state agency and educational institution to the legislature and the governor.

**Sec. 3. RCW 39.19.041 and 1995 c 269 s 1302 are each amended to read as follows:*

(1) The director may establish ((ad hoc advisory committees, as necessary)) advisory committees on various aspects of minority and women's business enterprises on an ad hoc basis to assist in the development of policies to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to provide the director with policy advice on current issues.

(2) The advisory committees may meet as often as necessary.

(3) Advisory committee membership:

(a) Must be as diverse and representative as possible of businesses certified under this chapter unless such a requirement would reduce the number of members with relevant knowledge and experience;

(b) Should include organizations that represent minority and women-owned businesses;

(c) Should reflect statewide geographic distribution of small businesses; and

(d) May include nonvoting representatives of state and local government.

*Sec. 3 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Sections 1 and 3, Engrossed House Bill 1087 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to improving the effectiveness of the office of minority and women's business enterprises."

Engrossed House Bill 1087 requires the Office of Financial Management (OFM), in consultation with the Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises (OMWBE), to develop a strategic plan to improve the effectiveness of all state agencies in carrying out the purposes of Chapter 39.19 RCW.

I agree with the intended purpose of this bill, which is to provide for increased participation by minority and women-owned and controlled businesses in public works projects and in providing goods and services to state government. However, OFM was not provided the financial resources necessary to carry-out requirements of Section 1 of this bill. Therefore, I am vetoing Section 1.

Section 3 prescribes the structure of advisory committees that may be established by OMWBE. The proposed language is unnecessarily prescriptive. In fact OMWBE has established an advisory committee that meets the criteria outlined in Section 3. The committee has been meeting since September 2008. As a result, I am also vetoing Section 3.

While I am vetoing Sections 1 and 3 of this bill, I am signing Section 2 because it supports my efforts to achieve supplier diversity. I am also directing OFM to assist OMWBE in identifying ways of increasing participating of minority and women-owned and controlled business in providing services to the state.

For these reasons, I have vetoed sections Veto Sections 1 and 3 of Engrossed House Bill 1087. With the exception of Sections 1 and 3, Engrossed House Bill 1087 is approved."

CHAPTER 349

[House Bill 1137]

TIMBER TRESPASS—CHRISTMAS TREES

AN ACT Relating to protecting landowners' investments in Christmas trees; amending RCW 79.02.300, 79.02.310, 79.02.320, and 64.12.030; and repealing RCW 79.02.340 and 79.02.350.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 79.02.300 and 2004 c 199 s 207 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who, without authorization, uses or occupies public lands, removes any valuable material as defined in RCW 79.02.010 from public lands, or causes waste or damage to public lands, or injures publicly owned personal property or publicly owned improvements to real property on public lands, is liable to the state for treble the amount of the damages. However, liability shall be for single damages if the department 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, publicly owned personal property or publicly owned improvement, 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~~),) 4.24.630, 64.12.030, or 79.02.320(~~(~~or~~ 79.02.340)~~)).

(3) The department 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.

Sec. 2. RCW 79.02.310 and 2003 c 53 s 379 are each amended to read as follows:

Every person who willfully commits any trespass upon any public lands of the state and cuts down, destroys, or injures any timber, or any tree, including a Christmas tree as defined in RCW 76.48.020, standing or growing thereon, or takes, or removes, or causes to be taken, or removed, therefrom any wood or timber lying thereon, or maliciously injures or severs anything attached thereto, or the produce thereof, or digs, quarries, mines, takes or removes therefrom any earth, soil, stone, mineral, clay, sand, gravel, or any valuable materials, is guilty of theft under chapter 9A.56 RCW.

Sec. 3. RCW 79.02.320 and 1927 c 255 s 199 are each amended to read as follows:

Every person who shall cut or remove, or cause to be cut or removed, any timber growing or being upon any public lands of the state, including a Christmas tree as defined in RCW 76.48.020, or who shall manufacture the same into logs, bolts, shingles, lumber or other articles of use or commerce, unless expressly authorized so to do by a bill of sale from the state, or by a lease or

contract from the state under which he or she holds possession of such lands, or by ~~((the))~~ provisions of law under ~~((and by virtue of))~~ which ~~((such))~~ the bill of sale, lease or contract was issued, shall be liable to the state ~~((the))~~ for treble the value of the timber or other articles ~~((so))~~ cut, removed, or manufactured, to be recovered in a civil action, and shall forfeit to the state all interest in ~~((and to))~~ any article into which ~~((said))~~ the timber is manufactured.

Sec. 4. RCW 64.12.030 and Code 1881 s 602 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever any person shall cut down, girdle, or otherwise injure, or carry off any tree, including a Christmas tree as defined in RCW 76.48.020, timber, or shrub on the land of another person, or on the street or highway in front of any person's house, ~~((village, town or))~~ city or town lot, or cultivated grounds, or on the commons or public grounds of any ~~((village, town or))~~ city or town, or on the street or highway in front thereof, without lawful authority, in an action by ~~((such))~~ the person, ~~((village, town or))~~ city or town against the person committing ~~((such))~~ the trespasses or any of them, ~~((if))~~ any judgment ~~((be given))~~ for the plaintiff ~~((it))~~ shall be ~~((given))~~ for treble the amount of damages claimed or assessed ~~((therefor, as the case may be)).~~

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 79.02.340 (Removal of Christmas trees—Compensation) and 2004 c 199 s 208, 2003 c 334 s 504, 1988 c 128 s 66, 1955 c 225 s 1, & 1937 c 87 s 1; and

(2) RCW 79.02.350 (Intent of RCW 79.02.340) and 2003 c 334 s 505 & 1937 c 87 s 2.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 350

[Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1208]

PROPERTY TAX ADMINISTRATION

AN ACT Relating to property tax administration; amending RCW 84.40.042, 84.56.070, 86.09.490, 84.60.050, 87.03.265, 87.03.270, 85.08.480, 82.45.090, 84.69.030, 84.55.070, 84.34.037, and 84.34.041; adding a new section to chapter 84.69 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 84.40.042 and 2008 c 17 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When real property is divided in accordance with chapter 58.17 RCW, the assessor shall carefully investigate and ascertain the true and fair value of each lot and assess each lot on that same basis, unless specifically provided otherwise by law. For purposes of this section, "lot" has the same definition as in RCW 58.17.020.

(a) For each lot on which an advance tax deposit has been paid in accordance with RCW 58.08.040, the assessor shall establish the true and fair value by October 30th of the year following the recording of the plat, replat, or

altered plat. The value established shall be the value of the lot as of January 1st of the year the original parcel of real property was last revalued. An additional property tax shall not be due on the land until the calendar year following the year for which the advance tax deposit was paid if the deposit was sufficient to pay the full amount of the taxes due on the property.

(b) For each lot on which an advance tax deposit has not been paid, the assessor shall establish the true and fair value not later than the calendar year following the recording of the plat, map, subdivision, or replat. For purposes of this section, "subdivision" means a division of land into two or more lots.

(c) For each subdivision, all current year and delinquent taxes and assessments on the entire tract must be paid in full in accordance with RCW 58.17.160 and 58.08.030 except when property is being acquired by a government for public use. For purposes of this section, "current year taxes" means taxes that are collectible under RCW 84.56.010 subsequent to ~~((February 14th))~~ completing the tax roll for current year collection.

(2) When the assessor is required by law to segregate any part or parts of real property, assessed before or after July 27, 1997, as one parcel or when the assessor is required by law to combine parcels of real property assessed before or after July 27, 1997, as two or more parcels, the assessor shall carefully investigate and ascertain the true and fair value of each part or parts of the real property and each combined parcel and assess each part or parts or each combined parcel on that same basis.

Sec. 2. RCW 84.56.070 and 2007 c 295 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((On the fifteenth day of February succeeding the levy of taxes;))~~ The county treasurer shall proceed to collect all personal property taxes after first completing the tax roll for the current year's collection. The treasurer shall give notice by mail to all persons charged with personal property taxes, and if such taxes are not paid before they become delinquent, the treasurer shall forthwith proceed to collect the same. In the event that he or she is unable to collect the same when due, the treasurer shall prepare papers in distraint, which shall contain a description of the personal property, the amount of taxes, the amount of the accrued interest at the rate provided by law from the date of delinquency, and the name of the owner or reputed owner. The treasurer shall without demand or notice distraint sufficient goods and chattels belonging to the person charged with such taxes to pay the same, with interest at the rate provided by law from the date of delinquency, together with all accruing costs, and shall proceed to advertise the same by posting written notices in three public places in the county in which such property has been distrained, one of which places shall be at the county court house, such notice to state the time when and place where such property will be sold. The county treasurer, or the treasurer's deputy, shall tax the same fees for making the distraint and sale of goods and chattels for the payment of taxes as are allowed by law to sheriffs for making levy and sale of property on execution; traveling fees to be computed from the county seat of the county to the place of making distraint. If the taxes for which such property is distrained, and the interest and costs accruing thereon, are not paid before the date appointed for such sale, which shall be not less than ten days after the taking of such property, such treasurer or treasurer's designee shall proceed to sell such property at public auction, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay such

taxes, with interest and costs, and if there be any excess of money arising from the sale of any personal property, the treasurer shall pay such excess less any cost of the auction to the owner of the property so sold or to his or her legal representative: PROVIDED, That whenever it shall become necessary to distrain any standing timber owned separately from the ownership of the land upon which the same may stand, or any fish trap, pound net, reef net, set net or drag seine fishing location, or any other personal property as the treasurer shall determine to be incapable or reasonably impracticable of manual delivery, it shall be deemed to have been distrained and taken into possession when the treasurer shall have, at least thirty days before the date fixed for the sale thereof, filed with the auditor of the county wherein such property is located a notice in writing reciting that the treasurer has distrained such property, describing it, giving the name of the owner or reputed owner, the amount of the tax due, with interest, and the time and place of sale; a copy of the notice shall also be sent to the owner or reputed owner at his last known address, by registered letter at least thirty days prior to the date of sale: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That if the county treasurer has reasonable grounds to believe that any personal property, including mobile homes, manufactured homes, or park model trailers, upon which taxes have been levied, but not paid, is about to be removed from the county where the same has been assessed, or is about to be destroyed, sold or disposed of, the county treasurer may demand such taxes, without the notice provided for in this section, and if necessary may forthwith distrain sufficient goods and chattels to pay the same.

Sec. 3. RCW 86.09.490 and 1937 c 72 s 164 are each amended to read as follows:

The assessment upon real property shall be a lien against the property assessed, from and after the first day of January in the year in which the assessment becomes due and payable, but as between grantor and grantee such lien shall not attach until the ~~((fifteenth day of February of such year, which))~~ county treasurer has completed the property tax roll for the current year's collection and provided the notification required by RCW 84.56.020. The lien shall be paramount and superior to any other lien theretofore or thereafter created, whether by mortgage or otherwise, except a lien for undelinquent flood control district assessments, diking or drainage, or diking or drainage improvement, district assessments and for unpaid and outstanding general ad valorem taxes, and such lien shall not be removed until the assessments are paid or the property sold for the payment thereof as provided by law.

Sec. 4. RCW 84.60.050 and 1994 c 301 s 54 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When real property is acquired by purchase or condemnation by the state of Washington, any county or municipal corporation or is placed under a recorded agreement for immediate possession and use or an order of immediate possession and use pursuant to RCW 8.04.090, such property shall continue to be subject to the tax lien for the years prior to the year in which the property is so acquired or placed under such agreement or order, of any tax levied by the state, county, municipal corporation or other tax levying public body, except as is otherwise provided in RCW 84.60.070.

(2) The lien for taxes applicable to the real property being acquired or placed under immediate possession and use for the year in which such real property is so acquired or placed under immediate possession and use shall be for only the pro rata portion of taxes allocable to that portion of the year prior to the date of execution of the instrument vesting title, date of recording such agreement of immediate possession and use, date of such order of immediate possession and use, or date of judgment. No taxes levied or tax lien on such property allocable to a period subsequent to the dates identified in this subsection shall be valid and any such taxes levied shall be canceled as provided in RCW 84.48.065. In the event the owner has paid taxes allocable to that portion of the year subsequent to the dates identified in this subsection he or she shall be entitled to a pro rata refund of the amount paid on the property so acquired or placed under a recorded agreement or an order of immediate possession and use. If the dates identified in this subsection precede (~~February 15th of~~) the completion of the property tax rolls for the current year's collection in the year in which such taxes become payable, no lien for such taxes shall be valid and any such taxes levied but not payable shall be canceled as provided in RCW 84.48.065.

Sec. 5. RCW 87.03.265 and 1939 c 171 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The assessment upon real property shall be a lien against the property assessed, from and after the first day of January in the year in which it is levied, but as between grantor and grantee such lien shall not attach until the (~~fifteenth day of February of~~) county treasurer has completed the property tax roll for the current year's collection and provided the notification required by RCW 84.56.020 in the year in which the assessment is payable, which lien shall be paramount and superior to any other lien theretofore or thereafter created, whether by mortgage or otherwise, except for a lien for prior assessments, and such lien shall not be removed until the assessments are paid or the property sold for the payment thereof as provided by law. And the lien for the bonds of any issue shall be a preferred lien to that of any subsequent issue. Also the lien for all payments due or to become due under any contract with the United States, or the state of Washington, accompanying which bonds of the district have not been deposited with the United States or the state of Washington, as in RCW 87.03.140 provided, shall be a preferred lien to any issue of bonds subsequent to the date of such contract.

Sec. 6. RCW 87.03.270 and 1988 c 134 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

The assessment roll, before its equalization and adoption, shall be checked and compared as to descriptions and ownerships, with the county treasurer's land rolls. On or before the fifteenth day of January in each year the secretary must deliver the assessment roll or the respective segregation thereof to the county treasurer of each respective county in which the lands therein described are located, and said assessments shall become due and payable (~~on the fifteenth day of February following~~) after the county treasurer has completed the property tax roll for the current year's collection and provided the notification required by RCW 84.56.020.

All assessments on said roll shall become delinquent on the first day of May following the filing of the roll unless the assessments are paid on or before the thirtieth day of April of said year: PROVIDED, That if an assessment is ten dollars or more for said year and if one-half of the assessment is paid on or before the thirtieth day of April, the remainder shall be due and payable on or before the thirty-first day of October following and shall be delinquent after that date. All delinquent assessments shall bear interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum, computed on a monthly basis and without compounding, from the date of delinquency until paid.

Upon receiving the assessment roll the county treasurer shall prepare therefrom an assessment book in which shall be written the description of the land as it appears in the assessment roll, the name of the owner or owners where known, and if assessed to the unknown owners, then the word "unknown", and the total assessment levied against each tract of land. Proper space shall be left in said book for the entry therein of all subsequent proceedings relating to the payment and collection of said assessments.

On or before April 1st of each year, the treasurer of the district shall send a statement of assessments due. County treasurers who collect irrigation district assessments may send the statement of irrigation district assessments together with the statement of general taxes.

Upon payment of any assessment the county treasurer must enter the date of said payment in said assessment book opposite the description of the land and the name of the person paying and give a receipt to such person specifying the amount of the assessment and the amount paid with the description of the property assessed.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the district to furnish upon request of the owner, or any person interested, a statement showing any and all assessments levied as shown by the assessment roll in his office upon land described in such request. All statements of irrigation district assessments covering any land in the district shall show the amount of the irrigation district assessment, the dates on which the assessment is due, the place of payment, and, if the property was sold for delinquent assessments in a prior year, the amount of the delinquent assessment and the notation "certificate issued": PROVIDED, That the failure of the treasurer to render any statement herein required of him shall not render invalid any assessments made by any irrigation district.

It shall be the duty of the county treasurer of any county, other than the county in which the office of the board of directors is located, to make monthly remittances to the county treasurer of the county in which the office of the board of directors is located covering all amounts collected by him for the irrigation district during the preceding month.

When the treasurer collects a delinquent assessment, the treasurer shall collect any other amounts due by reason of the delinquency, including accrued costs, which shall be deposited to the treasurer's operation and maintenance fund.

Sec. 7. RCW 85.08.480 and 1933 c 125 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The respective installments of assessments for construction or maintenance of improvements made under the provisions of this chapter, shall be collected in the same manner and shall become delinquent at the same time as general taxes,

certificates of delinquency shall be issued, and the lien of the assessment shall be enforced by foreclosure and sale of the property assessed, as in the case of general taxes, all according to the laws in force on January 1, 1923, except as hereinafter specifically provided.

The annual assessments or installments of assessments, both for construction and for maintenance and repairs of the diking and/or drainage system shall become due in two equal installments, one-half being payable on or before ~~((May))~~ April 30th, and the other half on or before ~~((November 30th))~~ October 31st; and delinquency interest thereon shall run from said dates on said respective halves of said assessments.

The rate of interest thereon after delinquency, also the rate of interest borne by certificates of delinquency, shall be ~~((ten))~~ twelve percent per annum. Certificates of delinquency for any assessment or installment thereof shall be issued upon demand and payment of such delinquent assessment and the fee for the same at any time after the expiration of twelve months after the date of delinquency thereof. In case no certificate of delinquency be issued after the expiration of four years from date of delinquency of assessments for construction costs, or after the expiration of two years from date of delinquency of assessments for maintenance or repairs, certificates of delinquency shall be issued to the county, and foreclosure thereof shall forthwith be effected in the manner provided in ~~((sections 11292 to 11317 inclusive))~~ chapter 84.64 RCW.

The holder of a certificate of delinquency for any drainage, diking or sewerage improvement district or consolidated district assessment or installment thereof may pay any delinquent general taxes upon the property described therein, and may redeem any certificate of delinquency for general taxes against said property and the amount so paid together with interest thereon at the rate provided by law shall be included in the lien of said certificate of delinquency.

The expense of foreclosure proceedings by the county shall be paid by the districts whose liens are foreclosed: Costs of foreclosure by the county or private persons as provided by law, shall be included in the judgment of foreclosure.

Sec. 8. RCW 82.45.090 and 2003 c 53 s 404 are each amended to read as follows:

(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))~~ verification of payment 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))~~ verification of payment 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. Any time there is a sale of a used mobile home, used manufactured home, used park model, or used floating home that has not been title eliminated, property taxes must be current in order to complete the processing of the real estate excise tax affidavit or other documents transferring title. Verification that the property taxes are current must be noted on the mobile home real estate excise tax affidavit or on a form approved by the county treasurer. For the purposes of this subsection, "mobile home," "manufactured home," and "park model" have the same meaning as provided in RCW 59.20.030.

(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.

(3) Any person who intentionally makes a false statement on any return or form required to be filed with the department under this chapter is guilty of perjury under chapter 9A.72 RCW.

Sec. 9. RCW 84.69.030 and 1991 c 245 s 32 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Except in cases wherein the county legislative authority acts upon its own motion,))~~ No orders for a refund under this chapter shall be made except on a claim:

(1) Verified by the person who paid the tax, the person's guardian, executor or administrator; and

(2) Filed with the county treasurer within three years after ~~((making))~~ the due date of the payment sought to be refunded; and

(3) Stating the statutory ground upon which the refund is claimed.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 84.69 RCW to read as follows:

Taxing districts other than the state may levy a tax upon all the taxable property within the district for the purpose of:

(1) Funding refunds paid or to be paid under this chapter, except for refunds under RCW 84.69.020(1), including interest, as ordered by the county treasurer or county legislative authority within the preceding twelve months; and

(2) Reimbursing the taxing district for taxes abated under RCW 84.70.010 within the preceding twelve months. This subsection (2) only applies to abatements that do not require a refund under this chapter. Abatements that require a refund are included within the scope of subsection (1) of this section.

Sec. 11. RCW 84.55.070 and 1982 1st ex.s. c 28 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The provisions of this chapter ~~((shall))~~ do not apply to a levy, including the state levy, or that portion of a levy, made by or for a taxing district:

(1) For the purpose of funding a property tax refund paid ~~((or to be paid pursuant to))~~ under the provisions of chapter 84.68 RCW ~~((or attributable to a property tax refund paid or to be paid pursuant to the provisions of chapter 84.69 RCW,))~~;

(2) Under section 10 of this act; or

(3) Attributable to amounts of state taxes withheld under RCW 84.56.290 or the provisions of chapter 84.69 RCW, or otherwise attributable to state taxes lawfully owing by reason of adjustments made under RCW 84.48.080.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. Sections 10 and 11 of this act apply retroactively to January 1, 2009, and apply to taxes levied under section 10 of this act for collection in 2010 and thereafter.

Sec. 13. RCW 84.34.037 and 1992 c 69 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Applications for classification or reclassification under RCW 84.34.020(1) shall be made to the county legislative authority. An application made for classification or reclassification of land under RCW 84.34.020(1) (b) and (c) which is in an area subject to a comprehensive plan shall be acted upon in the same manner in which an amendment to the comprehensive plan is processed. Application made for classification of land which is in an area not subject to a comprehensive plan shall be acted upon after a public hearing and after notice of the hearing shall have been given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area at least ten days before the hearing: PROVIDED, That applications for classification of land in an incorporated area shall be acted upon by: (a) A granting authority composed of three members of the county legislative body and three members of the city legislative body in which the land is located in a meeting where members may be physically absent but participating through telephonic connection; or (b) separate affirmative acts by both the county and city legislative bodies where both bodies affirm the entirety of an application without modification or both bodies affirm an application with identical modifications.

(2) In determining whether an application made for classification or reclassification under RCW 84.34.020(1) (b) and (c) should be approved or disapproved, the granting authority may take cognizance of the benefits to the general welfare of preserving the current use of the property which is the subject of application, and shall consider:

(a) The resulting revenue loss or tax shift;

(b) Whether granting the application for land applying under RCW 84.34.020(1)(b) will (i) conserve or enhance natural, cultural, or scenic resources, (ii) protect streams, stream corridors, wetlands, natural shorelines and aquifers, (iii) protect soil resources and unique or critical wildlife and native plant habitat, (iv) promote conservation principles by example or by offering educational opportunities, (v) enhance the value of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature reservations, sanctuaries, or other open spaces, (vi) enhance recreation opportunities, (vii) preserve historic and archaeological sites, (viii) preserve visual quality along highway, road, and street corridors or scenic vistas, (ix) affect any other factors relevant in weighing benefits to the general welfare of preserving the current use of the property; and

(c) Whether granting the application for land applying under RCW 84.34.020(1)(c) will (i) either preserve land previously classified under RCW 84.34.020(2) or preserve land that is traditional farmland and not classified under chapter 84.33 or 84.34 RCW, (ii) preserve land with a potential for returning to commercial agriculture, and (iii) affect any other factors relevant in

weighing benefits to the general welfare of preserving the current use of property.

(3) If a public benefit rating system is adopted under RCW 84.34.055, the county legislative authority shall rate property for which application for classification has been made under RCW 84.34.020(1) (b) and (c) according to the public benefit rating system in determining whether an application should be approved or disapproved, but when such a system is adopted, open space properties then classified under this chapter which do not qualify under the system shall not be removed from classification but may be rated according to the public benefit rating system.

(4) The granting authority may approve the application with respect to only part of the land which is the subject of the application. If any part of the application is denied, the applicant may withdraw the entire application. The granting authority in approving in part or whole an application for land classified or reclassified pursuant to RCW 84.34.020(1) may also require that certain conditions be met, including but not limited to the granting of easements. As a condition of granting open space classification, the legislative body may not require public access on land classified under RCW 84.34.020(1)(b)(iii) for the purpose of promoting conservation of wetlands.

(5) The granting or denial of the application for current use classification or reclassification is a legislative determination and shall be reviewable only for arbitrary and capricious actions.

Sec. 14. RCW 84.34.041 and 2002 c 315 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

An application for current use classification or reclassification under RCW 84.34.020(3) shall be made to the county legislative authority.

(1) The application shall be made upon forms prepared by the department of revenue and supplied by the granting authority and shall include the following elements that constitute a timber management plan:

(a) A legal description of, or assessor's parcel numbers for, all land the applicant desires to be classified as timber land;

(b) The date or dates of acquisition of the land;

(c) A brief description of the timber on the land, or if the timber has been harvested, the owner's plan for restocking;

(d) Whether there is a forest management plan for the land;

(e) If so, the nature and extent of implementation of the plan;

(f) Whether the land is used for grazing;

(g) Whether the land has been subdivided or a plat filed with respect to the land;

(h) Whether the land and the applicant are in compliance with the restocking, forest management, fire protection, insect and disease control, weed control, and forest debris provisions of Title 76 RCW or applicable rules under Title 76 RCW;

(i) Whether the land is subject to forest fire protection assessments pursuant to RCW 76.04.610;

(j) Whether the land is subject to a lease, option, or other right that permits it to be used for a purpose other than growing and harvesting timber;

(k) A summary of the past experience and activity of the applicant in growing and harvesting timber;

(l) A summary of current and continuing activity of the applicant in growing and harvesting timber;

(m) A statement that the applicant is aware of the potential tax liability involved when the land ceases to be classified as timber land.

(2) An application made for classification of land under RCW 84.34.020(3) shall be acted upon after a public hearing and after notice of the hearing is given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area at least ten days before the hearing. Application for classification of land in an incorporated area shall be acted upon by: (a) A granting authority composed of three members of the county legislative body and three members of the city legislative body in which the land is located in a meeting where members may be physically absent but participating through telephonic connection; or (b) separate affirmative acts by both the county and city legislative bodies where both bodies affirm the entirety of an application without modification or both bodies affirm an application with identical modifications.

(3) The granting authority shall act upon the application with due regard to all relevant evidence and without any one or more items of evidence necessarily being determinative, except that the application may be denied for one of the following reasons, without regard to other items:

(a) The land does not contain a stand of timber as defined in chapter 76.09 RCW and applicable rules, except this reason shall not alone be sufficient to deny the application (i) if the land has been recently harvested or supports a growth of brush or noncommercial type timber, and the application includes a plan for restocking within three years or the longer period necessitated by unavailability of seed or seedlings, or (ii) if only isolated areas within the land do not meet minimum standards due to rock outcroppings, swamps, unproductive soil, or other natural conditions;

(b) The applicant, with respect to the land, has failed to comply with a final administrative or judicial order with respect to a violation of the restocking, forest management, fire protection, insect and disease control, weed control, and forest debris provisions of Title 76 RCW or applicable rules under Title 76 RCW;

(c) The land abuts a body of salt water and lies between the line of ordinary high tide and a line paralleling the ordinary high tide line and two hundred feet horizontally landward from the high tide line.

(4) The timber management plan must be filed with the county legislative authority either: (a) When an application for classification under this chapter is submitted; (b) when a sale or transfer of timber land occurs and a notice of continuance is signed; or (c) within sixty days of the date the application for reclassification under this chapter or from designated forest land is received. The application for reclassification shall be accepted, but shall not be processed until the timber management plan is received. If the timber management plan is not received within sixty days of the date the application for reclassification is received, the application for reclassification shall be denied.

If circumstances require it, the county assessor may allow in writing an extension of time for submitting a timber management plan when an application for classification or reclassification or notice of continuance is filed. When the assessor approves an extension of time for filing the timber management plan, the county legislative authority may delay processing an application until the

timber management plan is received. If the timber management plan is not received by the date set by the assessor, the application or the notice of continuance shall be denied.

The granting authority may approve the application with respect to only part of the land that is described in the application, and if any part of the application is denied, the applicant may withdraw the entire application. The granting authority, in approving in part or whole an application for land classified pursuant to RCW 84.34.020(3), may also require that certain conditions be met.

Granting or denial of an application for current use classification is a legislative determination and shall be reviewable only for arbitrary and capricious actions. The granting authority may not require the granting of easements for land classified pursuant to RCW 84.34.020(3).

The granting authority shall approve or disapprove an application made under this section within six months following the date the application is received.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 351

[Substitute House Bill 1215]

MOTOR VEHICLE WARRANTY PROVISIONS

AN ACT Relating to modifying motor vehicle warranty provisions; amending RCW 19.118.021, 19.118.031, 19.118.041, 19.118.061, 19.118.080, 19.118.090, 19.118.095, 19.118.120, and 19.118.160; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 19.118.021 and 2007 c 425 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Board" means new motor vehicle arbitration board.

(2) "Collateral charges" means any sales or lease related charges including but not limited to sales tax, use tax, arbitration service fees, unused license fees, unused registration fees, unused title fees, finance charges, prepayment penalties, credit disability and credit life insurance costs not otherwise refundable, any other insurance costs prorated for time out of service, transportation charges, dealer preparation charges, or any other charges for service contracts, undercoating, rustproofing, or factory or dealer installed options.

(3) "Condition" means a general problem that results from a defect or malfunction of one or more parts, or their improper installation by the manufacturer, its agents, or the new motor vehicle dealer.

(4) "Consumer" means any person who has entered into an agreement or contract for the transfer, lease, or purchase of a new motor vehicle, other than for purposes of resale or sublease, during the duration of the ((warranty)) eligibility period defined under this section.

(5) "Court" means the superior court in the county where the consumer resides, except if the consumer does not reside in this state, then the superior court in the county where an arbitration hearing or determination was conducted or made pursuant to this chapter.

(6) "Eligibility period" means the period ending two years after the date of the original delivery to the consumer of a new motor vehicle, or the first twenty-four thousand miles of operation, whichever occurs first.

(7) "Incidental costs" means any reasonable expenses incurred by the consumer in connection with the repair of the new motor vehicle, including any towing charges and the costs of obtaining alternative transportation.

~~((7))~~ (8) "Manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of constructing or assembling new motor vehicles or engaged in the business of importing new motor vehicles into the United States for the purpose of selling or distributing new motor vehicles to new motor vehicle dealers. "Manufacturer" includes to the extent the modification affects the use, value, or safety of a new motor vehicle, a postmanufacturing modifier of a new motor vehicle that modifies or has a modification done to a new motor vehicle before the initial retail sale or lease of a new motor vehicle, except as provided in this chapter. "Manufacturer" does not include any person engaged in the business of set-up of motorcycles as an agent of a new motor vehicle dealer if the person does not otherwise construct or assemble motorcycles.

~~((8))~~ (9) "Motorcycle" means any motorcycle as defined in RCW 46.04.330 which has an engine displacement of at least seven hundred fifty cubic centimeters.

~~((9))~~ (10) "Motor home" means a vehicular unit designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, built on or permanently attached to a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis or on a chassis cab or van that is an integral part of the completed vehicle.

~~((10))~~ (11) "Motor home manufacturer" means the first stage manufacturer, the component manufacturer, and the final stage manufacturer.

(a) "First stage manufacturer" means a person who manufactures incomplete new motor vehicles such as chassis, chassis cabs, or vans, that are directly warranted by the first stage manufacturer to the consumer, and are completed by a final stage manufacturer into a motor home.

(b) "Component manufacturer" means a person who manufactures components used in the manufacture or assembly of a chassis, chassis cab, or van that is completed into a motor home and whose components are directly warranted by the component manufacturer to the consumer.

(c) "Final stage manufacturer" means a person who assembles, installs, or permanently affixes a body, cab, or equipment to an incomplete new motor vehicle such as a chassis, chassis cab, or van provided by a first stage manufacturer, to complete the vehicle into a motor home.

~~((11))~~ (12) "New motor vehicle" means any new self-propelled vehicle, including a new motorcycle, primarily designed for the transportation of persons or property over the public highways that was originally purchased or leased at retail from a new motor vehicle dealer or leasing company in this state, but does not include vehicles purchased or leased by a business as part of a fleet of ten or more vehicles at one time or under a single purchase or lease agreement. This chapter shall apply to a motor vehicle purchased or leased with a manufacturer

written warranty by a member of the armed forces regardless of in which state the vehicle was purchased or leased, if the vehicle otherwise meets the definition of a new motor vehicle and the consumer is a member of the armed forces stationed or residing in this state at the time the consumer submits a request for arbitration to the attorney general. If the motor vehicle is a motor home, this chapter shall apply to the self-propelled vehicle and chassis, but does not include those portions of the vehicle designated, used, or maintained primarily as a mobile dwelling, office, or commercial space. The term "new motor vehicle" does not include trucks with nineteen thousand pounds or more gross vehicle weight rating. The term "new motor vehicle" includes a demonstrator or lease-purchase vehicle as long as a manufacturer's warranty was issued as a condition of sale.

~~((12))~~ (13) "New motor vehicle dealer" means a person who holds a dealer agreement with a manufacturer for the sale of new motor vehicles, who is engaged in the business of purchasing, selling, servicing, exchanging, or dealing in new motor vehicles, and who is licensed or required to be licensed as a vehicle dealer by the state of Washington.

~~((13))~~ (14) "Nonconformity" means a defect, serious safety defect, or condition that substantially impairs the use, value, or safety of a new motor vehicle, but does not include a defect or condition that is the result of abuse, neglect, or unauthorized modification or alteration of the new motor vehicle.

~~((14))~~ (15) "Purchase price" means the cash price of the new motor vehicle appearing in the sales agreement or contract.

(a) "Purchase price" in the instance of a lease means the actual written capitalized cost disclosed to the consumer contained in the lease agreement. If there is no disclosed capitalized cost in the lease agreement the "purchase price" is the manufacturer's suggested retail price including manufacturer installed accessories or items of optional equipment displayed on the manufacturer label, required by 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1232.

(b) "Purchase price" in the instance of both a vehicle purchase or lease agreement includes any allowance for a trade-in vehicle but does not include any manufacturer-to-consumer rebate appearing in the agreement or contract that the consumer received or that was applied to reduce the purchase or lease cost.

Where the consumer is a subsequent transferee and the consumer selects repurchase of the motor vehicle, "purchase price" means the consumer's subsequent purchase price. Where the consumer is a subsequent transferee and the consumer selects replacement of the motor vehicle, "purchase price" means the original purchase price.

~~((15))~~ (16) "Reasonable offset for use" means the definition provided in RCW 19.118.041(1)(c) ~~((for a new motor vehicle other than a new motorecycle. The reasonable offset for use for a new motorecycle shall be computed by the number of miles that the vehicle traveled before the manufacturer's acceptance of the vehicle upon repurchase or replacement multiplied by the purchase price, and divided by twenty five thousand)).~~

~~((16))~~ (17) "Reasonable number of attempts" means the definition provided in RCW 19.118.041.

~~((17))~~ (18) "Replacement motor vehicle" means a new motor vehicle that is identical or reasonably equivalent to the motor vehicle to be replaced, as the motor vehicle to be replaced existed at the time of original purchase or lease,

including any service contract, undercoating, rustproofing, and factory or dealer installed options.

~~((18))~~ (19) "Serious safety defect" means a life-threatening malfunction or nonconformity that impedes the consumer's ability to control or operate the new motor vehicle for ordinary use or reasonable intended purposes or creates a risk of fire or explosion.

~~((19))~~ (20) "Subsequent transferee" means a consumer who acquires a motor vehicle, within the ~~((warranty))~~ eligibility period, as defined in this section, with an applicable manufacturer's written warranty and where the vehicle otherwise met the definition of a new motor vehicle at the time of original retail sale or lease.

~~((20))~~ (21) "Substantially impair" means to render the new motor vehicle unreliable, or unsafe for ordinary use, or to diminish the resale value of the new motor vehicle below the average resale value for comparable motor vehicles.

~~((21))~~ (22) "Warranty" means any implied warranty, any written warranty of the manufacturer, or any affirmation of fact or promise made by the manufacturer in connection with the sale of a new motor vehicle that becomes part of the basis of the bargain. The term "warranty" pertains to the obligations of the manufacturer in relation to materials, workmanship, a modification by a new motor vehicle dealer installing the new motor vehicle manufacturer's authorized parts or their equivalent for the specific new motor vehicle pursuant to the manufacturer approved specifications, and fitness of a new motor vehicle for ordinary use or reasonably intended purposes throughout the duration of the ~~((warranty))~~ eligibility period as defined under this section.

~~((22))~~ "Warranty period" means ~~the period ending two years after the date of the original delivery to the consumer of a new motor vehicle, or the first twenty four thousand miles of operation, whichever occurs first.~~)

Sec. 2. RCW 19.118.031 and 1998 c 298 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The manufacturer shall publish an owner's manual and provide it to the new motor vehicle dealer or leasing company. The owner's manual shall include a list of the addresses and phone numbers for the manufacturer's customer assistance division, or zone or regional offices. A manufacturer shall provide to the new motor vehicle dealer or leasing company all applicable manufacturer's written warranties. The dealer or leasing company shall transfer to the consumer, at the time of original retail sale or lease, the owner's manual and applicable written warranties as provided by a manufacturer.

(2) At the time of purchase, the new motor vehicle dealer shall provide the consumer with a written statement that explains the consumer's rights under this chapter. The written statement shall be prepared and supplied by the attorney general and shall contain a toll-free number that the consumer can contact for information regarding the procedures and remedies under this chapter. In the event a consumer requests modification of the new motor vehicle in a manner which may partially or completely void the manufacturer's implied or express warranty, and which becomes part of the basis of the bargain of the initial retail sale or lease of the vehicle, a new motor vehicle dealer shall provide a clear and conspicuous written disclosure, independently signed and dated by the consumer, stating "Your requested modification may void all or part of a manufacturer warranty and a resulting defect or condition may not be subject to

remedies afforded by the motor vehicle warranties act, chapter 19.118 RCW." A dealer who obtains a signed written disclosure under circumstances where the warranty may be void is not subject to this chapter as a manufacturer to the extent the modification affects the use, value, or safety of a new motor vehicle. Failure to provide the disclosure specified in this subsection does not constitute a violation of chapter 19.86 RCW.

(3) For the purposes of this chapter, if a new motor vehicle does not conform to the warranty and the consumer reports the nonconformity during the term of the ((warranty)) eligibility period or the period of coverage of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty, whichever is less, to the manufacturer, its agent, or the new motor vehicle dealer who sold the new motor vehicle, the manufacturer, its agent, or the new motor vehicle dealer shall make repairs as are necessary to conform the vehicle to the warranty, regardless of whether such repairs are made after the expiration of the ((warranty)) eligibility period. Any corrections or attempted repairs undertaken by a new motor vehicle dealer under this chapter shall be treated as warranty work and billed by the dealer to the manufacturer in the same manner as other work under the manufacturer's written warranty is billed. For purposes of this subsection, the manufacturer's written warranty shall be at least one year after the date of the original delivery to the consumer of the vehicle or the first twelve thousand miles of operation, whichever occurs first.

(4) Upon request from the consumer, the manufacturer or new motor vehicle dealer shall provide a copy of any report or computer reading compiled by the manufacturer's field or zone representative regarding inspection, diagnosis, or test-drive of the consumer's new motor vehicle, or shall provide a copy of any technical service bulletin issued by the manufacturer regarding the year and model of the consumer's new motor vehicle as it pertains to any material, feature, component, or the performance thereof.

(5) The new motor vehicle dealer shall provide to the consumer each time the consumer's vehicle is returned from being diagnosed or repaired under the warranty, a fully itemized, legible statement or repair order indicating any diagnosis made, and all work performed on the vehicle including but not limited to, a general description of the problem reported by the consumer or an identification of the defect or condition, parts and labor, the date and the odometer reading when the vehicle was submitted for repair, and the date when the vehicle was made available to the consumer.

(6) No manufacturer, its agent, or the new motor vehicle dealer may refuse to diagnose or repair any nonconformity covered by the warranty for the purpose of avoiding liability under this chapter.

(7) For purposes of this chapter, consumers shall have the rights and remedies, including a cause of action, against manufacturers as provided in this chapter.

(8) The ((warranty)) eligibility period and thirty-day out-of-service period, and sixty-day out-of-service period in the case of a motor home, shall be extended by any time that repair services are not available to the consumer as a direct result of a strike, war, invasion, fire, flood, or other natural disaster.

Sec. 3. RCW 19.118.041 and 2007 c 426 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If the manufacturer, its agent, or the new motor vehicle dealer is unable to conform the new motor vehicle to the warranty by repairing or correcting any nonconformity after a reasonable number of attempts, the manufacturer, within forty calendar days of a consumer's written request to the manufacturer's corporate, dispute resolution, zone, or regional office address shall, at the option of the consumer, replace or repurchase the new motor vehicle.

(a) The replacement motor vehicle shall be identical or reasonably equivalent to the motor vehicle to be replaced as the motor vehicle to be replaced existed at the time of original purchase or lease, including any service contract, undercoating, rustproofing, and factory or dealer installed options. Where the manufacturer supplies a replacement motor vehicle, the manufacturer shall be responsible for sales tax, license, registration fees, and refund of any incidental costs. Compensation for a reasonable offset for use shall be paid by the consumer to the manufacturer in the event that the consumer accepts a replacement motor vehicle.

(b) When repurchasing the new motor vehicle, the manufacturer shall refund to the consumer the purchase price, all collateral charges, and incidental costs, less a reasonable offset for use. When repurchasing the new motor vehicle, in the instance of a lease, the manufacturer shall refund to the consumer all payments made by the consumer under the lease including but not limited to all lease payments, trade-in value or inception payment, security deposit, all collateral charges and incidental costs less a reasonable offset for use. The manufacturer shall make such payment to the lessor and/or lienholder of record as necessary to obtain clear title to the motor vehicle and upon the lessor's and/or lienholder's receipt of that payment and payment by the consumer of any late payment charges, the consumer shall be relieved of any future obligation to the lessor and/or lienholder.

(c) The reasonable offset for use shall be computed by multiplying the number of miles that the vehicle traveled directly attributable to use by the consumer during the time between the original purchase, lease, or in-service date and the date beginning the first attempt to diagnose or repair a nonconformity which ultimately results in the repurchase or replacement of the vehicle multiplied times the purchase price, and dividing the product by one hundred twenty thousand, except in the case of a motor home, in which event it shall be divided by ninety thousand or in the case of a motorcycle, it shall be divided by twenty-five thousand. However, the reasonable offset for use calculation total for a motor home is subject to modification by the board by decreasing or increasing the offset total up to a maximum of one-third of the offset total. The board may modify the offset total in those circumstances where the board determines that the wear and tear on those portions of the motor home designated, used, or maintained primarily as a mobile dwelling, office, or commercial space are significantly greater or significantly less than that which could be reasonably expected based on the mileage attributable to the consumer's use of the motor home. Except in the case of a motor home, where a manufacturer repurchases or replaces a vehicle solely due to accumulated days out of service by reason of diagnosis or repair of one or more nonconformities, "the number of miles that the vehicle traveled directly attributable to use by the

consumer" shall be limited to the period between the original purchase, lease, or in-service date and the date of the fifteenth cumulative calendar day out of service. Where the consumer is a second or subsequent purchaser, lessee, or transferee of the motor vehicle and the consumer selects repurchase of the motor vehicle, "the number of miles that the vehicle traveled" directly attributable to use by the consumer shall be limited to the period between the date of purchase, lease by, or transfer to the consumer and the date of the consumer's initial attempt to obtain diagnosis or repair of a nonconformity which ultimately results in the repurchase or replacement of the vehicle or which adds to thirty or more cumulative calendar days out of service. Where the consumer is a second or subsequent purchaser, lessee, or transferee of the motor vehicle and the consumer selects replacement of the motor vehicle, "the number of miles that the vehicle traveled" directly attributable to use by the consumer shall be calculated from the date of the original purchase, lease, or in-service date and the first attempt to diagnose or repair a nonconformity which ultimately results in the replacement of the vehicle. Except in the case of a motor home, where the consumer is a second or subsequent purchaser, lessee, or transferee of the motor vehicle and the manufacturer replaces the vehicle solely due to accumulated days out of service by reason of diagnosis or repair of one or more nonconformities, "the number of miles that the vehicle traveled" directly attributable to use by the consumer shall be calculated from the date of the original purchase, lease, or in service date and the date of the fifteenth cumulative calendar day out of service.

(d) In the case of a motor vehicle that is a motor home, where a manufacturer repurchases or replaces a motor home from the first purchaser, lessee, or transferee or from the second or subsequent purchaser, lessee, or transferee solely due to accumulated days out of service by reason of diagnosis or repair of one or more nonconformities, "the number of miles that a motor home traveled directly attributable to use by the consumer" shall be limited to the period between the original purchase, lease, or in-service date and the date of the thirtieth cumulative calendar day out-of-service.

(2) Reasonable number of attempts, except in the case of a new motor vehicle that is a motor home (~~(acquired after June 30, 1998)~~), shall be deemed to have been undertaken by the manufacturer, its agent, or the new motor vehicle dealer to conform the new motor vehicle to the warranty within the (~~warranty~~) eligibility period, if: (a) The same serious safety defect has been subject to diagnosis or repair two or more times, at least one of which is during the period of coverage of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty, and the serious safety defect continues to exist; (b) the same nonconformity has been subject to diagnosis or repair four or more times, at least one of which is during the period of coverage of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty, and the nonconformity continues to exist; (~~(c)~~) (c) the vehicle is out of service by reason of diagnosis or repair of one or more nonconformities for a cumulative total of thirty calendar days, at least fifteen of them during the period of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty; or (d) within a twelve-month period, two or more different serious safety defects, each of which have been subject to diagnosis or repair one or more times, where at least one attempt for each serious safety defect occurs during the period of coverage of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty and within the eligibility period. For purposes

of this subsection, the manufacturer's written warranty shall be at least one year after the date of the original delivery to the consumer of the vehicle or the first twelve thousand miles of operation, whichever occurs first. A new motor vehicle is deemed to have been "subject to diagnose or repair" when a consumer presents the new motor vehicle for warranty service at a service and repair facility authorized, designated, or maintained by a manufacturer to provide warranty services or a facility to which the manufacturer or an authorized facility has directed the consumer to obtain warranty service. A new motor vehicle has not been "subject to diagnose or repair" if the consumer refuses to allow the facility to attempt or complete a recommended warranty repair, or demands return of the vehicle to the consumer before an attempt to diagnose or repair can be completed.

(3)(a) In the case of a new motor vehicle that is a motor home (~~acquired after June 30, 1998~~), a reasonable number of attempts shall be deemed to have been undertaken by the motor home manufacturers, their respective agents, or their respective new motor vehicle dealers to conform the new motor vehicle to the warranty within the (~~warranty~~) eligibility period, if: (i) The same serious safety defect has been subject to diagnosis or repair one or more times during the period of coverage of the applicable motor home manufacturer's written warranty, plus a final attempt to repair the vehicle as provided for in (b) of this subsection, and the serious safety defect continues to exist; (ii) the same nonconformity has been subject to repair three or more times, at least one of which is during the period of coverage of the applicable motor home manufacturer's written warranty, plus a final attempt to repair the vehicle as provided for in (b) of this subsection, and the nonconformity continues to exist; (~~or~~) (iii) the vehicle is out of service by reason of diagnosis or repair of one or more nonconformities, including a safety evaluation, for a cumulative total of sixty calendar days aggregating all motor home manufacturer days out of service, and the motor home manufacturers have had at least one opportunity to coordinate and complete an inspection and any repairs of the vehicle's nonconformities after receipt of notification from the consumer as provided for in (c) of this subsection; or (iv) within a twelve-month period, two or more different serious safety defects covered by the same manufacturer warranty have been each subject to diagnosis or repair one or more times, where at least one attempt for each serious safety defect occurs during the period of coverage of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty and within the eligibility period. Notice of manifestation of one or more serious safety defects to a manufacturer must be provided in writing by the consumer to the motor home manufacturer whose warranty covers the defect or all manufacturers of the motor home. The consumer shall send notices to the manufacturers in writing at their respective corporate, zone, or regional office addresses to allow the motor home manufacturers, their respective agents, or their respective new motor vehicle dealers an opportunity to coordinate and complete a comprehensive safety evaluation of the motor home. Notice of the manifestation of one or more serious safety defects should be made by the consumer as a unique notice to the manufacturers. The notice may be met by any written notification under this subsection of the need to repair a defect or condition identified by the consumer as relating to the safety of the motor home with or without a consumer's specific reference to whether the defect is a serious safety defect. Any notice of the

manifestation of one or more serious safety defects shall be considered by a manufacturer as a consumer's request for a safety evaluation of the motor home. If the manufacturer, at its option, performs a safety evaluation, the manufacturers must provide a written report to the consumer of the evaluation of the motor home's safety in a timely manner. For purposes of this subsection, each motor home manufacturer's written warranty must be at least one year after the date of the original delivery to the consumer of the vehicle or the first twelve thousand miles of operation, whichever occurs first.

(b) In the case of a new motor vehicle that is a motor home, after one attempt has been made to repair a serious safety defect, or after three attempts have been made to repair the same nonconformity, the consumer shall give written notification of the need to repair the nonconformity to each of the motor home manufacturers at their respective corporate, zone, or regional office addresses to allow the motor home manufacturers to coordinate and complete a final attempt to cure the nonconformity. The motor home manufacturers each have fifteen days, commencing upon receipt of ~~((the))~~ a notification under this subsection (3)(b), to respond and inform the consumer of the location of the facility where the vehicle will be repaired or evaluated. If the vehicle is unsafe to drive due to a serious safety defect, or to the extent the repair facility is more than one hundred miles from the motor home location, the motor home manufacturers are responsible for the cost of transporting the vehicle to and from the repair facility. The motor home manufacturers have a cumulative total of thirty days, commencing upon delivery of the vehicle to the designated repair facility by the consumer, to conform the vehicle to the applicable motor home manufacturer's written warranty. This time period may be extended if the consumer agrees in writing. If a motor home manufacturer fails to respond to the consumer or perform the repairs within the time period prescribed, that motor home manufacturer is not entitled to a final attempt to cure the nonconformity.

(c) In the case of a new motor vehicle that is a motor home, if the vehicle is out of service by reason of diagnosis or repair of one or more nonconformities, including any safety evaluation, by the motor home manufacturers, their respective agents, or their respective new motor vehicle dealers for a cumulative total of thirty or more days aggregating all motor home manufacturer days out of service, the consumer shall so notify each motor home manufacturer in writing at their respective corporate, zone, or regional office addresses to allow the motor home manufacturers, their respective agents, or their respective new motor vehicle dealers an opportunity to coordinate and complete an inspection and any repairs of the vehicle's nonconformities. The motor home manufacturers have fifteen days, commencing upon receipt of the notification, to respond and inform the consumer of the location of the facility where the vehicle will be repaired or evaluated. If the vehicle is unsafe to drive due to a serious safety defect, or to the extent the repair facility is more than one hundred miles from the motor home location, the motor home manufacturers are responsible for the cost of transporting the vehicle to and from the repair facility. Once the buyer delivers the vehicle to the designated repair facility, the inspection and repairs must be completed by the motor home manufacturers either (i) within ten days or (ii) before the vehicle is out of service by reason of diagnosis or repair of one or more nonconformities for sixty days, whichever time period is longer.

This time period may be extended if the consumer agrees in writing. If a motor home manufacturer fails to respond to the consumer or perform the repairs within the time period prescribed, that motor home manufacturer is not entitled to at least one opportunity to inspect and repair the vehicle's nonconformities after receipt of notification from the buyer as provided for in this subsection (3)(c).

(4) No new motor vehicle dealer may be held liable by the manufacturer for any collateral charges, incidental costs, purchase price refunds, or vehicle replacements. Manufacturers shall not have a cause of action against dealers under this chapter. ~~((Consumers shall not have a cause of action against dealers under this chapter, but a violation of any responsibilities imposed upon dealers under this chapter is a per se violation of chapter 19.86 RCW.))~~ A violation of any responsibilities expressly imposed upon dealers under this chapter is a per se violation of chapter 19.86 RCW. Except in the limited circumstances of a dealer becoming a manufacturer due to a postmanufacturing modification of a new motor vehicle as defined in RCW 19.118.021(8), consumers shall not have a cause of action against dealers under this chapter. Consumers may pursue rights and remedies against dealers under any other law, including chapters 46.70 and 46.71 RCW. Manufacturers and consumers may not make dealers parties to arbitration board proceedings under this chapter.

Sec. 4. RCW 19.118.061 and 1998 c 298 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A manufacturer shall be prohibited from reselling any motor vehicle determined or adjudicated as having a serious safety defect unless the serious safety defect has been corrected and the manufacturer warrants upon the first subsequent resale that the defect has been corrected.

(2) Before any sale or transfer of a vehicle that has been replaced or repurchased by the manufacturer ~~((that was determined or adjudicated as having a nonconformity or to have been out of service for thirty or more calendar days, or sixty or more calendar days in the case of a motor home,))~~ after a determination, adjudication, or settlement of a claim under this chapter, the manufacturer shall:

(a) Notify the attorney general ~~((and the department of licensing, by certified mail or by personal service,))~~ upon receipt of the motor vehicle and submit a title application to the department of licensing in this state for title to the motor vehicle in the name of the manufacturer within sixty days;

(b) Attach a resale disclosure notice to the vehicle in a manner and form to be specified by the attorney general. Only the retail purchaser may remove the resale disclosure notice after execution of the disclosure form required under subsection (3) of this section; and

(c) Notify the attorney general and the department of licensing if the nonconformity in the motor vehicle is corrected.

(3) Upon the first subsequent resale, either at wholesale or retail, or transfer of title of a motor vehicle and which was previously returned after a final determination, adjudication, or settlement under this chapter or under a similar statute of any other state, the manufacturer, its agent, or the new motor vehicle dealer who has actual knowledge of said final determination, adjudication or settlement, shall execute and deliver to the buyer before sale an instrument in writing setting forth information identifying the nonconformity in a manner to

be specified by the attorney general, and the department of licensing shall place on the certificate of title information indicating the vehicle was returned under this chapter.

(4) Upon receipt of the manufacturer's notification under subsection (2) of this section that the nonconformity has been corrected and ~~((upon))~~ the manufacturer's ~~((request and payment of any fees))~~ application for title in the name of the manufacturer under this section, the department of licensing shall issue a new title with ~~((information))~~ a title brand indicating the vehicle was returned under this chapter and information that the nonconformity has been corrected. Upon the first subsequent resale, either at wholesale or retail, or transfer of title of a motor vehicle, as provided under ~~((subsection (2)(e) of))~~ this section, the manufacturer shall warrant upon the resale that the nonconformity has been corrected, and the manufacturer, its agent, or the new motor vehicle dealer who has actual knowledge of the corrected nonconformity, shall execute and deliver to the buyer before sale an instrument in writing setting forth information identifying the nonconformity and indicating that it has been corrected in a manner to be specified by the attorney general.

(5) After repurchase or replacement and following a manufacturer's receipt of a vehicle under this section and prior to a vehicle's first subsequent retail transfer by resale or lease, any intervening transferor of a vehicle subject to the requirements of this section who has received the disclosure, correction and warranty documents, as specified by the attorney general and required under this chapter, shall deliver the documents with the vehicle to the next transferor, purchaser or lessee to ensure proper and timely notice and disclosure. Any intervening transferor who fails to comply with this subsection shall, at the option of the subsequent transferor or first subsequent retail purchaser or lessee: (a) Indemnify any subsequent transferor or first subsequent retail purchaser for all damages caused by such violation; or (b) repurchase the vehicle at the full purchase price including all fees, taxes and costs incurred for goods and services which were included in the subsequent transaction.

Sec. 5. RCW 19.118.080 and 1998 c 245 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in RCW 19.118.160, the attorney general shall contract with one or more ~~((private))~~ entities to conduct arbitration proceedings in order to settle disputes between consumers and manufacturers as provided in this chapter, and each ~~((private))~~ entity shall constitute a new motor vehicle arbitration board for purposes of this chapter. The entities shall not be affiliated with any manufacturer or new motor vehicle dealer and shall have available the services of persons with automotive technical expertise to assist in resolving disputes under this chapter. No ~~((private))~~ entity or its officers or employees conducting board proceedings and no arbitrator presiding at such proceedings shall be directly involved in the manufacture, distribution, sale, or warranty service of any motor vehicle. Payment to the entities for the arbitration services shall be made from the new motor vehicle arbitration account.

(2) The attorney general shall adopt rules for the uniform conduct of the arbitrations by the boards whether conducted by ~~((a private))~~ an entity or by the attorney general pursuant to RCW 19.118.160, which rules shall include but not be limited to the following procedures:

(a) At all arbitration proceedings, the parties are entitled to present oral and written testimony, to present witnesses and evidence relevant to the dispute, to cross-examine witnesses, and to be represented by counsel.

(b) A dealer, manufacturer, or other persons shall produce records and documents requested by a party which are reasonably related to the dispute. If a dealer, manufacturer, or other person refuses to comply with such a request, a party may present a request ~~((to the board))~~ for the attorney general to issue a subpoena ~~((on behalf of the board))~~.

The subpoena shall be issued only for the production of records and documents which the ~~((board))~~ attorney general has determined are reasonably related to the dispute, including but not limited to documents described in RCW 19.118.031 (4) or (5).

If a party fails to comply with the subpoena, the arbitrator may at the outset of the arbitration hearing impose any of the following sanctions: (i) Find that the matters which were the subject of the subpoena, or any other designated facts, shall be taken to be established for purposes of the hearing in accordance with the claim of the party which requested the subpoena; (ii) refuse to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose the designated claims or defenses, or prohibit that party from introducing designated matters into evidence; (iii) strike claims or defenses, or parts thereof; or (iv) render a decision by default against the disobedient party.

If a nonparty fails to comply with a subpoena and upon an arbitrator finding that without such compliance there is insufficient evidence to render a decision in the dispute, the attorney general ~~((shall))~~ may enforce such subpoena in superior court and the arbitrator shall continue the arbitration hearing until such time as the nonparty complies with the subpoena or the subpoena is quashed.

(c) A party may obtain written affidavits from employees and agents of a dealer, a manufacturer or other party, or from other potential witnesses, and may submit such affidavits for consideration by the board.

(d) Records of the board proceedings shall be open to the public. The hearings shall be open to the public to the extent practicable.

~~((Where the board proceedings are conducted by one or more private entities;))~~ A single arbitrator may be designated to preside at such proceedings.

(3) A consumer shall exhaust the new motor vehicle arbitration board remedy or informal dispute resolution settlement procedure under RCW 19.118.150 before filing any superior court action.

(4) The attorney general shall maintain records of each dispute submitted to the new motor vehicle arbitration board, including an index of new motor vehicles by year, make, and model.

(5) The attorney general shall compile aggregate annual statistics for all disputes submitted to, and decided by, the new motor vehicle arbitration board, as well as annual statistics for each manufacturer that include, but shall not be limited to, the number and percent of: (a) Replacement motor vehicle requests; (b) purchase price refund requests; (c) replacement motor vehicles obtained in prehearing settlements; (d) purchase price refunds obtained in prehearing settlements; (e) replacement motor vehicles awarded in arbitration; (f) purchase price refunds awarded in arbitration; (g) board decisions neither complied with during the forty calendar day period nor petitioned for appeal within the thirty calendar day period; (h) board decisions appealed categorized by consumer or

manufacturer; (i) the nature of the court decisions and who the prevailing party was; (j) appeals that were held by the court to be brought without good cause; and (k) appeals that were held by the court to be brought solely for the purpose of harassment. The statistical compilations shall be public information.

(6) The attorney general shall adopt rules to implement this chapter. Such rules shall include uniform standards by which the boards shall make determinations under this chapter, including but not limited to rules which provide:

(a) A board shall find that a nonconformity exists if it determines that the consumer's new motor vehicle has a defect, serious safety defect, or condition that substantially impairs the use, value, or safety of the vehicle.

(b) A board shall find that a reasonable number of attempts to repair a nonconformity have been undertaken if (~~(i) The same serious safety defect has been subject to diagnosis or repair two or more times, at least one of which is during the period of coverage of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty, and the serious safety defect continues to exist; (ii) the same nonconformity has been subject to diagnosis or repair four or more times, at least one of which is during the period of coverage of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty, and the nonconformity continues to exist; or (iii) the vehicle is out of service by reason of diagnosis or repair of one or more nonconformities for a cumulative total of thirty calendar days, at least fifteen of them during the period of the applicable manufacturer's written warranty. For purposes of this subsection, the manufacturer's written warranty shall be at least one year after the date of the original delivery to the consumer of the vehicle or the first twelve thousand miles of operation, whichever occurs first~~) the history of attempts to diagnose or repair defects or conditions in the new motor vehicle meets or exceeds those identified in RCW 19.118.041.

(c) A board shall find that a manufacturer has failed to comply with RCW 19.118.041 if it finds that the manufacturer, its agent, or the new motor vehicle dealer has failed to correct a nonconformity after a reasonable number of attempts and the manufacturer has failed, within forty days of the consumer's written request, to repurchase the vehicle or replace the vehicle with a vehicle identical or reasonably equivalent to the vehicle being replaced.

(7) The attorney general shall provide consumers with information regarding the procedures and remedies under this chapter.

Sec. 6. RCW 19.118.090 and 1998 c 298 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A consumer may request arbitration under this chapter by submitting the request to the attorney general. Within ten days after receipt of an arbitration request, the attorney general shall make a reasonable determination of the cause of the request for arbitration and provide necessary information to the consumer regarding the consumer's rights and remedies under this chapter. The attorney general shall (~~assign the dispute to a board, except that if it clearly appears from the materials submitted by the consumer that the dispute is not eligible for arbitration, the attorney general may refuse to assign the dispute and shall explain any required procedures to the consumer~~) accept a request for arbitration, except where it clearly appears from the materials submitted by the consumer that the dispute is not eligible because it is lacking a statement of a claim, incomplete, untimely, frivolous, fraudulent, filed in bad faith, res judicata,

or beyond the authority established in this chapter. A dispute found to be ineligible for arbitration because it lacks a statement of a claim or is incomplete may be reconsidered by the attorney general upon the submission of other information or documents regarding the dispute.

(2) After a dispute is accepted, the attorney general shall assign the dispute to the board. From the date the consumer's request for arbitration is assigned by the attorney general, the board shall have forty-five calendar days to have an arbitrator hear the dispute and sixty days for the board to submit a decision to the attorney general. If the board determines that additional information is necessary to make a fair and reasoned decision, the arbitrator may continue the arbitration proceeding on a subsequent date within ten calendar days of the initial hearing. The board may require a party to submit additional information or request that the attorney general issue a subpoena to a nonparty for documents and records for a continued hearing.

~~((2))~~ (3) Manufacturers shall submit to arbitration if such arbitration is requested by the consumer within thirty months from the date of the original delivery of the new motor vehicle to a consumer at retail and if the consumer's dispute is ~~((deemed eligible))~~ accepted for arbitration by the ~~((board))~~ attorney general. In the case of a motor home, the thirty-month period will be extended by the amount of time it takes the motor home manufacturers to complete the final repair attempt at the designated repair facility as provided for in RCW 19.118.041(3)(b).

~~((3) The new motor vehicle arbitration board may reject for arbitration any dispute that it determines to be frivolous, fraudulent, filed in bad faith, res judicata or beyond its authority. Any dispute deemed by the board to be ineligible for arbitration due to insufficient evidence may be reconsidered by the board upon the submission of other information or documents regarding the dispute that would allegedly qualify for relief under this chapter. Following a second review, the board may reject the dispute for arbitration if evidence is still clearly insufficient to qualify the dispute for relief under this chapter. A rejection by the board is subject to review by the attorney general or may be appealed under RCW 19.118.100.~~

~~A decision to reject any dispute for arbitration shall be sent by certified mail to the consumer and the manufacturer, and shall contain a brief explanation as to the reason therefor.))~~

(4) The manufacturer shall complete a written manufacturer response to the consumer's request for arbitration. The manufacturer shall provide a response to the consumer and the ~~((board))~~ attorney general within ten calendar days from the date of the manufacturer's receipt of ~~((the board's))~~ notice of ~~((acceptance))~~ the attorney general's assignment of a dispute for arbitration. The manufacturer response shall include all issues and affirmative defenses related to the nonconformities identified in the consumer's request for arbitration that the manufacturer intends to raise at the arbitration hearing.

~~(5) ((The arbitration board shall award the remedies under RCW 19.118.041 if it finds a nonconformity and that a reasonable number of attempts have been undertaken to correct the nonconformity. The board shall award reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the consumer where the manufacturer has been directly represented by counsel: (a) In dealings with the consumer in response to a request to repurchase or replace under RCW 19.118.041; (b) in~~

settlement negotiations; (e) in preparation of the manufacturer's statement; or (d) at an arbitration board hearing or other board proceeding.

In the case of an arbitration involving a motor home, the board may allocate liability among the motor home manufacturers.

~~(6) It is an affirmative defense to any claim under this chapter that: (a) The alleged nonconformity does not substantially impair the use, value, or safety of the new motor vehicle; or (b) the alleged nonconformity is the result of abuse, neglect, or unauthorized modifications or alterations of the new motor vehicle.~~

~~(7) The board shall have forty five calendar days from the date the board receives the consumer's request for arbitration to hear the dispute. If the board determines that additional information is necessary, the board may continue the arbitration proceeding on a subsequent date within ten calendar days of the initial hearing. The board shall decide the dispute within sixty calendar days from the date the board receives the consumer's request for arbitration.)~~ It is an affirmative defense to any claim under this chapter that: (a) The alleged nonconformity does not substantially impair the use, value, or safety of the new motor vehicle; or (b) the alleged nonconformity is the result of abuse, neglect, or unauthorized modifications or alterations of the new motor vehicle.

~~(6) The arbitration decision ((of the board shall be delivered by certified mail or personal service to the consumer and the manufacturer, and shall)) must contain a written finding of whether the new motor vehicle ((meets)) should be repurchased or replaced pursuant to the standards set forth under this chapter.~~

~~((8)) (a) The board shall award the remedies under this chapter if a finding is made pursuant to RCW 19.118.041 that one or more nonconformities have been subject to a reasonable number of attempts.~~

(b) If the board awards remedies under this chapter after a finding is made pursuant to RCW 19.118.041 that one or more nonconformities have been subject to a reasonable number of attempts, the board shall award reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the consumer where the manufacturer has been directly represented by counsel: (i) In dealings with the consumer in response to a request to repurchase or replace under RCW 19.118.041; (ii) in settlement negotiations; (iii) in preparation of the manufacturer's statement; or (iv) at an arbitration hearing or other arbitration proceeding. In the case of an arbitration involving a motor home, the board may allocate liability among the motor home manufacturers.

(c) The decision of the board shall be submitted to the attorney general who shall deliver it by certified mail, electronic mail confirmed by an electronic notice of delivery status or similar confirmation, or personal service to the consumer and the manufacturer.

(7) The consumer may accept or reject the arbitration board decision ((of appeal to superior court, pursuant to RCW 19.118.100)). Upon acceptance by the consumer, the arbitration board decision shall become final. The consumer shall send written notification of acceptance or rejection to the ((arbitration board)) attorney general within sixty days of receiving the decision and the ((arbitration board)) attorney general shall immediately deliver a copy of the consumer's acceptance to the manufacturer by certified mail, return receipt requested, electronic mail confirmed by an electronic notice of delivery status or similar confirmation, or by personal service. Failure of the consumer to respond to the ((arbitration board)) attorney general within sixty calendar days of

receiving the decision shall be considered a rejection of the decision by the consumer.

(8) Where a consumer rejects an arbitration decision, the consumer may appeal to superior court pursuant to RCW 19.118.100. The consumer shall have one hundred twenty calendar days from the date of rejection to file a petition of appeal in superior court. At the time the petition of appeal is filed, the consumer shall deliver, by certified mail or personal service, a conformed copy of such petition to the attorney general.

(9) Upon receipt of the consumer's acceptance, the manufacturer shall have forty calendar days to comply with the arbitration board decision or thirty calendar days to file a petition of appeal in superior court. At the time the petition of appeal is filed, the manufacturer shall deliver, by certified mail or personal service, a conformed copy of such petition to the attorney general. If the attorney general receives no notice of petition of appeal after forty calendar days, the attorney general shall contact the consumer to verify compliance.

Sec. 7. RCW 19.118.095 and 1995 c 254 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Compliance with an arbitration board decision under this chapter must be accomplished at a time, place, and in a manner to be determined by the mutual agreement of the consumer and manufacturer.

(a) The consumer shall make the motor vehicle available to the manufacturer free of damage other than that related to any nonconformity, defect, or condition to which a warranty applied, or that can reasonably be expected in the use of the vehicle for ordinary or reasonably intended purposes and in consideration of the ~~((mileage attributable to the consumer's use))~~ miles traveled by the vehicle. Any insurance claims or settlement proceeds for repair of damage to the vehicle due to fire, theft, vandalism, or collision must be assigned to the manufacturer or, at the consumer's option, the repair must be completed before return of the vehicle to the manufacturer.

The consumer may not remove any equipment or option that was included in the original purchase or lease of the vehicle or that is otherwise included in the repurchase or replacement award. In removing any equipment not included in the original purchase or lease, the consumer shall exercise reasonable care to avoid further damage to the vehicle but is not required to return the vehicle to original condition.

(b) At the time of compliance with an arbitration board decision that awards repurchase, the manufacturer shall make full payment to the consumers and either the lessor or lienholder, or both, or provide verification to the consumer of prior payment to either the lessor or lienholder, or both.

At the time of compliance with an arbitration board decision that awards replacement, the manufacturer shall provide the replacement vehicle together with any refund of incidental costs.

(c) At any time before compliance a party may request the ~~((board))~~ attorney general to resolve disputes regarding compliance with the arbitration board decision including but not limited to time and place for compliance, condition of the vehicle to be returned, clarification or recalculation of refund amounts under the award, or a determination if an offered vehicle is reasonably equivalent to the vehicle being replaced. The attorney general may resolve the dispute or refer compliance-related disputes to the board pursuant to RCW

19.118.160 for a compliance dispute hearing and decision. In resolving compliance disputes the attorney general or board may not review, alter, or otherwise change the findings of a decision or extend the time for compliance beyond the time necessary (~~for the board~~) to resolve the dispute.

(d) Failure of the consumer to make the vehicle available within sixty calendar days in response to a manufacturer's unconditional tender of compliance is considered a rejection of the arbitration decision by the consumer, except as provided in (c) of this subsection or subsection (2) of this section.

(2) If, at the end of the forty calendar day period, neither compliance with nor a petition to appeal the board's decision has occurred, the attorney general may impose a fine of up to one thousand dollars per day until compliance occurs or a maximum penalty of one hundred thousand dollars accrues unless the manufacturer can provide clear and convincing evidence that any delay or failure was beyond its control or was acceptable to the consumer as evidenced by a written statement signed by the consumer. If the manufacturer fails to provide the evidence or fails to pay the fine, the attorney general may initiate proceedings against the manufacturer for failure to pay any fine that accrues until compliance with the board's decision occurs or the maximum penalty of one hundred thousand dollars results. If the attorney general prevails in an enforcement action regarding any fine imposed under this subsection, the attorney general is entitled to reasonable costs and attorneys' fees. Fines and recovered costs and fees shall be returned to the new motor vehicle arbitration account.

Sec. 8. RCW 19.118.120 and 1987 c 344 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature finds that the practices covered by this chapter are matters vitally affecting the public interest for the purpose of applying the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW. A violation of this chapter (~~shall constitute~~) is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business and is an unfair or deceptive (~~trade practice affecting the public interest under~~) act in trade or commerce and an unfair method of competition for the purpose of applying the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW. (~~All public and private remedies provided under that chapter shall be available to enforce this chapter.~~)

Sec. 9. RCW 19.118.160 and 1989 c 347 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

If the attorney general is unable (~~at any time~~) to contract with (~~private~~) one or more entities to conduct arbitrations (~~under the procedures and standards in this chapter~~), the attorney general shall establish (~~one or more new motor vehicle~~) an arbitration (~~boards. Each such board shall consist of three members appointed by the attorney general, only one of whom may be directly involved in the manufacture, distribution, sale, or service of any motor vehicle. Board members shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 and shall be compensated pursuant to RCW 43.03.240~~) program and conduct arbitrations under the procedures and standards established in this chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** This act is remedial in nature and applies retroactively to the effective date of this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** 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.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 352

[Substitute House Bill 1225]

SPECIAL FUEL TAX—EXEMPTION—URBAN PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

AN ACT Relating to the effect of special fuel taxes on publicly owned or operated urban passenger transportation systems; and amending RCW 82.38.080.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 82.38.080 and 2008 c 237 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is exempted from the tax imposed by this chapter, the use of fuel for:

(a) Street and highway construction and maintenance purposes in motor vehicles owned and operated by the state of Washington, or any county or municipality;

(b) Publicly owned firefighting equipment;

(c) Special mobile equipment as defined in RCW 46.04.552;

(d) 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 any of the following formulae:

(i) 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 a rate determined by the department: PROVIDED, That claimant when presenting his or her claim to the department in accordance with this chapter, shall provide to the 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 or her claim;

(ii) 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; or

(iii) 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;

(e) Motor vehicles owned and operated by the United States government;

(f) Heating purposes;

(g) 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;

(h) Transportation services for persons with special transportation needs by a private, nonprofit transportation provider regulated under chapter 81.66 RCW;

(i) Vehicle refrigeration units, mixing units, or other equipment powered by separate motors from separate fuel tanks;

(j) The operation of a motor vehicle as a part of or incidental to logging operations upon a highway under federal jurisdiction within the boundaries of a federal area if the federal government requires a fee for the privilege of operating the motor vehicle upon the highway, the proceeds of which are reserved for constructing or maintaining roads in the federal area, or requires maintenance or construction work to be performed on the highway for the privilege of operating the motor vehicle on the highway; and

(k) Waste vegetable oil as defined under RCW 82.08.0205 if the oil is used to manufacture biodiesel.

(2) There is exempted from the tax imposed by this chapter the removal or entry of special fuel under the following circumstances and conditions:

(a) If it is the removal from a terminal or refinery of, or the entry or sale of, a special fuel if all of the following apply:

(i) The person otherwise liable for the tax is a licensee other than a dyed special fuel user or international fuel tax agreement licensee;

(ii) For a removal from a terminal, the terminal is a licensed terminal; and

(iii) The special fuel satisfies the dyeing and marking requirements of this chapter;

(b) If it is an entry or removal from a terminal or refinery of taxable special fuel transferred to a refinery or terminal and the persons involved, including the terminal operator, are licensed; and

(c)(i) If it is a special fuel that, under contract of sale, is shipped to a point outside this state by a supplier by means of any of the following:

(A) Facilities operated by the supplier;

(B) Delivery by the supplier to a carrier, customs broker, or forwarding agent, whether hired by the purchaser or not, for shipment to the out-of-state point;

(C) Delivery by the supplier to a vessel clearing from port of this state for a port outside this state and actually exported from this state in the vessel.

(ii) For purposes of this subsection (2)(c):

(A) "Carrier" means a person or firm engaged in the business of transporting for compensation property owned by other persons, and includes both common and contract carriers; and

(B) "Forwarding agent" means a person or firm engaged in the business of preparing property for shipment or arranging for its shipment.

(3)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, every privately owned 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 "privately owned urban passenger transportation system" means every privately owned 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)~~) 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)~~) or trackless trolleys,

either alone or in conjunction with routes of other such motor vehicles ((and/or)) 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 special fuel used by any privately owned urban transportation vehicle, or vehicle operated pursuant to chapters 81.68 and 81.70 RCW, on any trip where any portion of ((said)) the trip is more than twenty-five road miles beyond the corporate limits of the county in which ((said)) the trip originated.

(b) Every publicly owned and operated urban passenger transportation system is exempt from the provisions of this chapter that require the payment of special fuel taxes. For the purposes of this subsection, "publicly owned and operated urban passenger transportation systems" include public transportation benefit areas under chapter 36.57A RCW, metropolitan municipal corporations under chapter 36.56 RCW, city-owned transit systems under chapter 35.58 RCW, county public transportation authorities under chapter 36.57 RCW, unincorporated transportation benefit areas under chapter 36.57 RCW, and regional transit authorities under chapter 81.112 RCW.

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CHAPTER 353

[House Bill 1395]

WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—TERMS

AN ACT Relating to clarifying terms for workforce and economic development; amending RCW 28B.50.030, 28B.50.273, 50.22.130, 50.22.150, 51.32.099, and 74.08A.250; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.50.030 and 2007 c 277 s 301 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the term:

(1) "System" shall mean the state system of community and technical colleges, which shall be a system of higher education.

(2) "Board" shall mean the workforce training and education coordinating board.

(3) "College board" shall mean the state board for community and technical colleges created by this chapter.

(4) "Director" shall mean the administrative director for the state system of community and technical colleges.

(5) "District" shall mean any one of the community and technical college districts created by this chapter.

(6) "Board of trustees" shall mean the local community and technical college board of trustees established for each college district within the state.

(7) "Occupational education" shall mean that education or training that will prepare a student for employment that does not require a baccalaureate degree, and education and training leading to an applied baccalaureate degree.

(8) "K-12 system" shall mean the public school program including kindergarten through the twelfth grade.

(9) "Common school board" shall mean a public school district board of directors.

(10) "Community college" shall include those higher education institutions that conduct education programs under RCW 28B.50.020.

(11) "Technical college" shall include those higher education institutions with the sole mission of conducting occupational education, basic skills, literacy programs, and offering on short notice, when appropriate, programs that meet specific industry needs. The programs of technical colleges shall include, but not be limited to, continuous enrollment, competency-based instruction, industry-experienced faculty, curriculum integrating vocational and basic skills education, and curriculum approved by representatives of employers and labor. For purposes of this chapter, technical colleges shall include Lake Washington Vocational-Technical Institute, Renton Vocational-Technical Institute, Bates Vocational-Technical Institute, Clover Park Vocational Institute, and Bellingham Vocational-Technical Institute.

(12) "Adult education" shall mean all education or instruction, including academic, vocational education or training, basic skills and literacy training, and "occupational education" provided by public educational institutions, including common school districts for persons who are eighteen years of age and over or who hold a high school diploma or certificate. However, "adult education" shall not include academic education or instruction for persons under twenty-one years of age who do not hold a high school degree or diploma and who are attending a public high school for the sole purpose of obtaining a high school diploma or certificate, nor shall "adult education" include education or instruction provided by any four year public institution of higher education.

(13) "Dislocated forest product worker" shall mean a forest products worker who: (a)(i) Has been terminated or received notice of termination from employment and is unlikely to return to employment in the individual's principal occupation or previous industry because of a diminishing demand for his or her skills in that occupation or industry; or (ii) is self-employed and has been displaced from his or her business because of the diminishing demand for the business' services or goods; and (b) at the time of last separation from employment, resided in or was employed in a rural natural resources impact area.

(14) "Forest products worker" shall mean a worker in the forest products industries affected by the reduction of forest fiber enhancement, transportation, or production. The workers included within this definition shall be determined by the employment security department, but shall include workers employed in 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 these definitions. For the purposes of this subsection, "standard industrial classification code" means the code identified in RCW 50.29.025(3).

(15) "Dislocated salmon fishing worker" means a finfish products worker who: (a)(i) Has been terminated or received notice of termination from

employment and is unlikely to return to employment in the individual's principal occupation or previous industry because of a diminishing demand for his or her skills in that occupation or industry; or (ii) is self-employed and has been displaced from his or her business because of the diminishing demand for the business's services or goods; and (b) at the time of last separation from employment, resided in or was employed in a rural natural resources impact area.

(16) "Salmon fishing worker" means a worker in the finfish industry affected by 1994 or future salmon disasters. The workers included within this definition shall be determined by the employment security department, but shall include workers employed in the industries involved in the commercial and recreational harvesting of finfish including buying and processing finfish. The commissioner may adopt rules further interpreting these definitions.

(17) "Rural natural resources impact area" means:

(a) A nonmetropolitan county, as defined by the 1990 decennial census, that meets three of the five criteria set forth in subsection (18) of this section;

(b) A nonmetropolitan county with a population of less than forty thousand in the 1990 decennial census, that meets two of the five criteria as set forth in subsection (18) of this section; or

(c) A nonurbanized area, as defined by the 1990 decennial census, that is located in a metropolitan county that meets three of the five criteria set forth in subsection (18) of this section.

(18) For the purposes of designating rural natural resources impact areas, the following criteria shall be considered:

(a) A lumber and wood products employment location quotient at or above the state average;

(b) A commercial salmon fishing employment location quotient at or above the state average;

(c) Projected or actual direct lumber and wood products job losses of one hundred positions or more;

(d) Projected or actual direct commercial salmon fishing job losses of one hundred positions or more; and

(e) An unemployment rate twenty percent or more above the state average.

The counties that meet these criteria shall be determined by the employment security department for the most recent year for which data is available. For the purposes of administration of programs under this chapter, the United States post office five-digit zip code delivery areas will be used to determine residence status for eligibility purposes. For the purpose of this definition, a zip code delivery area of which any part is ten miles or more from an urbanized area is considered nonurbanized. A zip code totally surrounded by zip codes qualifying as nonurbanized under this definition is also considered nonurbanized. The office of financial management shall make available a zip code listing of the areas to all agencies and organizations providing services under this chapter.

(19) "Applied baccalaureate degree" means a baccalaureate degree awarded by a college under RCW 28B.50.810 for successful completion of a program of study that is:

(a) Specifically designed for individuals who hold an associate of applied science degree, or its equivalent, in order to maximize application of their technical course credits toward the baccalaureate degree; and

(b) Based on a curriculum that incorporates both theoretical and applied knowledge and skills in a specific technical field.

(20) "Qualified institutions of higher education" means:

(a) Washington public community and technical colleges;

(b) Private career schools that are members of an accrediting association recognized by rule of the higher education coordinating board for the purposes of chapter 28B.92 RCW; and

(c) Washington state apprenticeship and training council-approved apprenticeship programs.

(21) "High employer demand program of study" means an apprenticeship, or an undergraduate or graduate certificate or degree program in which the number of students prepared for employment per year from in-state institutions is substantially less than the number of projected job openings per year in that field, statewide or in a substate region.

Sec. 2. RCW 28B.50.273 and 2008 c 14 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of identifying opportunity grant-eligible programs of study and other job training programs, the college board, in partnership with business, labor, and the workforce training and education coordinating board, shall:

(1) Identify high employer demand programs of study offered by qualified postsecondary institutions that lead to a credential, certificate, or degree:

(2) Identify job-specific training programs offered by qualified postsecondary institutions that lead to a credential, certificate, or degree in green industry occupations as established in chapter 14, Laws of 2008(~~and other high demand occupations, which are occupations where data show that employer demand for workers exceeds the supply of qualified job applicants throughout the state or in a specific region, and where training capacity is underutilized~~);

~~((2))~~ (3) Gain recognition of the credentials, certificates, and degrees by Washington's employers and labor organizations. The college board shall designate these recognized credentials, certificates, and degrees as "opportunity grant-eligible programs of study"; and

~~((3))~~ (4) Market the credentials, certificates, and degrees to potential students, businesses, and apprenticeship programs as a way for individuals to advance in their careers and to better meet the needs of industry.

Sec. 3. RCW 50.22.130 and 2000 c 2 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

It is the intent of the legislature that a training benefits program be established to provide unemployment insurance benefits to unemployed individuals who participate in training programs necessary for their reemployment.

The legislature further intends that this program serve the following goals:

(1) Retraining should be available for those unemployed individuals whose skills are no longer in demand;

(2) To be eligible for retraining, an individual must have a long-term attachment to the labor force;

(3) Training must enhance the individual's marketable skills and earning power; and

(4) Retraining must be targeted to ~~((those industries or skills that are in high demand within the labor market))~~ high-demand occupations.

Individuals unemployed as a result of structural changes in the economy and technological advances rendering their skills obsolete must receive the highest priority for participation in this program. It is the further intent of the legislature that individuals for whom suitable employment is available are not eligible for additional benefits while participating in training.

The legislature further intends that funding for this program be limited by a specified maximum amount each fiscal year.

Sec. 4. RCW 50.22.150 and 2009 c 3 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) This section applies to claims with an effective date before April 5, 2009.

(2) Subject to availability of funds, training benefits are available for an individual who is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation benefits and who:

(a) Is a dislocated worker as defined in RCW 50.04.075;

(b) Except as provided under subsection (3) of this section, has demonstrated, through a work history, sufficient tenure in an occupation or in work with a particular skill set. This screening will take place during the assessment process;

(c) Is, after assessment of demand for the individual's occupation or skills in the individual's labor market, determined to need job-related training to find suitable employment in his or her labor market. Beginning July 1, 2001, the assessment of demand for the individual's occupation or skill sets must be substantially based on declining occupation or skill sets identified in local labor market areas by the local workforce development councils, in cooperation with the employment security department and its labor market information division, under subsection (11) of this section;

(d) Develops an individual training program that is submitted to the commissioner for approval within sixty days after the individual is notified by the employment security department of the requirements of this section;

(e) Enters the approved training program by ninety days after the date of the notification, unless the employment security department determines that the training is not available during the ninety-day period, in which case the individual enters training as soon as it is available; and

(f) Is enrolled in training approved under this section on a full-time basis as determined by the educational institution, and is making satisfactory progress in the training as certified by the educational institution.

(3) Until June 30, 2002, the following individuals who meet the requirements of subsection (2) of this section may, without regard to the tenure requirements under subsection (2)(b) of this section, receive training benefits as provided in this section:

(a) An exhaustee who has base year employment in the aerospace industry assigned the standard industrial classification code "372" or the North American industry classification system code "336411";

(b) An exhaustee who has base year employment in the forest products industry, determined by the department, but including the industries assigned the major group standard industrial classification codes "24" and "26" or any

equivalent codes in the North American industry classification system code, 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; or

(c) An exhaustee who has base year employment in the fishing industry assigned the standard industrial classification code "0912" or any equivalent codes in the North American industry classification system code.

(4) An individual is not eligible for training benefits under this section if he or she:

(a) Is a standby claimant who expects recall to his or her regular employer;

(b) Has a definite recall date that is within six months of the date he or she is laid off; or

(c) Is unemployed due to a regular seasonal layoff which demonstrates a pattern of unemployment consistent with the provisions of RCW 50.20.015. Regular seasonal layoff does not include layoff due to permanent structural downsizing or structural changes in the individual's labor market.

(5) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "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, including equivalent educational institutions in other states.

(b) "Sufficient tenure" means earning a plurality of wages in a particular occupation or using a particular skill set during the base year and at least two of the four twelve-month periods immediately preceding the base year.

(c) "Training benefits" means additional benefits paid under this section.

(d) "Training program" means:

(i) An education program determined to be necessary as a prerequisite to vocational training after counseling at the educational institution in which the individual enrolls under his or her approved training program; or

(ii) A vocational training program at an educational institution:

(A) That is targeted to training for a high-demand occupation. Beginning July 1, 2001, the assessment of high-demand occupations authorized for training under this section must be substantially based on labor market and employment information developed by local workforce development councils, in cooperation with the employment security department and its labor market information division, under subsection (11) of this section;

(B) That is likely to enhance the individual's marketable skills and earning power; and

(C) That meets the criteria for performance developed by the workforce training and education coordinating board for the purpose of determining those training programs eligible for funding under Title I of P.L. 105-220.

"Training program" does not include any course of education primarily intended to meet the requirements of a baccalaureate or higher degree, unless the training meets specific requirements for certification, licensing, or for specific skills necessary for the occupation.

(6) Benefits shall be paid as follows:

(a)(i) Except as provided in (a)(iii) of this subsection, for exhaustees who are eligible under subsection (2) of this section, the total training benefit amount shall be fifty-two 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; or

(ii) For exhaustees who are eligible under subsection (3) of this section, for claims filed before June 30, 2002, the total training benefit amount shall be seventy-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; or

(iii) For exhaustees eligible under subsection (2) of this section from industries listed under subsection (3)(a) of this section, for claims filed on or after June 30, 2002, but before January 5, 2003, the total training benefit amount shall be seventy-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.

(b) The weekly benefit amount shall be the same as the regular weekly amount payable during the applicable benefit year and shall be paid under the same terms and conditions as regular benefits. The training benefits shall be paid before any extended benefits but not before any similar federally funded program.

(c) Training benefits are not payable for weeks more than two years beyond the end of the benefit year of the regular claim.

(7) The requirement under RCW 50.22.010(10) relating to exhausting regular benefits does not apply to an individual otherwise eligible for training benefits under this section when the individual's benefit year ends before his or her training benefits are exhausted and the individual is eligible for a new benefit year. These individuals will have the option of remaining on the original claim or filing a new claim.

(8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, individuals who receive training benefits under this section or under any previous additional benefits program for training are not eligible for training benefits under this section for five years from the last receipt of training benefits under this section or under any previous additional benefits program for training.

(b) With respect to claims that are filed before January 5, 2003, an individual in the aerospace industry assigned the standard industrial code "372" or the North American industry classification system code "336411" who received training benefits under this section, and who had been making satisfactory progress in a training program but did not complete the program, is eligible, without regard to the five-year limitation of this section and without regard to the requirement of subsection (2)(b) of this section, if applicable, to receive training benefits under this section in order to complete that training program. The total training benefit amount that applies to the individual is seventy-four times the individual's weekly benefit amount, reduced by the total amount of regular benefits paid, or deemed paid, with respect to the benefit year in which the training program resumed and, if applicable, reduced by the amount of training benefits paid, or deemed paid, with respect to the benefit year in which the training program commenced.

(9) An individual eligible to receive a trade readjustment allowance under chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, shall not be eligible to receive benefits under this section for each week the individual receives such trade readjustment allowance. An individual eligible to receive emergency

unemployment compensation, so called, under any federal law, shall not be eligible to receive benefits under this section for each week the individual receives such compensation.

(10) All base year employers are interested parties to the approval of training and the granting of training benefits.

(11) By July 1, 2001, each local workforce development council, in cooperation with the employment security department and its labor market information division, must identify (~~occupations and skill sets that are declining and occupations and skill sets that are in~~) high-demand occupations and occupations in declining employer demand. For the purposes of RCW 50.22.130 through 50.22.150 and section 9, chapter 2, Laws of 2000, "high-demand occupation" means (~~demand for employment that exceeds the supply of qualified workers for occupations or skill sets in a labor market area~~) an occupation with a substantial number of current or projected employment opportunities. Local workforce development councils must use state and locally developed labor market information. Thereafter, each local workforce development council shall update this information annually or more frequently if needed.

(12) The commissioner shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this section.

Sec. 5. RCW 51.32.099 and 2007 c 72 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) The legislature intends to create improved vocational outcomes for Washington state injured workers and employers through legislative and regulatory change under a pilot program for the period of January 1, 2008, through June 30, 2013. This pilot vocational system is intended to allow opportunities for eligible workers to participate in meaningful retraining in high-demand occupations, improve successful return to work and achieve positive outcomes for workers, reduce the incidence of repeat vocational services, increase accountability and responsibility, and improve cost predictability. To facilitate the study and evaluation of the results of the proposed changes, the department shall establish the temporary funding of certain state fund vocational costs through the medical aid account to ensure the appropriate assessments to employers for the costs of their claims for vocational services in accordance with RCW 51.32.0991.

(b) An independent review and study of the effects of the pilot program shall be conducted to determine whether it has achieved the appropriate outcomes at reasonable cost to the system. The review shall include, at a minimum, a report on the department's performance with regard to the provision of vocational services, the skills acquired by workers who receive retraining services, the types of training programs approved, whether the workers are employed, at what jobs and wages after completion of the training program and at various times subsequent to their claim closure, the number and demographics of workers who choose the option provided in subsection (4)(b) of this section, and their employment and earnings status at various times subsequent to claim closure. The department may adopt rules, in collaboration with the subcommittee created under (c)(iii) of this subsection, to further define the scope and elements of the required study. Reports of the independent researcher are due on December 1, 2010, December 1, 2011, and December 1, 2012.

(c) In implementing the pilot program, the department shall:

(i) Establish a vocational initiative project that includes participation by the department as a partner with WorkSource, the established state system that administers the federal workforce investment act of 1998. As a partner, the department shall place vocational professional full-time employees at pilot WorkSource locations; refer some workers for vocational services to these vocational professionals; and work with employers in work source pilot areas to market the benefits of on-the-job training programs and with community colleges to reserve slots in high employer demand programs of study as defined in RCW 28B.50.030. These on-the-job training programs and community college slots may be considered by both department and private sector vocational professionals for vocational plan development. The department will also assist stakeholders in developing additional vocational training programs in various industries, including but not limited to agriculture and construction. These programs will expand the choices available to injured workers in developing their vocational training plans with the assistance of vocational professionals.

(ii) Develop and maintain a register of state fund and self-insured workers who have been retrained or have selected any of the vocational options described in this section for at least the duration of the pilot program.

(iii) Create a vocational rehabilitation subcommittee made up of members appointed by the director for at least the duration of the pilot program. This subcommittee shall provide the business and labor partnership needed to maintain focus on the intent of the pilot program, as described in this section, and provide consistency and transparency to the development of rules and policies. The subcommittee shall report to the director at least annually and recommend to the director and the legislature any additional statutory changes needed, which may include extension of the pilot period. The subcommittee shall provide input and oversight with the department concerning the study required under (b) of this subsection. The subcommittee shall provide recommendations for additional changes or incentives for injured workers to return to work with their employer of injury.

(iv) The department shall develop an annual report concerning Washington's workers' compensation vocational rehabilitation system to the legislature and to the subcommittee by December 1, 2009, and annually thereafter with the final report due by December 1, 2012. The annual report shall include the number of workers who have participated in more than one vocational training plan beginning with plans approved on January 1, 2008, and in which industries those workers were employed. The final report shall include the department's assessment and recommendations for further legislative action, in collaboration with the subcommittee.

(2)(a) For the purposes of this section, the day the worker commences vocational plan development means the date the department or self-insurer notifies the worker of his or her eligibility for plan development services.

(b) When vocational rehabilitation is both necessary and likely to make the worker employable at gainful employment, he or she shall be provided with services necessary to develop a vocational plan that, if completed, would render the worker employable. The vocational professional assigned to the claim shall, at the initial meeting with the worker, fully inform the worker of the return-to-

work priorities set forth in RCW 51.32.095(2) and of his or her rights and responsibilities under the workers' compensation vocational system. The department shall provide tools to the vocational professional for communicating this and other information required by RCW 51.32.095 and this section to the worker.

(c) On the date the worker commences vocational plan development, the department shall also inform the employer in writing of the employer's right to make a valid return-to-work offer during the first fifteen days following the commencement of vocational plan development. To be valid, the offer must be for bona fide employment with the employer of injury, consistent with the worker's documented physical and mental restrictions as provided by the worker's health care provider. When the employer makes a valid return-to-work offer, the vocational plan development services and temporary total disability compensation shall be terminated effective ~~((on))~~ on the starting date for the job without regard to whether the worker accepts the return-to-work offer. Following the fifteen-day period, the employer may still provide, and the worker may accept, any valid return-to-work offer. The worker's acceptance of such an offer shall result in the termination of vocational plan development or implementation services and temporary total disability compensation effective the day the employment begins.

(3)(a) All vocational plans must contain an accountability agreement signed by the worker detailing expectations regarding progress, attendance, and other factors influencing successful participation in the plan. Failure to abide by the agreed expectations shall result in suspension of vocational benefits pursuant to RCW 51.32.110.

(b) Any formal education included as part of the vocational plan must be for an accredited or licensed program or other program approved by the department. The department shall develop rules that provide criteria for the approval of nonaccredited or unlicensed programs.

(c) The vocational plan for an individual worker must be completed and submitted to the department within ninety days of the day the worker commences vocational plan development. The department may extend the ninety days for good cause. Criteria for good cause shall be provided in rule. The frequency and reasons for good cause extensions shall be reported to the subcommittee created under subsection (1)(c)(iii) of this section.

(d) Costs for the vocational plan may include books, tuition, fees, supplies, equipment, child or dependent care, training fees for on-the-job training, the cost of furnishing tools and other equipment necessary for self-employment or reemployment, and other necessary expenses in an amount not to exceed twelve thousand dollars. This amount shall be adjusted effective July 1 of each year for vocational plans or retraining benefits available under subsection (4)(b) of this section approved on or after this date but before June 30 of the next year based on the average percentage change in tuition for the next fall quarter for all Washington state community colleges.

(e) The duration of the vocational plan shall not exceed two years from the date the plan is implemented. The worker shall receive temporary total disability compensation under RCW 51.32.090 and the cost of transportation while he or she is actively and successfully participating in a vocational plan.

(f) If the worker is required to reside away from his or her customary residence, the reasonable cost of board and lodging shall also be paid.

(4) Vocational plan development services shall be completed within ninety days of commencing. During vocational plan development the worker shall, with the assistance of a vocational professional, participate in vocational counseling and occupational exploration to include, but not be limited to, identifying possible job goals, training needs, resources, and expenses, consistent with the worker's physical and mental status. A vocational rehabilitation plan shall be developed by the worker and the vocational professional and submitted to the department or self-insurer. Following this submission, the worker shall elect one of the following options:

(a) Option 1: The department or self-insurer implements and the worker participates in the vocational plan developed by the vocational professional and approved by the worker and the department or self-insurer. For state fund claims, the department must review and approve the vocational plan before implementation may begin. If the department takes no action within fifteen days, the plan is deemed approved. The worker may, within fifteen days of approval of the plan by the department, elect option 2.

(i) Following successful completion of the vocational plan, any subsequent assessment of whether vocational rehabilitation is both necessary and likely to enable the injured worker to become employable at gainful employment under RCW 51.32.095(1) shall include consideration of transferable skills obtained in the vocational plan.

(ii) If a vocational plan is successfully completed on a claim which is thereafter reopened as provided in RCW 51.32.160, the cost and duration available for any subsequent vocational plan is limited to that in subsection (3)(d) and (e) of this section, less that previously expended.

(b) Option 2: The worker declines further vocational services under the claim and receives an amount equal to six months of temporary total disability compensation under RCW 51.32.090. The award is payable in biweekly payments in accordance with the schedule of temporary total disability payments, until such award is paid in full. These payments shall not include interest on the unpaid balance. However, upon application by the worker, and at the discretion of the department, the compensation may be converted to a lump sum payment. The vocational costs defined in subsection (3)(d) of this section shall remain available to the worker, upon application to the department or self-insurer, for a period of five years. The vocational costs shall, if expended, be available for programs or courses at any accredited or licensed institution or program from a list of those approved by the department for tuition, books, fees, supplies, equipment, and tools, without department or self-insurer oversight. The department shall issue an order as provided in RCW 51.52.050 confirming the option 2 election, setting a payment schedule, and terminating temporary total disability benefits. The department shall thereafter close the claim.

(i) If within five years from the date the option 2 order becomes final, the worker is subsequently injured or suffers an occupational disease or reopens the claim as provided in RCW 51.32.160, and vocational rehabilitation is found both necessary and likely to enable the injured worker to become employable at gainful employment under RCW 51.32.095(1), the duration of any vocational plan under subsection (3)(e) of this section shall not exceed eighteen months.

(ii) If the available vocational costs are utilized by the worker, any subsequent assessment of whether vocational rehabilitation is both necessary and likely to enable the injured worker to become employable at gainful employment under RCW 51.32.095(1) shall include consideration of the transferable skills obtained.

(iii) If the available vocational costs are utilized by the worker and the claim is thereafter reopened as provided in RCW 51.32.160, the cost available for any vocational plan is limited to that in subsection (3)(d) of this section less that previously expended.

(iv) Option 2 may only be elected once per worker.

(c) The director, in his or her sole discretion, may provide the worker vocational assistance not to exceed that in subsection (3) of this section, without regard to the worker's prior option selection or benefits expended, where vocational assistance would prevent permanent total disability under RCW 51.32.060.

(5)(a) As used in this section, "vocational plan interruption" means an occurrence which disrupts the plan to the extent the employability goal is no longer attainable. "Vocational plan interruption" does not include institutionally scheduled breaks in educational programs, occasional absence due to illness, or modifications to the plan which will allow it to be completed within the cost and time provisions of subsection (3)(d) and (e) of this section.

(b) When a vocational plan interruption is beyond the control of the worker, the department or self-insurer shall recommence plan development. If necessary to complete vocational services, the cost and duration of the plan may include credit for that expended prior to the interruption. A vocational plan interruption is considered outside the control of the worker when it is due to the closure of the accredited institution, when it is due to a death in the worker's immediate family, or when documented changes in the worker's accepted medical conditions prevent further participation in the vocational plan.

(c) When a vocational plan interruption is the result of the worker's actions, the worker's entitlement to benefits shall be suspended in accordance with RCW 51.32.110. If plan development or implementation is recommenced, the cost and duration of the plan shall not include credit for that expended prior to the interruption. A vocational plan interruption is considered a result of the worker's actions when it is due to the failure to meet attendance expectations set by the training or educational institution, failure to achieve passing grades or acceptable performance review, unaccepted or postinjury conditions that prevent further participation in the vocational plan, or the worker's failure to abide by the accountability agreement per subsection (3)(a) of this section.

Sec. 6. RCW 74.08A.250 and 2006 c 107 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, as used in this chapter, "work activity" means:

- (1) Unsubsidized paid employment in the private or public sector;
- (2) Subsidized paid employment in the private or public sector, including employment through the state or federal work-study program for a period not to exceed twenty-four months;
- (3) Work experience, including:

(a) An internship or practicum, that is paid or unpaid and is required to complete a course of vocational training or to obtain a license or certificate in a high-demand ((field)) occupation, as determined by the employment security department. No internship or practicum shall exceed twelve months; or

(b) Work associated with the refurbishing of publicly assisted housing, if sufficient paid employment is not available;

(4) On-the-job training;

(5) Job search and job readiness assistance;

(6) Community service programs;

(7) Vocational educational training, not to exceed twelve months with respect to any individual;

(8) Job skills training directly related to employment;

(9) Education directly related to employment, in the case of a recipient who has not received a high school diploma or a GED;

(10) Satisfactory attendance at secondary school or in a course of study leading to a GED, in the case of a recipient who has not completed secondary school or received such a certificate;

(11) The provision of child care services to an individual who is participating in a community service program;

(12) Internships, that shall be paid or unpaid work experience performed by an intern in a business, industry, or government or nongovernmental agency setting;

(13) Practicums, which include any educational program in which a student is working under the close supervision of a professional in an agency, clinic, or other professional practice setting for purposes of advancing their skills and knowledge;

(14) Services required by the recipient under RCW 74.08.025(3) and 74.08A.010(3) to become employable; and

(15) Financial literacy activities designed to be effective in assisting a recipient in becoming self-sufficient and financially stable.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Section 5 of this act expires June 30, 2013.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 354

[Second Substitute House Bill 1484]

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES—HABITAT OPEN SPACE

AN ACT Relating to habitat open space; amending RCW 76.09.040, 84.33.140, 84.34.108, 84.33.145, 76.09.020, 79.22.060, 79.64.110, and 43.30.385; creating new sections; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

**Sec. 1. RCW 76.09.040 and 2000 c 11 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:*

(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 adopt forest practices rules 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;

(d) Establish procedures for the collection and administration of forest practice fees as set forth by this chapter; and

(e) Allow for the development of watershed analyses.

Forest practices rules pertaining to water quality protection shall be adopted by the board after reaching agreement with the director of the department of ecology or the director's designee on the board with respect thereto. All other forest practices rules shall be adopted by the board.

Forest practices rules shall be administered and enforced by either the department or the local governmental entity as provided in this chapter. Such rules shall be adopted 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 rules. In addition to any forest practices rules relating to water quality protection proposed by the board, the department of ecology may submit to the board proposed forest practices rules relating to water quality protection.

Prior to initiating the rule-making process, the proposed rules shall be submitted for review and comments to the department of fish and wildlife and to the counties of the state. After receipt of the proposed forest practices rules, the department of fish 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 rules 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 rules pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. At such hearing(s) any county may propose specific forest practices rules relating to problems existing within such county. The board may adopt and the department of ecology may approve such proposals if they find the proposals are consistent with the purposes and policies of this chapter.

(3) The board shall establish by rule a program for the acquisition of riparian open space ((program that includes acquisition of a fee interest in, or at the landowner's option, a conservation easement on)) and critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as designated by the board. Acquisition must be a conservation easement. Lands eligible for acquisition are forest lands within unconfined ((avulsing)) channel migration zones or forest lands containing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as designated by the board. Once acquired, these lands may be held and managed by the department, transferred to another state agency, transferred to an appropriate local government agency, or transferred to a private nonprofit nature conservancy corporation, as defined in RCW 64.04.130, in fee or transfer of management obligation. The board shall adopt rules governing the

acquisition by the state or donation to the state of such interest in lands including the right of refusal if the lands are subject to unacceptable liabilities. The rules shall include definitions of qualifying lands, priorities for acquisition, and provide for the opportunity to transfer such lands with limited warranties and with a description of boundaries that does not require full surveys where the cost of securing the surveys would be unreasonable in relation to the value of the lands conveyed. The rules shall provide for the management of the lands for ecological protection or fisheries enhancement. ~~((Because there are few, if any, comparable sales of forest land within unconfined avulsing channel migration zones, separate from the other lands or assets, these lands are likely to be extraordinarily difficult to appraise and the cost of a conventional appraisal often would be unreasonable in relation to the value of the land involved. Therefore, for the purposes of voluntary sales under this section, the legislature declares that these lands are presumed to have a value equal to: (a) The acreage in the sale multiplied by the average value of commercial forest land in the region under the land value tables used for property tax purposes under RCW 84.33.120; plus (b) the cruised volume of any timber located within the channel migration multiplied by the appropriate quality code stumpage value for timber of the same species shown on the appropriate table used for timber harvest excise tax purposes under RCW 84.33.091. For purposes of this section, there shall be an eastside region and a westside region as defined in the forests and fish report as defined in RCW 76.09.020.))~~ For the purposes of conservation easements entered into under this section, the following apply: (a) For conveyances of a conservation easement in which the landowner conveys an interest in the trees only, the compensation must include the timber value component, as determined by the cruised volume of any timber located within the channel migration zone or critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as designated by the board, multiplied by the appropriate quality code stumpage value for timber of the same species shown on the appropriate table used for timber harvest excise tax purposes under RCW 84.33.091; (b) for conveyances of a conservation easement in which the landowner conveys interests in both land and trees, the compensation must include the timber value component in (a) of this subsection plus such portion of the land value component as determined just and equitable by the department. The land value component must be the acreage of qualifying channel migration zone or critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as determined by the board, to be conveyed, multiplied by the average per acre value of all commercial forest land in western Washington or the average for eastern Washington, whichever average is applicable to the qualifying lands. The department must determine the western and eastern Washington averages based on the land value tables established by RCW 84.33.140 and revised annually by the department of revenue.

(4) Subject to appropriations sufficient to cover the cost of such an acquisition program and the related costs of administering the program, the department ~~((is directed to purchase a fee interest or, at the owner's option,))~~ must establish a conservation easement in land that an owner tenders for purchase; provided that such lands have been taxed as forest lands and are located within an unconfined (~~avulsing~~) channel migration zone or contain

critical habitat for threatened or endangered species as designated by the board. *Lands acquired under this section shall become riparian or habitat open space. These acquisitions shall not be deemed to trigger the compensating tax of chapters 84.33 and 84.34 RCW.*

(5) Instead of offering to sell interests in qualifying lands, owners may elect to donate the interests to the state.

(6) Any acquired interest in qualifying lands by the state under this section shall be managed as riparian open space or critical habitat.

*Sec. 1 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

Sec. 2. RCW 84.33.140 and 2007 c 54 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When land has been designated as forest land under RCW 84.33.130, a notation of the designation shall be made each year upon the assessment and tax rolls. A copy of the notice of approval together with the legal description or assessor's parcel numbers for the land shall, at the expense of the applicant, be filed by the assessor in the same manner as deeds are recorded.

(2) In preparing the assessment roll as of January 1, 2002, for taxes payable in 2003 and each January 1st thereafter, the assessor shall list each parcel of designated forest land at a value with respect to the grade and class provided in this subsection and adjusted as provided in subsection (3) of this section. The assessor shall compute the assessed value of the land using the same assessment ratio applied generally in computing the assessed value of other property in the county. Values for the several grades of bare forest land shall be as follows:

LAND GRADE	OPERABILITY CLASS	VALUES PER ACRE
1	1	\$234
	2	229
	3	217
	4	157
2	1	198
	2	190
	3	183
	4	132
3	1	154
	2	149
	3	148
	4	113
4	1	117
	2	114
	3	113
	4	86
	1	85

5	2	78
	3	77
	4	52
	1	43
6	2	39
	3	39
	4	37
	1	21
7	2	21
	3	20
	4	20
8		1

(3) On or before December 31, 2001, the department shall adjust by rule under chapter 34.05 RCW, the forest land values contained in subsection (2) of this section in accordance with this subsection, and shall certify the adjusted values to the assessor who will use these values in preparing the assessment roll as of January 1, 2002. For the adjustment to be made on or before December 31, 2001, for use in the 2002 assessment year, the department shall:

(a) Divide the aggregate value of all timber harvested within the state between July 1, 1996, and June 30, 2001, by the aggregate harvest volume for the same period, as determined from the harvester excise tax returns filed with the department under RCW 84.33.074; and

(b) Divide the aggregate value of all timber harvested within the state between July 1, 1995, and June 30, 2000, by the aggregate harvest volume for the same period, as determined from the harvester excise tax returns filed with the department under RCW 84.33.074; and

(c) Adjust the forest land values contained in subsection (2) of this section by a percentage equal to one-half of the percentage change in the average values of harvested timber reflected by comparing the resultant values calculated under (a) and (b) of this subsection.

(4) For the adjustments to be made on or before December 31, 2002, and each succeeding year thereafter, the same procedure described in subsection (3) of this section shall be followed using harvester excise tax returns filed under RCW 84.33.074. However, this adjustment shall be made to the prior year's adjusted value, and the five-year periods for calculating average harvested timber values shall be successively one year more recent.

(5) Land graded, assessed, and valued as forest land shall continue to be so graded, assessed, and valued until removal of designation by the assessor upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) Receipt of notice from the owner to remove the designation;

(b) Sale or transfer to an ownership making the land exempt from ad valorem taxation;

(c) Sale or transfer of all or a portion of the land to a new owner, unless the new owner has signed a notice of forest land designation continuance, except

transfer to an owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner, shall not, by itself, result in removal of designation. The signed notice of continuance shall be attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit provided for in RCW 82.45.150. The notice of continuance shall be on a form prepared by the department. If the notice of continuance is not signed by the new owner and attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit, all compensating taxes calculated under subsection (11) of this section shall become due and payable by the seller or transferor at time of sale. The auditor shall not accept an instrument of conveyance regarding designated forest land for filing or recording unless the new owner has signed the notice of continuance or the compensating tax has been paid, as evidenced by the real estate excise tax stamp affixed thereto by the treasurer. The seller, transferor, or new owner may appeal the new assessed valuation calculated under subsection (11) of this section to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the county board of equalization to hear these appeals;

(d) Determination by the assessor, after giving the owner written notice and an opportunity to be heard, that:

(i) The land is no longer primarily devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber. However, land shall not be removed from designation if a governmental agency, organization, or other recipient identified in subsection (13) or (14) of this section as exempt from the payment of compensating tax has manifested its intent in writing or by other official action to acquire a property interest in the designated forest land by means of a transaction that qualifies for an exemption under subsection (13) or (14) of this section. The governmental agency, organization, or recipient shall annually provide the assessor of the county in which the land is located reasonable evidence in writing of the intent to acquire the designated land as long as the intent continues or within sixty days of a request by the assessor. The assessor may not request this evidence more than once in a calendar year;

(ii) The owner has failed to comply with a final administrative or judicial order with respect to a violation of the restocking, forest management, fire protection, insect and disease control, and forest debris provisions of Title 76 RCW or any applicable rules under Title 76 RCW; or

(iii) Restocking has not occurred to the extent or within the time specified in the application for designation of such land.

(6) Land shall not be removed from designation if there is a governmental restriction that prohibits, in whole or in part, the owner from harvesting timber from the owner's designated forest land. If only a portion of the parcel is impacted by governmental restrictions of this nature, the restrictions cannot be used as a basis to remove the remainder of the forest land from designation under this chapter. For the purposes of this section, "governmental restrictions" includes: (a) Any law, regulation, rule, ordinance, program, or other action adopted or taken by a federal, state, county, city, or other governmental entity; or (b) the land's zoning or its presence within an urban growth area designated under RCW 36.70A.110.

(7) The assessor shall have the option of requiring an owner of forest land to file a timber management plan with the assessor upon the occurrence of one of the following:

(a) An application for designation as forest land is submitted; or

(b) Designated forest land is sold or transferred and a notice of continuance, described in subsection (5)(c) of this section, is signed.

(8) If land is removed from designation because of any of the circumstances listed in subsection (5)(a) through (c) of this section, the removal shall apply only to the land affected. If land is removed from designation because of subsection (5)(d) of this section, the removal shall apply only to the actual area of land that is no longer primarily devoted to the growing and harvesting of timber, without regard to any other land that may have been included in the application and approved for designation, as long as the remaining designated forest land meets the definition of forest land contained in RCW 84.33.035.

(9) Within thirty days after the removal of designation as forest land, the assessor shall notify the owner in writing, setting forth the reasons for the removal. The seller, transferor, or owner may appeal the removal to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038.

(10) Unless the removal is reversed on appeal a copy of the notice of removal with a notation of the action, if any, upon appeal, together with the legal description or assessor's parcel numbers for the land removed from designation shall, at the expense of the applicant, be filed by the assessor in the same manner as deeds are recorded and a notation of removal from designation shall immediately be made upon the assessment and tax rolls. The assessor shall revalue the land to be removed with reference to its true and fair value as of January 1st of the year of removal from designation. Both the assessed value before and after the removal of designation shall be listed. Taxes based on the value of the land as forest land shall be assessed and payable up until the date of removal and taxes based on the true and fair value of the land shall be assessed and payable from the date of removal from designation.

(11) Except as provided in subsection (5)(c), (13), or (14) of this section, a compensating tax shall be imposed on land removed from designation as forest land. The compensating tax shall be due and payable to the treasurer thirty days after the owner is notified of the amount of this tax. As soon as possible after the land is removed from designation, the assessor shall compute the amount of compensating tax and mail a notice to the owner of the amount of compensating tax owed and the date on which payment of this tax is due. The amount of compensating tax shall be equal to the difference between the amount of tax last levied on the land as designated forest land and an amount equal to the new assessed value of the land multiplied by the dollar rate of the last levy extended against the land, multiplied by a number, in no event greater than nine, equal to the number of years for which the land was designated as forest land, plus compensating taxes on the land at forest land values up until the date of removal and the prorated taxes on the land at true and fair value from the date of removal to the end of the current tax year.

(12) Compensating tax, together with applicable interest thereon, shall become a lien on the land which shall attach at the time the land is removed from designation as forest land and shall have priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation, or responsibility to or with which the land may become charged or liable. The lien may be foreclosed upon expiration of the same period after delinquency and in the same manner provided by law for foreclosure of liens for delinquent real property taxes as provided in RCW 84.64.050. Any compensating tax unpaid on

its due date shall thereupon become delinquent. From the date of delinquency until paid, interest shall be charged at the same rate applied by law to delinquent ad valorem property taxes.

(13) The compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of designation under subsection (5) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) Transfer to a government entity in exchange for other forest land located within the state of Washington;

(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) A donation of fee title, development rights, or the right to harvest timber, to a government agency or organization qualified under RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 for the purposes enumerated in those sections, or the sale or transfer of fee title to a governmental entity or a nonprofit nature conservancy corporation, as defined in RCW 64.04.130, exclusively for the protection and conservation of lands recommended for state natural area preserve purposes by the natural heritage council and natural heritage plan as defined in chapter 79.70 RCW or approved for state natural resources conservation area purposes as defined in chapter 79.71 RCW. At such time as the land is not used for the purposes enumerated, the compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall be imposed upon the current owner;

(d) The sale or transfer of fee title to the parks and recreation commission for park and recreation purposes;

(e) Official action by an agency of the state of Washington or by the county or city within which the land is located that disallows the present use of the land;

(f) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120;

(g) The creation, sale, or transfer of a (~~fee interest or a~~) conservation easement (~~for the riparian open space program~~) of private forest lands within unconfined channel migration zones or containing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species under RCW 76.09.040; or

(h) The sale or transfer of land within two years after the death of the owner of at least a fifty percent interest in the land if the land has been assessed and valued as classified forest land, designated as forest land under this chapter, or classified under chapter 84.34 RCW continuously since 1993. The date of death shown on a death certificate is the date used for the purposes of this subsection (13)(h).

(14) In a county with a population of more than (~~one million~~) six hundred thousand inhabitants, the compensating tax specified in subsection (11) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of designation as forest land under subsection (5) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) An action described in subsection (13) of this section; or

(b) A transfer of a property interest to a government entity, or to a nonprofit historic preservation corporation or nonprofit nature conservancy corporation, as defined in RCW 64.04.130, to protect or enhance public resources, or to preserve, maintain, improve, restore, limit the future use of, or otherwise to conserve for public use or enjoyment, the property interest being transferred. At

such time as the property interest is not used for the purposes enumerated, the compensating tax shall be imposed upon the current owner.

Sec. 3. RCW 84.34.108 and 2007 c 54 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When land has once been classified under this chapter, a notation of the classification shall be made each year upon the assessment and tax rolls and the land shall be valued pursuant to RCW 84.34.060 or 84.34.065 until removal of all or a portion of the classification by the assessor upon occurrence of any of the following:

(a) Receipt of notice from the owner to remove all or a portion of the classification;

(b) Sale or transfer to an ownership, except a transfer that resulted from a default in loan payments made to or secured by a governmental agency that intends to or is required by law or regulation to resell the property for the same use as before, making all or a portion of the land exempt from ad valorem taxation;

(c) Sale or transfer of all or a portion of the land to a new owner, unless the new owner has signed a notice of classification continuance, except transfer to an owner who is an heir or devisee of a deceased owner shall not, by itself, result in removal of classification. The notice of continuance shall be on a form prepared by the department. If the notice of continuance is not signed by the new owner and attached to the real estate excise tax affidavit, all additional taxes calculated pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall become due and payable by the seller or transferor at time of sale. The auditor shall not accept an instrument of conveyance regarding classified land for filing or recording unless the new owner has signed the notice of continuance or the additional tax has been paid, as evidenced by the real estate excise tax stamp affixed thereto by the treasurer. The seller, transferor, or new owner may appeal the new assessed valuation calculated under subsection (4) of this section to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the county board of equalization to hear these appeals;

(d) Determination by the assessor, after giving the owner written notice and an opportunity to be heard, that all or a portion of the land no longer meets the criteria for classification under this chapter. The criteria for classification pursuant to this chapter continue to apply after classification has been granted.

The granting authority, upon request of an assessor, shall provide reasonable assistance to the assessor in making a determination whether the land continues to meet the qualifications of RCW 84.34.020 (1) or (3). The assistance shall be provided within thirty days of receipt of the request.

(2) Land may not be removed from classification because of:

(a) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120; or

(b) The creation, sale, or transfer of a fee interest or a conservation easement for the riparian open space program under RCW 76.09.040.

(3) Within thirty days after such removal of all or a portion of the land from current use classification, the assessor shall notify the owner in writing, setting forth the reasons for the removal. The seller, transferor, or owner may appeal the removal to the county board of equalization in accordance with the provisions of RCW 84.40.038.

(4) Unless the removal is reversed on appeal, the assessor shall revalue the affected land with reference to its true and fair value on January 1st of the year of removal from classification. Both the assessed valuation before and after the removal of classification shall be listed and taxes shall be allocated according to that part of the year to which each assessed valuation applies. Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, an additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty shall be imposed which shall be due and payable to the treasurer thirty days after the owner is notified of the amount of the additional tax. As soon as possible, the assessor shall compute the amount of additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty and the treasurer shall mail notice to the owner of the amount thereof and the date on which payment is due. The amount of the additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty shall be determined as follows:

(a) The amount of additional tax shall be equal to the difference between the property tax paid as "open space land," "farm and agricultural land," or "timber land" and the amount of property tax otherwise due and payable for the seven years last past had the land not been so classified;

(b) The amount of applicable interest shall be equal to the interest upon the amounts of the additional tax paid at the same statutory rate charged on delinquent property taxes from the dates on which the additional tax could have been paid without penalty if the land had been assessed at a value without regard to this chapter;

(c) The amount of the penalty shall be as provided in RCW 84.34.080. The penalty shall not be imposed if the removal satisfies the conditions of RCW 84.34.070.

(5) Additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty, shall become a lien on the land which shall attach at the time the land is removed from classification under this chapter and shall have priority to and shall be fully paid and satisfied before any recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation or responsibility to or with which the land may become charged or liable. This lien may be foreclosed upon expiration of the same period after delinquency and in the same manner provided by law for foreclosure of liens for delinquent real property taxes as provided in RCW 84.64.050. Any additional tax unpaid on its due date shall thereupon become delinquent. From the date of delinquency until paid, interest shall be charged at the same rate applied by law to delinquent ad valorem property taxes.

(6) The additional tax, applicable interest, and penalty specified in subsection (4) of this section shall not be imposed if the removal of classification pursuant to subsection (1) of this section resulted solely from:

(a) Transfer to a government entity in exchange for other land located within the state of Washington;

(b)(i) A taking through the exercise of the power of eminent domain, or (ii) sale or transfer to an entity having the power of eminent domain in anticipation of the exercise of such power, said entity having manifested its intent in writing or by other official action;

(c) A natural disaster such as a flood, windstorm, earthquake, or other such calamity rather than by virtue of the act of the landowner changing the use of the property;

(d) Official action by an agency of the state of Washington or by the county or city within which the land is located which disallows the present use of the land;

(e) Transfer of land to a church when the land would qualify for exemption pursuant to RCW 84.36.020;

(f) Acquisition of property interests by state agencies or agencies or organizations qualified under RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 for the purposes enumerated in those sections. At such time as these property interests are not used for the purposes enumerated in RCW 84.34.210 and 64.04.130 the additional tax specified in subsection (4) of this section shall be imposed;

(g) Removal of land classified as farm and agricultural land under RCW 84.34.020(2)(e);

(h) Removal of land from classification after enactment of a statutory exemption that qualifies the land for exemption and receipt of notice from the owner to remove the land from classification;

(i) The creation, sale, or transfer of forestry riparian easements under RCW 76.13.120;

(j) The creation, sale, or transfer of a ~~((fee interest or a))~~ conservation easement ~~((for the riparian open space program))~~ of private forest lands within unconfined channel migration zones or containing critical habitat for threatened or endangered species under RCW 76.09.040; or

(k) The sale or transfer of land within two years after the death of the owner of at least a fifty percent interest in the land if the land has been assessed and valued as classified forest land, designated as forest land under chapter 84.33 RCW, or classified under this chapter continuously since 1993. The date of death shown on a death certificate is the date used for the purposes of this subsection (6)(k).

Sec. 4. RCW 84.33.145 and 2001 c 249 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If no later than thirty days after removal of designation the owner applies for classification under RCW 84.34.020 (1), (2), or (3), then the designated forest land shall not be considered removed from designation for purposes of the compensating tax under RCW 84.33.140 until the application for current use classification under chapter 84.34 RCW is denied or the property is removed from classification under RCW 84.34.108. Upon removal of classification under RCW 84.34.108, the amount of compensating tax due under this chapter shall be equal to:

(a) The difference, if any, between the amount of tax last levied on the land as designated forest land and an amount equal to the new assessed valuation of the land when removed from classification under RCW 84.34.108 multiplied by the dollar rate of the last levy extended against the land, multiplied by

(b) A number equal to:

(i) The number of years the land was designated under this chapter, if the total number of years the land was designated under this chapter and classified under chapter 84.34 RCW is less than ten; or

(ii) Ten minus the number of years the land was classified under chapter 84.34 RCW, if the total number of years the land was designated under this chapter and classified under chapter 84.34 RCW is at least ten.

(2) Nothing in this section authorizes the continued designation under this chapter or defers or reduces the compensating tax imposed upon forest land not transferred to classification under subsection (1) of this section which does not meet the definition of forest land under RCW 84.33.035. Nothing in this section affects the additional tax imposed under RCW 84.34.108.

(3) In a county with a population of more than (~~one million~~) six hundred thousand inhabitants, no amount of compensating tax is due under this section if the removal from classification under RCW 84.34.108 results from a transfer of property described in RCW 84.34.108(6).

Sec. 5. RCW 76.09.020 and 2003 c 311 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Adaptive management" means reliance on scientific methods to test the results of actions taken so that the management and related policy can be changed promptly and appropriately.

(2) "Appeals board" means the forest practices appeals board created by RCW 76.09.210.

(3) "Aquatic resources" includes water quality, salmon, other species of the vertebrate classes Cephalaspidomorphi and Osteichthyes identified in the forests and fish report, the Columbia torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton kezeri*), the Cascade torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton cascadae*), the Olympic torrent salamander (*Rhyacotriton olympian*), the Dunn's salamander (*Plethodon dunni*), the Van Dyke's salamander (*Plethodon vandyke*), the tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*), and their respective habitats.

(4) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public lands.

(5) "Contiguous" means land adjoining or touching by common corner or otherwise. Land having common ownership divided by a road or other right-of-way shall be considered contiguous.

(6) "Conversion to a use other than commercial timber operation" means a bona fide conversion to an active use which is incompatible with timber growing and as may be defined by forest practices rules.

(7) "Department" means the department of natural resources.

(8) "Fish passage barrier" means any artificial instream structure that impedes the free passage of fish.

(9) "Forest land" means all land which is capable of supporting a merchantable stand of timber and is not being actively used for a use which is incompatible with timber growing. Forest land does not include agricultural land that is or was enrolled in the conservation reserve enhancement program by contract if such agricultural land was historically used for agricultural purposes and the landowner intends to continue to use the land for agricultural purposes in the future. As it applies to the operation of the road maintenance and abandonment plan element of the forest practices rules on small forest landowners, the term "forest land" excludes:

(a) Residential home sites, which may include up to five acres; and

(b) Cropfields, orchards, vineyards, pastures, feedlots, fish pens, and the land on which appurtenances necessary to the production, preparation, or sale of crops, fruit, dairy products, fish, and livestock exist.

(10) "Forest landowner" means any person in actual control of forest land, whether such control is based either on legal or equitable title, or on any other interest entitling the holder to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber on such land in any manner. However, any lessee or other person in possession of forest land without legal or equitable title to such land shall be excluded from the definition of "forest landowner" unless such lessee or other person has the right to sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of the timber located on such forest land.

(11) "Forest practice" means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, including but not limited to:

- (a) Road and trail construction;
- (b) Harvesting, final and intermediate;
- (c) Precommercial thinning;
- (d) Reforestation;
- (e) Fertilization;
- (f) Prevention and suppression of diseases and insects;
- (g) Salvage of trees; and
- (h) Brush control.

"Forest practice" shall not include preparatory work such as tree marking, surveying and road flagging, and removal or harvesting of incidental vegetation from forest lands such as berries, ferns, greenery, mistletoe, herbs, mushrooms, and other products which cannot normally be expected to result in damage to forest soils, timber, or public resources.

(12) "Forest practices rules" means any rules adopted pursuant to RCW 76.09.040.

(13) "Forest road," as it applies to the operation of the road maintenance and abandonment plan element of the forest practices rules on small forest landowners, means a road or road segment that crosses land that meets the definition of forest land, but excludes residential access roads.

(14) "Forest trees" does not include hardwood trees cultivated by agricultural methods in growing cycles shorter than fifteen years if the trees were planted on land that was not in forest use immediately before the trees were planted and before the land was prepared for planting the trees. "Forest trees" includes Christmas trees, but does not include Christmas trees that are cultivated by agricultural methods, as that term is defined in RCW 84.33.035.

(15) "Forests and fish report" means the forests and fish report to the board dated April 29, 1999.

(16) "Application" means the application required pursuant to RCW 76.09.050.

(17) "Operator" means any person engaging in forest practices except an employee with wages as his or her sole compensation.

(18) "Person" means any individual, partnership, private, public, or municipal corporation, county, the department or other state or local governmental entity, or association of individuals of whatever nature.

(19) "Public resources" means water, fish and wildlife, and in addition shall mean capital improvements of the state or its political subdivisions.

(20) "Small forest landowner" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 76.09.450.

(21) "Timber" means forest trees, standing or down, of a commercial species, including Christmas trees. However, "timber" does not include Christmas trees that are cultivated by agricultural methods, as that term is defined in RCW 84.33.035.

(22) "Timber owner" means any person having all or any part of the legal interest in timber. Where such timber is subject to a contract of sale, "timber owner" shall mean the contract purchaser.

(23) "Board" means the forest practices board created in RCW 76.09.030.

(24) "Unconfined (~~(avulsing)~~) channel migration zone" means the area within which the active channel of an unconfined (~~(avulsing)~~) stream is prone to move and where the movement would result in a potential near-term loss of riparian forest adjacent to the stream. Sizeable islands with productive timber may exist within the zone.

(25) "Unconfined (~~(avulsing)~~) stream" means generally fifth order or larger waters that experience abrupt shifts in channel location, creating a complex floodplain characterized by extensive gravel bars, disturbance species of vegetation of variable age, numerous side channels, wall-based channels, oxbow lakes, and wetland complexes. Many of these streams have dikes and levees that may temporarily or permanently restrict channel movement.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The legislature finds that the revenue generated from state forest lands is a vital component of the operating budget in many rural counties. The dependence on a natural resource-based economy is especially underscored in counties with lower population levels and large holdings of public land. The high cost of compliance with the federal endangered species act on state forest lands within these smaller counties is disproportionately burdensome when compared to their total county budgets.

(2) The intent of this act is to provide sustainable revenue to smaller counties that are heavily dependent on state forest land revenues while promoting long-term protection, conservation, and recovery of marbled murrelets and northern spotted owls. This act provides the necessary tools for the state to maintain long-term working forests by replacing state forest lands with endangered species-based harvest encumbrances with productive, working forest lands.

Sec. 7. RCW 79.22.060 and 2003 c 334 s 221 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) With the approval of the board, the department may directly transfer or dispose of state forest lands without public auction, if (~~(such))~~ the lands:

(a) Consist of ten contiguous acres or less (~~(-or-))~~;

(b) Have a value of twenty-five thousand dollars or less; or

(c) Are located in a county with a population of twenty-five thousand or less and are encumbered with timber harvest deferrals, associated with wildlife species listed under the federal endangered species act, greater than thirty years in length. (~~(Such))~~

(2) Disposal under this section may only occur in the following circumstances:

(a) Transfers in lieu of condemnation; (~~(and))~~

(b) Transfers to resolve trespass and property ownership disputes; or

(c) In counties with a population of twenty-five thousand or less, transfers to public agencies.

~~((2))~~ (3) Real property to be transferred or disposed of under this section shall be transferred or disposed of only after appraisal and for at least fair market value, and only if ~~((such))~~ the transaction is in the best interest of the state or affected trust. Valuable materials attached to lands transferred to public agencies under subsection (2)(c) of this section must be appraised at the fair market value without consideration of management or regulatory encumbrances associated with wildlife species listed under the federal endangered species act.

~~((3))~~ (4) The proceeds from real property transferred or disposed of under this section shall be deposited into the park land trust revolving fund and be solely used to buy replacement land within the same county as the property transferred or disposed. In counties with a population of twenty-five thousand or less, the portion of the proceeds associated with valuable materials on the transferred land must be distributed as provided in RCW 79.64.110.

Sec. 8. RCW 79.64.110 and 2007 c 503 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Any moneys derived from the lease of state forest lands or from the sale of valuable materials, oils, gases, coal, minerals, or fossils from those lands, or the appraised value of these resources when transferred to a public agency under RCW 79.22.060, must be distributed as follows:

(1) State forest lands acquired through RCW 79.22.040 or by exchange for lands acquired through RCW 79.22.040:

(a) The expense incurred by the state for administration, reforestation, and protection, not to exceed twenty-five percent, which rate of percentage shall be determined by the board, must be returned to the forest development account in the state general fund.

(b) Any balance remaining must be paid to the county in which the land is located to be paid, distributed, and prorated, except as otherwise provided in this section, to the various funds in the same manner as general taxes are paid and distributed during the year of payment.

(c) Any balance remaining, paid to a county with a population of less than sixteen thousand, must first be applied to the reduction of any indebtedness existing in the current expense fund of the county during the year of payment.

(d) With regard to moneys remaining under this subsection (1), within seven working days of receipt of these moneys, the department shall certify to the state treasurer the amounts to be distributed to the counties. The state treasurer shall distribute funds to the counties four times per month, with no more than ten days between each payment date.

(2) State forest lands acquired through RCW 79.22.010 or by exchange for lands acquired through RCW 79.22.010, except as provided in RCW 79.64.120:

(a) Fifty percent shall be placed in the forest development account.

(b) Fifty percent shall be prorated and distributed to the state general fund, to be dedicated for the benefit of the public schools, and the county in which the land is located according to the relative proportions of tax levies of all taxing districts in the county. The portion to be distributed to the state general fund shall be based on the regular school levy rate under RCW 84.52.065 and the levy rate for any maintenance and operation special school levies. With regard to the portion to be distributed to the counties, the department shall certify to the state

treasurer the amounts to be distributed within seven working days of receipt of the money. The state treasurer shall distribute funds to the counties four times per month, with no more than ten days between each payment date. The money distributed to the county must be paid, distributed, and prorated to the various other funds in the same manner as general taxes are paid and distributed during the year of payment.

(3) A school district may transfer amounts deposited in its debt service fund pursuant to this section into its capital projects fund as authorized in RCW 28A.320.330.

Sec. 9. RCW 43.30.385 and 2004 c 103 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The park land trust revolving fund is to be utilized by the department for the purpose of acquiring real property, including all reasonable costs associated with these acquisitions, as a replacement for the property transferred to the state parks and recreation commission, as directed by the legislature in order to maintain the land base of the affected trusts or under RCW 79.22.060 and to receive voluntary contributions for the purpose of operating and maintaining public use and recreation facilities, including trails, managed by the department. Proceeds from transfers of real property to the state parks and recreation commission or other proceeds identified from transfers of real property as directed by the legislature shall be deposited in this fund. Disbursement from the park land trust revolving fund to acquire replacement property and for operating and maintaining public use and recreation facilities shall be on the authorization of the department. The proceeds from real property transferred or disposed under RCW 79.22.060 must be solely used to purchase replacement forest land, that must be actively managed as a working forest, within the same county as the property transferred or disposed. In order to maintain an effective expenditure and revenue control, the park land trust revolving fund is subject in all respects to chapter 43.88 RCW, but no appropriation is required to permit expenditures and payment of obligations from the fund.

(2) The department is authorized to solicit and receive voluntary contributions for the purpose of operating and maintaining public use and recreation facilities, including trails, managed by the department. The department may seek voluntary contributions from individuals and organizations for this purpose. Voluntary contributions will be deposited into the park land trust revolving fund and used solely for the purpose of public use and recreation facilities operations and maintenance. Voluntary contributions are not considered a fee for use of these facilities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) By October 31, 2010, the department of natural resources shall prepare a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature detailing the procedure and timeline, and estimating the costs, of full implementation of the intent of this act.

(2) The report required by this section must include a recommended process to transfer state forest lands encumbered by long-term endangered species-based harvest deferrals, associated with wildlife species listed under the federal endangered species act, through the trust land transfer program into a natural resource conservation area status. This element of the report must assume the following:

(a) Encumbered property would be transferred at a specified biennial rate designed to provide sustainable revenue to the impacted counties;

(b) The value of the land and timber would be bifurcated, with the timber value being distributed to the county as timber revenue, and the land value being utilized to purchase replacement working forest land within the affected county and placed in the appropriate trust designation; and

(c) The land and timber value of the parcels identified for transfer will be appraised at full market value, without consideration of the devaluing effect of harvest encumbrances associated with wildlife species listed under the federal endangered species act.

(3) This section expires June 30, 2011.

Passed by the House April 21, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 17, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Section 1, Second Substitute House Bill 1484 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to habitat open space."

I am vetoing Section 1 of this bill, regarding the use of the riparian open space program to protect critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. The language in Section 1 of this bill is identical to language adopted into law when I signed SSB 5401 earlier this session. For this reason, I have vetoed Section 1 of Second Substitute House Bill 1484.

With the exception of Section 1, Second Substitute House Bill 1484 is approved."

CHAPTER 355

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1516]
DUNGENESS CRAB POT REMOVAL

AN ACT Relating to recovering gear used in the coastal Dungeness crab fisheries; amending RCW 63.21.080; adding a new section to chapter 77.70 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 77.70 RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) As part of a coastal commercial Dungeness crab pot removal program, the department shall issue a crab pot removal permit that allows the participants in the Dungeness crab-coastal fishery created in RCW 77.70.280 to remove crab pots belonging to state commercial licensed crab fisheries from coastal marine waters after the close of the primary commercial Dungeness crab-coastal harvest season, regardless of whether the crab pot was originally set by the participant or not.

(b) Beginning fifteen days after the close of the primary commercial Dungeness crab-coastal harvest season, any individual with a current commercial Dungeness crab-coastal license and a valid crab pot removal permit issued by the department may remove a crab pot or crab pots used to harvest Dungeness crabs remaining in coastal marine waters after the close of the primary commercial Dungeness crab-coastal harvest season.

(c) In cooperation with individuals with a current commercial Dungeness crab-coastal license, the department may expand the coastal commercial Dungeness crab pot removal program to those areas closed to commercial Dungeness crab harvest prior to the end of the primary season.

(d) Nothing in this section prohibits the department from exempting certain crab pots from the coastal commercial Dungeness crab pot removal program or from restricting crab pot removal activities to specific geographic areas.

(e) The department may adopt rules to implement this subsection (1).

(2) An individual participating in permitted crab pot removal activities in coastal marine waters who has a valid crab pot removal permit, and who adheres to the provisions of the permit as they relate to crab pot removal, is exempt from complying with the lost and found property provisions in chapter 63.21 RCW. The individual who removes the crab pot under a valid crab pot removal permit takes the property free and clear of all claims of the owner or previous holder and free and clear of all individuals claiming ownership under the previous owner.

(3)(a) A person is guilty of unlawful use of a crab pot removal permit if the person:

(i) Violates any terms or conditions of the permit issued under this section; or

(ii) Violates any rule of the department applicable to the requirement for, issuance of, or use of the permit.

(b) Unlawful use of a crab pot removal permit is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. RCW 63.21.080 and 1994 c 51 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

This chapter shall not apply to:

- (1) Motor vehicles under chapter 46.52 RCW;
- (2) Unclaimed property in the hands of a bailee under chapter 63.24 RCW;
- (3) Uniform disposition of unclaimed property under chapter 63.29 RCW;
- ~~((and))~~
- (4) Secured vessels under chapter ~~((88.27))~~ 79A.65 RCW; and
- (5) Crab pots in coastal marine waters under section 1 of this act.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 356

[Substitute House Bill 2287]

STATE AGENCIES—PAPER CONSERVATION AND RECYCLING

AN ACT Relating to requiring state agencies to use one hundred percent recycled content paper; amending RCW 43.19A.020, 43.19A.050, and 43.78.170; adding a new section to chapter 70.95 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 43.19A RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 70.95 RCW to read as follows:

By July 1, 2010, each state agency shall develop and implement:

(1) A paper conservation program. Each state agency shall endeavor to conserve paper by at least thirty percent of their current paper use.

(2) A paper recycling program to encourage recycling of all paper products with the goal of recycling one hundred percent of all copy and printing paper in all buildings with twenty-five employees or more.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "state agencies" include, but are not limited to, colleges, universities, offices of elected and appointed officers, the supreme court, court of appeals, and administrative departments of state government.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 43.19A RCW to read as follows:

(1) By December 31, 2009, all state agencies shall purchase one hundred percent recycled content white cut sheet bond paper used in office printers and copiers. State agencies are encouraged to give priority to purchasing from companies that produce paper in facilities that generate energy from a renewable energy source.

(2) State agencies that utilize office printers and copiers that, after reasonable attempts, cannot be calibrated to utilize such paper referenced in subsection (1) of this section, must for those models of equipment:

(a) Purchase paper at the highest recycled content that can be utilized efficiently by the copier or printer;

(b) At the time of lease renewal or at the end of the life-cycle, either lease or purchase a model that will efficiently utilize one hundred percent recycled content white cut sheet bond paper;

(3) Printed projects that require the use of high volume production inserters or high-speed digital devices, such as those used by the state printer, department of information services, and the department of general administration, are not required to meet the one hundred percent recycled content white cut sheet bond paper standard, but must utilize the highest recycled content that can be utilized efficiently by such equipment and not impede the business of agencies.

(4) The state printer, department of general administration, and department of information services shall work together to identify for use by agencies one hundred percent recycled paper products that process efficiently through high-speed production equipment and do not impede the business of agencies.

Sec. 3. RCW 43.19A.020 and 2001 c 77 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The federal product standards, adopted under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6962(e) as it exists on July 1, 2001, are adopted as the minimum standards for the state of Washington. These standards shall be implemented for at least the products listed in this subsection, unless the director finds that a different standard would significantly increase recycled product availability or competition.

(a) ~~((Paper and paper products;~~

~~(b)))~~ Organic recovered materials;

~~((c)))~~ (b) Latex paint products;

~~((d)))~~ (c) Products for lower value uses containing recycled plastics;

~~((e)))~~ (d) Retread and remanufactured tires;

~~((f)))~~ (e) Lubricating oils;

~~((g)))~~ (f) Automotive batteries;

- ~~((h))~~ (g) Building products and materials;
~~((i))~~ (h) Panelboard; and
~~((j))~~ (i) Compost products.

(2) By July 1, 2001, the director shall adopt product standards for strawboard manufactured using as an ingredient straw that is produced as a by-product in the production of cereal grain or turf or grass seed and product standards for products made from strawboard.

(3) The standards required by this section shall be applied to recycled product purchasing by the department, other state agencies, and state postsecondary educational institutions. The standards may be adopted or applied by any other local government in product procurement. The standards shall provide for exceptions under appropriate circumstances to allow purchases of recycled products that do not meet the minimum content requirements of the standards.

Sec. 4. RCW 43.19A.050 and 1996 c 198 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The department shall prepare a strategy to increase purchases of recycled-content products by the department and all state agencies, including higher education institutions. The strategy shall include purchases from public works contracts. The strategy shall address the purchase of plastic products, retread and remanufactured tires, motor vehicle lubricants, latex paint, and lead acid batteries having recycled content. In addition, the strategy shall incorporate actions to achieve the following purchase level goals of ~~((recycled content paper and))~~ compost products:

~~((1) Paper products as a percentage of the total dollar amount purchased on an annual basis:~~

- ~~(a) At least sixty percent by 1996;
 (b) At least seventy percent by 1997;
 (c) At least eighty percent by 1998.~~

~~(2)) Compost products as a percentage of the total dollar amount on an annual basis:~~

- ~~((a)) (1) At least forty percent by 1996;
 ((b)) (2) At least sixty percent by 1997;
 ((c)) (3) At least eighty percent by 1998.~~

Sec. 5. RCW 43.78.170 and 1996 c 198 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The public printer shall ~~((take all actions consistent with the plan under RCW 43.19A.050 to ensure that seventy-five percent or more of the total dollar amount of printing paper stock used by the printer is recycled content paper by January 1, 1997, and ninety percent or more of the total dollar amount of printing paper stock used by the printer is recycled content paper by January 1, 1999)) use one hundred percent recycled copy and printing paper for all jobs printed on white copy and printing paper.~~

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 357

[Substitute Senate Bill 5040]

GAMBLING—MINORS—PENALTIES

AN ACT Relating to clarifying and prescribing penalties for gambling under the age of eighteen; amending RCW 9.46.0305; adding a new section to chapter 9.46 RCW; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.46.0305 and 1987 c 4 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature hereby authorizes the wagering on the outcome of the roll of dice or the flipping of or matching of coins on the premises of an establishment engaged in the business of selling food or beverages for consumption on the premises to determine which of the participants will pay for coin-operated music on the premises or certain items of food or beverages served or sold by such establishment and therein consumed. Such establishments are hereby authorized to possess dice and dice cups on their premises, but only for use in such limited wagering. Persons engaged in such limited form of wagering shall not be subject to the criminal or civil penalties otherwise provided for in this chapter(~~PROVIDED, That minors shall be barred from engaging in the wagering activities allowed by this chapter~~).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 9.46 RCW to read as follows:

(1) It is unlawful for any person under the age of eighteen to play in authorized gambling activities including, but not limited to, punchboards, pull-tabs, or card games, or to participate in fund-raising events. Persons under the age of eighteen may play bingo, raffles, and amusement game activities only as provided in commission rules.

(2) A person under the age of eighteen who violates subsection (1) of this section by engaging in, or attempting to engage in, prohibited gambling activities commits a class 2 civil infraction under chapter 7.80 RCW and is subject to a fine set out in chapter 7.80 RCW, up to four hours of community restitution, and any court imposed costs.

(3) The juvenile court divisions in superior courts within the state have jurisdiction for enforcement of this section.

(4)(a) An employer may conduct an in-house controlled purchase program authorized for the purposes of employee training and employer self-compliance checks.

(b) The civil infraction provisions of this section do not apply to a person under the age of eighteen who is participating in an in-house controlled purchase program authorized by the commission under rules adopted by the commission. Violations occurring under an in-house controlled purchase program authorized by the commission may not be used for criminal or administrative prosecution.

(c) An employer who conducts an in-house controlled purchase program authorized under this section shall provide his or her employees a written description of the employer's in-house controlled purchase program. The written description must include notice of actions an employer may take as a consequence of an employee's failure to comply with company policies

regarding unauthorized persons engaging in gambling activities during a controlled purchase program authorized under this section.

(5) A person under the age of eighteen who violates subsection (1) of this section shall not collect any winnings or recover any losses arising as a result of unlawfully participating in any gambling activity. Additionally, any money or anything of value which has been obtained by, or is owed to, any person under the age of eighteen as a result of such participation shall be forfeited to the department of social and health services division of alcohol and substance abuse or its successor and used for a program related to youth problem gambling awareness, prevention, and/or education. Any person claiming any money or things of value subject to forfeiture under this subsection will receive notice and an opportunity for a hearing under RCW 9.46.231.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 358

[Substitute Senate Bill 5042]

SMALL BUSINESSES—PAPERWORK VIOLATIONS

AN ACT Relating to first-time paperwork violations by small businesses; and adding a new section to chapter 34.05 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 34.05 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, agencies shall waive any fines, civil penalties, or administrative sanctions for first-time paperwork violations by a small business.

(2) When an agency waives a fine, penalty, or sanction under this section, when possible it shall require the small business to correct the violation within a reasonable period of time, in a manner specified by the agency. If correction is impossible, no correction may be required and failure to correct is not grounds for reinstatement of fines, penalties, or sanctions under subsection (4)(b) of this section.

(3) Exceptions to the waiver requirement of this section may be made for any of the following reasons:

(a) The agency head determines that the effect of the violation presents a direct danger to the public health, results in a loss of income or benefits to an employee, poses a potentially significant threat to human health or the environment, or causes serious harm to the public interest;

(b) The violation involves a small business knowingly or willfully engaging in conduct that may result in a felony conviction;

(c) The violation is of a requirement concerning the assessment, collection, or administration of any tax, tax program, debt, revenue, receipt, a regulated entity's financial filings, or insurance rate or form filing;

(d) The waiver is in conflict with federal law or program requirements, federal requirements that are a prescribed condition to the allocation of federal

funds to the state, or the requirements for eligibility of employers in this state for federal unemployment tax credits, as determined by the agency head;

(e) The small business committing the violation previously violated a substantially similar paperwork requirement; or

(f) The owner or operator of the small business committing the violation owns or operates, or owned or operated a different small business which previously violated a substantially similar paperwork requirement.

(4)(a) Nothing in this section prohibits an agency from waiving fines, civil penalties, or administrative sanctions incurred by a small business for a paperwork violation that is not a first-time offense.

(b) Any fine, civil penalty, or administrative sanction that is waived under this section may be reinstated and imposed in addition to any additional fines, penalties, or administrative sanctions associated with a subsequent violation for noncompliance with a substantially similar paperwork requirement, or failure to correct the previous violation as required by the agency under subsection (2) of this section.

(5) Nothing in this section may be construed to diminish the responsibility for any citizen or business to apply for and obtain a permit, license, or authorizing document that is required to engage in a regulated activity, or otherwise comply with state or federal law.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to small businesses required to provide accurate and complete information and documentation in relation to any claim for payment of state or federal funds or who are licensed or certified to provide care and services to vulnerable adults or children.

(7) As used in this section:

(a) "Small business" means a business with two hundred fifty or fewer employees.

(b) "Paperwork violation" means the violation of any statutory or regulatory requirement that mandates the collection of information by an agency, or the collection, posting, or retention of information by a small business. This includes but is not limited to requirements in the Revised Code of Washington, the Washington Administrative Code, the Washington State Register, or any other agency directive.

(c) "First-time paperwork violation" means the first instance of a particular or substantially similar paperwork violation.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 359

[Substitute Senate Bill 5056]

HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL REPORTING—VIOLENT INJURIES

AN ACT Relating to health care professionals reporting violent injuries; adding a new section to chapter 18.73 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 70.41 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 18.73 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Except when treatment is provided in a hospital licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW, a physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, or first responder who renders treatment to a patient for (a) a bullet wound, gunshot wound, powder burn, or other injury arising from or caused by the discharge of a firearm; (b) an injury caused by a knife, an ice pick, or any other sharp or pointed instrument which federal, state, or local law enforcement authorities reasonably believe to have been intentionally inflicted upon a person; (c) a blunt force injury that federal, state, or local law enforcement authorities reasonably believe resulted from a criminal act; or (d) injuries sustained in an automobile collision, shall disclose without the patient's authorization, upon a request from a federal, state, or local law enforcement authority as defined in RCW 70.02.010(3), the following information, if known:

- (i) The name of the patient;
- (ii) The patient's residence;
- (iii) The patient's sex;
- (iv) The patient's age;
- (v) The patient's condition or extent and location of injuries as determined by the physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, or first responder;
- (vi) Whether the patient was conscious when contacted;
- (vii) Whether the patient appears to have consumed alcohol or appears to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
- (viii) The name or names of the physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, or first responder who provided treatment to the patient; and
- (ix) The name of the facility to which the patient is being transported for additional treatment.

(2) A physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, first responder, or other individual who discloses information pursuant to this section is immune from civil or criminal liability or professional licensure action for the disclosure, provided that the physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic, emergency medical technician, first responder, or other individual acted in good faith and without gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

(3) The obligation to provide information pursuant to this section is secondary to patient care needs. Information must be provided as soon as reasonably possible taking into consideration a patient's emergency care needs.

(4) For purposes of this section, "a physician's trained emergency medical service intermediate life support technician and paramedic" has the same meaning as in RCW 18.71.200.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 70.41 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A hospital shall report to a local law enforcement authority as soon as reasonably possible, taking into consideration a patient's emergency care needs, when the hospital provides treatment for a bullet wound, gunshot wound, or stab

wound to a patient who is unconscious. A hospital shall establish a written policy to identify the person or persons responsible for making the report.

(2) The report required under subsection (1) of this section must include the following information, if known:

(a) The name, residence, sex, and age of the patient;

(b) Whether the patient has received a bullet wound, gunshot wound, or stab wound; and

(c) The name of the health care provider providing treatment for the bullet wound, gunshot wound, or stab wound.

(3) Nothing in this section shall limit a person's duty to report under RCW 26.44.030 or 74.34.035.

(4) Any bullets, clothing, or other foreign objects that are removed from a patient for whom a hospital is required to make a report pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be preserved and kept in custody in such a way that the identity and integrity thereof are reasonably maintained until the bullets, clothing, or other foreign objects are taken into possession by a law enforcement authority or the hospital's normal period for retention of such items expires, whichever occurs first.

(5) Any hospital or person who in good faith, and without gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct, makes a report required by this section, cooperates in an investigation or criminal or judicial proceeding related to such report, or maintains bullets, clothing, or other foreign objects, or provides such items to a law enforcement authority as described in subsection (4) of this section, is immune from civil or criminal liability or professional licensure action arising out of or related to the report and its contents or the absence of information in the report, cooperation in an investigation or criminal or judicial proceeding, and the maintenance or provision to a law enforcement authority of bullets, clothing, or other foreign objects under subsection (4) of this section.

(6) The physician-patient privilege described in RCW 5.60.060(4), the registered nurse-patient privilege described in RCW 5.62.020, and any other health care provider-patient privilege created or recognized by law are not a basis for excluding as evidence in any criminal proceeding any report, or information contained in a report made under this section.

(7) All reporting, preservation, or other requirements of this section are secondary to patient care needs and may be delayed or compromised without penalty to the hospital or person required to fulfill the requirements of this section.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 360

[Senate Bill 5060]

HOME-MADE BEER AND WINE—REMOVAL FROM HOME

AN ACT Relating to the use of manufactured wine or beer; and amending RCW 66.12.010 and 66.28.140.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 66.12.010 and 1981 c 255 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Nothing in this title, other than RCW 66.28.140, applies to wine or beer manufactured in any home for private consumption (~~(therein)~~), and not for sale.

Sec. 2. RCW 66.28.140 and 1994 c 201 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) An adult member of a household may remove family beer or wine from the home (~~(for exhibition or use at organized beer or wine tastings or competitions;)~~) subject to the following conditions:

(a) The quantity removed by a producer (~~(for these purposes)~~) is limited to a quantity not exceeding (~~(one)~~) twenty gallons;

(b) Family beer or wine is not removed for sale (~~(or for the use of any person other than the producer. This subparagraph does not preclude any necessary tasting of the beer or wine when the exhibition or beer or wine tasting includes judging the merits of the wine by judges who have been selected by the organization sponsoring the affair);~~) and

(c) (~~(When the display contest or judging purpose has been served, any remaining portion of the sample is returned to the family premises from which removed)~~) Family beer or wine is removed from the home for private use, including use at organized affairs, exhibitions, or competitions such as homemaker's contests, tastings, or judging.

(2) As used in this section, "family beer or wine" means beer or wine manufactured in the home for private consumption (~~(therein)~~), and not for sale.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House April 6, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 361

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5110]

WEDDING BOUTIQUES AND ART GALLERIES—ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

AN ACT Relating to allowing wedding boutiques and art galleries to serve wine or beer to their customers who are twenty-one years of age or older; and adding a new section to chapter 66.12 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 66.12 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Nothing in this title applies to or prevents a wedding boutique or art gallery from offering or supplying without charge wine or beer by the individual glass to a customer for consumption on the premises. However, the customer must be at least twenty-one years of age and may only be offered one glass of wine or beer, and wine or beer served or consumed shall be purchased from a Washington state licensed retailer or a Washington state liquor store or agency at full retail price. A wedding boutique or art gallery offering wine or beer without charge may not advertise the service of complimentary wine or beer and may not sell wine or beer in any manner. Any employee involved in the service of wine or beer must complete a board-approved limited alcohol server training program.

(2) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Art gallery" means a room or building devoted to the exhibition and/or sale of the works of art.

(b) "Wedding boutique" means a business primarily engaged in the sale of wedding merchandise.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 362

[Senate Bill 5120]

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES—FEES

AN ACT Relating to agricultural structures; amending RCW 19.27.015 and 19.27.100; adding a new section to chapter 19.27 RCW; creating new sections; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that permit and inspection fees for new agricultural structures should not exceed the direct and indirect costs associated with reviewing permit applications, conducting inspections, and preparing specific environmental documents.

Sec. 2. RCW 19.27.015 and 1996 c 157 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Agricultural structure" means a structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock, or other horticultural products. This structure may not be a place of human habitation or a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated, or packaged, nor may it be a place used by the public;

(2) "City" means a city or town;

~~((2))~~ (3) "Multifamily residential building" means common wall residential buildings that consist of four or fewer units, that do not exceed two stories in height, that are less than five thousand square feet in area, and that have a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation between units; and

~~((3))~~ (4) "Temporary growing structure" means a structure that has the sides and roof covered with polyethylene, polyvinyl, or similar flexible synthetic material and is used to provide plants with either frost protection or increased heat retention.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 19.27 RCW to read as follows:

Permitting and plan review fees under this chapter for agricultural structures may only cover the costs to counties, cities, towns, and other municipal corporations of processing applications, inspecting and reviewing plans, preparing detailed statements required by chapter 43.21C RCW, and performing necessary inspections under this chapter.

Sec. 4. RCW 19.27.100 and 1975 1st ex.s. c 8 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Except for permitting fees for agricultural structures under section 3 of this act, nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a city, town, or county of the state from imposing fees different from those set forth in the state building code.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) The state auditor, in accordance with RCW 43.09.470, must conduct a performance audit of the reasonableness of building and inspection fees permitted under RCW 82.02.020 that are imposed by eight counties, as determined by the auditor. In selecting counties for the audit, the auditor must choose four counties located west of the crest of the Cascade mountain range, and four counties located east of the crest of the Cascade mountain range. The selected counties must represent a diversity of agricultural economies. In completing the audit, the state auditor must include guidance on determining allowable costs, and methodologies for allocating costs to specific projects. The state auditor, when developing written cost allocation guidance, must consider variances in the sizes of local government entities.

(2) In completing the audit report required by this section, the state auditor must establish and consult with a county government advisory committee. The advisory committee must consist of members from county and city governments and other interested parties, as determined by the auditor.

(3) The state auditor must provide a final audit report to the appropriate committees of the house of representatives and the senate by December 31, 2009.

(4) Revenues from the performance audits of the government account created in RCW 43.09.475 must be used for the audit required by this section.

(5) This section expires July 1, 2011.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 363

[Senate Bill 5153]

UNIFORM FOREIGN-COUNTRY MONEY JUDGMENTS RECOGNITION ACT

AN ACT Relating to creating the uniform foreign-country money judgments recognition act; adding a new chapter to Title 6 RCW; and repealing RCW 6.40.010, 6.40.020, 6.40.030, 6.40.040, 6.40.050, 6.40.060, 6.40.070, 6.40.900, 6.40.905, 6.40.910, and 6.40.915.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. This chapter may be known and cited as the uniform foreign-country money judgments recognition act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Foreign country" means a government other than:

(a) The United States;

(b) A state, district, commonwealth, territory, or insular possession of the United States; or

(c) Any other government with regard to which the decision in this state as to whether to recognize a judgment of that government's courts is initially subject to determination under the full faith and credit clause of the United States Constitution.

(2) "Foreign-country judgment" means a judgment of a court of a foreign country.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, this chapter applies to a foreign-country judgment to the extent that the judgment:

(a) Grants or denies recovery of a sum of money; and

(b) Under the law of the foreign country where rendered, is final, conclusive, and enforceable.

(2) This chapter does not apply to a foreign-country judgment, even if the judgment grants or denies recovery of a sum of money, to the extent that the judgment is:

(a) A judgment for taxes;

(b) A fine or other penalty; or

(c) A judgment for divorce, support, or maintenance, or other judgment rendered in connection with domestic relations.

(3) A party seeking recognition of a foreign-country judgment has the burden of establishing that this chapter applies to the foreign-country judgment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a court of this state shall recognize a foreign-country judgment to which this chapter applies.

(2) A court of this state may not recognize a foreign-country judgment if:

(a) The judgment was rendered under a judicial system that does not provide impartial tribunals or procedures compatible with the requirements of due process of law;

(b) The foreign court did not have personal jurisdiction over the defendant;

or

(c) The foreign court did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter.

(3) A court of this state need not recognize a foreign-country judgment if:

(a) The defendant in the proceeding in the foreign court did not receive notice of the proceeding in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend;

(b) The judgment was obtained by fraud that deprived the losing party of an adequate opportunity to present its case;

(c) The judgment or the cause of action on which the judgment is based is repugnant to the public policy of this state or of the United States;

(d) The judgment conflicts with another final and conclusive judgment;

(e) The proceeding in the foreign court was contrary to an agreement between the parties under which the dispute in question was to be determined otherwise than by proceedings in that foreign court;

(f) In the case of jurisdiction based only on personal service, the foreign court was a seriously inconvenient forum for the trial of the action;

(g) The judgment was rendered in circumstances that raise substantial doubt about the integrity of the rendering court with respect to the judgment; or

(h) The specific proceeding in the foreign court leading to the judgment was not compatible with the requirements of due process of law.

(4) A party resisting recognition of a foreign-country judgment has the burden of establishing that a ground for nonrecognition stated in subsection (2) or (3) of this section exists.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) A foreign-country judgment may not be refused recognition for lack of personal jurisdiction if:

(a) The defendant was served with process personally in the foreign country;

(b) The defendant voluntarily appeared in the proceeding, other than for the purpose of protecting property seized or threatened with seizure in the proceeding or of contesting the jurisdiction of the court over the defendant;

(c) The defendant, before the commencement of the proceeding, had agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the foreign court with respect to the subject matter involved;

(d) The defendant was domiciled in the foreign country when the proceeding was instituted or was a corporation or other form of business organization that had its principal place of business in, or was organized under the laws of, the foreign country;

(e) The defendant had a business office in the foreign country and the proceeding in the foreign court involved a cause of action arising out of business done by the defendant through that office in the foreign country; or

(f) The defendant operated a motor vehicle or airplane in the foreign country and the proceeding involved a cause of action arising out of that operation.

(2) The list of bases for personal jurisdiction in subsection (1) of this section is not exclusive. The courts of this state may recognize bases of personal jurisdiction other than those listed in subsection (1) of this section as sufficient to support a foreign-country judgment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) If recognition of a foreign-country judgment is sought as an original matter, the issue of recognition shall be raised by filing an action seeking recognition of the foreign-country judgment.

(2) If recognition of a foreign-country judgment is sought in a pending action, the issue of recognition may be raised by counterclaim, cross-claim, or affirmative defense.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. If the court in a proceeding under section 6 of this act finds that the foreign-country judgment is entitled to recognition under this chapter then, to the extent that the foreign-country judgment grants or denies recovery of a sum of money, the foreign-country judgment is:

(1) Conclusive between the parties to the same extent as the judgment of a sister state entitled to full faith and credit in this state would be conclusive; and

(2) Enforceable in the same manner and to the same extent as a judgment rendered in this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. If a party establishes that an appeal from a foreign-country judgment is pending or will be taken, the court may stay any proceedings with regard to the foreign-country judgment until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires, or the appellant has had sufficient time to prosecute the appeal and has failed to do so.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. An action to recognize a foreign-country judgment must be commenced within the earlier of the time during which the foreign-country judgment is effective in the foreign country or fifteen years from

the date that the foreign-country judgment became effective in the foreign country.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. This chapter applies to all actions commenced on or after the effective date of this section in which the issue of recognition of a foreign-country judgment is raised.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. This chapter does not prevent the recognition under principles of comity or otherwise of a foreign-country judgment not within the scope of this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Sections 1 through 12 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 6 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

- (1) RCW 6.40.010 (Definitions) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 1;
- (2) RCW 6.40.020 (Applicability) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 2;
- (3) RCW 6.40.030 (Recognition and enforcement) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 3;
- (4) RCW 6.40.040 (Grounds for nonrecognition) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 4;
- (5) RCW 6.40.050 (Personal jurisdiction) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 5;
- (6) RCW 6.40.060 (Stay in case of appeal) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 6;
- (7) RCW 6.40.070 (Saving clause) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 7;
- (8) RCW 6.40.900 (Uniformity of interpretation) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 8;
- (9) RCW 6.40.905 (Short title) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 9;
- (10) RCW 6.40.910 (Application to judgments in effect on effective date) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 10; and
- (11) RCW 6.40.915 (Section headings) and 1975 1st ex.s. c 240 s 12.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House April 6, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

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CHAPTER 364

[Substitute Senate Bill 5160]

SEIZURES OF PROPERTY—SERVICE OF NOTICE

AN ACT Relating to service of notice from seizing law enforcement agencies; and amending RCW 69.50.505.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 69.50.505 and 2008 c 6 s 631 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no property right exists in them:

(a) 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;

(b) 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;

(c) All property which is used, or intended for use, as a container for property described in (a) or (b) of this subsection;

(d) 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 (a) or (b) of this subsection, 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 69.50.4014;

(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;

(e) 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;

(f) All drug paraphernalia;

(g) 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 subsection (1)(g), 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

(h) 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 (1)(h), 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.

(2) 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 shall not be transferred or otherwise conveyed until ninety days after seizure or until a judgment of forfeiture is entered, whichever is later: PROVIDED, That real property seized under this section may be transferred or conveyed to any person or entity who acquires title by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure of a security interest. Seizure of personal property without process may be made if:

(a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

(b) 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;

(c) 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

(d) 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.

(3) In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, 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.9A 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.

(4) 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 (1)(d), (g), or (h) of this section within forty-five days of the ~~((seizure))~~ service of notice from the seizing agency in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited. The community property interest in real property of a person whose spouse or domestic partner committed a violation giving rise to seizure of the real property may not be forfeited if the person did not participate in the violation.

(5) If any 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 (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section within forty-five days of the ~~((seizure))~~ service of notice from the seizing agency 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 notice of claim may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including, but not limited to, service by first-class mail. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the forty-five day period following service of the notice of seizure in the case of personal property and within the ninety-day period following service of the notice of seizure in the case of real property. 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 all cases, the burden of proof is upon the law enforcement agency to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the property is subject to forfeiture.

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 (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section.

(6) In any proceeding to forfeit property under this title, where the claimant substantially prevails, the claimant is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees reasonably incurred by the claimant. In addition, in a court hearing between two or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing party is entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

(7) When property is forfeited under this chapter the board or seizing law enforcement agency may:

(a) 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;

(b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public;

(c) 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

(d) Forward it to the drug enforcement administration for disposition.

(8)(a) 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.

(b) Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited property for at least seven years.

(c) Each seizing agency shall file a report including a copy of the records of forfeited property with the state treasurer each calendar quarter.

(d) 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.

(9)(a) 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 violence reduction and drug enforcement account under RCW 69.50.520.

(b) 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 (15) of this section.

(c) 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.

(10) 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.

(11) 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.

(12) 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.

(13) 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 or she is the holder thereof constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of the plants.

(14) 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.

(15) A landlord may assert a claim against proceeds from the sale of assets seized and forfeited under subsection (7)(b) of this section, only if:

(a) 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

(b) 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;

(i) Only if the funds applied under (b) 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;

(ii) 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.

(c) For any claim filed under (b) 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.

(16) The landlord's claim for damages under subsection (15) of this section may not include a claim for loss of business and is limited to:

(a) Damage to tangible property and clean-up costs;

(b) The lesser of the cost of repair or fair market value of the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer;

(c) The proceeds from the sale of the specific tenant's property seized and forfeited under subsection (7)(b) of this section; and

(d) 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 (9)(b) of this section.

(17) Subsections (15) and (16) 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 (15) 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.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 6, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 365

[Substitute Senate Bill 5171]

PRINCIPAL AND INCOME ACT—ESTATE TAX MARITAL DEDUCTIONS

AN ACT Relating to modifying the Washington principal and income act of 2002; amending RCW 11.104A.180; adding a new section to chapter 11.104A RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 11.104A.180 and 2002 c 345 s 409 are each amended to read as follows:

(a) In this section(~~(-)~~):

(1) "Payment" means a payment that a trustee may receive over a fixed number of years or during the life of one or more individuals because of services rendered or property transferred to the payer in exchange for future payments. The term includes a payment made in money or property from the payer's general assets or from a separate fund created by the payer(~~(-including)~~). For purposes of subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) of this section, the term also includes any payment from any separate fund, regardless of the reason for the payment.

(2) "Separate fund" includes a private or commercial annuity, an individual retirement account, and a pension, profit-sharing, stock-bonus, or stock-ownership plan.

(b) To the extent that a payment is characterized as interest (~~((€))~~), a dividend, or a payment made in lieu of interest or a dividend, a trustee shall allocate (~~((†))~~) the payment to income. The trustee shall allocate to principal the balance of the payment and any other payment received in the same accounting period that is not characterized as interest, a dividend, or an equivalent payment.

(c) If no part of a payment is characterized as interest, a dividend, or an equivalent payment, a trustee shall allocate to income four percent of the total value of the interests of the trustee in the plan, annuity, or similar payment (~~((as of the first business day))~~) according to the most recent statement of value preceding the beginning of the accounting period and the balance to principal.

(d) (~~((If, to obtain an estate tax marital deduction for a trust, a trustee must allocate more of a payment to income than provided for by this section, the trustee shall allocate to income the additional amount necessary to obtain the marital deduction.~~)

~~((e))~~ Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e) of this section, subsections (f) and (g) of this section apply, and subsections (b) and (c) of this section do not apply, in determining the allocation of a payment made from a separate fund to:

(1) A trust to which an election to qualify for a marital deduction under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 2056(b)(7) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended as of the effective date of this act, has been made; or

(2) A trust that qualifies for the marital deduction under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 2056(b)(5) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended as of the effective date of this act.

(e) Subsections (d), (f), and (g) of this section do not apply if and to the extent that the series of payments would, without the application of subsection (d) of this section, qualify for the marital deduction under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 2056(b)(7)(C) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended as of the effective date of this act.

(f) A trustee shall determine the internal income of each separate fund for the accounting period as if the separate fund were a trust subject to this section. Upon request of the surviving spouse, the trustee shall demand that the person administering the separate fund distribute the internal income to the trust. The trustee shall allocate a payment from the separate fund to income to the extent of the internal income of the separate fund and distribute that amount to the surviving spouse. The trustee shall allocate the balance of the payment to principal. Upon request of the surviving spouse, the trustee shall allocate principal to income to the extent the internal income of the separate fund exceeds payments made from the separate fund to the trust during the accounting period.

(g) If a trustee cannot determine the internal income of a separate fund but can determine the value of the separate fund, the internal income of the separate fund is deemed to equal four percent of the fund's value, according to the most recent statement of value preceding the beginning of the accounting period. If the trustee can determine neither the internal income of the separate fund nor the fund's value, the internal income of the fund is deemed to equal the product of the interest rate and the present value of the expected future payments, as determined under 26 U.S.C. Sec. 7520 of the federal internal revenue code of 1986, as amended as of the effective date of this act, for the month preceding the accounting period for which the computation is made.

(h) This section does not apply to a payment((s)) to which RCW 11.104A.190 applies.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 11.104A RCW, to be codified as RCW 11.104A.906, to read as follows:

TRANSITIONAL MATTERS. RCW 11.104A.180 applies to a trust described in RCW 11.104A.180(d) on and after the following dates:

(a) If the trust is not funded as of the effective date of this act, the date of the decedent's death.

(b) If the trust is initially funded in the calendar year beginning January 1, 2009, the date of the decedent's death.

(c) If the trust is not described in subsection (a) or (b) of this section, January 1, 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. Captions used in this act are not any part of the law.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 6, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 366

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5262]

DRIVER'S LICENSE PHOTOGRAPHS—LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCESS

AN ACT Relating to law enforcement and court access to driver's license photographs for the purposes of identity verification; and reenacting and amending RCW 46.20.118.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.20.118 and 2005 c 274 s 307 and 2005 c 246 s 23 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall maintain a negative file. It shall contain negatives of all pictures taken by the department of licensing as authorized by ((RCW 46.20.070 through 46.20.119)) this chapter. Negatives in the file shall not be available for public inspection and copying under chapter 42.56 RCW.

(2) The department may make the file available to official governmental enforcement agencies to assist in the investigation by the agencies of suspected criminal activity or for the purposes of verifying identity when a law enforcement officer is authorized by law to request identification from an individual.

(3) The department shall make the file available to the office of the secretary of state, at the expense of the secretary of state, to assist in maintenance of the statewide voter registration database.

(4) The department may also provide a print to the driver's next of kin in the event the driver is deceased.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 367

[Substitute Senate Bill 5199]

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM OPERATORS

AN ACT Relating to public water supply system operators; amending RCW 70.119.020, 70.119.030, 70.119.110, 70.119.130, and 70.119.160; adding new sections to chapter 70.119 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 70.119A RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

**Sec. 1. RCW 70.119.020 and 1999 c 153 s 67 are each amended to read as follows:*

((As used)) The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires ((another meaning)) otherwise.

(1) "Backflow assembly tester" means a person in charge of inspecting, testing, maintaining, and repairing backflow assemblies, devices, or air gaps that protect the public water system.

(2) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the secretary stating that the operator has met the requirements for the specified operator classification of the certification program.

((2)) (3) "Certified operator" means an individual holding a valid certificate and employed or appointed by any county, water-sewer district, municipality, public or private corporation, company, institution, person, federal agency, or the state of Washington and who is designated by the employing or appointing officials as the person responsible for active daily technical operation.

((3)) (4) "Cross-connection control specialist" means a person in charge of developing and implementing cross-connection control programs.

(5) "Department" means the department of health.

~~((4))~~ (6) "Distribution system" means that portion of a public water system which stores, transmits, pumps and distributes water to consumers.

~~((5))~~ (7) "Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" means any water beneath the surface of the ground with:

(a) Significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large diameter pathogens such as giardia lamblia; or

(b) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions.

~~((6))~~ (8) "Group A water system" means a system with fifteen or more service connections, regardless of the number of people; or a system serving an average of twenty-five or more people per day for sixty or more days within a calendar year, regardless of the number of service connections. ~~((Group A water system does not include a system serving fewer than fifteen single family residences, regardless of the number of people.~~

~~((7))~~ (9) "Nationally recognized association of certification authorities" shall mean an organization which serves as an information center for certification activities, recommends minimum standards and guidelines for classification of potable water treatment plants, water distribution systems and waste water facilities and certification of operators, facilitates reciprocity between state programs and assists authorities in establishing new certification programs and updating existing ones.

~~((8))~~ (10) "Operator" includes backflow assembly tester, certified operator, and cross-connection control specialist as these terms are defined in this section.

(11) "Public water system" means any system, excluding a system serving only one single-family residence and a system with four or fewer connections all of which serve residences on the same farm, providing piped water for human consumption, including any collection, treatment, storage, or distribution facilities under control of the purveyor and used primarily in connection with the system; and collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under control of the purveyor but primarily used in connection with the system.

~~((9))~~ (12) "Purification plant" means that portion of a public water system which treats or improves the physical, chemical or bacteriological quality of the system's water to bring the water into compliance with state board of health standards.

~~((10))~~ (13) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of health.

~~((11))~~ (14) "Service" means a connection to a public water system designed to serve a single-family residence, dwelling unit, or equivalent use. If the facility has group home or barracks-type accommodations, three persons will be considered equivalent to one service.

~~((12))~~ (15) "Surface water" means all water open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff.

*Sec. 1 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

*Sec. 2. RCW 70.119.030 and 1997 c 218 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A public water system shall have a certified operator if:

(a) It is a group A water system; or

(b) It is a public water system using a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water.

(2) The certified operators shall be in charge of the technical direction of a water system's operation, or an operating shift of such a system, or a major segment of a system necessary for monitoring or improving the quality of water. The operator shall be certified as provided in RCW 70.119.050.

(3) A certified operator may provide required services to more than one system or to a group of systems. The amount of time that a certified operator shall be required to be present at any given system shall be based upon the time required to properly operate and maintain the public water system as designed and constructed in accordance with RCW 43.20.050. The employing or appointing officials shall designate the position or positions requiring mandatory certification within their individual systems and shall assure that such certified operators are responsible for the system's technical operation.

(4) The department shall, in establishing by rule or otherwise the requirements for public water systems with fewer than one hundred connections, phase in such requirements in order to assure that (a) an adequate number of certified operators are available to serve the additional systems, (b) the systems have adequate notice and time to plan for securing the services of a certified operator, (c) the department has the additional data and other administrative capacity, (d) adequate training is available to certify additional operators as necessary, and (e) any additional requirements under federal law are satisfied. The department shall require certified operators for all group A systems as necessary to conform to federal law or implementing rules or guidelines. Unless necessary to conform to federal law, rules, or guidelines, the department shall not require a certified operator for a system with fewer than one hundred connections unless that system is determined by the department to be in significant noncompliance with operational, monitoring, or water quality standards that would put the public health at risk, as defined by the department by rule, or has, or is required to have, water treatment facilities other than simple disinfection.

~~((5) Any examination required by the department as a prerequisite for the issuance of a certificate under this chapter shall be offered in each region where the department has a regional office.~~

~~(6) Operators not required to be certified by this chapter are encouraged to become certified on a voluntary basis.))~~

*Sec. 2 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

*NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 70.119 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Backflow assembly testers and cross-connection control specialists must hold a valid certificate and must be certified as provided by rule as adopted under the authority of RCW 70.119.050.

(2) Backflow assembly testers who maintain or repair backflow assemblies, devices, or air gaps inside a building are subject to certification under chapter 18.106 RCW.

*Sec. 3 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

*NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 70.119 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Any examination required by the department as a prerequisite for the issuance of certificate under this chapter must be offered in both eastern and western Washington.

(2) Operators not required to be certified by this chapter are encouraged to become certified on a voluntary basis.

*Sec. 4 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

*Sec. 5. RCW 70.119.110 and 1995 c 269 s 2906 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary may (~~(after conducting a hearing)~~) revoke or suspend a certificate: (1) Found to have been obtained by fraud or deceit; ((*) (2) for fraud, deceit, or gross negligence ((*) involving the operation or maintenance of a ((purification plant or distribution system)) public water system; (3) for fraud, deceit, or gross negligence in inspecting, testing, maintenance, or repair of backflow assemblies, devices, or air gaps intended to protect a public water system from contamination; or (4) for an intentional violation of the requirements of this chapter or any lawful rules, order, or regulation of the department. No person whose certificate is revoked under this section shall be eligible to apply for a certificate ((for one year from the effective date of the final order of)) until the completion of the revocation period.

*Sec. 5 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

*Sec. 6. RCW 70.119.130 and 1991 c 305 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person, including any operator or any firm, association, corporation, municipal corporation, or other governmental subdivision or agency who, after thirty days' written notice, operates a public water system which is not in compliance with RCW 70.119.030(1), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each month of such operation out of compliance with RCW 70.119.030(1) shall constitute a separate offense. Upon conviction, violators shall be fined an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney or the attorney general, as appropriate, to secure injunctions of continuing violations of any provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations adopted (~~(hereunder: PROVIDED, That, except in the case of fraud, deceit, or gross negligence under RCW 70.119.110, no revocation, citation or charge shall be made under RCW 70.119.110 and 70.119.130 until a proper written notice of violation is received and a reasonable opportunity for correction has been given)~~) under this chapter.

*Sec. 6 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

*Sec. 7. RCW 70.119.160 and 1993 c 306 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The department of health certifies (~~(individuals responsible for the active daily technical operation of)~~) public water (~~(supply systems)~~) system operators and monitors public water (~~(supply)~~) systems to ensure that such systems comply with the requirements of this chapter and (~~(regulations)~~) rules 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.

*Sec. 7 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** A new section is added to chapter 70.119A RCW to read as follows:

A group A water system serving fewer than one hundred connections that purchases water from a water system approved by the department shall measure chlorine residuals at the same time and location of collection for a routine and repeat coliform sample.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Sections 1 through 7, Substitute Senate Bill 5199 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to public water supply system operators."

Sections 1 through 7 of Substitute Senate Bill 5199 are identical to Substitute House Bill 1283 that I signed on April 25, 2009. For this reason, I have vetoed Sections 1 through 7 of Substitute Senate Bill 5199. With the exception of sections 1 through 7 Substitute Senate Bill 5199 is approved."

CHAPTER 368

[Substitute Senate Bill 5268]

FISH AND WILDLIFE EQUIPMENT REVOLVING ACCOUNT

AN ACT Relating to the fish and wildlife equipment revolving account; and adding a new section to chapter 77.12 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 77.12 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The fish and wildlife equipment revolving account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. The department must reimburse the account for all moneys expended from the account. Reimbursements may be made with moneys appropriated to the department or from other moneys otherwise available to the department. All moneys generated by the use or repair of vehicles, water vessels, and heavy equipment or generated by the sale or surplus of vehicles, water vessels, and heavy equipment must be deposited in the account. The department's reimbursements may be prorated over the useful life of the vehicle, water vessel, or heavy equipment acquired with moneys from the account.

(2) Expenditures from the account may be used only for the purchase or lease of vehicles, water vessels, and heavy equipment, to include the payment of costs for the operation, repair, and maintenance of the vehicles, water vessels, and heavy equipment.

(3) Only the director of fish and wildlife or the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment

procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the terms and charges for the intra-agency use of vehicles, water vessels, or heavy equipment or for the disposal through sale of vehicles, water vessels, or heavy equipment is solely within the discretion of the department and the department's determination of the terms, charges, or sale price is considered a reasonable term, charge, or sale price.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 369

[Substitute Senate Bill 5270]

VOTER REGISTRATION PROVISIONS

AN ACT Relating to voter registration; amending RCW 29A.04.079, 29A.04.109, 29A.04.163, 29A.04.210, 29A.08.010, 29A.08.030, 29A.08.105, 29A.08.107, 29A.08.110, 29A.08.115, 29A.08.125, 29A.08.130, 29A.08.135, 29A.08.140, 29A.08.210, 29A.08.230, 29A.08.260, 29A.08.310, 29A.08.330, 29A.08.350, 29A.08.410, 29A.08.420, 29A.08.430, 29A.08.440, 29A.08.510, 29A.08.520, 29A.08.610, 29A.08.625, 29A.08.630, 29A.08.635, 29A.08.640, 29A.08.720, 29A.08.760, 29A.40.010, 29A.40.020, 29A.40.061, 29A.40.091, 29A.60.235, and 46.20.155; reenacting and amending RCW 29A.04.611, 29A.08.620, and 29A.40.110; and repealing RCW 29A.04.103, 29A.08.040, 29A.08.113, 29A.08.145, 29A.08.360, 29A.08.605, 29A.08.651, and 29A.08.780.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 29A.04.079 and 2003 c 111 s 114 are each amended to read as follows:

An "infamous crime" is a crime punishable by death in the state penitentiary or imprisonment in a state correctional facility. Neither an adjudication in juvenile court pursuant to chapter 13.40 RCW, nor a conviction for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, is an "infamous crime."

Sec. 2. RCW 29A.04.109 and 2003 c 111 s 119 are each amended to read as follows:

"Overseas voter" means any elector of the state of Washington outside the territorial limits of the United States (~~(or the District of Columbia)~~).

Sec. 3. RCW 29A.04.163 and 2003 c 111 s 127 are each amended to read as follows:

"Service voter" means any elector of the state of Washington who is a member of the armed forces under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1973 ff-6 while in active service, is a member of a reserve component of the armed forces, is a student or member of the faculty at a United States military academy, is a member of the merchant marine of the United States, ~~((is a program participant as defined in RCW 40.24.020,))~~ or is a member of a religious group or welfare agency officially attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States.

Sec. 4. RCW 29A.04.210 and 2003 c 111 s 133 are each amended to read as follows:

Except for service and overseas voters, only ((~~and~~)) persons registered ~~((voter))~~ to vote shall be permitted to vote:

- (1) At any election held for the purpose of electing persons to public office;
- (2) At any recall election of a public officer;
- (3) At any election held for the submission of a measure to any voting constituency;
- (4) At any primary election.

This section does not apply to elections where being registered to vote is not a prerequisite to voting.

Sec. 5. RCW 29A.04.611 and 2006 c 207 s 1 and 2006 c 206 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state as chief election officer shall make reasonable rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW not inconsistent with the federal and state election laws to effectuate any provision of this title and to facilitate the execution of its provisions in an orderly, timely, and uniform manner relating to any federal, state, county, city, town, and district elections. To that end the secretary shall assist local election officers by devising uniform forms and procedures.

In addition to the rule-making authority granted otherwise by this section, the secretary of state shall make rules governing the following provisions:

- (1) The maintenance of voter registration records;
- (2) The preparation, maintenance, distribution, review, and filing of precinct maps;
- (3) Standards for the design, layout, and production of ballots;
- (4) The examination and testing of voting systems for certification;
- (5) The source and scope of independent evaluations of voting systems that may be relied upon in certifying voting systems for use in this state;
- (6) Standards and procedures for the acceptance testing of voting systems by counties;
- (7) Standards and procedures for testing the programming of vote tallying software for specific primaries and elections;
- (8) Standards and procedures for the preparation and use of each type of certified voting system including procedures for the operation of counting centers where vote tallying systems are used;
- (9) Standards and procedures to ensure the accurate tabulation and canvassing of ballots;
- (10) Consistency among the counties of the state in the preparation of ballots, the operation of vote tallying systems, and the canvassing of primaries and elections;
- (11) Procedures to ensure the secrecy of a voter's ballot when a small number of ballots are counted at the polls or at a counting center;
- (12) The use of substitute devices or means of voting when a voting device at the polling place is found to be defective, the counting of votes cast on the defective device, the counting of votes cast on the substitute device, and the documentation that must be submitted to the county auditor regarding such circumstances;
- (13) Procedures for the transportation of sealed containers of voted ballots or sealed voting devices;
- (14) The acceptance and filing of documents via electronic facsimile;
- (15) Voter registration applications and records;
- (16) The use of voter registration information in the conduct of elections;

(17) The coordination, delivery, and processing of voter registration records accepted by driver licensing agents or the department of licensing;

(18) The coordination, delivery, and processing of voter registration records accepted by agencies designated by the governor to provide voter registration services;

(19) Procedures to receive and distribute voter registration applications by mail;

(20) Procedures for a voter to change his or her voter registration address within a county by telephone;

(21) Procedures for a voter to change the name under which he or she is registered to vote;

(22) Procedures for canceling dual voter registration records and for maintaining records of persons whose voter registrations have been canceled;

(23) Procedures for the electronic transfer of voter registration records between county auditors and the office of the secretary of state;

(24) Procedures and forms for declarations of candidacy;

(25) Procedures and requirements for the acceptance and filing of declarations of candidacy by electronic means;

(26) Procedures for the circumstance in which two or more candidates have a name similar in sound or spelling so as to cause confusion for the voter;

(27) Filing for office;

(28) The order of positions and offices on a ballot;

(29) Sample ballots;

(30) Independent evaluations of voting systems;

(31) The testing, approval, and certification of voting systems;

(32) The testing of vote tallying software programming;

(33) Standards and procedures to prevent fraud and to facilitate the accurate processing and canvassing of absentee ballots and mail ballots, including standards for the approval and implementation of hardware and software for automated signature verification systems;

(34) Standards and procedures to guarantee the secrecy of absentee ballots and mail ballots;

(35) Uniformity among the counties of the state in the conduct of absentee voting and mail ballot elections;

(36) Standards and procedures to accommodate ~~((out of state voters,))~~ overseas voters~~(;)~~ and service voters;

(37) The tabulation of paper ballots before the close of the polls;

(38) The accessibility of polling places and registration facilities that are accessible to elderly and disabled persons;

(39) The aggregation of precinct results if reporting the results of a single precinct could jeopardize the secrecy of a person's ballot;

(40) Procedures for conducting a statutory recount;

(41) Procedures for filling vacancies in congressional offices if the general statutory time requirements for availability of absentee ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures cannot be met;

(42) Procedures for the statistical sampling of signatures for purposes of verifying and canvassing signatures on initiative, referendum, and recall election petitions;

(43) Standards and deadlines for submitting material to the office of the secretary of state for the voters' pamphlet;

(44) Deadlines for the filing of ballot titles for referendum bills and constitutional amendments if none have been provided by the legislature;

(45) Procedures for the publication of a state voters' pamphlet;

(46) Procedures for conducting special elections regarding nuclear waste sites if the general statutory time requirements for availability of absentee ballots, certification, canvassing, and related procedures cannot be met;

(47) Procedures for conducting partisan primary elections;

(48) Standards and procedures for the proper conduct of voting during the early voting period to provide accessibility for the blind or visually impaired;

(49) Standards for voting technology and systems used by the state or any political subdivision to be accessible for individuals with disabilities, including nonvisual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation, including privacy and independence, as other voters;

(50) All data formats for transferring voter registration data on electronic or machine-readable media for the purpose of administering the statewide voter registration list required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);

(51) Defining the interaction of electronic voter registration election management systems employed by each county auditor to maintain a local copy of each county's portion of the official state list of registered voters;

(52) Provisions and procedures to implement the state-based administrative complaint procedure as required by the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252);

(53) Facilitating the payment of local government grants to local government election officers or vendors; and

(54) Standards for the verification of signatures on absentee, mail, and provisional ballot envelopes.

Sec. 6. RCW 29A.08.010 and 2006 c 320 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((As used in this chapter: "Information required for voter registration" means))~~ (1) The minimum information provided on a voter registration application that is required ~~((by the county auditor))~~ in order to place a voter registration applicant on the voter registration rolls~~((This information))~~ includes:

~~((1))~~ (a) Name;

~~((2))~~ (b) Residential address;

~~((3))~~ (c) Date of birth;

~~((4)) Washington state driver's license number or Washington state identification card number, or the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number if the applicant does not have a Washington state driver's license or Washington state identification card;~~

~~((5))~~ (d) A signature attesting to the truth of the information provided on the application; and

~~((6))~~ (e) A check or indication in the box confirming the individual is a United States citizen.

(2) The residential address provided must identify the actual physical residence of the voter in Washington, as defined in RCW 29A.04.151, with detail sufficient to allow the voter to be assigned to the proper precinct and to

locate the voter to confirm his or her residence for purposes of verifying qualification to vote under Article VI, section 1 of the state Constitution. A residential address may be either a traditional address or a nontraditional address. A traditional address consists of a street number and name, optional apartment number or unit number, and city or town, as assigned by a local government, which serves to identify the parcel or building of residence and the unit if a multiunit residence. A nontraditional address consists of a narrative description of the location of the voter's residence, and may be used when a traditional address has not been assigned to the voter's residence. ~~((If the postal service does not deliver mail to the voter's residential address, or the voter prefers to receive mail at a different address, the voter may separately provide the mailing address at which they receive mail. Any mailing address provided shall be used only for mail delivery purposes and not for precinct assignment or confirmation of residence for voter qualification purposes.~~

~~If the individual does not have a driver's license, state identification card, or Social Security number, the registrant must be issued a unique voter registration number in order to be placed on the voter registration rolls.))~~

(3) All other information supplied is ancillary and not to be used as grounds for not registering an applicant to vote.

(4) Modification of the language of the official Washington state voter registration form by the voter will not be accepted and will cause the rejection of the registrant's application.

Sec. 7. RCW 29A.08.030 and 2005 c 246 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Verification notice" means a notice sent by the county auditor or secretary of state to a voter registration applicant and is used to verify or collect information about the applicant in order to complete the registration. The verification notice must be designed to include a postage prepaid, preaddressed return form by which the applicant may verify or send information.

(2) "Acknowledgement notice" means a notice sent by nonforwardable mail by the county auditor or secretary of state to a registered voter to acknowledge a voter registration transaction, which can include initial registration, transfer, or reactivation of an inactive registration. An acknowledgement notice may be a voter registration card.

(3) "Identification notice" means a notice sent to a provisionally registered voter to confirm the applicant's identity.

(4) "Confirmation notice" means a notice sent to a registered voter by first-class forwardable mail at the address indicated on the voter's permanent registration record and to any other address at which the county auditor or secretary of state could reasonably expect mail to be received by the voter in order to confirm the voter's residence address. The confirmation notice must be designed to include a postage prepaid, preaddressed return form by which the registrant may verify the address information.

Sec. 8. RCW 29A.08.105 and 2004 c 267 s 105 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In compliance with the Help America Vote Act (P.L. 107-252), the centralized statewide voter registration list maintained by the secretary of state is the official list of eligible voters for all elections.

(2) In all counties, the county auditor shall be the chief registrar of voters for every precinct within the county. ~~((The auditor may appoint registration assistants to assist in registering persons residing in the county. Each registration assistant holds office at the pleasure of the county auditor and must be a registered voter.~~

~~(3) The county auditor shall ensure that mail in voter registration application forms are readily available to the public at locations to include but not limited to the elections office, and all common schools, fire stations, and public libraries.))~~

Sec. 9. RCW 29A.08.107 and 2005 c 246 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((The secretary of state must review the information provided by each voter registration applicant to ensure that))~~ If the ((provided)) driver's license number, state identification card number, or last four digits of the Social Security number provided by the applicant match the information maintained by the Washington department of licensing or the Social Security administration, and the applicant provided all information required by RCW 29A.08.010, the applicant must be registered to vote. ((If a match cannot be made, the secretary of state or county auditor must correspond with the applicant to resolve the discrepancy.

~~(2) If the applicant fails to respond to any correspondence required in this section to confirm information provided on a voter registration application within forty five days, the applicant will not be registered to vote. The secretary of state shall forward the application to the appropriate county auditor for document storage.~~

~~(3) Only after the secretary of state has confirmed that the provided driver's license number, state identification card number, or last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number match existing records with the Washington department of licensing or the Social Security administration, or determined that the applicant does not have a driver's license number, state identification card number, or Social Security number may the applicant be placed on the official list of registered voters.~~

~~(4) In order to prevent duplicate registration records, all complete voter registration applications must be screened against existing voter registration records in the official statewide voter registration list. If a match of an existing record is found in the official list, the record must be updated with the new information provided on the application. If the new information indicates that the voter has changed his or her county of residence, the application must be forwarded to the voter's new county of residence for processing.))~~

(2) If the driver's license number, state identification card number, or last four digits of the Social Security number provided by the applicant do not match the information maintained by the Washington department of licensing or the Social Security administration, or if the applicant does not provide a Washington driver's license, a Washington state identification card, or a Social Security

number, the applicant must be provisionally registered to vote. An identification notice must be sent to the voter to obtain the correct driver's license number, state identification card number, last four digits of the Social Security number, or one of the following forms of alternate identification:

(a) Valid photo identification;

(b) A valid enrollment card of a federally recognized Indian tribe in Washington state;

(c) A copy of a current utility bill;

(d) A current bank statement;

(e) A copy of a current government check;

(f) A copy of a current paycheck; or

(g) A government document, other than a voter registration card, that shows both the name and address of the voter.

(3) The ballot of a provisionally registered voter may not be counted until the voter provides a driver's license number, a state identification card number, or the last four digits of a Social Security number that matches the information maintained by the Washington department of licensing or the Social Security administration, or until the voter provides alternate identification. The identification must be provided no later than the day before certification of the primary or election. If the voter provides one of the forms of identification in subsection (2) of this section, the voter's registration status must be changed from provisionally registered to registered.

(4) A provisional registration must remain on the official list of registered voters through at least two general elections for federal office. If, after two general elections for federal office, the voter still has not verified his or her identity, the provisional registration may be canceled.

(5) The requirements of this section do not apply to an overseas or service voter who registers to vote by signing the return envelope of an absentee ballot, or to a registered voter transferring his or her registration.

Sec. 10. RCW 29A.08.110 and 2005 c 246 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) An application is considered complete only if it contains the (~~applicant's name, complete valid residence address, date of birth, signature attesting to the truth of the information provided, a mark in the check-off box confirming United States citizenship, and an indication that the provided driver's license number, state identification card number, or Social Security number has been confirmed by the secretary of state. If it is not complete, the auditor shall promptly mail a verification notice of the deficiency to the applicant. This verification notice shall require the applicant to provide the missing information. If the verification notice is not returned by the applicant within forty-five days or is returned as undeliverable, the name of the applicant shall not be placed on the official list of registered voters. If the applicant provides the required verified information, the applicant shall be registered to vote as of the original date of mailing or date of delivery, whichever is applicable.~~)

(2) ~~If the information required in subsection (1) of this section is complete,)~~ information required by RCW 29A.08.010. The applicant is considered to be registered to vote as of the original date of mailing or date of delivery, whichever is applicable. The auditor shall record the appropriate precinct identification, taxing district identification, and date of registration on the voter's record in the

state voter registration list. Any mailing address provided shall be used only for mail delivery purposes, and not for precinct assignment or residency purposes. Within ~~((forty-five))~~ sixty days after the receipt of an application ~~((but no later than seven days before the next primary, special election, or general election))~~ or transfer, the auditor shall send to the applicant, by first-class nonforwardable mail, an acknowledgement notice identifying the registrant's precinct and containing such other information as may be required by the secretary of state. The postal service shall be instructed not to forward a voter registration card to any other address and to return to the auditor any card which is not deliverable.

~~((3))~~ (2) If an ~~((acknowledgement notice card is properly mailed as required by this section to the address listed by the voter as being the voter's mailing address and the notice is subsequently returned to the auditor by the postal service as being undeliverable to the voter at that address, the auditor shall promptly send the voter a confirmation notice. The auditor shall place the voter's registration on inactive status pending a response from the voter to the confirmation notice))~~ application is not complete, the auditor shall promptly mail a verification notice to the applicant. The verification notice shall require the applicant to provide the missing information. If the applicant provides the required information within forty-five days, the applicant shall be registered to vote as of the original date of application. The applicant shall not be placed on the official list of registered voters until the application is complete.

Sec. 11. RCW 29A.08.115 and 2005 c 246 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

A person or organization collecting voter registration application forms must transmit the forms to the secretary of state or a county auditor ~~((at least once weekly))~~ within five business days. The registration date on such forms will be the date they are received by the secretary of state or county auditor.

Sec. 12. RCW 29A.08.125 and 2005 c 246 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The office of the secretary of state shall maintain a statewide voter registration database. This database must be a centralized, uniform, interactive computerized statewide voter registration list that contains the name and registration information of every registered voter in the state.

(2) The statewide list is the official list of registered voters for the conduct of all elections.

(3) The statewide list must include, but is not limited to, the name, date of birth, residence address, signature, gender, and date of registration of every legally registered voter in the state.

(4) A unique identifier must be assigned to each registered voter in the state.

(5) The database must be coordinated with other government databases within the state including, but not limited to, the department of corrections, the department of licensing, the department of health, the administrative office of the courts, and county auditors. The database may also be coordinated with the databases of election officials in other states.

(6) Authorized employees of the secretary of state and each county auditor must have immediate electronic access to the information maintained in the database.

(7) Voter registration information received by each county auditor must be electronically entered into the database. The office of the secretary of state must provide support, as needed, to enable each county auditor to enter and maintain voter registration information in the state database.

(8) The secretary of state has data authority over all voter registration data.

(9) The voter registration database must be designed to accomplish at a minimum, the following:

(a) Comply with the help America vote act of 2002 (P.L. 107-252);

(b) Identify duplicate voter registrations;

(c) Identify suspected duplicate voters;

(d) Screen against any available databases maintained by other government agencies to identify voters who are ineligible to vote due to a felony conviction, lack of citizenship, or mental incompetence;

(e) Provide images of voters' signatures for the purpose of checking signatures on initiative and referendum petitions;

(f) Provide for a comparison between the voter registration database and the department of licensing change of address database;

(g) Provide access for county auditors that includes the capability to update registrations and search for duplicate registrations; and

(h) Provide for the cancellation of registrations of voters who have moved out of state.

(10) The secretary of state may, upon agreement with other appropriate jurisdictions, screen against any available databases maintained by election officials in other states and databases maintained by federal agencies including, but not limited to, the federal bureau of investigation, the federal court system, the federal bureau of prisons, and the bureau of citizenship and immigration services.

(11) The database shall retain information regarding previous successful appeals of proposed cancellations of registrations in order to avoid repeated cancellations for the same reason.

(12) Each county auditor shall maintain a ((computer file containing a copy of each record)) list of all registered voters within the county that are contained on the official statewide voter registration list ((for that county)).

((2) The secretary of state shall at least quarterly review and update the records of all registered voters on the official statewide voter registration database to make additions and corrections.

((3) The computer file must include, but not be limited to, each voter's last name, first name, middle initial, date of birth, residence address, gender, date of registration,)) In addition to the information maintained in the statewide database, the county database must also maintain the applicable taxing district and precinct codes for each voter in the county, and ((the last date on)) a list of elections in which the individual voted.

((4) The county auditor shall subsequently record each consecutive date upon which the individual has voted and retain all such consecutive dates.))

(13) Each county auditor shall allow electronic access and information transfer between the county's voter registration system and the official statewide voter registration list.

Sec. 13. RCW 29A.08.130 and 2003 c 111 s 210 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) Except as otherwise specified by this title, registered voters include those assigned to active and inactive status by the county auditor.~~

~~(2))~~ Election officials shall not include inactive voters in the count of registered voters for the purpose of dividing precincts, creating vote-by-mail precincts, determining voter turnout, or other purposes in law for which the determining factor is the number of registered voters. Election officials shall not include persons who are ongoing absentee voters under RCW 29A.40.040 in determining the maximum permissible size of vote-by-mail precincts or in determining the maximum permissible size of precincts. Nothing in this ~~((subsection))~~ section may be construed as altering the vote tallying requirements of RCW 29A.60.230.

Sec. 14. RCW 29A.08.135 and 2004 c 267 s 111 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The county auditor shall acknowledge each new voter registration or transfer by providing or sending the voter a card identifying his or her current precinct and containing such other information as may be prescribed by the secretary of state.))~~ (1) When a person who has previously registered to vote in another state applies for voter registration in Washington, the person shall provide on the registration form ~~((;))~~ all information needed to cancel any previous registration. Notification must be made to the state elections office of the applicant's previous state of registration.

(2) A county auditor receiving official information that a voter has registered to vote in another state shall immediately cancel that voter's registration on the official state voter registration list.

Sec. 15. RCW 29A.08.140 and 2006 c 97 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The registration files of all precincts shall be closed against transfers for thirty days immediately preceding every primary, special election, and general election to be held in such precincts.))~~

(1) In order to vote in any primary, special election, or general election, a person who is not registered to vote in Washington must:

(a) Submit a registration application no later than twenty-nine days before the day of the primary, special election, or general election; or

(b) Register in person at the county auditor's office in his or her county of residence no later than eight days before the day of the primary, special election, or general election. A person registering under this subsection will be issued an absentee ballot.

(2) A person who is already registered to vote in Washington may update his or her registration no later than twenty-nine days before the day of the primary, special election, or general election to be in effect for that primary, special election, or general election. A registered voter who fails to transfer his or her residential address by this deadline may vote according to his or her previous registration address.

(3) Prior to each primary and general election, the county auditor shall give notice of the ~~((closing of the precinct files for transfer and notice of the special registration and voting procedure provided by RCW 29A.08.145))~~ registration

deadlines by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county at least thirty-five days before the ~~((closing of the precinct files~~.

~~No person may vote at any primary, special election, or general election in a precinct polling place unless he or she has registered to vote at least thirty days before that primary or election and appears on the official statewide voter registration list. If a person, otherwise qualified to vote in the state, county, and precinct in which he or she applies for registration, does not register at least thirty days before any primary, special election, or general election, he or she may register and vote by absentee ballot for that primary or election under RCW 29A.08.145)) primary or general election.~~

Sec. 16. RCW 29A.08.210 and 2005 c 246 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

An applicant for voter registration shall complete an application providing the following information concerning his or her qualifications as a voter in this state:

(1) The former address of the ~~((last former registration of the))~~ applicant ~~((as a voter in the state))~~ if previously registered to vote;

(2) The applicant's full name;

(3) The applicant's date of birth;

(4) The address of the applicant's residence for voting purposes;

(5) The mailing address of the applicant if that address is not the same as the address in subsection (4) of this section;

(6) The sex of the applicant;

(7) The applicant's Washington state driver's license number ~~((or)),~~ Washington state identification card number, or the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number if he or she does not have a Washington state driver's license or Washington state identification card;

~~((A check box for the applicant to indicate that he or she does not have a Washington state driver's license, Washington state identification card, or Social Security number;~~

~~((9))~~ A check box allowing the applicant to indicate that he or she is a member of the armed forces, national guard, or reserves, or that he or she is an overseas voter;

~~((10))~~ (9) A check box allowing the applicant to confirm that he or she is at least eighteen years of age or will be eighteen years of age by the next election;

~~((11))~~ (10) Clear and conspicuous language, designed to draw the applicant's attention, stating that the applicant must be a United States citizen in order to register to vote;

~~((12))~~ (11) A check box and declaration confirming that the applicant is a citizen of the United States;

~~((13))~~ (12) The following warning:

"If you knowingly provide false information on this voter registration form or knowingly make a false declaration about your qualifications for voter registration you will have committed a class C felony that is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years, a fine of up to ten thousand dollars, or both."

~~((14))~~ The following affirmation by the applicant:

~~"By signing this document, I hereby assert, under penalty of perjury, that I am legally eligible to vote. If I am found to have voted illegally, I may be~~

~~prosecuted and/or fined for this illegal act. In addition, I hereby acknowledge that my name and last known address will be forwarded to the appropriate state and/or federal authorities if I am found to have voted illegally."~~

~~(15))~~ (13) The oath required by RCW 29A.08.230 and a space for the applicant's signature; and

~~((16))~~ (14) Any other information that the secretary of state determines is necessary to establish the identity of the applicant and prevent duplicate or fraudulent voter registrations.

This information shall be recorded on a single registration form to be prescribed by the secretary of state.

~~((If the applicant fails to provide the information required for voter registration, the auditor shall send the applicant a verification notice. The applicant may not be registered until the required information is provided. If a verification notice is returned as undeliverable or the applicant fails to respond to the notice within forty five days, the applicant shall not be registered to vote.))~~

Sec. 17. RCW 29A.08.230 and 2003 c 111 s 218 are each amended to read as follows:

For all voter registrations, the registrant shall sign the following oath:

"I declare that the facts on this voter registration form are true. I am a citizen of the United States, I am not presently denied ~~((my civil rights))~~ the right to vote as a result of being convicted of a felony, I will have lived in Washington at this address for thirty days immediately before the next election at which I vote, and I will be at least eighteen years old when I vote."

Sec. 18. RCW 29A.08.260 and 2004 c 267 s 118 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor shall distribute forms by which a person may register to vote by mail and transfer any previous registration in this state. The county auditor shall keep a supply of voter registration forms in his or her office at all times for political parties and others interested in assisting in voter registration, and shall make every effort to make these forms generally available to the public. The county auditor shall provide voter registration forms to city and town clerks, state offices, schools, fire stations, public libraries, and any other locations considered appropriate by the auditor or secretary of state for extending registration opportunities to all areas of the county. After the initial distribution of voter registration forms to a given location, a representative designated by the official in charge of that location shall notify the county auditor of the need for additional voter registration supplies.

Sec. 19. RCW 29A.08.310 and 2003 c 111 s 222 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governor, in consultation with the secretary of state, shall designate agencies to provide voter registration services in compliance with federal statutes.

(2) Each state agency designated shall provide voter registration services for employees and the public within each office of that agency.

(3) The secretary of state shall design and provide a standard notice informing the public of the availability of voter registration, which notice shall be posted in each state agency where such services are available.

(4) ~~((The secretary of state shall design and provide standard voter registration forms for use by these state agencies.~~

(5)) Each institution of higher education shall put in place an active prompt on its course registration web site, or similar web site that students actively and regularly use, that, if selected, will link the student to the secretary of state's voter registration web site. The prompt must ask the student if he or she wishes to register to vote.

Sec. 20. RCW 29A.08.330 and 2005 c 246 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The secretary of state shall prescribe the method of voter registration for each designated agency. The agency shall use either the state voter registration by mail form with a separate declination form for the applicant to indicate that he or she declines to register at this time, or the agency may use a separate form approved for use by the secretary of state.

(2) The person providing service at the agency shall offer voter registration services to every client whenever he or she applies for service or assistance and with each renewal, recertification, or change of address. The person providing service shall give the applicant the same level of assistance with the voter registration application as is offered to fill out the agency's forms and documents, including information about age and citizenship requirements for voter registration.

(3) The person providing service at the agency shall determine if the prospective applicant wants to register to vote or transfer his or her voter registration by asking the following question:

"Do you want to register to vote or transfer your voter registration?"

If the applicant chooses to register or transfer a registration, the service agent shall ask the following:

(a) "Are you a United States citizen?"

(b) "Are you or will you be eighteen years of age on or before the next election?"

If the applicant answers in the affirmative to both questions, the agent shall then provide the applicant with a voter registration form and instructions and shall record that the applicant has requested to register to vote or transfer a voter registration. If the applicant answers in the negative to either question, the agent shall not provide the applicant with a voter registration form.

(4) If an agency uses a computerized application process, it may, in consultation with the secretary of state, develop methods to capture simultaneously the information required for voter registration during a person's computerized application process.

(5) Each designated agency shall ~~((provide for the voter registration application forms to be collected from each agency office at least once each week. The agency shall then forward the application forms to the secretary of state each week. The secretary of state shall forward the forms to the county in which the applicant has registered to vote no later than ten days after the date on which the forms were received by the secretary of state))~~ transmit the

applications to the secretary of state or appropriate county auditor within three business days.

Sec. 21. RCW 29A.08.350 and 2004 c 267 s 120 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) The secretary of state shall provide for the voter registration forms submitted under RCW 29A.08.340 to be collected from each driver's licensing facility within five days of their completion.~~

~~(2)) The department of licensing shall produce and transmit to the secretary of state ((a machine readable file containing)) the following information from the records of each individual who requested a voter registration or transfer at a driver's license facility ~~((during each period for which forms are transmitted under subsection (1) of this section))~~: The name, address, date of birth, gender of the applicant, the driver's license number, and the date on which the application for voter registration or transfer was submitted~~((, and the location of the office at which the application was submitted))~~. The secretary of state shall process the registrations and transfers as an electronic application.~~

~~((3) The voter registration forms from the driver's licensing facilities must be forwarded to the county in which the applicant has registered to vote no later than ten days after the date on which the forms were to be collected.~~

~~(4) For a voter registration application where the address for voting purposes is different from the address in the machine readable file received from the department of licensing, the secretary of state shall amend the record of that application in the machine readable file to reflect the county in which the applicant has registered to vote.~~

~~(5) The secretary of state shall sort the records in the machine readable file according to the county in which the applicant registered to vote and produce a file of voter registration transactions for each county. The records of each county may be transmitted on or through whatever medium the county auditor determines will best facilitate the incorporation of these records into the existing voter registration files of that county.~~

~~(6) The secretary of state shall produce a list of voter registration transactions for each county and transmit a copy of this list to that county with each file of voter registration transactions no later than ten days after the date on which that information was to be transmitted under subsection (1) of this section.)~~

Sec. 22. RCW 29A.08.410 and 2003 c 111 s 228 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((To maintain a valid voter registration,))~~ A registered voter who changes his or her residence from one address to another within the same county ~~((shall))~~ may transfer his or her registration to the new address in one of the following ways:

(1) Sending ~~((to))~~ the county auditor a ~~((signed))~~ request stating both the voter's present address and the address from which the voter was last registered;

(2) Appearing in person before the county auditor and ~~((signing))~~ making such a request;

(3) ~~((transferring the registration in the manner provided by RCW 29A.08.430; or~~

~~(4)) Telephoning or e-mailing the county auditor to transfer the registration ((The telephone call transferring a registration by telephone must be received by the auditor before the precinct registration files are closed to new registrations for the next primary or special or general election in which the voter participates)); or~~

(4) Submitting a voter registration application.

Sec. 23. RCW 29A.08.420 and 2004 c 267 s 122 are each amended to read as follows:

A registered voter who changes his or her residence from one county to another county must do so ~~((in writing using a prescribed))~~ by submitting a voter registration form. The county auditor of the voter's new county shall transfer the voter's registration from the county of the previous registration.

Sec. 24. RCW 29A.08.430 and 2004 c 267 s 123 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A ~~((person who is))~~ registered ~~((to vote in this state))~~ voter may submit a transfer of his or her voter registration on the day of a primary, special election, or general election ~~((or primary under the following procedures:~~

~~(a) The voter may complete, at the polling place,))~~ by completing a voter registration form ~~((designed by the secretary of state and supplied by the county auditor; or~~

~~(b) For a change within the county, the voter may write in his or her new residential address in the precinct list of registered voters.~~

The county auditor shall determine which of these two procedures are to be used in the county or may determine that both procedures are to be available to voters for use in the county).

(2) A voter who requests to transfer(s) his or her registration ~~((in the manner authorized by this section))~~ after the deadlines established in RCW 29A.08.140 shall vote in the precinct in which he or she was previously registered.

~~((3) The auditor shall, within sixty days, mail to each voter who has transferred a registration under this section, an acknowledgement notice detailing his or her current precinct and polling place.))~~

Sec. 25. RCW 29A.08.440 and 2003 c 111 s 231 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((To maintain a valid voter registration, a person))~~ A registered voter who changes his or her name shall notify the county auditor regarding the name change ~~((in one of the following ways: (1) By sending the auditor))~~ by submitting a notice clearly identifying the name under which he or she is registered to vote, the voter's new name, and the voter's residence~~((Such a notice must be signed by the voter using both this former name and the voter's new name; (2) by appearing in person before the auditor or a registration assistant and signing such a change of name notice; (3) by signing such a change of name notice at the voter's precinct polling place on the day of a primary or special or general election; (4) by properly executing a name change on a mail-in)), and providing a signature of the new name, or by submitting a voter registration application ((or a prescribed state agency application)).~~

A properly registered voter who files a change-of-name notice at the voter's precinct polling place during a primary or election and who desires to vote at

that primary or election shall sign the poll book using the voter's former and new names (~~(in the same manner as is required for the change of name notice)~~).

Sec. 26. RCW 29A.08.510 and 2004 c 267 s 124 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(In addition to case-by-case maintenance under RCW 29A.08.620 and 29A.08.630 and the general program of maintenance of voter registration lists under RCW 29A.08.605,)~~ The registrations of deceased voters ((will)) may be canceled from voter registration lists as follows:

(1) Periodically, the registrar of vital statistics of the state shall prepare a list of persons who resided in each county, for whom a death certificate was transmitted to the registrar and was not included on a previous list, and shall supply the list to the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall compare this list with the registration records and cancel the registrations of deceased voters (~~(within at least forty five days before the next primary or election)~~).

(2) In addition, each county auditor may also use government agencies and newspaper obituary articles as a source of information ((in order to cancel a voter's registration from the official state voter registration list)) for identifying deceased voters and canceling a registration. The auditor must verify the identity of the voter by matching the voter's date of birth or an address. The auditor shall record the date and source of the ~~((obituary))~~ information in the cancellation records.

(3) In addition, any registered voter may sign a statement, subject to the penalties of perjury, to the effect that to his or her personal knowledge or belief another registered voter is deceased. This statement may be filed with the county auditor or the secretary of state. Upon the receipt of such signed statement, the county auditor or the secretary of state shall cancel the registration ~~((records concerned))~~ from the official state voter registration list.

Sec. 27. RCW 29A.08.520 and 2005 c 246 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon receiving official notice of a person's conviction of a felony in either state or federal court, if the convicted person is a registered voter in the county, the county auditor shall cancel the defendant's voter registration. ~~((Additionally,))~~

~~(2) The secretary of state in conjunction with the department of corrections, ((the Washington state patrol,)) the office of the administrator for the courts, and other appropriate state agencies shall arrange for a quarterly comparison of a list of known felons with the statewide voter registration list. If a ((person)) registered voter is found on a ((felon)) reliable list ((and the statewide voter registration list)) of felons who are ineligible to vote, the secretary of state or county auditor shall confirm the match through a name and date of birth comparison and suspend the voter registration from the official state voter registration list. The ~~((canceling authority))~~ secretary of state shall send to the person at his or her last known voter registration address a notice of the proposed cancellation and an explanation of the requirements for restoring the right to vote once all terms of sentencing have been completed. If the person does not respond within thirty days, the registration must be canceled.~~

~~((2))~~ (3) The right to vote may be restored by, for each felony conviction, one of the following:

- (a) A certificate of discharge issued by the sentencing court, as provided in RCW 9.94A.637;
- (b) A court order restoring the right, as provided in RCW 9.92.066;
- (c) A final order of discharge issued by the indeterminate sentence review board, as provided in RCW 9.96.050; or
- (d) A certificate of restoration issued by the governor, as provided in RCW 9.96.020.

Sec. 28. RCW 29A.08.610 and 2004 c 267 s 129 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((In addition to the case by case cancellation procedure required in RCW 29A.08.420;))~~ The secretary of state((-)) shall conduct an ongoing list maintenance program designed to detect persons registered in more than one county or voting in more than one county in an election. This program must be applied uniformly throughout the state and must be nondiscriminatory in its application. ~~((The program must be completed not later than thirty days before the date of a primary or general election.))~~

The office of the secretary of state shall search the statewide voter registration list to find registered voters with the same date of birth and similar names. Once the potential duplicate registrations are identified, the secretary of state shall refer the potential duplicate registrations to the appropriate county auditors, who shall compare the signatures on each voter registration record and, after confirming that a duplicate registration exists properly resolve the duplication.

If a voter is suspected of voting in two or more counties in an election, the county auditors in each county shall cooperate without delay to determine the voter's county of residence. The county auditor of the county of residence of the voter suspected of voting in two or more counties shall take action under RCW 29A.84.010 without delay.

Sec. 29. RCW 29A.08.620 and 2004 c 267 s 130 and 2004 c 266 s 8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((A))~~ Each county auditor must request change of address information from the postal service for all absentee and mail ballots. A voter who votes at the polls must be mailed an election-related document, with change of address information requested, at least once every two years and at least ninety days prior to the date of a primary or general election for federal office.

(2) The county auditor shall ~~((assign a registered voter to inactive status and shall send the voter a confirmation notice if any of the following documents are returned by the postal service as undeliverable:~~

- (a) An acknowledgement of registration;
- (b) An acknowledgement of transfer to a new address;
- (c) A vote by mail ballot, absentee ballot, or application for a ballot;
- (d) Notification to a voter after precinct reassignment;
- (e) Notification to serve on jury duty; or
- (f) ~~Any other document other than a confirmation notice, required by statute, to be mailed by the county auditor to the voter.~~

~~(2) A county auditor shall also assign a registered voter to inactive status and shall send the voter a confirmation notice:~~

~~(a) Whenever change of address information received from the department of licensing under RCW 29A.08.350, or by any other agency designated to provide voter registration services under RCW 29A.08.310, indicates that the voter has moved to an address outside the state; or~~

~~(b) If the auditor receives postal change of address information under RCW 29A.08.605, indicating)) transfer the registration of a voter and send an acknowledgement notice to the new address informing the voter of the transfer if change of address information received by the county auditor from the postal service, the department of licensing, or another agency designated to provide voter registration services indicates that the voter has moved within the county.~~

~~(3) The county auditor shall place a voter on inactive status and send to all known addresses a confirmation notice and a voter registration application if change of address information received by the county auditor from the postal service, the department of licensing, or another agency designated to provide voter registration services indicates that the voter has moved from one county to another.~~

~~(4) The county auditor shall place a voter on inactive status and send to all known addresses a confirmation notice if any of the following occur:~~

~~(a) Any document mailed by the county auditor to a voter is returned by the postal service as undeliverable without address correction information; or~~

~~(b) Change of address information received from the postal service, the department of licensing, or another state agency designated to provide voter registration services indicates that the voter has moved out of the state.~~

Sec. 30. RCW 29A.08.625 and 2003 c 111 s 240 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A voter whose registration has been made inactive under this chapter and who ~~((offers))~~ requests to vote at an ensuing election before two federal general elections have been held must be allowed to vote a regular ballot applicable to the registration address, and the voter's registration restored to active status.

(2) A voter whose registration has been properly canceled under this chapter shall vote a provisional ballot. The voter shall mark the provisional ballot in secrecy, the ballot placed in a security envelope, the security envelope placed in a provisional ballot envelope, and the reasons for the use of the provisional ballot noted.

(3) Upon receipt of such a voted provisional ballot the auditor shall investigate the circumstances surrounding the original cancellation. If he or she determines that the cancellation was in error, the voter's registration must be immediately reinstated, and the voter's provisional ballot must be counted. If the original cancellation was not in error, the voter must be afforded the opportunity to reregister at his or her correct address, and the voter's provisional ballot must not be counted.

Sec. 31. RCW 29A.08.630 and 2004 c 267 s 131 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor shall return an inactive voter to active voter status if, ~~((during the period beginning on the date the voter was assigned to inactive~~

~~status and ending on the day of the second))~~ prior to the passage of two federal general elections ~~((for federal office that occurs after the date that the voter was sent a confirmation notice)), the voter:~~

~~(1) Notifies the auditor of a change of address ((within the county));~~

~~(2) Responds to a confirmation notice with information that ((the voter))~~ he or she continues to reside at the registration address; or

~~(3) Votes or attempts to vote in a primary ((or a)), special election, or general election ((and resides within the county; or signs any petition authorized by statute for which the signatures are required by law to be verified by the county auditor or secretary of state)).~~ If the inactive voter fails to provide such a notice or take such an action within that period, the auditor shall cancel the person's voter registration.

Sec. 32. RCW 29A.08.635 and 2003 c 111 s 242 are each amended to read as follows:

Confirmation notices must be on a form prescribed by, or approved by, the secretary of state and must request that the voter confirm that he or she continues to reside at the address of record and desires to continue to use that address for voting purposes. The notice must inform the voter that if the voter does not respond to the notice and does not vote in either of the next two federal general elections, his or her voter registration will be canceled.

Sec. 33. RCW 29A.08.640 and 2004 c 267 s 132 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) If the response to the confirmation notice ((provides the county auditor with the information indicating))~~ from the voter indicates that the voter has moved within the county, the auditor shall transfer the voter's registration and send the voter an acknowledgement notice.

~~(2) If the response from the voter indicates ((a move out of a)) that the voter moved out of the county, but within the state, the auditor shall ((place the registration in inactive status for transfer pending acceptance by the county indicated by the new address. The auditor shall immediately notify the auditor of the county with the new address))~~ cancel the voter's registration and notify the county auditor of the voter's new county of residence.

~~(3) If the response from the voter indicates that the voter has left the state, the auditor shall cancel the voter's registration on the official state voter registration list.~~

Sec. 34. RCW 29A.08.720 and 2005 c 246 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In the case of voter registration records received through the department of licensing or an agency designated under RCW 29A.08.310, the identity of the office or agency at which any particular individual registered to vote is not available for public inspection and shall not be disclosed to the public. ~~((In the case of voter registration records received through an agency designated under RCW 29A.08.310, the identity of the agency at which any particular individual registered to vote is not available for public inspection and shall not be disclosed to the public.))~~ Any record of a particular individual's choice not to register to vote at an office of the department of licensing or a state agency designated under RCW 29A.08.310 is not available for public inspection and any

information regarding such a choice by a particular individual shall not be disclosed to the public.

(2) Subject to the restrictions of RCW 29A.08.710 and 40.24.060, poll books, precinct lists, and current lists of registered voters are public records and must be made available for public inspection and copying under such reasonable rules and regulations as the county auditor or secretary of state may prescribe. The county auditor or secretary of state shall promptly furnish current lists of registered voters in his or her possession, at actual reproduction cost, to any person requesting such information. The lists shall not be used for the purpose of mailing or delivering any advertisement or offer for any property, establishment, organization, product, or service or for the purpose of mailing or delivering any solicitation for money, services, or anything of value. However, the lists and labels may be used for any political purpose. The county auditor or secretary of state must provide a copy of RCW 29A.08.740 to the person requesting the material that is released under this section.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "political purpose" means a purpose concerned with the support of or opposition to any candidate for any partisan or nonpartisan office or concerned with the support of or opposition to any ballot proposition or issue. "Political purpose" includes, but is not limited to, such activities as the advertising for or against any candidate or ballot measure or the solicitation of financial support.

Sec. 35. RCW 29A.08.760 and 2004 c 267 s 134 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state shall provide a duplicate copy of the master statewide computer file or electronic data file of registered voters to the department of information services for purposes of creating the jury source list without cost. Restrictions as to the commercial use of the information on the statewide computer tape or data file of registered voters, and penalties for its misuse, shall be the same as provided in RCW (~~(29A.08.730)~~) 29A.08.720 and 29A.08.740.

Sec. 36. RCW 29A.40.010 and 2003 c 111 s 1001 are each amended to read as follows:

Any registered voter of the state or any (~~(out of state voter,)~~) overseas voter(~~(s)~~) or service voter may vote by absentee ballot in any general election, special election, or primary in the manner provided in this chapter. (~~(Out of state voters,)~~) Overseas voters(~~(s)~~) and service voters are authorized to cast the same ballots, including those for special elections, as a registered voter of the state would receive under this chapter.

Sec. 37. RCW 29A.40.020 and 2003 c 111 s 1002 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, a registered voter (~~(or out of state voter)~~), overseas voter, or service voter desiring to cast an absentee ballot at a single election or primary must request the absentee ballot from his or her county auditor no earlier than ninety days nor later than the day before the election or primary at which the person seeks to vote. Except as otherwise provided by law, the request may be made orally in person, by telephone, electronically, or in writing. An application or request for an absentee ballot made under the authority of a federal statute or regulation will be considered and given the same effect as a request for an absentee ballot under this chapter.

(2) A voter requesting an absentee ballot for a primary may also request an absentee ballot for the following general election. A request by an (~~out-of-state voter,~~) overseas voter(;) or service voter for an absentee ballot for a primary election will be considered as a request for an absentee ballot for the following general election.

(3) In requesting an absentee ballot, the voter shall state the address to which the absentee ballot should be sent. A request for an absentee ballot from an (~~out-of-state voter,~~) overseas voter(;) or service voter must include the address of the last residence in the state of Washington and either a written application or the oath on the return envelope must include a declaration of the other qualifications of the applicant as an elector of this state. A request for an absentee ballot from any other voter must state the address at which that voter is currently registered to vote in the state of Washington or the county auditor shall verify that information from the voter registration records of the county.

(4) A request for an absentee ballot from a registered voter who is within this state must be made directly to the auditor of the county in which the voter is registered. An absentee ballot request from a registered voter who is temporarily outside this state or from an (~~out-of-state voter,~~) overseas voter(;) or service voter may be made either to the appropriate county auditor or to the secretary of state, who shall promptly forward the request to the appropriate county auditor.

(5) No person, organization, or association may distribute absentee ballot applications within this state that contain a return address other than that of the appropriate county auditor.

Sec. 38. RCW 29A.40.061 and 2004 c 271 s 134 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The county auditor shall issue an absentee ballot for the primary or election for which it was requested, or for the next occurring primary or election when ongoing absentee status has been requested if the information contained in a request for an absentee ballot or ongoing absentee status received by the county auditor is complete and correct and the applicant is qualified to vote under federal or state law. Otherwise, the county auditor shall notify the applicant of the reason or reasons why the request cannot be accepted. Whenever two or more candidates have filed for the position of precinct committee officer for the same party in the same precinct, the contest for that position must be presented to absentee voters from that precinct by either including the contest on the regular absentee ballot or a separate absentee ballot. The ballot must provide space designated for writing in the name of additional candidates.

(2) A registered voter may obtain a replacement ballot if the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter. The voter may obtain the ballot by telephone request, by mail, electronically, or in person. The county auditor shall keep a record of each replacement ballot provided under this subsection.

(3) A copy of the state voters' pamphlet must be sent to (~~registered voters temporarily outside the state, out-of-state voters,~~) overseas voters(;) and service voters along with the absentee ballot if such a pamphlet has been prepared for the primary or election and is available to the county auditor at the time of mailing. The county auditor shall mail all absentee ballots and related

material to overseas and service voters (~~(outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia)~~) under 39 U.S.C. 3406.

Sec. 39. RCW 29A.40.091 and 2005 c 246 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

The county auditor shall send each absentee voter a ballot, a security envelope in which to seal the ballot after voting, a larger envelope in which to return the security envelope, and instructions on how to mark the ballot and how to return it to the county auditor. The instructions that accompany an absentee ballot for a partisan primary must include instructions for voting the applicable ballot style, as provided in chapter 29A.36 RCW. The absentee voter's name and address must be printed on the larger return envelope, which must also contain a declaration by the absentee voter reciting his or her qualifications and stating that he or she has not voted in any other jurisdiction at this election, together with a summary of the penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. The declaration must clearly inform the voter that it is illegal to vote if he or she is not a United States citizen; it is illegal to vote if he or she has been convicted of a felony and has not had his or her voting rights restored; and, except as otherwise provided by law, it is illegal to cast a ballot or sign an absentee envelope on behalf of another voter. The return envelope must provide space for the voter to indicate the date on which the ballot was voted and for the voter to sign the oath. It must also contain a space so that the voter may include a telephone number. A summary of the applicable penalty provisions of this chapter must be printed on the return envelope immediately adjacent to the space for the voter's signature. The signature of the voter on the return envelope must affirm and attest to the statements regarding the qualifications of that voter and to the validity of the ballot. The return envelope must also have a secrecy flap that the voter may seal that will cover the voter's signature and optional telephone number. For ~~((out-of-state voters.))~~ overseas voters~~((;))~~ and service voters, the signed declaration on the return envelope constitutes the equivalent of a voter registration for the election or primary for which the ballot has been issued. The voter must be instructed to either return the ballot to the county auditor by whom it was issued or attach sufficient first-class postage, if applicable, and mail the ballot to the appropriate county auditor no later than the day of the election or primary for which the ballot was issued.

If the county auditor chooses to forward absentee ballots, he or she must include with the ballot a clear explanation of the qualifications necessary to vote in that election and must also advise a voter with questions about his or her eligibility to contact the county auditor. This explanation may be provided on the ballot envelope, on an enclosed insert, or printed directly on the ballot itself. If the information is not included, the envelope must clearly indicate that the ballot is not to be forwarded and that return postage is guaranteed.

Sec. 40. RCW 29A.40.110 and 2006 c 207 s 4 and 2006 c 206 s 6 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) The opening and subsequent processing of return envelopes for any primary or election may begin upon receipt. The tabulation of absentee ballots must not commence until after 8:00 p.m. on the day of the primary or election.

(2) All received absentee return envelopes must be placed in secure locations from the time of delivery to the county auditor until their subsequent

opening. After opening the return envelopes, the county canvassing board shall place all of the ballots in secure storage until after 8:00 p.m. of the day of the primary or election. Absentee ballots that are to be tabulated on an electronic vote tallying system may be taken from the inner envelopes and all the normal procedural steps may be performed to prepare these ballots for tabulation.

(3) Before opening a returned absentee ballot, the canvassing board, or its designated representatives, shall examine the postmark, statement, and signature on the return envelope that contains the security envelope and absentee ballot. All personnel assigned to verify signatures must receive training on statewide standards for signature verification. Personnel shall verify that the voter's signature on the return envelope is the same as the signature of that voter in the registration files of the county. Verification may be conducted by an automated verification system approved by the secretary of state. For any absentee ballot, a variation between the signature of the voter on the return envelope and the signature of that voter in the registration files due to the substitution of initials or the use of common nicknames is permitted so long as the surname and handwriting are clearly the same.

(4) For registered voters casting absentee ballots, the date on the return envelope to which the voter has attested determines the validity, as to the time of voting for that absentee ballot if the postmark is missing or is illegible. For ~~((out of state voters,))~~ overseas voters ~~((;))~~ and service voters ~~((stationed in the United States))~~, the date on the return envelope to which the voter has attested determines the validity as to the time of voting for that absentee ballot.

Sec. 41. RCW 29A.60.235 and 2005 c 243 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The county auditor shall prepare, make publicly available at the auditor's office or on the auditor's web site, and submit at the time of certification an election reconciliation report that discloses the following information:

- (a) The number of registered voters;
- (b) The number of ballots counted;
- (c) The number of provisional ballots issued;
- (d) The number of provisional ballots counted;
- (e) The number of provisional ballots rejected;
- (f) The number of absentee ballots issued;
- (g) The number of absentee ballots counted;
- (h) The number of absentee ballots rejected;
- (i) The number of federal write-in ballots counted;
- (j) The number of ~~((out of state,))~~ overseas ~~((;))~~ and service ballots issued;
- (k) The number of ~~((out of state,))~~ overseas ~~((;))~~ and service ballots counted;

and

- (l) The number of ~~((out of state,))~~ overseas ~~((;))~~ and service ballots rejected.

(2) The county auditor shall prepare and make publicly available at the auditor's office or on the auditor's web site within thirty days of certification a final election reconciliation report that discloses the following information:

- (a) The number of registered voters;
- (b) The total number of voters credited with voting;
- (c) The number of poll voters credited with voting;
- (d) The number of provisional voters credited with voting;
- (e) The number of absentee voters credited with voting;

- (f) The number of federal write-in voters credited with voting;
 - (g) The number of (~~out-of-state,~~) overseas(;) and service voters credited with voting;
 - (h) The total number of voters credited with voting even though their ballots were postmarked after election day and were not counted; and
 - (i) Any other information the auditor deems necessary to reconcile the number of ballots counted with the number of voters credited with voting.
- (3) The county auditor may also prepare such reports for jurisdictions located, in whole or in part, in the county.

Sec. 42. RCW 46.20.155 and 2005 c 246 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Before issuing an original license or identicard or renewing a license or identicard under this chapter, the licensing agent shall determine if the applicant wants to register to vote or transfer his or her voter registration by asking the following question:

"Do you want to register to vote or transfer your voter registration?"

If the applicant chooses to register or transfer a registration, the agent shall ask the following:

- (1) "Are you a United States citizen?"
- (2) "Are you or will you be eighteen years of age on or before the next election?"

If the applicant answers in the affirmative to both questions, the agent shall then (~~provide the applicant with a voter registration form and instructions and shall record that the applicant has requested to register to vote or transfer a voter~~) submit the registration or transfer. If the applicant answers in the negative to either question, the agent shall not (~~provide the applicant with~~) submit a voter registration (~~form~~) application.

(2) The department shall establish a procedure that substantially meets the requirements of subsection (1) of this section when permitting an applicant to renew a license or identicard by mail or by electronic commerce.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 43.** The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

- (1) RCW 29A.04.103 (Out-of-state voter) and 2003 c 111 s 118;
- (2) RCW 29A.08.040 ("Person," "political purpose.") and 2003 c 111 s 202 & 1973 1st ex.s. c 111 s 1;
- (3) RCW 29A.08.113 (Alternative forms of identification—Voting procedure) and 2005 c 246 s 7;
- (4) RCW 29A.08.145 (Late registration—Special procedure) and 2006 c 97 s 2, 2005 c 246 s 10, 2004 c 267 s 113, 2003 c 111 s 213, & 1993 c 383 s 1;
- (5) RCW 29A.08.360 (Address changes at department of licensing) and 2004 c 267 s 121 & 2003 c 111 s 227;
- (6) RCW 29A.08.605 (Registration list maintenance) and 2004 c 267 s 128 & 2003 c 111 s 236;
- (7) RCW 29A.08.651 (Voter registration database) and 2005 c 246 s 16 & 2004 c 267 s 101; and

(8) RCW 29A.08.780 (State and county list interchange) and 2004 c 267 s 137.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 370

[Substitute Senate Bill 5273]

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE—REGULATION

AN ACT Relating to the practice of landscape architecture; amending RCW 18.96.010, 18.96.020, 18.96.030, 18.96.040, 18.96.060, 18.96.070, 18.96.080, 18.96.090, 18.96.100, 18.96.110, 18.96.120, 18.96.140, 18.96.150, 18.96.180, 18.96.190, 43.24.150, and 18.235.020; adding new sections to chapter 18.96 RCW; creating a new section; repealing RCW 18.96.050, 18.96.160, and 18.96.170; prescribing penalties; providing effective dates; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that in order to safeguard life, health, and property and to promote public welfare, it is necessary to regulate the practice of landscape architecture, based on the first action taken to regulate the profession in 1969, and subsequent review in year 1988 along with review and revisions in 2009.

Sec. 2. RCW 18.96.010 and 1969 ex.s. c 158 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

In order to safeguard human health and property, and to promote the public welfare, any person in either public or private capacity practicing or offering to practice landscape architecture for hire(;-) shall be required to submit evidence that he or she is qualified so to practice and shall be (~~registered~~) licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 3. RCW 18.96.020 and 1969 ex.s. c 158 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It (~~shall be~~) is unlawful for any person to (~~use, or advertise the title landscape architect, landscape architecture, or landscape architectural, unless such person has duly registered under the provisions of this chapter~~) practice or offer to practice in this state, landscape architecture, or to use in connection with his or her name or otherwise assume, use, or advertise any title or description including the phrases "landscape architect," "landscape architecture," "landscape architectural," or language tending to imply that he or she is a landscape architect, unless the person is licensed or authorized to practice in the state of Washington under this chapter.

(2) A person may use the title "intern landscape architect" after graduation from an accredited degree program in landscape architecture and working under the direct supervision of a licensed landscape architect.

(3) This section does not affect the use of the phrases "landscape architect," "landscape architecture," or "landscape architectural" where a person does not practice or offer to practice landscape architecture.

Sec. 4. RCW 18.96.030 and 1979 c 158 s 73 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The following words and phrases as hereinafter used in this chapter shall have the following meanings:~~

~~"Director" means the director of licensing of the state of Washington.)) The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.~~

~~(1) "Administration of the construction contract" means the periodic observation of materials and work to observe the general compliance with the construction contract documents, and does not include responsibility for supervising construction methods and processes, site conditions, equipment operations, personnel, or safety on the worksite.~~

~~(2) "Board" means the state board of ((registration)) licensure for landscape architects.~~

~~(3) "Certificate of licensure" means the certificate issued by the director to newly licensed landscape architects.~~

~~(4) "Department" means the department of licensing.~~

~~(5) "Design" means the conceiving, planning, delineation, siting, and arrangement of natural and built features. Where applied to the discussion of structures or utility systems, design does not include the act of engineering such features.~~

~~(6) "Director" means the director of licensing.~~

~~(7) "Engineer" means an individual who is registered as an engineer under chapter 18.43 RCW.~~

~~(8) "Engineering" means the "practice of engineering" as defined in RCW 18.43.020.~~

~~(9) "Landscape architect" means ((a person who engages in the practice of landscape architecture as hereinafter defined. A person practices landscape architecture within the meaning and intent of this chapter who performs for hire professional services such as consultations, investigations, reconnaissance, research, planning, design or teaching supervision in connection with the development of land areas where, and to the extent that, the dominant purpose of such services is the preservation, enhancement, or determination of proper land uses, natural land features, ground cover and planting, naturalistic and aesthetic values, the settings and approaches to structures or other improvements, or natural drainage and erosion control. This practice shall include the location, design, and arrangement of such tangible objects as pools, walls, steps, trellises, canopies, and other nonhabitable structures, and such features as are incidental and necessary to the purposes outlined herein. It involves the design and arrangement of land forms and the development of outdoor space including, but not limited to, the design of public parks, playgrounds, cemeteries, home and school grounds, and the development of industrial and recreational sites)) an individual who engages in the practice of landscape architecture.~~

~~(10) "Landscape architecture" means the rendering of professional services in connection with consultations, investigations, reconnaissance, research, planning, design, construction document preparation, construction administration, or teaching supervision in connection with the development of land areas where, and to the extent that, the dominant purpose of such services is the preservation, enhancement, or determination of proper land uses, natural~~

land features, ground cover and planting, naturalistic and aesthetic values, the settings and approaches to structures or other improvements, or natural drainage and erosion control. This practice includes the location, design, and arrangement of such tangible objects as pools, walls, steps, trellises, canopies, and such features as are incidental and necessary to the purposes in this chapter. Landscape architecture involves the design and arrangement of land forms and the development of outdoor space including, but not limited to, the design of public parks, trails, playgrounds, cemeteries, home and school grounds, and the development of industrial and recreational sites.

(11) "Licensed" means holding a currently valid certificate of licensure issued by the director authorizing the practice of landscape architecture.

(12) "Person" means any individual, partnership, professional service corporation, corporation, joint stock association, joint venture, or any other entity authorized to do business in the state.

(13) "Practice of landscape architecture" means the rendering of services where landscape architectural education, training, experience, and the application of mathematical, physical, and social science principles are applied in consultation, evaluation, planning, design including, but not limited to, the preparation and filing of plans, drawings, specifications, and other contract documents, and administration of contracts relative to projects principally directed at the functional and aesthetic use and preservation of land.

Sec. 5. RCW 18.96.040 and 1993 c 35 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) There is created a ((state)) licensure board ((of registration)) for landscape architects((- The board shall consist of four landscape architects and one member of the general public. Members of the board shall be)) consisting of five members appointed by the governor ((and must be residents of this state having the qualifications required by this chapter.

No public member of the board may be a past or present member of any other licensing board under this title. No public member may make his or her own livelihood from, nor have a parent, spouse, or child make their respective livelihood from providing landscape architect services, or from enterprises dealing in landscape architecture.

The landscape architect members of the board must, while serving on the board, be actively engaged in their profession or trade and, immediately preceding appointment, have had at least five years experience in responsible charge of work or teaching within their profession or trade)).

(b) Four members shall be licensed landscape architects who are residents of the state and have at least eight years' experience in the practice of landscape architecture as registered or licensed landscape architects in responsible charge of landscape architectural work or responsible charge of landscape architectural teaching. One member shall be a public member, who is not and has never been a registered or licensed landscape architect and who does not employ and is not employed by or professionally or financially associated with a landscape architect.

(c) The term of each newly appointed member shall be six years.

(2)(a) Every member of the board shall receive a certificate of appointment from the governor. On the expiration of the term of each member, the governor

shall appoint a successor to serve for a term of six years or until the next successor has been appointed.

(b) The governor may remove any member of the board for cause. Vacancies in the board for any reason shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.

(3) The board shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. The secretary may delegate his or her authority to the executive director.

(4) Members of the board shall be compensated in accordance with RCW 43.03.240 and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

Sec. 6. RCW 18.96.060 and 2002 c 86 s 234 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) The board ((shall adopt rules for its own organization and procedure and such other rules as it may deem necessary to the proper performance of its duties. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of any business of the board.~~

The board may conduct hearings concerning alleged violations of the provisions of this chapter)) may adopt such rules under chapter 34.05 RCW as are necessary for the proper performance of its duties under this chapter.

(2) The director may employ an executive director subject to approval of the board.

Sec. 7. RCW 18.96.070 and 1969 ex.s. c 158 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The following will be considered as)) This section establishes the minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified for ((registration)) licensure as a professional landscape architect.~~

~~((The applicant must have completed a course of study in landscape architecture and have been graduated from a college or school approved by the board as offering a curriculum in landscape architecture, or the equivalent thereof, in any form of training, as determined by the board. Each complete year of study in any registered college or school of landscape architecture may be accepted in lieu of one year of equivalent training.~~

~~He must have a minimum of seven years in any combination of training and experience, and shall present proof to the director of passing such written examinations as may be prescribed by the board.~~

~~Registration under this chapter shall be on an individual, personal basis, and the director shall not register any firm, company, partnership, corporation, nor any public agency. Corporate practice is not permitted under the provisions of this chapter.)~~

(1) A certificate of licensure shall be granted by the director to all qualified applicants who are certified by the board as having passed the required examination and as having given satisfactory proof of completion of the required education and work experience.

(2) An applicant for licensure as a landscape architect shall be of a good moral character, at least eighteen years of age, and shall possess one of the following qualifications:

(a) Have a professional landscape architectural degree from an institution of higher education accredited by the national landscape architecture accreditation

board, or an equivalent degree in landscape architecture as determined by the board, and three years of practical landscape architectural work experience under the supervision of a registered or licensed landscape architect; or

(b) Have a high school diploma or equivalent and eight years' practical landscape architectural work experience, which may include landscape design as a principal activity and postsecondary education approved by the board. At least six years of work experience must be under the direct supervision of a registered or licensed landscape architect. An applicant may receive up to two years of practical landscape architectural work experience for postsecondary education courses in landscape architecture, landscape architectural technology, or a related field, including courses in a community or technical college, if the courses are equivalent to education courses in an accredited landscape architectural degree program.

Sec. 8. RCW 18.96.080 and 1993 c 35 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) Application for ((registration)) licensure shall be filed with the ((director prior to the date set for examination and shall contain statements made under oath showing the applicant's education and a detailed summary of practical experience, and shall contain not less than three references who are landscape architects having personal knowledge of the applicant's landscape architectural experience)) board as provided by rule.~~

~~(2) The application ((fee)) for ((initial)) examination shall be filed with the board as prescribed by rule.~~

~~(3) The application and examination fees shall be determined by the director ((as provided in)) under RCW 43.24.086. ((The application and fee must be submitted to the agency prior to the application deadline established by the director.~~

~~Fees for initial examination and reexamination shall be determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086, and must be filed with the agency prior to the application deadline established by the director.))~~

Sec. 9. RCW 18.96.090 and 1993 c 35 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) Examinations of ((applicants)) landscape architects for certificates of ((registration)) licensure shall be held at least annually ((or)) at such time((s)) and place((s)) as the board ((may)) determines. ((The board shall determine from the examination and the material submitted with the applications whether or not the applicants possess sufficient knowledge, ability and moral fitness to safely and properly practice landscape architecture and to hold themselves out to the public as persons qualified for that practice.~~

~~The scope of the examination and methods of examination procedure shall be prescribed by the board with special reference to landscape construction materials and methods, grading and drainage, plant materials suited for use in the northwest, specifications and supervisory practice, history and theory of landscape architecture relative to landscape architectural design, site planning and land design, subdivision, urban design, and a practical knowledge of botany, horticulture and similar subjects related to the practice of landscape architecture. The board may adopt an appropriate national examination and grading procedure.~~

Applicants who fail to pass sections of the examination shall be permitted to retake the examination in the sections failed. A passing grade in a section shall exempt the applicant from examination in that subject for five years. The board may determine the standard for passing grades computed on a scale of one hundred percent. A certificate of registration shall be granted by the director to all qualified applicants who shall be certified by the board as having passed the required examination and as having given satisfactory proof of completion of the required experience.))

(2) The board shall determine the content, scope, and grading process of the examination. The board may adopt an appropriate national examination and grading procedure.

(3) Applicants who fail to pass any section of the examination shall be permitted to retake the parts failed as prescribed by the board. If the entire examination is not successfully completed within five years, a retake of the entire examination is required.

(4) Applicants for licensure may begin taking the examination upon graduating from an accredited landscape architecture program if the applicant is employed under the supervision of a registered or licensed landscape architect.

(5) The director shall issue a certificate of licensure to qualified applicants as provided in RCW 18.96.150.

Sec. 10. RCW 18.96.100 and 1993 c 35 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The director may, upon ((payment of a reciprocity application fee and the current registration fee in an amount as determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086, grant a certificate of registration, upon recommendation by the board, to any applicant who is a registered landscape architect in any other state or country whose requirements for registration are at least substantially equivalent to the requirements of this state for registration by examination, and which extends the same privileges of reciprocity to landscape architects registered in this state)) receipt of the current licensure fee, grant a certificate of licensure to an applicant who is a licensed landscape architect in another state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, or another country, if that individual's qualifications and experience are determined by the board to be equivalent to the qualifications and experience required of a person licensed under RCW 18.96.070.

(2) A landscape architect licensed or registered in any other jurisdiction recognized by the board may offer to practice landscape architecture in this state if:

(a) It is clearly and prominently stated in any such offer that the landscape architect is not licensed to practice landscape architecture in Washington state; and

(b) Before practicing landscape architecture or signing a contract to provide landscape architectural services, the landscape architect obtains a certificate of licensure.

Sec. 11. RCW 18.96.110 and 1993 c 35 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) The renewal dates and fees for certificates of ((registration shall be set by the director. The director shall set the fee for renewal which shall be determined as provided in RCW 43.24.086.~~

~~If a registrant fails to pay the renewal fee within thirty days after the renewal date, the renewal shall be delinquent. The renewal fee for a delinquent renewal and the penalty fee for a delinquent renewal shall be established by the director. Any registrant in good standing, upon fully retiring from landscape architectural practice, may withdraw from practice by giving written notice to the director, and may thereafter resume practice at any time upon payment of the then current renewal fee. Any registrant, other than a properly withdrawn licensee, who fails to renew his or her registration for a period of more than five years may be reinstated under the)) licensure shall be set by the director in accordance with RCW 43.24.086. Licensees who fail to pay the renewal fee within thirty days of the due date shall pay all delinquent fees plus a penalty fee equal to one-third of the renewal fee. A licensee who fails to pay a renewal fee for a period of five years may be reinstated under such circumstances as the board determines.~~

~~(2) Any licensee in good standing may withdraw from the practice of landscape architecture by giving written notice to the director, and may within five years thereafter resume active practice upon payment of the then-current renewal fee. A licensee may be reinstated after a withdrawal of more than five years under such~~ circumstances as the board determines.

~~(3) A licensed landscape architect must demonstrate continuing professional education activities since the landscape architect's last renewal or initial licensure, as the case may be; the board shall by rule describe the professional development activities required by the board. The board may decline to renew a license if the landscape architect's continuing professional education activities do not meet the standards in the board's rules. In the application of this subsection, the board shall strive to ensure that rules are consistent with the continuing professional education requirements in use by the national professional organizations representing landscape architects and in use by other cohort states. Cohort states are those other United States determined by the board to be comparable to Washington in natural factors and landscape architecture licensure.~~

Sec. 12. RCW 18.96.120 and 2002 c 86 s 235 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) In addition to the conduct, acts, or conditions set out in RCW 18.235.130, the following constitute unprofessional conduct for which the director may impose discipline upon any license holder or applicant under the jurisdiction of this chapter:~~

~~(a) The holder of the certificate of registration is impersonating a practitioner or former practitioner.~~

~~(b) The holder of the certificate of registration permits his or her seal to be affixed to any plans, specifications, or drawings that were not prepared by him or her or under his or her personal supervision by employees subject to his or her direction and control.~~

~~(2) The director shall immediately suspend the certificate of registration of a landscape architect who has been certified pursuant to RCW 74.20A.320 by the~~

~~department of social and health services as a person who is not in compliance with a support order. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for certification during the suspension, reissuance of the certificate of registration shall be automatic upon the director's receipt of a release issued by the department of social and health services stating that the person is in compliance with the order-))~~ The board may impose any action in RCW 18.235.110 upon the following grounds:

(1) Offering to pay, paying, or accepting, either directly or indirectly, any substantial gift, bribe, or other consideration to influence the award of professional work;

(2) Being willfully untruthful or deceptive in any professional report, statement, or testimony;

(3) Having a financial interest in the bidding for or the performance of a contract to supply labor or materials for or to construct a project for which employed or retained as a landscape architect except with the consent of the client or employer after disclosure of such facts; or allowing an interest in any business to affect a decision regarding landscape architectural work for which retained, employed, or called upon to perform;

(4) Signing or permitting a seal to be affixed to any drawings or specifications that were not prepared or reviewed by the landscape architect or under the landscape architect's personal supervision by persons subject to the landscape architect's direction and control; or

(5) Willfully evading or trying to evade any law, ordinance, code, or regulation governing site or landscape construction.

Sec. 13. RCW 18.96.140 and 2002 c 86 s 236 are each amended to read as follows:

A new certificate of ~~((registration))~~ licensure to replace any certificate lost or destroyed, or mutilated may be issued by the director, and a charge determined by the director as provided in RCW 43.24.086 shall be made for such issuance.

Sec. 14. RCW 18.96.150 and 1993 c 35 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The director shall issue a certificate of registration upon payment of the registration fee as provided in this chapter to any applicant who has satisfactorily met all requirements for registration. All certificates of registration shall show the full name of the registrant, shall have a serial number and shall be signed by the chairman and the executive secretary of the board, and by the director.~~

~~Each registrant shall obtain a seal of a design authorized by the board, bearing the registrant's name and the legend, "registered landscape architect". All sheets of drawings and title pages of specifications prepared by the registrant shall be stamped with said seal.))~~ (1) The director shall issue a certificate of licensure to any applicant who has, to the satisfaction of the board, met all the requirements for licensure upon payment of the licensure fee as provided in this chapter. All certificates of licensure shall show the full name of the licensee, have the license number, and shall be signed by the chair of the board and by the director. The issuance of a certificate of licensure by the director is prima facie evidence that the person named therein is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a licensed landscape architect.

(2) Each licensee shall obtain a seal of the design authorized by the board bearing the landscape architect's name, license number, the legend "Licensed Landscape Architect," and the name of this state. Drawings prepared by the licensee shall be sealed and signed by the licensee when filed with public authorities. It is unlawful to seal and sign a document after a licensee's certificate of licensure or authorization has expired, been revoked, or is suspended. A landscape architect shall not seal and sign technical submissions not prepared by the landscape architect or his or her regularly employed subordinates or individuals under his or her direct control, or if prepared by a landscape architect licensed in any jurisdiction recognized by the board, reviewed and accepted as the sealing landscape architect's own work; a landscape architect who signs or seals drawings or specifications that he or she has reviewed is responsible to the same extent as if prepared by that landscape architect.

Sec. 15. RCW 18.96.180 and 1969 ex.s. c 158 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

~~The board ((is authorized to apply for relief by injunction without bond to restrain a person from the commission of any act which is prohibited by this chapter. The members of the board shall not be personally liable for their action in any such proceeding or in any other proceeding instituted by the board under the provisions of this chapter. The board, in any proper case, shall cause prosecution to be instituted in any county or counties where any violation of this chapter occurs, and shall aid in the prosecution of the violator)), through the director, shall immediately suspend the certificate of licensure to practice landscape architecture of a person who has been certified under RCW 74.20A.320 by the department of social and health services as a person who is not in compliance with a support order or a residential or visitation order. If the person has continued to meet other requirements for reinstatement during the suspension, reissuance of the certificate shall be automatic upon the director's receipt of a release issued by the department of social and health services stating that the individual is in compliance with the order.~~

Sec. 16. RCW 18.96.190 and 1996 c 293 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

~~The ((director)) board, through the director, shall suspend the certificate of ((registration)) licensure of any person who has been certified by a lending agency and reported to the ((director)) board for nonpayment or default on a federally or state-guaranteed educational loan or service-conditional scholarship. ((Prior to)) Before the suspension, the agency must provide the person an opportunity for a brief adjudicative proceeding under RCW 34.05.485 through 34.05.494 and issue a finding of nonpayment or default on a federally or state-guaranteed educational loan or service-conditional scholarship. The person's certificate of ((registration)) licensure shall not be reissued until the person provides the ((director)) board a written release issued by the lending agency stating that the person is making payments on the loan in accordance with a repayment agreement approved by the lending agency. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for certification of licensure during the suspension, reinstatement shall be automatic upon receipt of the notice and payment of any reinstatement fee the director may impose.~~

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. The landscape architects' license account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from fees under this chapter must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for administrative and operating purposes under this chapter. Only the director or the director's designees may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. This chapter does not affect or prevent:

(1) The practice of architecture, land surveying, engineering, geology, or any recognized profession by persons not licensed as landscape architects;

(2) Drafters, clerks, project managers, superintendents, and other employees of landscape architects from acting under the instructions, control, or supervision of their employers;

(3) The construction, alteration, or supervision of sites by contractors or superintendents employed by contractors or the preparation of shop drawings in connection therewith;

(4) Owners or contractors under chapter 18.27 RCW from engaging persons who are not landscape architects to observe and supervise site construction of a project;

(5) Qualified professional biologists as referenced in chapter 36.70 RCW from providing services for natural site areas that also fall within the definition of the practice of landscape architecture without a violation of this chapter;

(6) The preparation of construction documents including planting plans, landscape materials, or other horticulture-related elements;

(7) Individuals from making plans, drawings, or specifications for any property owned by them and for their own personal use;

(8) The design of irrigation systems; and

(9) Landscape design on residential properties.

Sec. 19. RCW 43.24.150 and 2008 c 119 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The business and professions account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from business or professional licenses, registrations, certifications, renewals, examinations, or civil penalties assessed and collected by the department from the following chapters must be deposited into the account:

(a) Chapter 18.11 RCW, auctioneers;

(b) Chapter 18.16 RCW, cosmetologists, barbers, and manicurists;

(c) ~~((Chapter 18.96 RCW, landscape architects;~~

~~((d))~~ Chapter 18.145 RCW, court reporters;

~~((e))~~ (d) Chapter 18.165 RCW, private investigators;

~~((f))~~ (e) Chapter 18.170 RCW, security guards;

~~((g))~~ (f) Chapter 18.185 RCW, bail bond agents;

~~((h))~~ (g) Chapter 18.280 RCW, home inspectors;

~~((i))~~ (h) Chapter 19.16 RCW, collection agencies;

~~((j))~~ (i) Chapter 19.31 RCW, employment agencies;

~~((k))~~ (j) Chapter 19.105 RCW, camping resorts;

~~((l))~~ (k) Chapter 19.138 RCW, sellers of travel;

~~((m))~~ (l) Chapter 42.44 RCW, notaries public; and

~~((n))~~ (m) Chapter 64.36 RCW, timeshares.

Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only for expenses incurred in carrying out these business and professions licensing activities of the department. Any residue in the account shall be accumulated and shall not revert to the general fund at the end of the biennium.

(2) The director shall biennially prepare a budget request based on the anticipated costs of administering the business and professions licensing activities listed in subsection (1) of this section, which shall include the estimated income from these business and professions fees.

Sec. 20. RCW 18.235.020 and 2008 c 119 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) This chapter applies only to the director and the boards and commissions having jurisdiction in relation to the businesses and professions licensed under the chapters specified in this section. This chapter does not apply to any business or profession not licensed under the chapters specified in this section.

(2)(a) The director has authority under this chapter in relation to the following businesses and professions:

- (i) Auctioneers under chapter 18.11 RCW;
 - (ii) Bail bond agents and bail bond recovery agents under chapter 18.185 RCW;
 - (iii) Camping resorts' operators and salespersons under chapter 19.105 RCW;
 - (iv) Commercial telephone solicitors under chapter 19.158 RCW;
 - (v) Cosmetologists, barbers, manicurists, and estheticians under chapter 18.16 RCW;
 - (vi) Court reporters under chapter 18.145 RCW;
 - (vii) Driver training schools and instructors under chapter 46.82 RCW;
 - (viii) Employment agencies under chapter 19.31 RCW;
 - (ix) For hire vehicle operators under chapter 46.72 RCW;
 - (x) Limosines under chapter 46.72A RCW;
 - (xi) Notaries public under chapter 42.44 RCW;
 - (xii) Private investigators under chapter 18.165 RCW;
 - (xiii) Professional boxing, martial arts, and wrestling under chapter 67.08 RCW;
 - (xiv) Real estate appraisers under chapter 18.140 RCW;
 - (xv) Real estate brokers and salespersons under chapters 18.85 and 18.86 RCW;
 - (xvi) Security guards under chapter 18.170 RCW;
 - (xvii) Sellers of travel under chapter 19.138 RCW;
 - (xviii) Timeshares and timeshare salespersons under chapter 64.36 RCW;
 - (xix) Whitewater river outfitters under chapter 79A.60 RCW; and
 - (xx) Home inspectors under chapter 18.280 RCW.
- (b) The boards and commissions having authority under this chapter are as follows:
- (i) The state board of registration for architects established in chapter 18.08 RCW;
 - (ii) The cemetery board established in chapter 68.05 RCW;
 - (iii) The Washington state collection agency board established in chapter 19.16 RCW;

(iv) The state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors established in chapter 18.43 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.43 and 18.210 RCW;

(v) The state board of funeral directors and embalmers established in chapter 18.39 RCW;

(vi) The state board of (~~registration~~) licensure for landscape architects established in chapter 18.96 RCW; and

(vii) The state geologist licensing board established in chapter 18.220 RCW.

(3) In addition to the authority to discipline license holders, the disciplinary authority may grant or deny licenses based on the conditions and criteria established in this chapter and the chapters specified in subsection (2) of this section. This chapter also governs any investigation, hearing, or proceeding relating to denial of licensure or issuance of a license conditioned on the applicant's compliance with an order entered under RCW 18.235.110 by the disciplinary authority.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 18.96.050 (Board—Terms of office—Removal—Compensation and travel expenses) and 2005 c 25 s 2, 1984 c 287 s 52, 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 s 54, & 1969 ex.s. c 158 s 5; and

(2) RCW 18.96.160 (Misuse of seal) and 1969 ex.s. c 158 s 16; and

(3) RCW 18.96.170 (Penalty) and 1969 ex.s. c 158 s 17.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. Sections 17 and 18 of this act are each added to chapter 18.96 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. Sections 17 and 19 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 take effect July 1, 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. Sections 1 through 16, 18, 20, and 21 of this act take effect July 1, 2010.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 371

[Substitute Senate Bill 5531]

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT VIOLATIONS

AN ACT Relating to modifying provisions relating to consumer protection act violations; amending RCW 19.86.090; adding a new section to chapter 19.86 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 19.86.090 and 2007 c 66 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person who is injured in his or her business or property by a violation of RCW 19.86.020, 19.86.030, 19.86.040, 19.86.050, or 19.86.060, or any person so injured because he or she refuses to accede to a proposal for an

arrangement which, if consummated, would be in violation of RCW 19.86.030, 19.86.040, 19.86.050, or 19.86.060, may bring a civil action in ~~((the))~~ superior court to enjoin further violations, to recover the actual damages sustained by him or her, or both, together with the costs of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee~~((and))~~. In addition, the court may, in its discretion, increase the award of damages up to an amount not to exceed three times the actual damages sustained: PROVIDED, That such increased damage award for violation of RCW 19.86.020 may not exceed ~~((ten))~~ twenty-five thousand dollars: PROVIDED FURTHER, That such person may bring a civil action in the district court to recover his or her actual damages, except for damages which exceed the amount specified in RCW 3.66.020, and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney's fees. The district court may, in its discretion, increase the award of damages to an amount not more than three times the actual damages sustained, but such increased damage award shall not exceed ~~((the amount specified in RCW 3.66.020))~~ twenty-five thousand dollars. For the purpose of this section, "person" ~~((shall))~~ includes the counties, municipalities, and all political subdivisions of this state.

Whenever the state of Washington is injured, directly or indirectly, by reason of a violation of RCW 19.86.030, 19.86.040, 19.86.050, or 19.86.060, it may sue therefor in ~~((the))~~ superior court to recover the actual damages sustained by it, whether direct or indirect, and to recover the costs of the suit including a reasonable attorney's fee.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 19.86 RCW to read as follows:

In a private action in which an unfair or deceptive act or practice is alleged under RCW 19.86.020, a claimant may establish that the act or practice is injurious to the public interest because it:

- (1) Violates a statute that incorporates this chapter;
- (2) Violates a statute that contains a specific legislative declaration of public interest impact; or
- (3)(a) Injured other persons; (b) had the capacity to injure other persons; or (c) has the capacity to injure other persons.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. This act applies to all causes of action that accrue on or after the effective date of this act.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 372

[Senate Bill 5277]

DISTRICT COURT CLERK FEES

AN ACT Relating to district court clerk fees; and amending RCW 3.62.060.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 3.62.060 and 2007 c 46 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

Clerks of the district courts shall collect the following fees for their official services:

(1) In any civil action commenced before or transferred to a district court, the plaintiff shall, at the time of such commencement or transfer, pay to such court a filing fee of forty-three dollars plus any surcharge authorized by RCW 7.75.035. Any party filing a counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim in such action shall pay to the court a filing fee of forty-three dollars plus any surcharge authorized by RCW 7.75.035. No party shall be compelled to pay to the court any other fees or charges up to and including the rendition of judgment in the action other than those listed.

(2) For issuing a writ of garnishment or other writ, or for filing an attorney issued writ of garnishment, a fee of twelve dollars.

(3) For filing a supplemental proceeding a fee of twenty dollars.

(4) For demanding a jury in a civil case a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars to be paid by the person demanding a jury.

(5) For preparing a transcript of a judgment a fee of twenty dollars.

(6) For certifying any document on file or of record in the clerk's office a fee of five dollars.

(7) At the option of the district court:

(a) For preparing a certified copy of an instrument on file or of record in the clerk's office, for the first page or portion of the first page, a fee of five dollars, and for each additional page or portion of a page, a fee of one dollar;

(b) For authenticating or exemplifying an instrument, a fee of two dollars for each additional seal affixed;

(c) For preparing a copy of an instrument on file or of record in the clerk's office without a seal, a fee of fifty cents per page;

(d) When copying a document without a seal or file that is in an electronic format, a fee of twenty-five cents per page;

(e) For copies made on a compact disc, an additional fee of twenty dollars for each compact disc.

(8) For preparing the record of a case for appeal to superior court a fee of forty dollars including any costs of tape duplication as governed by the rules of appeal for courts of limited jurisdiction (RALJ).

~~((8))~~ (9) At the option of the district court, for clerk's services such as processing ex parte orders, performing historical searches, compiling statistical reports, and conducting exceptional record searches, a fee not to exceed twenty dollars per hour or portion of an hour.

(10) For duplication of part or all of the electronic recording of a proceeding ten dollars per tape or other electronic storage medium.

~~((9))~~ (11) For filing any abstract of judgment or transcript of judgment from a municipal court or municipal department of a district court organized under the laws of this state a fee of forty-three dollars.

(12) At the option of the district court, a service fee of up to three dollars for the first page and one dollar for each additional page for receiving faxed documents, pursuant to Washington state rules of court, general rule 17.

The fees or charges imposed under this section shall be allowed as court costs whenever a judgment for costs is awarded.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 373

[Substitute Senate Bill 5834]

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE REGULATION

AN ACT Relating to alcoholic beverage regulation; amending RCW 66.04.010, 66.24.450, 66.24.452, 66.24.170, 66.28.010, 66.24.371, 66.28.200, and 15.89.070; reenacting and amending RCW 66.28.040; adding a new section to chapter 66.24 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 66.28 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 66.04.010 and 2008 c 94 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

In this title, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Alcohol" is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermentation or distillation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, or other substances including all dilutions and mixtures of this substance. The term "alcohol" does not include alcohol in the possession of a manufacturer or distiller of alcohol fuel, as described in RCW 66.12.130, which is intended to be denatured and used as a fuel for use in motor vehicles, farm implements, and machines or implements of husbandry.

(2) "Authorized representative" means a person who:

(a) Is required to have a federal basic permit issued pursuant to the federal alcohol administration act, 27 U.S.C. Sec. 204;

(b) Has its business located in the United States outside of the state of Washington;

(c) Acquires ownership of beer or wine for transportation into and resale in the state of Washington; and which beer or wine is produced (~~anywhere~~) by a brewery or winery in the United States outside of the state of Washington (~~by a brewery or winery which does not hold a certificate of approval issued by the board~~); and

(d) Is appointed by the brewery or winery referenced in (c) of this subsection as its (~~exclusive~~) authorized representative for marketing and selling its products within the United States in accordance with a written agreement between the authorized representative and such brewery or winery pursuant to this title. (~~The board may waive the requirement for the written agreement of exclusivity in situations consistent with the normal marketing practices of certain products, such as classified growths.~~)

(3) "Beer" means any malt beverage, flavored malt beverage, or malt liquor as these terms are defined in this chapter.

(4) "Beer distributor" means a person who buys beer from a domestic brewery, microbrewery, beer certificate of approval holder, or beer importers, or who acquires foreign produced beer from a source outside of the United States, for the purpose of selling the same pursuant to this title, or who represents such brewer or brewery as agent.

(5) "Beer importer" means a person or business within Washington who purchases beer from a beer certificate of approval holder or who acquires foreign

produced beer from a source outside of the United States for the purpose of selling the same pursuant to this title.

(6) "Brewer" or "brewery" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing beer and malt liquor. Brewer includes a brand owner of malt beverages who holds a brewer's notice with the federal bureau of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms at a location outside the state and whose malt beverage is contract-produced by a licensed in-state brewery, and who may exercise within the state, under a domestic brewery license, only the privileges of storing, selling to licensed beer distributors, and exporting beer from the state.

(7) "Board" means the liquor control board, constituted under this title.

(8) "Club" means an organization of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, operated solely for fraternal, benevolent, educational, athletic or social purposes, and not for pecuniary gain.

(9) "Confection" means a preparation of sugar, honey, or other natural or artificial sweeteners in combination with chocolate, fruits, nuts, dairy products, or flavorings, in the form of bars, drops, or pieces.

(10) "Consume" includes the putting of liquor to any use, whether by drinking or otherwise.

(11) "Contract liquor store" means a business that sells liquor on behalf of the board through a contract with a contract liquor store manager.

(12) "Craft distillery" means a distillery that pays the reduced licensing fee under RCW 66.24.140.

(13) "Dentist" means a practitioner of dentistry duly and regularly licensed and engaged in the practice of his profession within the state pursuant to chapter 18.32 RCW.

(14) "Distiller" means a person engaged in the business of distilling spirits.

(15) "Domestic brewery" means a place where beer and malt liquor are manufactured or produced by a brewer within the state.

(16) "Domestic winery" means a place where wines are manufactured or produced within the state of Washington.

(17) "Druggist" means any person who holds a valid certificate and is a registered pharmacist and is duly and regularly engaged in carrying on the business of pharmaceutical chemistry pursuant to chapter 18.64 RCW.

(18) "Drug store" means a place whose principal business is, the sale of drugs, medicines and pharmaceutical preparations and maintains a regular prescription department and employs a registered pharmacist during all hours the drug store is open.

(19) "Employee" means any person employed by the board.

(20) "Flavored malt beverage" means:

(a) A malt beverage containing six percent or less alcohol by volume to which flavoring or other added nonbeverage ingredients are added that contain distilled spirits of not more than forty-nine percent of the beverage's overall alcohol content; or

(b) A malt beverage containing more than six percent alcohol by volume to which flavoring or other added nonbeverage ingredients are added that contain distilled spirits of not more than one and one-half percent of the beverage's overall alcohol content.

(21) "Fund" means 'liquor revolving fund.'

(22) "Hotel" means buildings, structures, and grounds, having facilities for preparing, cooking, and serving food, that are kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public to be a place where food is served and sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transient guests, in which twenty or more rooms are used for the sleeping accommodation of such transient guests. The buildings, structures, and grounds must be located on adjacent property either owned or leased by the same person or persons.

(23) "Importer" means a person who buys distilled spirits from a distillery outside the state of Washington and imports such spirituous liquor into the state for sale to the board or for export.

(24) "Imprisonment" means confinement in the county jail.

(25) "Liquor" includes the four varieties of liquor herein defined (alcohol, spirits, wine and beer), and all fermented, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquor, or combinations thereof, and mixed liquor, a part of which is fermented, spirituous, vinous or malt liquor, or otherwise intoxicating; and every liquid or solid or semisolid or other substance, patented or not, containing alcohol, spirits, wine or beer, and all drinks or drinkable liquids and all preparations or mixtures capable of human consumption, and any liquid, semisolid, solid, or other substance, which contains more than one percent of alcohol by weight shall be conclusively deemed to be intoxicating. Liquor does not include confections or food products that contain one percent or less of alcohol by weight.

(26) "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the preparation of liquor for sale, in any form whatsoever.

(27) "Malt beverage" or "malt liquor" means any beverage such as beer, ale, lager beer, stout, and porter obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or decoction of pure hops, or pure extract of hops and pure barley malt or other wholesome grain or cereal in pure water containing not more than eight percent of alcohol by weight, and not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume. For the purposes of this title, any such beverage containing more than eight percent of alcohol by weight shall be referred to as "strong beer."

(28) "Package" means any container or receptacle used for holding liquor.

(29) "Passenger vessel" means any boat, ship, vessel, barge, or other floating craft of any kind carrying passengers for compensation.

(30) "Permit" means a permit for the purchase of liquor under this title.

(31) "Person" means an individual, copartnership, association, or corporation.

(32) "Physician" means a medical practitioner duly and regularly licensed and engaged in the practice of his profession within the state pursuant to chapter 18.71 RCW.

(33) "Prescription" means a memorandum signed by a physician and given by him to a patient for the obtaining of liquor pursuant to this title for medicinal purposes.

(34) "Public place" includes streets and alleys of incorporated cities and towns; state or county or township highways or roads; buildings and grounds used for school purposes; public dance halls and grounds adjacent thereto; those parts of establishments where beer may be sold under this title, soft drink establishments, public buildings, public meeting halls, lobbies, halls and dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, theatres, stores, garages and filling stations which are open to and are generally used by the public and to which the public is

permitted to have unrestricted access; railroad trains, stages, and other public conveyances of all kinds and character, and the depots and waiting rooms used in conjunction therewith which are open to unrestricted use and access by the public; publicly owned bathing beaches, parks, and/or playgrounds; and all other places of like or similar nature to which the general public has unrestricted right of access, and which are generally used by the public.

(35) "Regulations" means regulations made by the board under the powers conferred by this title.

(36) "Restaurant" means any establishment provided with special space and accommodations where, in consideration of payment, food, without lodgings, is habitually furnished to the public, not including drug stores and soda fountains.

(37) "Sale" and "sell" include exchange, barter, and traffic; and also include the selling or supplying or distributing, by any means whatsoever, of liquor, or of any liquid known or described as beer or by any name whatever commonly used to describe malt or brewed liquor or of wine, by any person to any person; and also include a sale or selling within the state to a foreign consignee or his agent in the state. "Sale" and "sell" shall not include the giving, at no charge, of a reasonable amount of liquor by a person not licensed by the board to a person not licensed by the board, for personal use only. "Sale" and "sell" also does not include a raffle authorized under RCW 9.46.0315: PROVIDED, That the nonprofit organization conducting the raffle has obtained the appropriate permit from the board.

(38) "Soda fountain" means a place especially equipped with apparatus for the purpose of dispensing soft drinks, whether mixed or otherwise.

(39) "Spirits" means any beverage which contains alcohol obtained by distillation, except flavored malt beverages, but including wines exceeding twenty-four percent of alcohol by volume.

(40) "Store" means a state liquor store established under this title.

(41) "Tavern" means any establishment with special space and accommodation for sale by the glass and for consumption on the premises, of beer, as herein defined.

(42) "Winery" means a business conducted by any person for the manufacture of wine for sale, other than a domestic winery.

(43)(a) "Wine" means any alcoholic beverage obtained by fermentation of fruits (grapes, berries, apples, et cetera) or other agricultural product containing sugar, to which any saccharine substances may have been added before, during or after fermentation, and containing not more than twenty-four percent of alcohol by volume, including sweet wines fortified with wine spirits, such as port, sherry, muscatel and angelica, not exceeding twenty-four percent of alcohol by volume and not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume. For purposes of this title, any beverage containing no more than fourteen percent of alcohol by volume when bottled or packaged by the manufacturer shall be referred to as "table wine," and any beverage containing alcohol in an amount more than fourteen percent by volume when bottled or packaged by the manufacturer shall be referred to as "fortified wine." However, "fortified wine" shall not include: (i) Wines that are both sealed or capped by cork closure and aged two years or more; and (ii) wines that contain more than fourteen percent alcohol by volume solely as a result of the natural fermentation process and that have not been produced with the addition of wine spirits, brandy, or alcohol.

(b) This subsection shall not be interpreted to require that any wine be labeled with the designation "table wine" or "fortified wine."

(44) "Wine distributor" means a person who buys wine from a domestic winery, wine certificate of approval holder, or wine importer, or who acquires foreign produced wine from a source outside of the United States, for the purpose of selling the same not in violation of this title, or who represents such vintner or winery as agent.

(45) "Wine importer" means a person or business within Washington who purchases wine from a wine certificate of approval holder or who acquires foreign produced wine from a source outside of the United States for the purpose of selling the same pursuant to this title.

Sec. 2. RCW 66.24.450 and 2001 c 199 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) No club shall be entitled to a spirits, beer, and wine private club license:

(a) Unless such private club has been in continuous operation for at least one year immediately prior to the date of its application for such license;

(b) Unless the private club premises be constructed and equipped, conducted, managed, and operated to the satisfaction of the board and in accordance with this title and the regulations made thereunder;

(c) Unless the board shall have determined pursuant to any regulations made by it with respect to private clubs, that such private club is a bona fide private club; it being the intent of this section that license shall not be granted to a club which is, or has been, primarily formed or activated to obtain a license to sell liquor, but solely to a bona fide private club, where the sale of liquor is incidental to the main purposes of the spirits, beer, and wine private club, as defined in RCW 66.04.010~~((7))~~ (8).

(2) The annual fee for a spirits, beer, and wine private club license, whether inside or outside of an incorporated city or town, is seven hundred twenty dollars per year.

(3) The board may issue an endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine private club license that allows up to forty nonclub, member-sponsored events using club liquor. Visitors and guests may attend these events only by invitation of the sponsoring member or members. These events may not be open to the general public. The fee for the endorsement shall be an annual fee of nine hundred dollars. Upon the board's request, the holder of the endorsement must provide the board or the board's designee with the following information at least seventy-two hours prior to the event: The date, time, and location of the event; the name of the sponsor of the event; and a brief description of the purpose of the event.

(4) The board may issue an endorsement to the spirits, beer, and wine private club license that allows the holder of a spirits, beer, and wine private club license to sell bottled wine for off-premises consumption (~~((wine vinted and bottled in the state of Washington and carrying a label exclusive to the license holder selling the wine))~~). Spirits and beer may not be sold for off-premises consumption under this section. The annual fee for the endorsement under this ~~((chapter [section]))~~ section is one hundred twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. RCW 66.24.452 and 2003 c 167 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There shall be a beer and wine license to be issued to a private club for sale of beer, strong beer, and wine for on-premises consumption.

(2) Beer, strong beer, and wine sold by the licensee may be on tap or by open bottles or cans.

(3) The fee for the private club beer and wine license is one hundred eighty dollars per year.

(4) The board may issue an endorsement to the private club beer and wine license that allows the holder of a private club beer and wine license to sell bottled wine for off-premises consumption (~~(wine vinted and bottled in the state of Washington and carrying a label exclusive to the license holder selling the wine)~~). Spirits, strong beer, and beer may not be sold for off-premises consumption under this section. The annual fee for the endorsement under this section is one hundred twenty dollars.

Sec. 4. RCW 66.24.170 and 2008 c 41 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There shall be a license for domestic wineries; fee to be computed only on the liters manufactured: Less than two hundred fifty thousand liters per year, one hundred dollars per year; and two hundred fifty thousand liters or more per year, four hundred dollars per year.

(2) The license allows for the manufacture of wine in Washington state from grapes or other agricultural products.

(3) Any domestic winery licensed under this section may also act as a retailer of wine of its own production. Any domestic winery licensed under this section may act as a distributor of its own production. Notwithstanding any language in this title to the contrary, a domestic winery may use a common carrier to deliver up to one hundred cases of its own production, in the aggregate, per month to licensed Washington retailers. A domestic winery may not arrange for any such common carrier shipments to licensed retailers of wine not of its own production. Except as provided in this section, any winery operating as a distributor and/or retailer under this subsection shall comply with the applicable laws and rules relating to distributors and/or retailers, except that a winery operating as a distributor may maintain a warehouse off the premises of the winery for the distribution of wine of its own production provided that: (a) The warehouse has been approved by the board under RCW 66.24.010; and (b) the number of warehouses off the premises of the winery does not exceed one.

(4) A domestic winery licensed under this section, at locations separate from any of its production or manufacturing sites, may serve samples of its own products, with or without charge, and sell wine of its own production at retail, provided that: (a) Each additional location has been approved by the board under RCW 66.24.010; (b) the total number of additional locations does not exceed two; (c) a winery may not act as a distributor at any such additional location; and (d) any person selling or serving wine at an additional location for on-premise consumption must obtain a class 12 or class 13 alcohol server permit. Each additional location is deemed to be part of the winery license for the purpose of this title. At additional locations operated by multiple wineries under this section, if the board cannot connect a violation of RCW 66.44.200 or 66.44.270 to a single licensee, the board may hold all licensees operating the

additional location jointly liable. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent a domestic winery from holding multiple domestic winery licenses.

(5)(a) A domestic winery licensed under this section may apply to the board for an endorsement to sell wine of its own production at retail for off-premises consumption at a qualifying farmers market. The annual fee for this endorsement is seventy-five dollars. An endorsement issued pursuant to this subsection does not count toward the two additional retail locations limit specified in this section.

(b) For each month during which a domestic winery will sell wine at a qualifying farmers market, the winery must provide the board or its designee a list of the dates, times, and locations at which bottled wine may be offered for sale. This list must be received by the board before the winery may offer wine for sale at a qualifying farmers market.

(c) The wine sold at qualifying farmers markets must be made entirely from grapes grown in a recognized Washington appellation or from other agricultural products grown in this state.

(d) Each approved location in a qualifying farmers market is deemed to be part of the winery license for the purpose of this title. The approved locations under an endorsement granted under this subsection do not include the tasting or sampling privilege of a winery. The winery may not store wine at a farmers market beyond the hours that the winery offers bottled wine for sale. The winery may not act as a distributor from a farmers market location.

(e) Before a winery may sell bottled wine at a qualifying farmers market, the farmers market must apply to the board for authorization for any winery with an endorsement approved under this subsection to sell bottled wine at retail at the farmers market. This application shall include, at a minimum: (i) A map of the farmers market showing all booths, stalls, or other designated locations at which an approved winery may sell bottled wine; and (ii) the name and contact information for the on-site market managers who may be contacted by the board or its designee to verify the locations at which bottled wine may be sold. Before authorizing a qualifying farmers market to allow an approved winery to sell bottled wine at retail at its farmers market location, the board shall notify the persons or entities of such application for authorization pursuant to RCW 66.24.010 (8) and (9). An authorization granted under this subsection (5)(e) may be withdrawn by the board for any violation of this title or any rules adopted under this title.

(f) The board may adopt rules establishing the application and approval process under this section and such additional rules as may be necessary to implement this section.

(g) For the purposes of this subsection:

(i) "Qualifying farmers market" means an entity that sponsors a regular assembly of vendors at a defined location for the purpose of promoting the sale of agricultural products grown or produced in this state directly to the consumer under conditions that meet the following minimum requirements:

(A) There are at least five participating vendors who are farmers selling their own agricultural products;

(B) The total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are farmers exceeds the total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are processors or resellers;

(C) The total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are farmers, processors, or resellers exceeds the total combined gross annual sales of vendors who are not farmers, processors, or resellers;

(D) The sale of imported items and secondhand items by any vendor is prohibited; and

(E) No vendor is a franchisee.

(ii) "Farmer" means a natural person who sells, with or without processing, agricultural products that he or she raises on land he or she owns or leases in this state or in another state's county that borders this state.

(iii) "Processor" means a natural person who sells processed food that he or she has personally prepared on land he or she owns or leases in this state or in another state's county that borders this state.

(iv) "Reseller" means a natural person who buys agricultural products from a farmer and resells the products directly to the consumer.

(6) Wine produced in Washington state by a domestic winery licensee may be shipped out-of-state for the purpose of making it into sparkling wine and then returned to such licensee for resale. Such wine shall be deemed wine manufactured in the state of Washington for the purposes of RCW 66.24.206, and shall not require a special license.

Sec. 5. RCW 66.28.010 and 2008 c 94 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) No manufacturer, importer, distributor, or authorized representative, or person financially interested, directly or indirectly, in such business; whether resident or nonresident, shall have any financial interest, direct or indirect, in any licensed retail business, unless the retail business is owned by a corporation in which a manufacturer or importer has no direct stock ownership and there are no interlocking officers and directors, the retail license is held by a corporation that is not owned directly or indirectly by a manufacturer or importer, the sales of liquor are incidental to the primary activity of operating the property as a hotel, alcoholic beverages produced by the manufacturer or importer or their subsidiaries are not sold at the licensed premises, and the board reviews the ownership and proposed method of operation of all involved entities and determines that there will not be an unacceptable level of control or undue influence over the operation or the retail licensee; nor shall any manufacturer, importer, distributor, or authorized representative own any of the property upon which such licensed persons conduct their business; nor shall any such licensed person, under any arrangement whatsoever, conduct his or her business upon property in which any manufacturer, importer, distributor, or authorized representative has any interest unless title to that property is owned by a corporation in which a manufacturer has no direct stock ownership and there are no interlocking officers or directors, the retail license is held by a corporation that is not owned directly or indirectly by the manufacturer, the sales of liquor are incidental to the primary activity of operating the property either as a hotel or as an amphitheater offering live musical and similar live entertainment activities to the public, alcoholic beverages produced by the manufacturer or any of its subsidiaries are not sold at the licensed premises, and the board reviews the ownership and proposed method of operation of all involved entities and determines that there will not be an unacceptable level of control or undue influence over the operation of the retail licensee. Except as provided in

subsection (3) of this section, no manufacturer, importer, distributor, or authorized representative shall advance moneys or moneys' worth to a licensed person under an arrangement, nor shall such licensed person receive, under an arrangement, an advance of moneys or moneys' worth. "Person" as used in this section only shall not include those state or federally chartered banks, state or federally chartered savings and loan associations, state or federally chartered mutual savings banks, or institutional investors which are not controlled directly or indirectly by a manufacturer, importer, distributor, or authorized representative as long as the bank, savings and loan association, or institutional investor does not influence or attempt to influence the purchasing practices of the retailer with respect to alcoholic beverages. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no manufacturer, importer, distributor, or authorized representative shall be eligible to receive or hold a retail license under this title, nor shall such manufacturer, importer, distributor, or authorized representative sell at retail any liquor as herein defined. A corporation granted an exemption under this subsection may use debt instruments issued in connection with financing construction or operations of its facilities.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a licensed domestic brewery or microbrewery from being licensed as a retailer pursuant to chapter 66.24 RCW for the purpose of selling beer or wine at retail on the brewery premises and at one additional off-site retail only location and nothing in this section shall prohibit a domestic winery from being licensed as a retailer pursuant to chapter 66.24 RCW for the purpose of selling beer or wine at retail on the winery premises. Such beer and wine so sold at retail shall be subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.290 and 66.24.210 and to reporting and bonding requirements as prescribed by regulations adopted by the board pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW, and beer and wine that is not produced by the brewery or winery shall be purchased from a licensed beer or wine distributor. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a microbrewery holding a beer and/or wine restaurant license under RCW 66.24.320 from holding the same privileges and endorsements attached to the beer and/or wine restaurant license. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a licensed craft distillery from selling spirits of its own production under RCW 66.24.145.

(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a licensed distiller, domestic brewery, microbrewery, domestic winery, or a lessee of a licensed domestic brewer, microbrewery, or domestic winery, from being licensed as a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant pursuant to chapter 66.24 RCW for the purpose of selling liquor at a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant premises on the property on which the primary manufacturing facility of the licensed distiller, domestic brewer, microbrewery, or domestic winery is located or on contiguous property owned or leased by the licensed distiller, domestic brewer, microbrewery, or domestic winery as prescribed by rules adopted by the board pursuant to chapter 34.05 RCW. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a microbrewery holding a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license under RCW 66.24.420 from holding the same privileges and endorsements attached to the spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license. This section does not prohibit a brewery or microbrewery holding a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license or a beer and/or wine license under chapter 66.24 RCW operated on the premises of the brewery or microbrewery

from holding a second retail only license at a location separate from the premises of the brewery or microbrewery.

(d) Nothing in this section prohibits retail licensees with a caterer's endorsement issued under RCW 66.24.320 or 66.24.420 from operating on a domestic winery premises.

(e) Nothing in this section prohibits an organization qualifying under RCW 66.24.375 formed for the purpose of constructing and operating a facility to promote Washington wines from holding retail licenses on the facility property or leasing all or any portion of such facility property to a retail licensee on the facility property if the members of the board of directors or officers of the board for the organization include officers, directors, owners, or employees of a licensed domestic winery. Financing for the construction of the facility must include both public and private money.

(f) Nothing in this section prohibits a bona fide charitable nonprofit society or association registered under section 501(c)(3) of the internal revenue code, or a local wine industry association registered under section 501(c)(6) of the internal revenue code as it exists on July 22, 2007, and having an officer, director, owner, or employee of a licensed domestic winery or a wine certificate of approval holder on its board of directors from holding a special occasion license under RCW 66.24.380.

(g)(i) Nothing in this section prohibits domestic wineries and retailers licensed under chapter 66.24 RCW from producing, jointly or together with regional, state, or local wine industry associations, brochures and materials promoting tourism in Washington state which contain information regarding retail licensees, domestic wineries, and their products.

(ii) Nothing in this section prohibits: (A) Domestic wineries, domestic breweries, microbreweries, and certificate of approval holders licensed under this chapter from listing on their internet web sites information related to retailers who sell or promote their products, including direct links to the retailers' internet web sites; and (B) retailers licensed under this chapter from listing on their internet web sites information related to domestic wineries, domestic breweries, microbreweries, and certificate of approval holders whose products those retailers sell or promote, including direct links to the domestic wineries', domestic breweries', microbreweries', and certificate of approval holders' web sites.

(h) Nothing in this section prohibits the performance of personal services offered from time to time by a domestic winery or certificate of approval holder licensed under RCW 66.24.206(1)(a) for or on behalf of a licensed retail business when the personal services are (i) conducted at a licensed premises, and (ii) intended to inform, educate, or enhance customers' knowledge or experience of the manufacturer's products. The performance of personal services may include participation and pouring at the premises of a retailer holding a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license, a wine and/or beer restaurant license, ~~((☞))~~ a specialty wine shop license, a special occasion license, or a private club license; bottle signings; and other similar informational or educational activities. A domestic winery or certificate of approval holder is not obligated to perform any such personal services, and a retail licensee may not require a domestic winery or certificate of approval holder to conduct any personal service as a condition for selling any alcohol to the retail licensee. Except as provided in RCW

66.28.150, the cost of sampling may not be borne, directly or indirectly, by any liquor manufacturer, importer, or distributor. Nothing in this section prohibits domestic wineries and retail licensees from identifying the wineries on private labels authorized under RCW 66.24.400, 66.24.425, ~~((and))~~ 66.24.450, 66.24.360, and 66.24.371.

(i) Until July 1, 2007, nothing in this section prohibits a nonprofit statewide organization of microbreweries formed for the purpose of promoting Washington's craft beer industry as a trade association registered as a 501(c) with the internal revenue service from holding a special occasion license to conduct up to six beer festivals.

(j) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a manufacturer, importer, or distributor from entering into an arrangement with any holder of a sports/entertainment facility license or an affiliated business for brand advertising at the licensed facility or promoting events held at the sports entertainment facility as authorized under RCW 66.24.570.

(2) Financial interest, direct or indirect, as used in this section, shall include any interest, whether by stock ownership, mortgage, lien, or through interlocking directors, or otherwise. Pursuant to rules promulgated by the board in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW manufacturers, distributors, and importers may perform, and retailers may accept the service of building, rotating and restocking case displays and stock room inventories; rotating and rearranging can and bottle displays of their own products; provide point of sale material and brand signs; price case goods of their own brands; and perform such similar normal business services as the board may by regulation prescribe.

(3)(a) This section does not prohibit a manufacturer, importer, or distributor from providing services to a special occasion licensee for: (i) Installation of draft beer dispensing equipment or advertising, (ii) advertising, pouring, or dispensing of beer or wine at a beer or wine tasting exhibition or judging event, or (iii) a special occasion licensee from receiving any such services as may be provided by a manufacturer, importer, or distributor. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a retail licensee, or any person financially interested, directly or indirectly, in such a retail licensee from having a financial interest, direct or indirect, in a business which provides, for a compensation commensurate in value to the services provided, bottling, canning or other services to a manufacturer, so long as the retail licensee or person interested therein has no direct financial interest in or control of said manufacturer.

(b) A person holding contractual rights to payment from selling a liquor distributor's business and transferring the license shall not be deemed to have a financial interest under this section if the person (i) lacks any ownership in or control of the distributor, (ii) is not employed by the distributor, and (iii) does not influence or attempt to influence liquor purchases by retail liquor licensees from the distributor.

(c) The board shall adopt such rules as are deemed necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of subsections (1)(g) and (h) and (3)(a) of this section in accordance with the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

(4) A license issued under RCW 66.24.395 does not constitute a retail license for the purposes of this section.

(5) A public house license issued under RCW 66.24.580 does not violate the provisions of this section as to a retailer having an interest directly or indirectly in a liquor-licensed manufacturer.

Sec. 6. RCW 66.24.371 and 2003 c 167 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There shall be a beer and/or wine retailer's license to be designated as a beer and/or wine specialty shop license to sell beer, strong beer, and/or wine at retail in bottles, cans, and original containers, not to be consumed upon the premises where sold, at any store other than the state liquor stores. Licensees obtaining a written endorsement from the board may also sell malt liquor in kegs or other containers capable of holding (~~less than five and one-half~~) four gallons or more of liquid. The annual fee for the beer and/or wine specialty shop license is one hundred dollars for each store. The sale of any container holding four gallons or more must comply with RCW 66.28.200 and 66.28.220.

(2) Licensees under this section 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 are 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 distributor of liquor.

(3) The board shall issue a restricted beer and/or wine specialty shop license, authorizing the licensee to sell beer and only table wine, if the board finds upon issuance or renewal of the license that the sale of strong beer or fortified wine would be against the public interest. In determining the public interest, the board shall consider at least the following factors:

(a) The likelihood that the applicant will sell strong beer or fortified wine to persons who are intoxicated;

(b) Law enforcement problems in the vicinity of the applicant's establishment that may arise from persons purchasing strong beer or fortified wine at the establishment; and

(c) Whether the sale of strong beer or fortified wine would be detrimental to or inconsistent with a government-operated or funded alcohol treatment or detoxification program in the area.

If the board receives no evidence or objection that the sale of strong beer or fortified wine would be against the public interest, it shall issue or renew the license without restriction, as applicable. The burden of establishing that the sale of strong beer or fortified wine by the licensee would be against the public interest is on those persons objecting.

(4) Licensees holding a beer and/or wine specialty shop license must maintain a minimum three thousand dollar wholesale inventory of beer, strong beer, and/or wine.

Sec. 7. RCW 66.28.200 and 2007 c 53 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Licensees holding a beer and/or wine restaurant or a tavern license in combination with an off-premises beer and wine retailer's license (~~(or)~~), licensees holding a spirits, beer, and wine restaurant license with an endorsement issued under RCW 66.24.400(4), and licensees holding a beer and/or wine specialty shop license with an endorsement issued under RCW 66.24.371(1)

may sell malt liquor in kegs or other containers capable of holding four gallons or more of liquid. Under a special endorsement from the board, a grocery store licensee may sell malt liquor in containers no larger than five and one-half gallons. The sale of any container holding four gallons or more must comply with the provisions of this section and RCW 66.28.210 through 66.28.240.

(2) 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:

(a) 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;

(b) Require the purchaser to provide one piece of identification pursuant to RCW 66.16.040;

(c) Require the purchaser to sign a sworn statement, under penalty of perjury, that:

(i) The purchaser is of legal age to purchase, possess, or use malt liquor;

(ii) 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;

(iii) 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;

(d) 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

(e) 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.

(3) A violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 8. RCW 66.28.040 and 2008 c 94 s 6 and 2008 c 41 s 12 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

Except as permitted by the board under RCW 66.20.010, no domestic brewery, microbrewery, distributor, distiller, domestic winery, importer, rectifier, certificate of approval holder, or other manufacturer of liquor shall, within the state of Washington, give to any person any liquor; but nothing in this section nor in RCW 66.28.010 shall prevent a domestic brewery, microbrewery, distributor, domestic winery, distiller, certificate of approval holder, or importer from furnishing samples of beer, wine, or spirituous liquor to authorized licensees for the purpose of negotiating a sale, in accordance with regulations adopted by the liquor control board, provided that the samples are subject to taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.290 and 66.24.210, and in the case of spirituous liquor, any product used for samples must be purchased at retail from the board; nothing in this section shall prevent the furnishing of samples of liquor to the board for the purpose of negotiating the sale of liquor to the state liquor control board; nothing in this section shall prevent a domestic brewery, microbrewery, domestic winery, distillery, certificate of approval holder, or distributor from furnishing beer, wine, or spirituous liquor for instructional purposes under RCW

66.28.150; nothing in this section shall prevent a domestic winery, certificate of approval holder, or distributor from furnishing wine without charge, subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.210, to a not-for-profit group organized and operated solely for the purpose of enology or the study of viticulture which has been in existence for at least six months and that uses wine so furnished solely for such educational purposes or a domestic winery, or an out-of-state certificate of approval holder, from furnishing wine without charge or a domestic brewery, or an out-of-state certificate of approval holder, from furnishing beer without charge, subject to the taxes imposed by RCW 66.24.210 or 66.24.290, or a domestic distiller licensed under RCW 66.24.140 or an accredited representative of a distiller, manufacturer, importer, or distributor of spirituous liquor licensed under RCW 66.24.310, from furnishing spirits without charge, to a nonprofit charitable corporation or association exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) or (6) of the internal revenue code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. Sec. 501(c)(3) or (6)) for use consistent with the purpose or purposes entitling it to such exemption; nothing in this section shall prevent a domestic brewery or microbrewery from serving beer without charge, on the brewery premises; nothing in this section shall prevent donations of wine for the purposes of RCW 66.12.180; nothing in this section shall prevent a domestic winery from serving wine without charge, on the winery premises; and nothing in this section shall prevent a craft distillery from serving spirits without charge, on the distillery premises subject to RCW 66.24.145.

Sec. 9. RCW 15.89.070 and 2007 c 211 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The commission shall:

(1) Elect a chair and officers. The officers must include a treasurer who is responsible for all receipts and disbursements by the commission and the faithful discharge of whose duties shall be guaranteed by a bond at the sole expense of the commission. The commission must adopt rules for its own governance that provide for the holding of an annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business and for other meetings the commission may direct;

(2) Do all things reasonably necessary to effect the purposes of this chapter. However, the commission has no rule-making power except as provided in this chapter;

(3) Employ and discharge managers, secretaries, agents, attorneys, and employees and engage the services of independent contractors;

(4) Retain, as necessary, the services of private legal counsel to conduct legal actions on behalf of the commission. The retention of a private attorney is subject to review by the office of the attorney general;

(5) Receive donations of beer from producers for promotional purposes under subsections (6) and (7) of this section and for fund-raising purposes under subsection (8) of this section. Donations of beer for promotional purposes may only be disseminated without charge;

(6) Engage directly or indirectly in the promotion of Washington beer, including, without limitation, the acquisition in any lawful manner and the dissemination without charge of beer. This dissemination is not deemed a sale for any purpose and the commission is not deemed a producer, supplier, or manufacturer, or the clerk, servant, or agent of a producer, supplier, distributor, or manufacturer. This dissemination without charge shall be for agricultural

development or trade promotion, and not for fund-raising purposes under subsection (8) of this section. Dissemination for promotional purposes may include promotional hosting and must in the good faith judgment of the commission be in the aid of the marketing, advertising, sale of beer, or of research related to such marketing, advertising, or sale;

(7) Promote Washington beer by conducting unique beer tastings without charge;

(8) Beginning July 1, 2007, fund the Washington beer commission through sponsorship of up to twelve beer festivals annually at which beer may be sold to festival participants. For this purpose, the commission would qualify for issue of a special occasion license as an exception to WAC 314-05-020 but must comply with laws under Title 66 RCW and rules adopted by the liquor control board under which such events may be conducted;

(9) Participate in international, federal, state, and local hearings, meetings, and other proceedings relating to the production, regulation, distribution, sale, or use of beer including activities authorized under RCW 42.17.190, including the reporting of those activities to the public disclosure commission;

(10) Acquire and transfer personal and real property, establish offices, incur expenses, and enter into contracts, including contracts for the creation and printing of promotional literature. The contracts are not subject to chapter 43.78 RCW, and are cancelable by the commission unless performed under conditions of employment that substantially conform to the laws of this state and the rules of the department of labor and industries. The commission may create debt and other liabilities that are reasonable for proper discharge of its duties under this chapter;

(11) Maintain accounts with one or more qualified public depositories as the commission may direct, for the deposit of money, and expend money for purposes authorized by this chapter by drafts made by the commission upon such institutions or by other means;

(12) Cause to be kept and annually closed, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, accurate records of all receipts, disbursements, and other financial transactions, available for audit by the state auditor;

(13) Create and maintain a list of producers and disseminate information among and solicit the opinions of producers with respect to the discharge of the duties of the commission, directly or by arrangement with trade associations or other instrumentalities;

(14) Employ, designate as an agent, act in concert with, and enter into contracts with any person, council, commission, or other entity to promote the general welfare of the beer industry and particularly to assist in the sale and distribution of Washington beer in domestic and foreign commerce. The commission shall expend money necessary or advisable for this purpose and to pay its proportionate share of the cost of any program providing direct or indirect assistance to the sale and distribution of Washington beer in domestic or foreign commerce, employing and paying for vendors of professional services of all kinds;

(15) Sue and be sued as a commission, without individual liability for acts of the commission within the scope of the powers conferred upon it by this chapter;

(16) Serve as liaison with the liquor control board on behalf of the commission and not for any individual producer;

(17) (~~Until July 1, 2009,~~) Receive such gifts, grants, and endowments from public or private sources as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, for the use and benefit of the purposes of the commission and expend the same or any income therefrom according to the terms of the gifts, grants, or endowments.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 66.24 RCW to read as follows:

Wine may be transferred from one licensed location to another licensed location so long as both locations are under common ownership. A licensed site may transfer up to a total of twenty cases of wine per calendar year.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 66.28 RCW to read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter prohibits the use of checks, credit or debit cards, prepaid accounts, electronic funds transfers, and other similar methods as approved by the board, as cash payments for purposes of this title. Electronic fund transfers must be: (1) Voluntary; (2) conducted pursuant to a prior written agreement of the parties that includes a provision that the purchase be initiated by an irrevocable invoice or sale order before the time of delivery; (3) initiated by the retailer, manufacturer, importer, or distributor no later than the first business day following delivery; and (4) completed as promptly as is reasonably practical, and in no event, later than five business days following delivery.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 374

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5978]

CONSUMER REBATES

AN ACT Relating to consumer rebates; and adding a new chapter to Title 19 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Person" has the same meaning as in RCW 19.86.010.

(2) "Rebate" means an offer to provide cash, credit, or credit towards future purchases, that is offered to consumers who acquire or purchase a specified product or service and that is conditioned upon the customer submitting a request for redemption after satisfying the terms and conditions of the offer. "Rebate" does not include: Any discount from the purchase price that is taken at the time of purchase; any discount, cash, credit, or credit towards a future purchase that is automatically provided to a consumer without the need to submit a request for redemption; or any refund that may be given to a consumer in accordance with a company's return, guarantee, adjustment, or warranty policies, or any company's frequent shopper customer reward program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) Any person who offers a consumer rebate shall allow a minimum of fourteen days from the date the consumer purchases the product, or becomes eligible for the rebate upon satisfying the terms and conditions of the offer, for the submission of a request for redemption by the customer.

(2) Upon receipt of a request for redemption meeting the terms and conditions of the rebate offer, the person offering the rebate shall transmit the rebate funds to the consumer within ninety days.

(3) If a rebate is sent to a consumer as a check, the check must be mailed in a manner that identifies the piece of mail as the expected rebate check.

(4) This section applies only to the person offering the rebate, which is the person who provides the cash, credit, or credit towards future purchases to the consumer. This section does not apply to a person who processes a rebate or who provides consumers with instructions or materials related to a rebate.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The legislature finds that the practices covered by this chapter are matters vitally affecting the public interest for the purpose of applying the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW. A violation of this chapter is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business and is an unfair or deceptive act in trade or commerce and an unfair method of competition for the purpose of applying the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Sections 1 through 3 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 19 RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 21, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 375

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5288]

SUPERVISION OF OFFENDERS

AN ACT Relating to the supervision of offenders; amending RCW 9.94A.501, 9.94A.501, 9.94A.030, 9.94A.701, 9.94A.704, 9.94A.707, 9.94A.850, 9.95.220, 9.94A.633, 9.94A.737, and 9.94A.6332; amending 2008 c 231 s 6 (uncodified); reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.030; creating new sections; repealing RCW 9.95.206 and 9.95.212; repealing 2008 c 231 s 60 (uncodified); providing an effective date; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.501 and 2005 c 362 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((When the department performs a risk assessment pursuant to RCW 9.94A.500, or to determine a person's conditions of supervision, the risk assessment shall classify the offender or a probationer sentenced in superior court into one of at least four risk categories.~~

~~(2) The department shall supervise every offender sentenced to a term of community custody, community placement, or community supervision and every misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor probationer ordered by a superior~~

court to probation under the supervision of the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210:

~~(a) Whose risk assessment places that offender or probationer in one of the two highest risk categories; or~~

~~(b) Regardless of the offender's or probationer's risk category if:~~

~~(i) The offender's or probationer's current conviction is for:-~~

~~(A) A sex offense;~~

~~(B) A violent offense;~~

~~(C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;~~

~~(D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;~~

~~(E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);~~

~~(F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine; or~~

~~(G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);~~

~~(ii) The offender or probationer has a prior conviction for:~~

~~(A) A sex offense;~~

~~(B) A violent offense;~~

~~(C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;~~

~~(D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;~~

~~(E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);~~

~~(F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine; or~~

~~(G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);~~

~~(iii) The conditions of the offender's community custody, community placement, or community supervision or the probationer's supervision include chemical dependency treatment;~~

~~(iv) The offender) The department shall supervise every offender convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense who is sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, for an offense included in (a) and (b) of this subsection. The superior court shall order probation for:~~

~~(a) Offenders convicted of fourth degree assault, violation of a domestic violence court order pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145, and who also have a prior conviction for one or more of the following:~~

~~(i) A violent offense;~~

~~(ii) A sex offense;~~

~~(iii) A crime against a person as provided in RCW 9.94A.411;~~

~~(iv) Fourth degree assault; or~~

~~(v) Violation of a domestic violence court order; and~~

~~(b) Offenders convicted of:~~

~~(i) Sexual misconduct with a minor second degree;~~

~~(ii) Custodial sexual misconduct second degree;~~

~~(iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; and~~

~~(iv) Failure to register pursuant to RCW 9A.44.130.~~

(2) Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenders supervised by the department pursuant to this section shall be placed on community custody.

(3) The department shall supervise every felony offender sentenced to community custody whose risk assessment, conducted pursuant to subsection (6) of this section, places the offender in one of the two highest risk categories.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department shall supervise an offender sentenced to community custody regardless of risk classification if the offender:

(a) Has a current conviction for a sex offense;

(b) Has been identified by the department as a dangerous mentally ill offender pursuant to RCW 72.09.370;

(c) Has an indeterminate sentence and is subject to parole pursuant to RCW 9.95.017;

(d) Was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.660, or 9.94A.670; or

~~((v) The offender))~~ (e) Is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745.

~~((3))~~ (5) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any offender sentenced to a term of community custody, community placement, or community supervision or any probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom supervision is required under subsection (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

~~((4) This section expires July 1, 2010))~~ (6) The department shall conduct a risk assessment for every felony offender sentenced to a term of community custody, community placement, or community supervision who may be subject to supervision under this section.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.501 and 2008 c 231 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:

~~(1) ((When the department performs a risk assessment pursuant to RCW 9.94A.500, or to determine a person's conditions of supervision, the risk assessment shall classify the offender or a probationer sentenced in superior court into one of at least four risk categories.~~

~~(2) The department shall supervise every offender sentenced to a term of community custody and every misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor probationer ordered by a superior court to probation under the supervision of the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210:~~

~~(a) Whose risk assessment places that offender or probationer in one of the two highest risk categories; or~~

~~(b) Regardless of the offender's or probationer's risk category if:~~

~~(i) The offender's or probationer's current conviction is for:~~

~~(A) A sex offense;~~

~~(B) A violent offense;~~

~~(C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;~~

~~(D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;~~

~~(E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);~~

~~(F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine; or~~

~~(G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);~~

(ii) ~~The offender or probationer has a prior conviction for:~~

~~(A) A sex offense;~~

~~(B) A violent offense;~~

~~(C) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;~~

~~(D) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;~~

~~(E) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);~~

~~(F) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine; or~~

~~(G) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);~~

~~(iii) The conditions of the offender's community custody or the probationer's supervision include chemical dependency treatment;~~

~~(iv) The offender)) The department shall supervise every offender convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense who is sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, for an offense included in (a) and (b) of this subsection. The superior court shall order probation for:~~

~~(a) Offenders convicted of fourth degree assault, violation of a domestic violence court order pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145, and who also have a prior conviction for one or more of the following:~~

~~(i) A violent offense;~~

~~(ii) A sex offense;~~

~~(iii) A crime against a person as provided in RCW 9.94A.411;~~

~~(iv) Fourth degree assault; or~~

~~(v) Violation of a domestic violence court order; and~~

~~(b) Offenders convicted of:~~

~~(i) Sexual misconduct with a minor second degree;~~

~~(ii) Custodial sexual misconduct second degree;~~

~~(iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; and~~

~~(iv) Failure to register pursuant to RCW 9A.44.130.~~

~~(2) Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenders supervised by the department pursuant to this section shall be placed on community custody.~~

~~(3) The department shall supervise every felony offender sentenced to community custody whose risk assessment, conducted pursuant to subsection (6) of this section, classifies the offender as one who is at a high risk to reoffend.~~

~~(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department shall supervise an offender sentenced to community custody regardless of risk classification if the offender:~~

~~(a) Has a current conviction for a sex offense;~~

~~(b) Has been identified by the department as a dangerous mentally ill offender pursuant to RCW 72.09.370;~~

~~(c) Has an indeterminate sentence and is subject to parole pursuant to RCW 9.95.017;~~

~~(d) Was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.660, or 9.94A.670; or~~

~~((v) ~~The offender~~) (e) Is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745.~~

~~((3))~~ (5) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any offender sentenced to a term of community custody or any probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom supervision is required under subsection (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

~~((4) This section expires July 1, 2010))~~ (6) The department shall conduct a risk assessment for every felony offender sentenced to a term of community custody who may be subject to supervision under this section.

Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.030 and 2008 c 276 s 309 and 2008 c 7 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created under chapter 9.95 RCW.

(2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, means that the department, either directly or through a collection agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.

(3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.

(4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.

(5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's sentence of confinement in lieu of earned release time or imposed ~~((pursuant to RCW 9.94A.505(2)(b), 9.94A.650 through 9.94A.670, 9.94A.690, 9.94A.700 through 9.94A.715, or 9.94A.545,))~~ as part of a sentence under this chapter and served in the community subject to controls placed on the offender's movement and activities by the department. For offenders placed on community custody for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000, the department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify conditions of community custody, in addition to those imposed by the court, based upon the risk to community safety.

(6) "Community custody range" means the minimum and maximum period of community custody included as part of a sentence under RCW 9.94A.715, as established by the commission or the legislature under RCW 9.94A.850, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000.

(7) "Community placement" means that period during which the offender is subject to the conditions of community custody and/or postrelease supervision, which begins either upon completion of the term of confinement (postrelease supervision) or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release. Community placement may consist of entirely community custody, entirely postrelease supervision, or a combination of the two.

(8) "Community protection zone" means the area within eight hundred eighty feet of the facilities and grounds of a public or private school.

(9) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.

(10) "Community supervision" means a period of time during which a convicted offender is subject to crime-related prohibitions and other sentence conditions imposed by a court pursuant to this chapter or RCW 16.52.200(6) or 46.61.524. Where the court finds that any offender has a chemical dependency that has contributed to his or her offense, the conditions of supervision may, subject to available resources, include treatment. For purposes of the interstate compact for out-of-state supervision of parolees and probationers, RCW 9.95.270, community supervision is the functional equivalent of probation and should be considered the same as probation by other states.

(11) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.

(12) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Title((s)) 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.

(13) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct. However, affirmative acts necessary to monitor compliance with the order of a court may be required by the department.

(14) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere.

(a) The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.

(b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640, 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has been vacated pursuant to a governor's pardon.

(c) The determination of a defendant's criminal history is distinct from the determination of an offender score. A prior conviction that was not included in an offender score calculated pursuant to a former version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.

(15) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their members or agents.

(16) "Criminal street gang associate or member" means any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the criminal street gang.

(17) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang, or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:

(a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;

(b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;

(c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;

(d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang;

(e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; or

(f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter 69.50 RCW); arson (chapter 9A.48 RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter 9A.82 RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter 9A.88 RCW); human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100); or promoting pornography (chapter 9.68 RCW).

(18) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.

(19) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision designed to monitor the offender's daily activities and compliance with sentence conditions, and in which the offender is required to report daily to a specific location designated by the department or the sentencing court.

(20) "Department" means the department of corrections.

(21) "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total confinement, of partial confinement, of community supervision, the number of actual hours or days of community restitution work, or dollars or terms of a legal financial obligation. The fact that an offender through earned release can reduce the actual period of confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a determinate sentence.

(22) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an offender remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW.

(23) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a sentencing option available to persons convicted of a felony offense other than a violent offense or a sex offense and who are eligible for the option under RCW 9.94A.660.

(24) "Drug offense" means:

(a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);

(b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or

(c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) of this subsection.

(25) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728.

(26) "Escape" means:

(a) Sexually violent predator escape (RCW 9A.76.115), escape in the first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), willful failure to return from furlough (RCW 72.66.060), willful failure to return from work release (RCW 72.65.070), or willful failure to be available for supervision by the department while in community custody (RCW 72.09.310); or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.

(27) "Felony traffic offense" means:

(a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)), felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)); or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a felony traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.

(28) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.

(29) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.

(30) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.

(31) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial obligations may also include payment to a public agency of the expense of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction, subject to RCW 38.52.430.

(32) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:

(a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;

(b) Assault in the second degree;

(c) Assault of a child in the second degree;

(d) Child molestation in the second degree;

(e) Controlled substance homicide;

(f) Extortion in the first degree;

(g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;

(h) Indecent liberties;

(i) Kidnapping in the second degree;

(j) Leading organized crime;

(k) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(l) Manslaughter in the second degree;

(m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;

(n) Rape in the third degree;

(o) Robbery in the second degree;

(p) Sexual exploitation;

(q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;

(r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation;

(t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9A.94A.602;

(u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection;

(v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.88.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988;

(ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, through July 27, 1997;

(w) Any out-of-state conviction for a felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation if the minimum sentence imposed was ten years or more; provided that the out-of-state felony offense must be comparable to a felony offense under Title 9 or 9A RCW and the out-of-state definition of sexual motivation must be comparable to the definition of sexual motivation contained in this section.

(33) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.

(34) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is less than eighteen years of age but whose case is under superior court jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and "defendant" are used interchangeably.

(35) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention or work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved residence, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home detention.

(36) "Pattern of criminal street gang activity" means:

(a) The commission, attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of, or any prior juvenile adjudication of or adult conviction of, two or more of the following criminal street gang-related offenses:

(i) Any "serious violent" felony offense as defined in (~~RCW 9.94A.030~~) this section, excluding Homicide by Abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) and Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120);

(ii) Any "violent" offense as defined by (~~RCW 9.94A.030~~) this section, excluding Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130);

(iii) Deliver or Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance (chapter 69.50 RCW);

(iv) Any violation of the firearms and dangerous weapon act (chapter 9.41 RCW);

(v) Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300);

(vi) Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310);

(vii) Malicious Harassment (RCW 9A.36.080);

(viii) Harassment where a subsequent violation or deadly threat is made (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b));

(ix) Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120);

(x) Any felony conviction by a person eighteen years of age or older with a special finding of involving a juvenile in a felony offense under RCW 9.94A.833;

(xi) Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);

(xii) Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030);

(xiii) Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070);

(xiv) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080);

(xv) Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.065);

(xvi) Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.068);

(xvii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070);

(xviii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 (RCW 9A.56.075);

(xix) Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120);

(xx) Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130);

(xxi) Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110);

(xxii) Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120);

(xxiii) Reckless Endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);

(xxiv) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);

(xxv) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020); or

(xxvi) Malicious Mischief 3 (RCW 9A.48.090);

(b) That at least one of the offenses listed in (a) of this subsection shall have occurred after July 1, 2008;

(c) That the most recent committed offense listed in (a) of this subsection occurred within three years of a prior offense listed in (a) of this subsection; and

(d) Of the offenses that were committed in (a) of this subsection, the offenses occurred on separate occasions or were committed by two or more persons.

(37) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:

(a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a most serious offense; and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or

(b)(i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection (37)(b)(i); and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b)(i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b)(i) of this subsection or any federal or out-of-state offense or offense under prior Washington law that is comparable to the offenses listed in (b)(i) of this subsection. A conviction for rape of a child in the first degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was sixteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense. A conviction for rape of a child in the second degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was eighteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense.

(38) "Postrelease supervision" is that portion of an offender's community placement that is not community custody.

(39) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason the perpetrator established or promoted the relationship; or (c) the perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a student of the school under his or her authority or supervision. For purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based instruction as defined in

RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her authority or supervision; or (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her authority.

(40) "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.

(41) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.

(42) "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs.

(43) "Risk assessment" means the application of ~~((an objective))~~ the risk instrument ((supported by research and adopted by)) recommended to the department ((for the purpose of assessing an offender's risk of reoffense, taking into consideration the nature of the harm done by the offender, place and circumstances of the offender related to risk, the offender's relationship to any victim, and any information provided to the department by victims. The results of a risk assessment shall not be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations)) by the Washington state institute for public policy as having the highest degree of predictive accuracy for assessing an offender's risk of reoffense.

(44) "Serious traffic offense" means:

(a) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), nonfelony actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)); or

(b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.

(45) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:

(a)(i) Murder in the first degree;

(ii) Homicide by abuse;

(iii) Murder in the second degree;

(iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(v) Assault in the first degree;

(vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;

(vii) Rape in the first degree;

(viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or

(ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of these felonies; or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious violent offense under (a) of this subsection.

(46) "Sex offense" means:

(a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than RCW 9A.44.130(12);

(ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;

(iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than RCW 9.68A.080; or

(iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a sex offense in (a) of this subsection;

(c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or

(d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex offense under (a) of this subsection.

(47) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.

(48) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.

(49) "Statutory maximum sentence" means the maximum length of time for which an offender may be confined as punishment for a crime as prescribed in chapter 9A.20 RCW, RCW 9.92.010, the statute defining the crime, or other statute defining the maximum penalty for a crime.

(50) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender twenty-four hours before the offense.

(51) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.

(52) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.

(53) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.

(54) "Violent offense" means:

(a) Any of the following felonies:

(i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony;

(ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;

(iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;

(v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;

(vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;

(vii) Arson in the second degree;

(viii) Assault in the second degree;

(ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;

(x) Extortion in the first degree;

(xi) Robbery in the second degree;

(xii) Drive-by shooting;

(xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner; and

(xiv) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent offense in (a) of this subsection; and

(c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(55) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.

(56) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.

(57) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school.

Sec. 4. RCW 9.94A.030 and 2009 c 28 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Board" means the indeterminate sentence review board created under chapter 9.95 RCW.

(2) "Collect," or any derivative thereof, "collect and remit," or "collect and deliver," when used with reference to the department, means that the department, either directly or through a collection agreement authorized by RCW 9.94A.760, is responsible for monitoring and enforcing the offender's sentence with regard to the legal financial obligation, receiving payment thereof from the offender, and, consistent with current law, delivering daily the entire payment to the superior court clerk without depositing it in a departmental account.

(3) "Commission" means the sentencing guidelines commission.

(4) "Community corrections officer" means an employee of the department who is responsible for carrying out specific duties in supervision of sentenced offenders and monitoring of sentence conditions.

(5) "Community custody" means that portion of an offender's sentence of confinement in lieu of earned release time or imposed as part of a sentence under this chapter and served in the community subject to controls placed on the offender's movement and activities by the department.

~~(6) ("Community custody range" means the minimum and maximum period of community custody included as part of a sentence under RCW 9.94A.701, as established by the commission or the legislature under RCW 9.94A.850.~~

~~(7))~~ (7) "Community protection zone" means the area within eight hundred eighty feet of the facilities and grounds of a public or private school.

~~((8))~~ (7) "Community restitution" means compulsory service, without compensation, performed for the benefit of the community by the offender.

~~((9))~~ (8) "Confinement" means total or partial confinement.

~~((10))~~ (9) "Conviction" means an adjudication of guilt pursuant to Title 10 or 13 RCW and includes a verdict of guilty, a finding of guilty, and acceptance of a plea of guilty.

~~((11))~~ (10) "Crime-related prohibition" means an order of a court prohibiting conduct that directly relates to the circumstances of the crime for which the offender has been convicted, and shall not be construed to mean orders directing an offender affirmatively to participate in rehabilitative programs or to otherwise perform affirmative conduct. However, affirmative acts necessary to monitor compliance with the order of a court may be required by the department.

~~((12))~~ (11) "Criminal history" means the list of a defendant's prior convictions and juvenile adjudications, whether in this state, in federal court, or elsewhere.

(a) The history shall include, where known, for each conviction (i) whether the defendant has been placed on probation and the length and terms thereof; and (ii) whether the defendant has been incarcerated and the length of incarceration.

(b) A conviction may be removed from a defendant's criminal history only if it is vacated pursuant to RCW 9.96.060, 9.94A.640, 9.95.240, or a similar out-of-state statute, or if the conviction has been vacated pursuant to a governor's pardon.

(c) The determination of a defendant's criminal history is distinct from the determination of an offender score. A prior conviction that was not included in an offender score calculated pursuant to a former version of the sentencing reform act remains part of the defendant's criminal history.

~~((13))~~ (12) "Criminal street gang" means any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, having as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal acts, and whose members or associates individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity. This definition does not apply to employees engaged in concerted activities for their mutual aid and protection, or to the activities of labor and bona fide nonprofit organizations or their members or agents.

~~((14))~~ (13) "Criminal street gang associate or member" means any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang and who intentionally promotes, furthers, or assists in any criminal act by the criminal street gang.

~~((15))~~ (14) "Criminal street gang-related offense" means any felony or misdemeanor offense, whether in this state or elsewhere, that is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang,

or is committed with the intent to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by the gang, or is committed for one or more of the following reasons:

- (a) To gain admission, prestige, or promotion within the gang;
- (b) To increase or maintain the gang's size, membership, prestige, dominance, or control in any geographical area;
- (c) To exact revenge or retribution for the gang or any member of the gang;
- (d) To obstruct justice, or intimidate or eliminate any witness against the gang or any member of the gang;
- (e) To directly or indirectly cause any benefit, aggrandizement, gain, profit, or other advantage for the gang, its reputation, influence, or membership; or
- (f) To provide the gang with any advantage in, or any control or dominance over any criminal market sector, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, delivering, or selling any controlled substance (chapter 69.50 RCW); arson (chapter 9A.48 RCW); trafficking in stolen property (chapter 9A.82 RCW); promoting prostitution (chapter 9A.88 RCW); human trafficking (RCW 9A.40.100); or promoting pornography (chapter 9.68 RCW).

~~((14))~~ (15) "Day fine" means a fine imposed by the sentencing court that equals the difference between the offender's net daily income and the reasonable obligations that the offender has for the support of the offender and any dependents.

~~((17))~~ (16) "Day reporting" means a program of enhanced supervision designed to monitor the offender's daily activities and compliance with sentence conditions, and in which the offender is required to report daily to a specific location designated by the department or the sentencing court.

~~((18))~~ (17) "Department" means the department of corrections.

~~((19))~~ (18) "Determinate sentence" means a sentence that states with exactitude the number of actual years, months, or days of total confinement, of partial confinement, of community custody, the number of actual hours or days of community restitution work, or dollars or terms of a legal financial obligation. The fact that an offender through earned release can reduce the actual period of confinement shall not affect the classification of the sentence as a determinate sentence.

~~((20))~~ (19) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an offender remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amount required by law to be withheld. For the purposes of this definition, "earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonuses, or otherwise, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law making the payments exempt from garnishment, attachment, or other process to satisfy a court-ordered legal financial obligation, specifically includes periodic payments pursuant to pension or retirement programs, or insurance policies of any type, but does not include payments made under Title 50 RCW, except as provided in RCW 50.40.020 and 50.40.050, or Title 74 RCW.

~~((21))~~ (20) "Drug offender sentencing alternative" is a sentencing option available to persons convicted of a felony offense other than a violent offense or a sex offense and who are eligible for the option under RCW 9.94A.660.

~~((22))~~ (21) "Drug offense" means:

(a) Any felony violation of chapter 69.50 RCW except possession of a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.4013) or forged prescription for a controlled substance (RCW 69.50.403);

(b) Any offense defined as a felony under federal law that relates to the possession, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance; or

(c) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a drug offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((23))~~ (22) "Earned release" means earned release from confinement as provided in RCW 9.94A.728.

~~((24))~~ (23) "Escape" means:

(a) Sexually violent predator escape (RCW 9A.76.115), escape in the first degree (RCW 9A.76.110), escape in the second degree (RCW 9A.76.120), willful failure to return from furlough (RCW 72.66.060), willful failure to return from work release (RCW 72.65.070), or willful failure to be available for supervision by the department while in community custody (RCW 72.09.310); or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as an escape under (a) of this subsection.

~~((25))~~ (24) "Felony traffic offense" means:

(a) Vehicular homicide (RCW 46.61.520), vehicular assault (RCW 46.61.522), eluding a police officer (RCW 46.61.024), felony hit-and-run injury-accident (RCW 46.52.020(4)), felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502(6)), or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504(6)); or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a felony traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((26))~~ (25) "Fine" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specific period of time.

~~((27))~~ (26) "First-time offender" means any person who has no prior convictions for a felony and is eligible for the first-time offender waiver under RCW 9.94A.650.

~~((28))~~ (27) "Home detention" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders wherein the offender is confined in a private residence subject to electronic surveillance.

~~((29))~~ (28) "Legal financial obligation" means a sum of money that is ordered by a superior court of the state of Washington for legal financial obligations which may include restitution to the victim, statutorily imposed crime victims' compensation fees as assessed pursuant to RCW 7.68.035, court costs, county or interlocal drug funds, court-appointed attorneys' fees, and costs of defense, fines, and any other financial obligation that is assessed to the offender as a result of a felony conviction. Upon conviction for vehicular assault while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.522(1)(b), or vehicular homicide while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, RCW 46.61.520(1)(a), legal financial obligations may also

include payment to a public agency of the expense of an emergency response to the incident resulting in the conviction, subject to RCW 38.52.430.

~~((30))~~ (29) "Most serious offense" means any of the following felonies or a felony attempt to commit any of the following felonies:

(a) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;

(b) Assault in the second degree;

(c) Assault of a child in the second degree;

(d) Child molestation in the second degree;

(e) Controlled substance homicide;

(f) Extortion in the first degree;

(g) Incest when committed against a child under age fourteen;

(h) Indecent liberties;

(i) Kidnapping in the second degree;

(j) Leading organized crime;

(k) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(l) Manslaughter in the second degree;

(m) Promoting prostitution in the first degree;

(n) Rape in the third degree;

(o) Robbery in the second degree;

(p) Sexual exploitation;

(q) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner;

(r) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(s) Any other class B felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation;

(t) Any other felony with a deadly weapon verdict under RCW 9.94A.602;

(u) Any felony offense in effect at any time prior to December 2, 1993, that is comparable to a most serious offense under this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a most serious offense under this subsection;

(v)(i) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.88.100(1) (a), (b), and (c), chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as it existed until July 1, 1979, RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (c) as it existed from July 1, 1979, until June 11, 1986, and RCW 9A.44.100(1) (a), (b), and (d) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988;

(ii) A prior conviction for indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from June 11, 1986, until July 1, 1988, if: (A) The crime was committed against a child under the age of fourteen; or (B) the relationship between the victim and perpetrator is included in the definition of indecent liberties under RCW 9A.44.100(1)(c) as it existed from July 1, 1988, through July 27, 1997, or RCW 9A.44.100(1) (d) or (e) as it existed from July 25, 1993, through July 27, 1997;

(w) Any out-of-state conviction for a felony offense with a finding of sexual motivation if the minimum sentence imposed was ten years or more; provided that the out-of-state felony offense must be comparable to a felony offense under

Title 9 or 9A RCW and the out-of-state definition of sexual motivation must be comparable to the definition of sexual motivation contained in this section.

~~((31))~~ (30) "Nonviolent offense" means an offense which is not a violent offense.

~~((32))~~ (31) "Offender" means a person who has committed a felony established by state law and is eighteen years of age or older or is less than eighteen years of age but whose case is under superior court jurisdiction under RCW 13.04.030 or has been transferred by the appropriate juvenile court to a criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110. In addition, for the purpose of community custody requirements under this chapter, "offender" also means a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor probationer convicted of an offense included in RCW 9.94A.501(1) and ordered by a superior court to probation under the supervision of the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210. Throughout this chapter, the terms "offender" and "defendant" are used interchangeably.

~~((33))~~ (32) "Partial confinement" means confinement for no more than one year in a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government, or, if home detention or work crew has been ordered by the court, in an approved residence, for a substantial portion of each day with the balance of the day spent in the community. Partial confinement includes work release, home detention, work crew, and a combination of work crew and home detention.

~~((34))~~ (33) "Pattern of criminal street gang activity" means:

(a) The commission, attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of, or any prior juvenile adjudication of or adult conviction of, two or more of the following criminal street gang-related offenses:

(i) Any "serious violent" felony offense as defined in ~~((RCW 9.94A.030))~~ this section, excluding Homicide by Abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) and Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120);

(ii) Any "violent" offense as defined by ~~((RCW 9.94A.030))~~ this section, excluding Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130);

(iii) Deliver or Possession with Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance (chapter 69.50 RCW);

(iv) Any violation of the firearms and dangerous weapon act (chapter 9.41 RCW);

(v) Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300);

(vi) Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW 9A.56.310);

(vii) Malicious Harassment (RCW 9A.36.080);

(viii) Harassment where a subsequent violation or deadly threat is made (RCW 9A.46.020(2)(b));

(ix) Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW 9A.46.120);

(x) Any felony conviction by a person eighteen years of age or older with a special finding of involving a juvenile in a felony offense under RCW 9.94A.833;

(xi) Residential Burglary (RCW 9A.52.025);

(xii) Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030);

(xiii) Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW 9A.48.070);

(xiv) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080);

(xv) Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.065);

- (xvi) Possession of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (RCW 9A.56.068);
- (xvii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070);
- (xviii) Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Permission 2 (RCW 9A.56.075);
- (xix) Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120);
- (xx) Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130);
- (xxi) Intimidating a Witness (RCW 9A.72.110);
- (xxii) Tampering with a Witness (RCW 9A.72.120);
- (xxiii) Reckless Endangerment (RCW 9A.36.050);
- (xxiv) Coercion (RCW 9A.36.070);
- (xxv) Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020); or
- (xxvi) Malicious Mischief 3 (RCW 9A.48.090);

(b) That at least one of the offenses listed in (a) of this subsection shall have occurred after July 1, 2008;

(c) That the most recent committed offense listed in (a) of this subsection occurred within three years of a prior offense listed in (a) of this subsection; and

(d) Of the offenses that were committed in (a) of this subsection, the offenses occurred on separate occasions or were committed by two or more persons.

((35)) (34) "Persistent offender" is an offender who:

(a)(i) Has been convicted in this state of any felony considered a most serious offense; and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (a) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least two separate occasions, whether in this state or elsewhere, of felonies that under the laws of this state would be considered most serious offenses and would be included in the offender score under RCW 9.94A.525; provided that of the two or more previous convictions, at least one conviction must have occurred before the commission of any of the other most serious offenses for which the offender was previously convicted; or

(b)(i) Has been convicted of: (A) Rape in the first degree, rape of a child in the first degree, child molestation in the first degree, rape in the second degree, rape of a child in the second degree, or indecent liberties by forcible compulsion; (B) any of the following offenses with a finding of sexual motivation: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, homicide by abuse, kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, assault of a child in the first degree, assault of a child in the second degree, or burglary in the first degree; or (C) an attempt to commit any crime listed in this subsection ((35)) (34)(b)(i); and

(ii) Has, before the commission of the offense under (b)(i) of this subsection, been convicted as an offender on at least one occasion, whether in this state or elsewhere, of an offense listed in (b)(i) of this subsection or any federal or out-of-state offense or offense under prior Washington law that is comparable to the offenses listed in (b)(i) of this subsection. A conviction for rape of a child in the first degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was sixteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense. A conviction for rape of a child in the second degree constitutes a conviction under (b)(i) of this subsection only when the offender was eighteen years of age or older when the offender committed the offense.

~~((36))~~ (35) "Predatory" means: (a) The perpetrator of the crime was a stranger to the victim, as defined in this section; (b) the perpetrator established or promoted a relationship with the victim prior to the offense and the victimization of the victim was a significant reason the perpetrator established or promoted the relationship; or (c) the perpetrator was: (i) A teacher, counselor, volunteer, or other person in authority in any public or private school and the victim was a student of the school under his or her authority or supervision. For purposes of this subsection, "school" does not include home-based instruction as defined in RCW 28A.225.010; (ii) a coach, trainer, volunteer, or other person in authority in any recreational activity and the victim was a participant in the activity under his or her authority or supervision; or (iii) a pastor, elder, volunteer, or other person in authority in any church or religious organization, and the victim was a member or participant of the organization under his or her authority.

~~((37))~~ (36) "Private school" means a school regulated under chapter 28A.195 or 28A.205 RCW.

~~((38))~~ (37) "Public school" has the same meaning as in RCW 28A.150.010.

~~((39))~~ (38) "Restitution" means a specific sum of money ordered by the sentencing court to be paid by the offender to the court over a specified period of time as payment of damages. The sum may include both public and private costs.

~~((40))~~ (39) "Risk assessment" means the application of ~~((an objective))~~ the risk instrument ((supported by research and adopted by)) recommended to the department ((for the purpose of assessing an offender's risk of reoffense, taking into consideration the nature of the harm done by the offender, place and circumstances of the offender related to risk, the offender's relationship to any victim, and any information provided to the department by victims. The results of a risk assessment shall not be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations)) by the Washington state institute for public policy as having the highest degree of predictive accuracy for assessing an offender's risk of reoffense.

~~((41))~~ (40) "Serious traffic offense" means:

(a) Nonfelony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.502), nonfelony actual physical control while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug (RCW 46.61.504), reckless driving (RCW 46.61.500), or hit-and-run an attended vehicle (RCW 46.52.020(5)); or

(b) Any federal, out-of-state, county, or municipal conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a serious traffic offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((42))~~ (41) "Serious violent offense" is a subcategory of violent offense and means:

- (a)(i) Murder in the first degree;
- (ii) Homicide by abuse;
- (iii) Murder in the second degree;
- (iv) Manslaughter in the first degree;
- (v) Assault in the first degree;
- (vi) Kidnapping in the first degree;
- (vii) Rape in the first degree;
- (viii) Assault of a child in the first degree; or

(ix) An attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of these felonies; or

(b) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a serious violent offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((43))~~ (42) "Sex offense" means:

(a)(i) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than RCW 9A.44.130(12);

(ii) A violation of RCW 9A.64.020;

(iii) A felony that is a violation of chapter 9.68A RCW other than RCW 9.68A.080; or

(iv) A felony that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit such crimes;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a sex offense in (a) of this subsection;

(c) A felony with a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 9.94A.835 or 13.40.135; or

(d) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a sex offense under (a) of this subsection.

~~((44))~~ (43) "Sexual motivation" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of his or her sexual gratification.

~~((45))~~ (44) "Standard sentence range" means the sentencing court's discretionary range in imposing a nonappealable sentence.

~~((46))~~ (45) "Statutory maximum sentence" means the maximum length of time for which an offender may be confined as punishment for a crime as prescribed in chapter 9A.20 RCW, RCW 9.92.010, the statute defining the crime, or other statute defining the maximum penalty for a crime.

~~((47))~~ (46) "Stranger" means that the victim did not know the offender twenty-four hours before the offense.

~~((48))~~ (47) "Total confinement" means confinement inside the physical boundaries of a facility or institution operated or utilized under contract by the state or any other unit of government for twenty-four hours a day, or pursuant to RCW 72.64.050 and 72.64.060.

~~((49))~~ (48) "Transition training" means written and verbal instructions and assistance provided by the department to the offender during the two weeks prior to the offender's successful completion of the work ethic camp program. The transition training shall include instructions in the offender's requirements and obligations during the offender's period of community custody.

~~((50))~~ (49) "Victim" means any person who has sustained emotional, psychological, physical, or financial injury to person or property as a direct result of the crime charged.

~~((51))~~ (50) "Violent offense" means:

(a) Any of the following felonies:

(i) Any felony defined under any law as a class A felony or an attempt to commit a class A felony;

(ii) Criminal solicitation of or criminal conspiracy to commit a class A felony;

(iii) Manslaughter in the first degree;

(iv) Manslaughter in the second degree;

(v) Indecent liberties if committed by forcible compulsion;

(vi) Kidnapping in the second degree;

(vii) Arson in the second degree;

(viii) Assault in the second degree;

(ix) Assault of a child in the second degree;

(x) Extortion in the first degree;

(xi) Robbery in the second degree;

(xii) Drive-by shooting;

(xiii) Vehicular assault, when caused by the operation or driving of a vehicle by a person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or by the operation or driving of a vehicle in a reckless manner; and

(xiv) Vehicular homicide, when proximately caused by the driving of any vehicle by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502, or by the operation of any vehicle in a reckless manner;

(b) Any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1976, that is comparable to a felony classified as a violent offense in (a) of this subsection; and

(c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for an offense that under the laws of this state would be a felony classified as a violent offense under (a) or (b) of this subsection.

~~((52))~~ (51) "Work crew" means a program of partial confinement consisting of civic improvement tasks for the benefit of the community that complies with RCW 9.94A.725.

~~((53))~~ (52) "Work ethic camp" means an alternative incarceration program as provided in RCW 9.94A.690 designed to reduce recidivism and lower the cost of corrections by requiring offenders to complete a comprehensive array of real-world job and vocational experiences, character-building work ethics training, life management skills development, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, literacy training, and basic adult education.

~~((54))~~ (53) "Work release" means a program of partial confinement available to offenders who are employed or engaged as a student in a regular course of study at school.

Sec. 5. RCW 9.94A.701 and 2009 c 28 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If an offender is sentenced to the custody of the department for one of the following crimes, the court shall ~~((impose a term of community custody for the community custody range established under RCW 9.94A.850 or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2), whichever is longer)),~~ in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence the offender to community custody for three years:

(a) A sex offense not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.507;

(b) A serious violent offense; or

(c) ~~((A crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2);~~

~~(d) An offense involving the unlawful possession of a firearm under RCW 9.41.040, where the offender is a criminal street gang member or associate;~~

~~(e) A felony offender under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW))~~ A violation of RCW 9A.44.130(11)(a) committed on or after June 7, 2006, when a court sentences the person to a term of confinement of one year or less.

(2) ((If an offender is sentenced to a term of confinement of one year or less for a violation of RCW 9A.44.130(11)(a), the court shall impose a term of community custody for the community custody range established under RCW 9.94A.850 or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2), whichever is longer)) A court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence an offender to community custody for eighteen months when the court sentences the person to the custody of the department for a violent offense that is not considered a serious violent offense.

(3) A court shall, in addition to the other terms of the sentence, sentence an offender to community custody for one year when the court sentences the person to the custody of the department for:

(a) Any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2);

(b) An offense involving the unlawful possession of a firearm under RCW 9.41.040, where the offender is a criminal street gang member or associate; or

(c) A felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000.

~~((3))~~ (4) If an offender is sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.660.

~~((4))~~ (5) If an offender is sentenced under the special sexual offender sentencing alternative, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.670.

~~((5))~~ (6) If an offender is sentenced to a work ethic camp, the court shall impose community custody as provided in RCW 9.94A.690.

~~((6))~~ (7) If a sex offender is sentenced as a nonpersistent offender pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, the court shall impose community custody as provided in that section.

~~((7) If the offender is a criminal street gang associate or member and is found guilty of unlawful possession of a firearm under RCW 9.41.040, the court shall impose a term of community custody under subsection (1)(d) of this section))~~

(8) The term of community custody specified by this section shall be reduced by the court whenever an offender's standard range term of confinement in combination with the term of community custody exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.021.

Sec. 6. RCW 9.94A.704 and 2009 c 28 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person who is sentenced to a period of community custody shall report to and be placed under the supervision of the department, subject to RCW 9.94A.501.

(2)(a) The department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify additional conditions of community custody based upon the risk to community safety.

(b) Within the funds available for community custody, the department shall determine conditions ~~((and duration of community custody))~~ on the basis of risk

to community safety, and shall supervise offenders during community custody on the basis of risk to community safety and conditions imposed by the court. The secretary shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection (2)(b).

(3) If the offender is supervised by the department, the department shall at a minimum instruct the offender to:

- (a) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
- (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries;
- (c) Notify the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment;
- (d) Pay the supervision fee assessment; and
- (e) Disclose the fact of supervision to any mental health or chemical dependency treatment provider, as required by RCW 9.94A.722.

(4) The department may require the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, and to obey all laws.

(5) If the offender was sentenced pursuant to a conviction for a sex offense, the department may impose electronic monitoring. Within the resources made available by the department for this purpose, the department shall carry out any electronic monitoring using the most appropriate technology given the individual circumstances of the offender. As used in this section, "electronic monitoring" means the monitoring of an offender using an electronic offender tracking system including, but not limited to, a system using radio frequency or active or passive global positioning system technology.

(6) The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those ordered by the court and may not contravene or decrease court-imposed conditions.

(7)(a) The department shall notify the offender in writing of any additional conditions or modifications.

(b) By the close of the next business day after receiving notice of a condition imposed or modified by the department, an offender may request an administrative review under rules adopted by the department. The condition shall remain in effect unless the reviewing officer finds that it is not reasonably related to the crime of conviction, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community.

(8) The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent on the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.

(9)(a) When a sex offender has been sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, the department shall assess the offender's risk of recidivism and shall recommend to the board any additional or modified conditions based upon the offender's risk to community safety and may recommend affirmative conduct or electronic monitoring consistent with subsections (4) through (6) of this section.

(b) The board may impose conditions in addition to court-ordered conditions. The board must consider and may impose department-recommended conditions.

(c) By the close of the next business day, after receiving notice of a condition imposed by the board or the department, an offender may request an administrative hearing under rules adopted by the board. The condition shall

remain in effect unless the hearing examiner finds that it is not reasonably related to any of the following:

- (i) The crime of conviction;
- (ii) The offender's risk of reoffending;
- (iii) The safety of the community.

(d) If the department finds that an emergency exists requiring the immediate imposition of additional conditions in order to prevent the offender from committing a crime, the department may impose such conditions. The department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those set by the board or the court and may not contravene or decrease court-imposed or board-imposed conditions. Conditions imposed under this subsection shall take effect immediately after notice to the offender by personal service, but shall not remain in effect longer than seven working days unless approved by the board.

(10) In setting, modifying, and enforcing conditions of community custody, the department shall be deemed to be performing a quasi-judicial function.

Sec. 7. RCW 9.94A.707 and 2008 c 231 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Community custody shall begin: (a) Upon completion of the term of confinement; or (b) ~~((at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) or (2); or (c)))~~ at the time of sentencing if no term of confinement is ordered.

(2) When an offender is sentenced to community custody, the offender is subject to the conditions of community custody as of the date of sentencing, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

~~(((3) When an offender is sentenced to a community custody range pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701 (1) or (2), the department shall discharge the offender from community custody on a date determined by the department, which the department may modify, based on risk and performance of the offender, within the range or at the end of the period of earned release, whichever is later.))~~

Sec. 8. RCW 9.94A.850 and 2009 c 28 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A sentencing guidelines commission is established as an agency of state government.

(2) The legislature finds that the commission, having accomplished its original statutory directive to implement this chapter, and having expertise in sentencing practice and policies, shall:

(a) Evaluate state sentencing policy, to include whether the sentencing ranges and standards are consistent with and further:

(i) The purposes of this chapter as defined in RCW 9.94A.010; and

(ii) The intent of the legislature to emphasize confinement for the violent offender and alternatives to confinement for the nonviolent offender.

The commission shall provide the governor and the legislature with its evaluation and recommendations under this subsection not later than December 1, 1996, and every two years thereafter;

(b) Recommend to the legislature revisions or modifications to the standard sentence ranges, state sentencing policy, prosecuting standards, and other standards. If implementation of the revisions or modifications would result in exceeding the capacity of correctional facilities, then the commission shall

accompany its recommendation with an additional list of standard sentence ranges which are consistent with correction capacity;

(c) Study the existing criminal code and from time to time make recommendations to the legislature for modification;

(d)(i) Serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, analysis, and dissemination of information on state and local adult and juvenile sentencing practices; (ii) develop and maintain a computerized adult and juvenile sentencing information system by individual superior court judge consisting of offender, offense, history, and sentence information entered from judgment and sentence forms for all adult felons; and (iii) conduct ongoing research regarding adult and juvenile sentencing guidelines, use of total confinement and alternatives to total confinement, plea bargaining, and other matters relating to the improvement of the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system;

(e) Assume the powers and duties of the juvenile disposition standards commission after June 30, 1996;

(f) Evaluate the effectiveness of existing disposition standards and related statutes in implementing policies set forth in RCW 13.40.010 generally, specifically review the guidelines relating to the confinement of minor and first-time offenders as well as the use of diversion, and review the application of current and proposed juvenile sentencing standards and guidelines for potential adverse impacts on the sentencing outcomes of racial and ethnic minority youth;

(g) Solicit the comments and suggestions of the juvenile justice community concerning disposition standards, and make recommendations to the legislature regarding revisions or modifications of the standards. The evaluations shall be submitted to the legislature on December 1 of each odd-numbered year. The department of social and health services shall provide the commission with available data concerning the implementation of the disposition standards and related statutes and their effect on the performance of the department's responsibilities relating to juvenile offenders, and with recommendations for modification of the disposition standards. The administrative office of the courts shall provide the commission with available data on diversion, including the use of youth court programs, and dispositions of juvenile offenders under chapter 13.40 RCW; and

(h) Not later than December 1, 1997, and at least every two years thereafter, based on available information, report to the governor and the legislature on:

(i) Racial disproportionality in juvenile and adult sentencing, and, if available, the impact that diversions, such as youth courts, have on racial disproportionality in juvenile prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing;

(ii) The capacity of state and local juvenile and adult facilities and resources; and

(iii) Recidivism information on adult and juvenile offenders.

(3) Each of the commission's recommended standard sentence ranges shall include one or more of the following: Total confinement, partial confinement, community supervision, community restitution, and a fine.

(4) The standard sentence ranges of total and partial confinement under this chapter, except as provided in RCW 9.94A.517, are subject to the following limitations:

(a) If the maximum term in the range is one year or less, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than one-third of the maximum term in the range, except that if the maximum term in the range is ninety days or less, the minimum term may be less than one-third of the maximum;

(b) If the maximum term in the range is greater than one year, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than seventy-five percent of the maximum term in the range, except that for murder in the second degree in seriousness level XIV under RCW 9.94A.510, the minimum term in the range shall be no less than fifty percent of the maximum term in the range; and

(c) The maximum term of confinement in a range may not exceed the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW 9A.20.021.

~~(5)((a) Not later than December 31 of each year, the commission may propose modifications to the community custody ranges to be included in sentences under RCW 9.94A.701. The ranges shall be based on the principles in RCW 9.94A.010, and shall take into account the funds available to the department for community custody. The minimum term in each range shall not be less than one-half of the maximum term.~~

~~(b) The legislature may, by enactment of a legislative bill, adopt or modify the community custody ranges proposed by the commission. If the legislature fails to adopt or modify the initial ranges in its next regular session after they are proposed, the proposed ranges shall take effect without legislative approval for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000.~~

~~(c) When the commission proposes modifications to ranges pursuant to this subsection, the legislature may, by enactment of a bill, adopt or modify the ranges proposed by the commission for crimes committed on or after July 1 of the year after they were proposed. Unless the legislature adopts or modifies the commission's proposal in its next regular session, the proposed ranges shall not take effect.~~

~~(6))~~ The commission shall exercise its duties under this section in conformity with chapter 34.05 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The department of corrections shall recalculate the term of community custody and reset the date that community custody will end for each offender currently in confinement or serving a term of community custody for a crime specified in RCW 9.94A.701. The recalculation shall not extend a term of community custody beyond that to which an offender is currently subject.

Sec. 10. 2008 c 231 s 6 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:

The existing sentencing reform act contains numerous provisions for supervision of different types of offenders. This duplication has caused great confusion for judges, lawyers, offenders, and the department of corrections, and often results in inaccurate sentences. The clarifications in this act are intended to support continued discussions by the sentencing guidelines commission with the courts and the criminal justice community to identify and propose policy changes that will further simplify and improve the sentencing reform act relating to the supervision of offenders. The sentencing guidelines commission shall submit policy change proposals to the legislature on or before December 1, 2008.

Sections 7 through 58 of this act are intended to simplify the supervision provisions of the sentencing reform act and increase the uniformity of its application. These sections are not intended to either increase or decrease the authority of sentencing courts or the department relating to supervision, except for those provisions instructing the court to apply the provisions of the current community custody law to offenders sentenced after July 1, 2009, but who committed their crime prior to August 1, 2009, to the extent that such application is constitutionally permissible.

This will effect a change for offenders who committed their crimes prior to the offender accountability act, chapter 196, Laws of 1999. These offenders will be ordered to a term of community custody rather than community placement or community supervision. To the extent constitutionally permissible, the terms of the offender's supervision will be as provided in current law. With the exception of this change, the legislature does not intend to make, and no provision of sections 7 through 58 of this act may be construed as making, a substantive change to the supervision provisions of the sentencing reform act.

~~((It is the intent of the legislature to reaffirm that section 3, chapter 379, Laws of 2003, expires July 1, 2010.))~~

Sec. 11. RCW 9.95.220 and 1957 c 227 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, whenever the state parole officer or other officer under whose supervision the probationer has been placed shall have reason to believe such probationer is violating the terms of his or her probation, or engaging in criminal practices, or is abandoned to improper associates, or living a vicious life, he or she shall cause the probationer to be brought before the court wherein the probation was granted. For this purpose any peace officer or state parole officer may rearrest any such person without warrant or other process. The court may thereupon in its discretion without notice revoke and terminate such probation. In the event the judgment has been pronounced by the court and the execution thereof suspended, the court may revoke such suspension, whereupon the judgment shall be in full force and effect, and the defendant shall be delivered to the sheriff to be transported to the penitentiary or reformatory as the case may be. If the judgment has not been pronounced, the court shall pronounce judgment after such revocation of probation and the defendant shall be delivered to the sheriff to be transported to the penitentiary or reformatory, in accordance with the sentence imposed.

(2) If a probationer is being supervised by the department of corrections pursuant to RCW 9.95.204, the department shall have authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of an offender who violates a condition of community custody, as provided in RCW 9.94A.716. Any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. The department shall provide a copy of the violation hearing report to the sentencing court in a timely manner. Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit the power of the sentencing court to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.

Sec. 12. RCW 9.94A.633 and 2009 c 28 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) An offender who violates any condition or requirement of a sentence may be sanctioned with up to sixty days' confinement for each violation.

(b) In lieu of confinement, an offender may be sanctioned with work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.

(2) If an offender was under community custody pursuant to one of the following statutes, the offender may be sanctioned as follows:

(a) If the offender was transferred to community custody in lieu of earned early release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728(2), the offender may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation.

(b) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.660, the offender may be sanctioned in accordance with that section.

(c) If the offender was sentenced under the special sexual offender sentencing alternative set out in RCW 9.94A.670, the suspended sentence may be revoked and the offender committed to serve the original sentence of confinement.

(d) If the offender was sentenced to a work ethic camp pursuant to RCW 9.94A.690, the offender may be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence in total confinement.

(e) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, the offender may be transferred to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation.

(3) If a probationer is being supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, the probationer may be sanctioned pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. The department shall have authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of an offender who violates a condition of community custody, as provided in RCW 9.94A.716. Any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. The department shall provide a copy of the violation hearing report to the sentencing court in a timely manner. Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit the power of the sentencing court to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.

Sec. 13. RCW 9.94A.737 and 2007 c 483 s 305 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If an offender violates any condition or requirement of community custody, the department may transfer the offender to a more restrictive confinement status to serve up to the remaining portion of the sentence, less credit for any period actually spent in community custody or in detention awaiting disposition of an alleged violation and subject to the limitations of subsection (3) of this section.

(2) If an offender has not completed his or her maximum term of total confinement and is subject to a third violation hearing for any violation of community custody and is found to have committed the violation, the department shall return the offender to total confinement in a state correctional facility to serve up to the remaining portion of his or her sentence, unless it is

determined that returning the offender to a state correctional facility would substantially interfere with the offender's ability to maintain necessary community supports or to participate in necessary treatment or programming and would substantially increase the offender's likelihood of reoffending.

(3)(a) For a sex offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.670 who violates any condition of community custody, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days' confinement in a local correctional facility for each violation. If the department imposes a sanction, the department shall submit within seventy-two hours a report to the court and the prosecuting attorney outlining the violation or violations and the sanctions imposed.

(b) For a sex offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.710 who violates any condition of community custody after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in a local correctional facility for each violation.

(c) For an offender sentenced to a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.505(2)(b), 9.94A.650, or 9.94A.715, or under RCW 9.94A.545, for a crime committed on or after July 1, 2000, who violates any condition of community custody after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in total confinement for each violation. The department may impose sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.

(d) For an offender sentenced to a term of community placement under RCW 9.94A.705 who violates any condition of community placement after having completed his or her maximum term of total confinement, including time served on community custody in lieu of earned release, the department may impose a sanction of up to sixty days in total confinement for each violation. The department may impose sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment, daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions, supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, or any other sanctions available in the community.

(e) If a probationer is being supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, the probationer may be sanctioned by the department pursuant to (c) of this subsection. The department shall have authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of an offender who violates a condition of community custody, as provided in RCW 9.94A.740. The department shall provide a copy of the violation hearing report to the sentencing court in a timely manner. Nothing in this subsection is intended to limit the power of the sentencing court to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.

(4) If an offender has been arrested for a new felony offense while under community supervision, community custody, or community placement, the department shall hold the offender in total confinement until a hearing before the department as provided in this section or until the offender has been formally

charged for the new felony offense, whichever is earlier. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as to permit the department to hold an offender past his or her maximum term of total confinement if the offender has not completed the maximum term of total confinement or to permit the department to hold an offender past the offender's term of community supervision, community custody, or community placement.

(5) The department shall be financially responsible for any portion of the sanctions authorized by this section that are served in a local correctional facility as the result of action by the department.

(6) If an offender is accused of violating any condition or requirement of community custody, he or she is entitled to a hearing before the department prior to the imposition of sanctions. The hearing shall be considered as offender disciplinary proceedings and shall not be subject to chapter 34.05 RCW. The department shall develop hearing procedures and a structure of graduated sanctions.

(7) The hearing procedures required under subsection (6) of this section shall be developed by rule and include the following:

(a) Hearing officers shall report through a chain of command separate from that of community corrections officers;

(b) The department shall provide the offender with written notice of the violation, the evidence relied upon, and the reasons the particular sanction was imposed. The notice shall include a statement of the rights specified in this subsection, and the offender's right to file a personal restraint petition under court rules after the final decision of the department;

(c) The hearing shall be held unless waived by the offender, and shall be electronically recorded. For offenders not in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within fifteen working days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after notice of the violation. For offenders in total confinement, the hearing shall be held within five working days, but not less than twenty-four hours, after notice of the violation;

(d) The offender shall have the right to: (i) Be present at the hearing; (ii) have the assistance of a person qualified to assist the offender in the hearing, appointed by the hearing officer if the offender has a language or communications barrier; (iii) testify or remain silent; (iv) call witnesses and present documentary evidence; and (v) question witnesses who appear and testify; and

(e) The sanction shall take effect if affirmed by the hearing officer. Within seven days after the hearing officer's decision, the offender may appeal the decision to a panel of three reviewing officers designated by the secretary or by the secretary's designee. The sanction shall be reversed or modified if a majority of the panel finds that the sanction was not reasonably related to any of the following: (i) The crime of conviction; (ii) the violation committed; (iii) the offender's risk of reoffending; or (iv) the safety of the community.

(8) For purposes of this section, no finding of a violation of conditions may be based on unconfirmed or unconfirmable allegations.

(9) The department shall work with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs to establish and operate an electronic monitoring program for low-risk offenders who violate the terms of their community custody. Between January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2006, the department shall endeavor to place

at least one hundred low-risk community custody violators on the electronic monitoring program per day if there are at least that many low-risk offenders who qualify for the electronic monitoring program.

(10) Local governments, their subdivisions and employees, the department and its employees, and the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and its employees shall be immune from civil liability for damages arising from incidents involving low-risk offenders who are placed on electronic monitoring unless it is shown that an employee acted with gross negligence or bad faith.

Sec. 14. RCW 9.94A.6332 and 2009 c 28 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

The procedure for imposing sanctions for violations of sentence conditions or requirements is as follows:

(1) If the offender was sentenced under the drug offender sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660.

(2) If the offender was sentenced under the special sexual offender sentencing alternative, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department or the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.670.

(3) If a sex offender was sentenced pursuant to RCW 9.94A.507, any sanctions shall be imposed by the board pursuant to RCW 9.95.435.

(4) In any other case, if the offender is being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.737. If a probationer is being supervised by the department pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, upon receipt of a violation hearing report from the department, the court retains any authority that those statutes provide to respond to a probationer's violation of conditions.

(5) If the offender is not being supervised by the department, any sanctions shall be imposed by the court pursuant to RCW 9.94A.6333.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. The legislature directs the sentencing guidelines commission to include in its biennial report to the legislature, as required by RCW 9.94A.850(2)(h)(iii), and due no later than December 1, 2011, an analysis of the impact on recidivism of the following:

(1) The supervision of offenders pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of this act;

(2) The department's authority to issue warrants for offenders under its supervision who are sentenced for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses in superior court; and

(3) The community custody terms of supervision pursuant to section 5 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 9.95.206 (Misdemeanant probation services—Offender classification system—Supervision standards) and 1996 c 298 s 2; and

(2) RCW 9.95.212 (Standards for supervision of misdemeanor probationers) and 1998 c 245 s 2 & 1995 1st sp.s. c 19 s 31.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. 2008 c 231 s 60 (uncodified) is repealed.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. (1) Sections 1, 3, 11, 13, 16, 17, and 20 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 take effect immediately.

(2) Sections 2, 4 through 10, 12, and 14 of this act take effect August 1, 2009.

*Sec. 18 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 19.** Sections 1, 3, and 13 of this act expire August 1, 2009.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 20.** This act applies retroactively and prospectively regardless of whether the offender is currently on community custody or probation with the department, currently incarcerated with a term of community custody or probation with the department, or sentenced after the effective date of this section.

Passed by the Senate April 25, 2009.

Passed by the House April 21, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Section 18, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5288 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to the supervision of offenders."

I am vetoing the emergency clause in Section 18. I have spoken with the Department of Corrections, and have been informed that they need time to implement the changes of the bill. They have begun preparing and will be ready to implement the changes August 1, 2009, but are not able to make these changes immediately. The elimination of the emergency clause will not affect the fiscal assumptions of the bill.

For this reason, I have vetoed Section 18 of Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5288. With the exception of Section 18, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5288 is approved."

CHAPTER 376

[Substitute Senate Bill 6162]

COMMUNITY CUSTODY—SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENSES

AN ACT Relating to criminal justice: Providing for the supervision of offenders sentenced to community custody regardless of risk classification if the offender has a current conviction for a serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; amending RCW 9.94A.501 and 9.94A.501; creating a new section; providing effective dates; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.501 and 2009 c ... (ESSB 5288) s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall supervise every offender convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense who is sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, for an offense included in (a) and (b) of this subsection. The superior court shall order probation for:

(a) Offenders convicted of fourth degree assault, violation of a domestic violence court order pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300,

26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145, and who also have a prior conviction for one or more of the following:

- (i) A violent offense;
 - (ii) A sex offense;
 - (iii) A crime against a person as provided in RCW 9.94A.411;
 - (iv) Fourth degree assault; or
 - (v) Violation of a domestic violence court order; and
- (b) Offenders convicted of:
- (i) Sexual misconduct with a minor second degree;
 - (ii) Custodial sexual misconduct second degree;
 - (iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; and
 - (iv) Failure to register pursuant to RCW 9A.44.130.

(2) Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenders supervised by the department pursuant to this section shall be placed on community custody.

(3) The department shall supervise every felony offender sentenced to community custody whose risk assessment, conducted pursuant to subsection (6) of this section, places the offender in one of the two highest risk categories.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department shall supervise an offender sentenced to community custody regardless of risk classification if the offender:

(a) Has a current conviction for a sex offense or a serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;

(b) Has been identified by the department as a dangerous mentally ill offender pursuant to RCW 72.09.370;

(c) Has an indeterminate sentence and is subject to parole pursuant to RCW 9.95.017;

(d) Was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.660, or 9.94A.670; or

(e) Is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745.

(5) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any offender sentenced to a term of community custody, community placement, or community supervision or any probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom supervision is required under subsection (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

(6) The department shall conduct a risk assessment for every felony offender sentenced to a term of community custody, community placement, or community supervision who may be subject to supervision under this section.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.501 and 2009 c ... (ESSB 5288) s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall supervise every offender convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense who is sentenced to probation in superior court, pursuant to RCW 9.92.060, 9.95.204, or 9.95.210, for an offense included in (a) and (b) of this subsection. The superior court shall order probation for:

(a) Offenders convicted of fourth degree assault, violation of a domestic violence court order pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145, and who also have a prior conviction for one or more of the following:

- (i) A violent offense;
- (ii) A sex offense;

(iii) A crime against a person as provided in RCW 9.94A.411;

(iv) Fourth degree assault; or

(v) Violation of a domestic violence court order; and

(b) Offenders convicted of:

(i) Sexual misconduct with a minor second degree;

(ii) Custodial sexual misconduct second degree;

(iii) Communication with a minor for immoral purposes; and

(iv) Failure to register pursuant to RCW 9A.44.130.

(2) Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenders supervised by the department pursuant to this section shall be placed on community custody.

(3) The department shall supervise every felony offender sentenced to community custody whose risk assessment, conducted pursuant to subsection (6) of this section, classifies the offender as one who is at a high risk to reoffend.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department shall supervise an offender sentenced to community custody regardless of risk classification if the offender:

(a) Has a current conviction for a sex offense or a serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;

(b) Has been identified by the department as a dangerous mentally ill offender pursuant to RCW 72.09.370;

(c) Has an indeterminate sentence and is subject to parole pursuant to RCW 9.95.017;

(d) Was sentenced under RCW 9.94A.650, 9.94A.660, or 9.94A.670; or

(e) Is subject to supervision pursuant to RCW 9.94A.745.

(5) The department is not authorized to, and may not, supervise any offender sentenced to a term of community custody or any probationer unless the offender or probationer is one for whom supervision is required under subsection (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

(6) The department shall conduct a risk assessment for every felony offender sentenced to a term of community custody who may be subject to supervision under this section.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) Section 1 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 takes effect immediately, or when section 1, chapter . . . (ESSB 5288), Laws of 2009 takes effect, whichever is later.***

(2) Section 2 of this act takes effect August 1, 2009.

*Sec. 3 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Section 1 of this act expires August 1, 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. If Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill No. 5288, as amended by the House, is not enacted into law by August 1, 2009, this act is null and void.

Passed by the Senate April 25, 2009.

Passed by the House April 26, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Section 3, Substitute Senate Bill 6162 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to criminal justice: Providing for the supervision of offenders sentenced to community custody regardless of risk classification if the offender has a current conviction for a serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030."

Substitute Senate Bill 6162 corrects an error in Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5288 by ensuring that all serious violent offenders are sentenced to community custody regardless of risk level. I have vetoed the emergency clause in ESSB 5288, and so I am also vetoing the emergency clause in Section 3 of SSB 6162 as it is not necessary.

For this reason, I have vetoed Section 3 of Substitute Senate Bill 6162. With the exception of Section 3, Substitute Senate Bill 6162 is approved."

CHAPTER 377

[House Bill 1835]

RCW—RESPECTFUL LANGUAGE

AN ACT Relating to using respectful language in state laws; amending RCW 44.04.280; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 44.04.280 and 2004 c 175 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislature recognizes that language used in reference to individuals with disabilities shapes and reflects society's attitudes towards people with disabilities. Many of the terms currently used diminish the humanity and natural condition of having a disability. Certain terms are demeaning and create an invisible barrier to inclusion as equal community members. The legislature finds it necessary to clarify preferred language for new and revised laws by requiring the use of terminology that puts the person before the disability.

(2)(a) The code reviser is directed to avoid all references to: Disabled, developmentally disabled, mentally disabled, mentally ill, mentally retarded, handicapped, cripple, and crippled, in any new statute, memorial, or resolution, and to change such references in any existing statute, memorial, or resolution as sections including these references are otherwise amended by law.

(b) The code reviser is directed to replace terms referenced in (a) of this subsection as appropriate with the following revised terminology: "Individuals with disabilities," "individuals with developmental disabilities," "individuals with mental illness," and "individuals with (~~mental retardation~~) intellectual disabilities."

(3) No statute, memorial, or resolution is invalid because it does not comply with this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The code reviser is directed to submit a recommendation to the legislature, in the form of a bill, concerning replacement of the phrase "mental retardation" with the phrase "intellectual disability" and making other perfecting changes that may be required, throughout the Revised Code of Washington. The code reviser shall consult with legislative committee staff and other interested or affected parties. The recommendation must be submitted to the appropriate committees of the house of representatives and the senate by December 1, 2009.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 6, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 378

[Substitute House Bill 1036]

WASHINGTON CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

AN ACT Relating to the Washington code of military justice; amending RCW 38.32.010, 38.32.020, 38.38.004, 38.38.008, 38.38.024, 38.38.080, 38.38.092, 38.38.132, 38.38.180, 38.38.188, 38.38.240, 38.38.244, 38.38.248, 38.38.312, 38.38.316, 38.38.376, 38.38.388, 38.38.396, 38.38.408, 38.38.412, 38.38.624, 38.38.752, 38.38.760, 38.38.800, 38.38.840, 38.38.844, and 38.38.848; and adding new sections to chapter 38.38 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 38.32.010 and 1989 c 19 s 39 are each amended to read as follows:

Any member of the organized militia committing nonmilitary offenses under chapter 38.38 RCW while on duty status (~~as provided in RCW 38.38.624~~) or within state armories (~~committing offenses against the laws of the state~~) shall be promptly arrested by the military authorities and turned over to the civil authorities of the county or city in which the offense was committed.

Sec. 2. RCW 38.32.020 and 1989 c 19 s 40 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Military offenses under chapter 38.38 RCW committed (~~while on inactive duty or active state service as defined in RCW 38.04.010~~) by members of the organized militia may be tried and punished as provided under chapter 38.38 RCW (~~after this duty or service has terminated, and if found guilty the accused shall be punished accordingly. Any member of the organized militia on "inactive duty" or "active state service," as defined in RCW 38.04.010, committing any offense under chapter 38.38 RCW, where the offense charged is also made an offense by the civil law of this state, may, in the discretion of the officer whose duty it is to approve the charge, be turned over to the proper civil authorities for trial~~).

(2) Primary jurisdiction over military offenses enumerated in chapter 38.38 RCW is with military authorities. Primary jurisdiction over nonmilitary offenses is with civilian authorities. If an offense may be both military and nonmilitary, the military authorities may proceed only after the civilian authorities have declined to prosecute or dismissed the charge, provided jeopardy has not attached. Jurisdiction over attempted crimes, conspiracy crimes, solicitation, and accessory crimes must be determined by whether the underlying offense is a military or nonmilitary offense.

(3) Any member of the organized militia (~~on "inactive duty" or "active state service," as defined in RCW 38.04.010~~) committing any offense under chapter 38.38 RCW (~~on~~) may, if such offense is committed (~~upon~~) on a military reservation of the United States within this state, be turned over to the civil authorities for trial as provided by federal law.

Sec. 3. RCW 38.38.004 and 1989 c 48 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Organized militia" means the national guard of the state, as defined in section 101(3) of title 32, United States Code, and any other military force organized under the laws of the state of Washington.

(2) "Officer" means commissioned or warrant officer.

(3) "Commissioned officer" includes a commissioned warrant officer.

(4) "Commanding officer" includes only commissioned officers in command of a unit.

(5) "Superior commissioned officer" means a commissioned officer superior in rank or command.

(6) "Enlisted member" means a person in an enlisted grade.

(7) "Grade" means a step or degree, in a graduated scale of office or military rank, that is established and designated as a grade by law or regulation.

(8) "Rank" means the order of precedence among members of the organized militia.

(9) ~~((The term "active state service" or "active training duty" shall be construed to be any service on behalf of the state, or at encampments whether ordered by state or federal authority or any other duty requiring the entire time of any organization or person except when called or drafted into the federal service by the president of the United States.~~

~~The term "inactive duty" shall include periods of drill and such other training and service not requiring the entire time of the organization or person, as may be required under state or federal laws, regulations, or orders, including travel to and from such duty.~~

~~((10))~~ (10) "Military court" means a court-martial or a court of inquiry.

~~((11))~~ (11) "Military judge" means the presiding officer of a general or special court-martial detailed in accordance with RCW 38.38.256.

~~((12))~~ (12) "State judge advocate" means the commissioned judge advocate officer responsible for supervising the administration of the military justice in the organized militia.

~~((13))~~ (13) "Accuser" means a person who signs and swears to charges, any person who directs that charges nominally be signed and sworn to by another, and any person who has an interest other than an official interest in the prosecution of the accused.

~~((14))~~ (14) "Military" refers to any or all of the armed forces.

~~((15))~~ (15) "Convening authority" includes, in addition to the person who convened the court, a commissioned officer commanding for the time being, or a successor in command.

~~((16))~~ (16) "May" is used in a permissive sense. The words "no person may. . ." mean that no person is required, authorized, or permitted to do the act prescribed.

~~((17))~~ (17) "Shall" is used in an imperative sense.

~~((18))~~ (18) "Code" means this chapter.

~~((19))~~ (19) "A month's pay" or fraction thereof shall be calculated based upon a member's basic pay entitlement as if the member were serving for a thirty-day period.

(19) "Judge advocate" means an officer of the army or air national guard designated as a judge advocate by the judge advocate general of the army or the judge advocate general of the air force.

(20) "Military offense" means those offenses listed in RCW 38.38.644 through 38.38.800 and sections 25 and 26 of this act.

(21) "Nonmilitary offense" means any offense other than those listed in Title 38 RCW.

Sec. 4. RCW 38.38.008 and 1989 c 48 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

This code applies to all members of the organized militia who are not in federal service pursuant to Title 10 U.S.C.

Sec. 5. RCW 38.38.024 and 1989 c 48 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governor, on the recommendation of the adjutant general, shall appoint ~~((an))~~ a judge advocate officer of the ~~((organized militia))~~ army or air national guard as state judge advocate. To be eligible for appointment, an officer must be a member of the bar of the highest court of the state and must have been a member of the bar of the state for at least five years.

(2) The adjutant general may appoint as many assistant state judge advocates as he or she considers necessary. To be eligible for appointment, assistant state judge advocates must be officers of the organized militia and members of the bar of the highest court of the state.

(3) The state judge advocate or assistants shall make frequent inspections in the field in supervision of the administration of military justice.

(4) Convening authorities shall at all times communicate directly with their staff judge advocates in matters relating to the administration of military justice; and the staff judge advocate of any command is entitled to communicate directly with the staff judge advocate of a superior or subordinate command, or with the state judge advocate.

(5) No person who has acted as member, law officer, trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, defense counsel, assistant defense counsel, or investigating officer, or who has been a witness for either the prosecution or defense, in any case may later act as staff judge advocate to any reviewing authority upon the same case.

(6) No judge advocate may be assigned nonlegal duties unless authorized by the state judge advocate.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 38.38 RCW to read as follows:

A military judge must be a judge advocate. The adjutant general shall prescribe procedures for certifying, appointing, detailing, and removing military judges.

Sec. 7. RCW 38.38.080 and 1989 c 48 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

Persons confined other than in a guard house, whether before, during, or after trial by a military court, shall be confined in civil jails, penitentiaries, or prisons designated by the governor or ~~((by such person as the governor may authorize to act))~~ the adjutant general.

Sec. 8. RCW 38.38.092 and 1989 c 48 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Under such regulations as may be prescribed (~~((under this code))~~) by the adjutant general, a person subject to this code (~~((who is on active state service or inactive duty))~~) who is accused of an offense against civil authority may be delivered, upon request, to the civil authority for trial.

(2) When delivery under this section is made to any civil authority of a person undergoing sentence of a court-martial, the delivery, if followed by conviction in a civil tribunal, interrupts the execution of the sentence of the court-martial, and the offender after having answered to the civil authorities for the offense shall, upon the request of competent military authority, be returned to military custody for the completion of the sentence.

Sec. 9. RCW 38.38.132 and 1991 c 43 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Under such regulations as the governor may prescribe, limitations may be placed on the powers granted by this section with respect to the kind and amount of punishment authorized, the categories of commanding officers and warrant officers exercising command authorized to exercise those powers, the applicability of this section to an accused who demands trial by court-martial, and the kinds of courts-martial to which the case may be referred upon such a demand. However, except in the case of a member attached to or embarked in a vessel, punishment may not be imposed upon any member of the organized militia under this section if the member has, before the imposition of such punishment, demanded trial by court-martial in lieu of such punishment. Under similar regulations, rules may be prescribed with respect to the suspension of punishments authorized hereunder. If authorized by regulations of the governor, a commanding officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction or an officer of general rank in command may delegate powers under this section to a principal assistant.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) of this section, any commanding officer may, in addition to or in lieu of admonition or reprimand, impose one or more of the following disciplinary punishments for minor offenses without the intervention of a court-martial:

(a) Upon officers of his or her command:

(i) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than fourteen consecutive duty or drill days;

(ii) If imposed by an officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction or an officer of general rank in command:

(A) Forfeiture of up to thirty days' pay, but not more than fifteen days' pay per month;

(B) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than fourteen consecutive drill or duty days;

(C) Detention of up to forty-five days' pay, but not more than fifteen days' pay per month;

(b) Upon other personnel of his or her command:

(i) If imposed upon a person attached to or embarked in a vessel, confinement for not more than three consecutive days;

(ii) Forfeiture of not more than seven days' pay;

(iii) Reduction to the next inferior pay grade, if the grade from which demoted is within the promotion authority of the officer imposing the reduction or any officer subordinate to the one who imposes the reduction;

(iv) Extra duties, including fatigue or other duties for not more than fourteen duty or drill days, which need not be consecutive, and for not more than two hours per day, holidays included;

(v) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than fourteen consecutive days;

(vi) Detention of not more than fourteen days' pay;

(vii) If imposed by ~~((a))~~ a commanding officer of the grade of major or above:

(A) The punishment authorized in subsection (2)(b)(i) of this section;

(B) Forfeiture of up to thirty days' pay, but not more than fifteen days' pay per month;

(C) Reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay grade, if the grade from which demoted is within the promotion authority of the officer imposing the reduction or any officer subordinate to the one who imposes the reduction, but an enlisted member in a pay grade above E-4 may not be reduced more than two pay grades;

(D) Extra duties, including fatigue or other duties, for not more than fourteen drill or duty days, which need not be consecutive, and for not more than two hours per day, holidays included;

(E) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than fourteen consecutive days;

(F) Detention of up to forty-five days' pay, but not more than fifteen days' pay per month.

Detention of pay shall be for a stated period of not more than one year but if the offender's term of service expires earlier, the detention shall terminate upon that expiration. Extra duties and restriction may not be combined to run consecutively in the maximum amount imposable for each. Whenever any such punishments are combined to run consecutively, there must be an apportionment. In addition, forfeiture of pay may not be combined with detention of pay without an apportionment.

(3) An officer in charge may impose upon enlisted members assigned to the unit of which the officer is in charge such of the punishment authorized under subsection (2)(b) of this section as the governor may specifically prescribe by regulation.

(4) The officer who imposes the punishment authorized in subsection (2) of this section, or a successor in command, may, at any time, suspend probationally any part or amount of the unexecuted punishment imposed and may suspend probationally a reduction in grade or a forfeiture imposed under subsection (2) of this section, whether or not executed. In addition, the officer may, at any time, remit or mitigate any part or amount of the unexecuted punishment imposed and may set aside in whole or in part the punishment, whether executed or unexecuted, and restore all rights, privileges, and property affected. The officer may also mitigate reduction in grade to forfeiture or detention of pay. When mitigating extra duties to restriction, the restriction shall not be longer than the number of hours of extra duty that may have been imposed. When mitigating reduction in grade to forfeiture or detention of pay, the amount of the

forfeiture or detention shall not be greater than the amount that could have been imposed initially under this section by the officer who imposed the punishment mitigated.

(5) A person punished under this section who considers the punishment unjust or disproportionate to the offense may, through the proper channel, appeal to the next superior authority. The appeal shall be promptly forwarded and decided, but the person punished may in the meantime be required to undergo the punishment adjudged. The superior authority may exercise the same powers with respect to the punishment imposed as may be exercised under subsection (4) of this section by the officer who imposed the punishment. Before acting on an appeal from a punishment of:

- (a) Forfeiture of more than seven days' pay;
- (b) Reduction of one or more pay grades from the fourth or a higher pay grade;
- (c) Extra duties for more than ten days;
- (d) Restriction for more than ten days; or
- (e) Detention of more than fourteen days' pay;

the authority who is to act on the appeal shall refer the case to a judge advocate for consideration and advice, and may so refer the case upon appeal from any punishment imposed under subsection (2) of this section.

(6) The imposition and enforcement of disciplinary punishment under this section for any act or omission is not a bar to trial by court-martial for a serious crime or offense growing out of the same act or omission, and not properly punishable under this section; but the fact that a disciplinary punishment has been enforced may be shown by the accused upon trial, and when so shown shall be considered in determining the measure of punishment to be adjudged in the event of a finding of guilty.

(7) The governor may by regulation prescribe the form of records to be kept of proceedings under this section and may also prescribe that certain categories of those proceedings shall be in writing.

Sec. 10. RCW 38.38.180 and 1963 c 220 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:

Subject to RCW 38.38.176, general courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code for any offense made punishable by this code and may, under such limitations as the governor may prescribe, adjudge any of the following punishments:

- (1) A fine of not more than ~~((two))~~ three hundred dollars;
- (2) Forfeiture of pay and allowances;
- (3) A reprimand;
- (4) Dismissal or dishonorable discharge;
- (5) Reduction of a noncommissioned officer to the ranks; or
- (6) Any combination of these punishments.

Sec. 11. RCW 38.38.188 and 1989 c 48 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Subject to RCW 38.38.176, summary courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code, except officers for any offense made punishable by this code.

(2) No person with respect to whom summary courts-martial have jurisdiction may be brought to trial before a summary court-martial if the person objects thereto, unless under RCW 38.38.132 the person has been permitted and has elected to refuse punishment under that section. If objection to trial by summary court-martial is made by an accused who has been permitted to refuse punishment under RCW 38.38.132, trial shall be ordered by special or general court-martial, as may be appropriate.

(3) A summary court-martial may sentence to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars for a single offense, to forfeiture of ~~((pay and allowances))~~ not more than one-half month's pay for two months, to reduction in rank of enlisted soldiers, and to reduction of a noncommissioned officer to the ranks.

Sec. 12. RCW 38.38.240 and 1989 c 48 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

In the organized militia not in federal service pursuant to Title 10 U.S.C., general courts-martial may be convened by the president or by the governor, or by the ~~((commanding general of the national guard of the District of Columbia))~~ adjutant general.

Sec. 13. RCW 38.38.244 and 1989 c 48 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In the organized militia not in federal service pursuant to Title 10 U.S.C., anyone authorized to convene a general court-martial, the commanding officer of a garrison, fort, post, camp, air base, auxiliary air base, or other place where troops are on duty, or of a brigade, regiment, wing, group, detached battalion, separate squadron, or other detached command((:)) may convene special courts-martial. Special courts-martial may also be convened by superior authority. When any such officer is an accuser, the court shall be convened by superior competent authority.

(2) A special court-martial may not try a commissioned officer.

Sec. 14. RCW 38.38.248 and 1989 c 48 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In the organized militia not in federal service pursuant to Title 10 U.S.C., anyone authorized to convene a special court-martial, the commanding officer of a garrison, fort, post, camp, air base, auxiliary air base, or other place where troops are on duty, or of a regiment, wing, group, detached battalion, detached squadron, detached company, or other detachment((:)) may convene a summary court-martial consisting of one commissioned officer. The proceedings shall be informal.

(2) When only one commissioned officer is present with a command or detachment the commissioned officer shall be the summary court-martial of that command or detachment and shall hear and determine all summary court-martial cases brought before him or her. Summary courts-martial may, however, be convened in any case by superior competent authority when considered desirable.

Sec. 15. RCW 38.38.312 and 1989 c 48 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) No person subject to this code may compel a person((s)) to incriminate ~~((themselves))~~ himself or herself or to answer any question the answer to which may tend to incriminate ~~((them))~~ himself or herself.

(2) No person subject to this code may interrogate, or request any statement from, an accused or a person suspected of an offense without first informing the person of the nature of the accusation and advising that the person does not have to make any statement regarding the offense of which he or she is accused or suspected and that any statement made by the person may be used as evidence against him or her in a trial by court-martial.

(3) No person subject to this code may compel any person to make a statement or produce evidence before any military tribunal if the statement or evidence is not material to the issue and may tend to degrade the person.

(4) No statement obtained from any person in violation of this section, or through the use of coercion, unlawful influence, or unlawful inducement may be received in evidence against the person in a trial by court-martial.

Sec. 16. RCW 38.38.316 and 1989 c 48 s 31 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) No charge or specification may be referred to a general court-martial for trial until a thorough and impartial investigation of all the matters set forth therein has been made. This investigation shall include inquiry as to the truth of the matter set forth in the charges, consideration of the form of charges, and a recommendation as to the disposition which should be made of the case in the interest of justice and discipline.

(2) The accused shall be advised of the charges against him or her and of the right to be represented at that investigation by counsel. The accused has a right to be represented at that investigation as provided in RCW 38.38.376 and in regulations prescribed under that section.

At that investigation full opportunity shall be given to the accused to cross-examine witnesses against him or her if they are available and to present anything the person may desire in his or her own behalf, either in defense or mitigation, and the investigating officer shall examine available witnesses requested by the accused. If the charges are forwarded after the investigation, they shall be accompanied by a statement of the substance of the testimony taken on both sides and a copy thereof shall be given to the accused.

(3) If an investigation of the subject matter of an offense has been conducted before the accused is charged with the offense, and if the accused was present at the investigation and afforded the opportunities for representation, cross-examination, and presentation prescribed in subsection (2) (~~hereof~~) of this section, no further investigation of that charge is necessary under this section unless it is demanded by the accused after being informed of the charge. A demand for further investigation entitles the accused to recall witnesses for further cross-examination and to offer any new evidence in his or her own behalf.

(4) If evidence adduced in an investigation under this chapter indicates that the accused committed an uncharged offense, the investigating officer may investigate the subject matter of that offense without the accused having first been charged with the offense if the accused:

(a) Is present at the investigation;

(b) Is informed of the nature of each uncharged offense investigated; and

(c) Is afforded the opportunities for representation, cross-examination, and presentation prescribed in subsection (2) of this section.

(5) The requirements of this section are binding on all persons administering this code but failure to follow them does not divest a military court of jurisdiction.

Sec. 17. RCW 38.38.376 and 1989 c 48 s 37 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The trial counsel of a general or special court-martial shall prosecute in the name of the state, and shall, under the direction of the court, prepare the record of the proceedings.

~~(2) ((The accused has the right to be represented in his or her defense before a general or special court-martial by civilian counsel if provided by the accused, or by military counsel of his or her own selection if reasonably available as defined in regulations of the governor, or by the defense counsel detailed under RCW 38.38.260. Should the accused have civilian counsel of his or her own selection, the defense counsel, and assistant defense counsel, if any, who were detailed, shall, if the accused so desires, act as associate counsel; otherwise they shall be excused by the military judge or president of a special court-martial.~~

~~(3) In every court-martial proceeding, the defense counsel may, in the event of conviction, forward for attachment to the record of proceedings a brief of such matters the defense counsel feels should be considered in behalf of the accused on review, including any objection to the contents of the record which he or she considers appropriate and assist the accused in the submission of any matter under RCW 38.38.536.~~

(4)) The accused has the right to be represented in his or her defense before a general or special court-martial or at an investigation under RCW 38.38.316 as provided in this subsection.

(a) The accused may be represented by civilian counsel if provided at his or her own expense.

(b) The accused may be represented by:

(i) Military counsel detailed under RCW 38.38.260; or

(ii) Military counsel of his or her own selection if that counsel is reasonably available, as determined under regulations prescribed under subsection (3) of this section.

(c) If the accused is represented by civilian counsel, military counsel detailed or selected under (b) of this subsection shall act as associate counsel unless excused at the request of the accused.

(d) Except as provided under (e) of this subsection, if the accused is represented by military counsel of his or her own selection under (b)(ii) of this subsection, any military counsel detailed under (b)(i) of this subsection shall be excused.

(e) The accused is not entitled to be represented by more than one military counsel. However, the person authorized under regulations prescribed under RCW 38.38.260 to detail counsel in his or her sole discretion:

(i) May detail additional military counsel as assistant defense counsel; and

(ii) If the accused is represented by military counsel of his or her own selection under (b)(ii) of this subsection, may approve a request from the accused that military counsel detailed under (b)(i) of this subsection act as associate defense counsel.

(3) The state judge advocate shall, by regulation, define "reasonably available" for the purpose of subsection (2) of this section and establish

procedures for determining whether the military counsel selected by an accused under subsection (2) of this section is reasonably available.

(4) In any court-martial proceeding resulting in a conviction, the defense counsel:

(a) May forward for attachment to the record of proceedings a brief of such matters as he or she determines should be considered in behalf of the accused on review, including any objection to the contents of the record which he or she considers appropriate;

(b) Shall assist the accused in the submission of any matter under RCW 38.38.536; and

(c) May take other action authorized by this chapter.

(5) An assistant trial counsel of a general court-martial may, under the direction of the trial counsel or when qualified to be a trial counsel as required by RCW 38.38.260, perform any duty imposed by law, regulation, or the custom of the service upon the trial counsel of the court. An assistant trial counsel of a special court-martial may perform any duty of the trial counsel.

~~((5))~~ (6) An assistant defense counsel of a general or special court-martial may, under the direction of the defense counsel or when qualified to be the defense counsel as required by RCW 38.38.260, perform any duty imposed by law, regulation, or the custom of the service upon counsel for the accused.

Sec. 18. RCW 38.38.388 and 1989 c 48 s 40 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The military judge and members of a general or special court-martial may be challenged by the accused or the trial counsel for cause stated to the court. The military judge or, if none, the court shall determine the relevance and validity of challenges for cause and may not receive a challenge to more than one person at a time. Challenges by the trial counsel shall ordinarily be presented and decided before those by the accused are offered.

(2) If exercise of a challenge for cause reduces the court below the minimum number of members required by RCW 38.38.172, all parties shall, notwithstanding RCW 38.38.268, either exercise or waive any challenge for cause then apparent against the remaining members of the court before additional members are detailed to the court. However, peremptory challenges shall not be exercised at that time.

(3) Each accused and the trial counsel is entitled to one peremptory challenge, but the military judge may not be challenged except for cause.

(4) If exercise of a peremptory challenge reduces the court below the minimum number of members required by RCW 38.38.172, the parties shall, notwithstanding RCW 38.38.268, either exercise or waive any remaining peremptory challenge, that has not been previously waived, against the remaining members of the court before additional members are detailed to the court.

(5) Whenever additional members are detailed to the court, and after any challenges for cause against such additional members are presented and decided, each accused and the trial counsel are entitled to one peremptory challenge against members not previously subject to peremptory challenge.

Sec. 19. RCW 38.38.396 and 1989 c 48 s 42 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person charged with desertion or absence without leave in time of war, or with aiding the enemy or with mutiny may be tried and punished at any time without limitation.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person charged with desertion in time of peace or with the offense punishable under RCW 38.38.784 is not liable to be tried by court-martial if the offense was committed more than three years before the receipt of sworn charges and specifications by an officer exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over the command.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person charged with any offense is not liable to be tried by court-martial or punished under RCW 38.38.132 if the offense was committed more than two years before the receipt of sworn charges and specifications by an officer exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over the command or before the imposition of punishment under RCW 38.38.132.

(4) Periods in which the accused was absent from territory in which the state has the authority to apprehend the accused, or in the custody of civil authorities, or in the hands of the enemy, shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed in this section.

(5) If charges or specifications are dismissed as defective or insufficient for any cause and the period prescribed by the applicable statute of limitations:

(a) Has expired; or

(b) Will expire within one hundred eighty days after the date of dismissal of the charges and specifications
trial and punishment under new charges and specifications are not barred by the statute of limitations if the conditions specified in subsection (6) of this section are met.

(6) The conditions referred to in subsection (5) of this section are that the new charges and specifications must:

(a) Be received by an officer exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over the command within one hundred eighty days after the dismissal of the charges or specifications; and

(b) Allege the same acts or omissions that were alleged in the dismissed charges or specifications or allege acts or omissions that were included in the dismissed charges or specifications.

Sec. 20. RCW 38.38.408 and 1989 c 48 s 45 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The trial counsel, the defense counsel, and the court-martial shall have equal opportunity to obtain witnesses and other evidence in accordance with such regulations as the governor may prescribe.

(2) The president of a special court-martial, military judge, military magistrate, or a summary court officer may:

(a) Issue a warrant for the arrest of any accused person who, having been served with a warrant and a copy of the charges, disobeys a written order by the convening authority to appear before the court;

(b) Issue subpoenas duces tecum and other subpoenas;

(c) Enforce by attachment the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers; and

(d) Sentence for refusal to be sworn or to answer, as provided in actions before civil courts of the state.

(3) Process issued in court-martial cases to compel witnesses to appear and testify and to compel the production of other evidence shall run to any part of the state and shall be executed by civil officers as prescribed by the laws of the state.

Sec. 21. RCW 38.38.412 and 1989 c 48 s 46 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person not subject to this code who:

(a) Has been duly subpoenaed to appear as a witness or to produce books and records before a court-martial, military commission, court of inquiry, or any other military court or board, or before any military or civil officer designated to take a deposition to be read in evidence before such a court, commission, or board;

(b) Has been duly paid or tendered the fees and mileage of a witness at the rates allowed to witnesses attending the superior court of the state; and

(c) Willfully neglects or refuses to appear, or refuses to qualify as a witness or to testify or to produce any evidence which that person may have been legally subpoenaed to produce;
is guilty of an offense against the state.

(2) Any person who commits an offense named in subsection (1) of this section shall be tried before the superior court of this state having jurisdiction and jurisdiction is conferred upon those courts for that purpose. Upon conviction, such a person shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

(3) The prosecuting attorney in any such court, upon the certification of the facts by the military court, commission, court of inquiry, or board, shall prosecute any person violating this section.

Sec. 22. RCW 38.38.624 and 1963 c 220 s 75 are each amended to read as follows:

No person may be tried or punished for any offense provided for in RCW 38.38.628 through 38.38.800, unless ~~((it was committed while he was in a duty status))~~ he or she was a member of the organized militia at the time of the offense.

Sec. 23. RCW 38.38.752 and 1963 c 220 s 107 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person subject to this code who ~~((, while in a duty status,))~~ willfully or recklessly wastes, spoils, or otherwise willfully and wrongfully destroys or damages any property other than military property of the United States or of the state shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Sec. 24. RCW 38.38.760 and 1963 c 220 s 109 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Any person subject to this code who operates any vehicle while drunk, or in a reckless or wanton manner, shall be punished as a court martial may direct.))~~

(1) Any person subject to this code who:

(a) Operates or physically controls any vehicle, aircraft, or vessel in a reckless or wanton manner or while impaired by a substance described in section 25; or

(b) Operates or is in actual physical control of any vehicle, aircraft, or vessel while drunk or when the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath is equal to or exceeds the applicable limit under subsection (2) of this section; or

(c) Operates or is in actual physical control of any vehicle, aircraft, or vessel in a reckless or wanton manner shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the blood alcohol content limit with respect to alcohol concentration in a person's blood is 0.08 grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood and with respect to alcohol concentration in a person's breath is 0.08 grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath, as shown by chemical analysis.

(3) For purposes of this section, "blood alcohol content limit" means the amount of alcohol concentration in a person's blood or breath at which operation or control of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel is prohibited.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. A new section is added to chapter 38.38 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Any person subject to this code who wrongfully uses, possesses, distributes, or introduces into an installation, vessel, vehicle, or aircraft used by or under the control of the armed forces or organized militia a substance described in subsection (2) of this section shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(2) The substances referred to in subsection (1) of this section are the following:

(a) Opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, phencyclidine, barbituric acid, and marijuana and any compound or derivative of any such substance.

(b) Any substance not specified in (a) of this subsection that is listed on a schedule of controlled substances prohibited by the United States army; or

(c) Any other substance not specified in this subsection that is listed in Schedules I through V of section 202 of the federal controlled substances act, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 812, as amended.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 26. A new section is added to chapter 38.38 RCW to read as follows:

Any person subject to this code who attempts or offers with unlawful force or violence to do bodily harm to another member of the organized militia, whether or not the attempt or offer is consummated, is guilty of assault and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Sec. 27. RCW 38.38.800 and 1989 c 48 s 71 are each amended to read as follows:

Though not specifically mentioned in this code, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the organized militia, of which persons subject to this code may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general, special or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and shall be punished at the discretion of that court. However, cognizance may not be taken of, and jurisdiction may not be extended to, the crimes of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, maiming, sodomy, arson, extortion, assault in the first degree, burglary, or housebreaking, jurisdiction of which is reserved to civil courts.

Sec. 28. RCW 38.38.840 and 1989 c 48 s 72 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Courts of inquiry to investigate any matter may be convened by the governor, the adjutant general, or by any other person designated by the governor for that purpose, whether or not the persons involved have requested such an inquiry: PROVIDED, That upon the request of the officer involved such an inquiry shall be instituted as hereinabove set forth.

(2) A court of inquiry consists of three or more commissioned officers. For each court of inquiry the convening authority shall also appoint counsel for the court.

(3) Any person subject to this code whose conduct is subject to inquiry shall be designated as a party. Any person subject to this code or employed in the state military department, who has a direct interest in the subject of inquiry has the right to be designated as a party upon request to the court. Any person designated as a party shall be given due notice and has the right to be present, to be represented by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses, and to introduce evidence.

(4) Members of a court of inquiry may be challenged by a party, but only for cause stated to the court.

(5) The members, counsel, the reporter, and interpreters of courts of inquiry shall take an oath or affirmation to faithfully perform their duties.

(6) Witnesses may be summoned to appear and testify and be examined before courts of inquiry, as provided for courts-martial.

(7) Courts of inquiry shall make findings of fact but may not express opinions or make recommendations unless required to do so by the convening authority.

(8) Each court of inquiry shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be authenticated by the signatures of the president and counsel for the court and forwarded to the convening authority. If the record cannot be authenticated by the president, it shall be signed by a member in lieu of the president. If the record cannot be authenticated by the counsel for the court, it shall be signed by a member in lieu of the counsel.

Sec. 29. RCW 38.38.844 and 1989 c 48 s 73 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The following members of the organized militia may administer oaths for the purposes of military administration, including military justice, and affidavits may be taken for those purposes before persons having the general powers of a notary public:

(a) The state judge advocate and all assistant state judge advocates;

(b) All law specialists or paralegals;

(c) All summary courts-martial;

(d) All adjutants, assistant adjutants, acting adjutants, and personnel adjutants;

(e) The military judge, president, trial counsel, and assistant trial counsel for all general and special courts-martial;

(f) The president and the counsel for the court of any court of inquiry;

(g) All officers designated to take a deposition;

(h) All commanding officers of units of the organized militia;

(i) All officers of the organized militia designated as recruiting officers;

(j) All persons detailed to conduct an investigation; and

~~((f))~~ (k) All other persons designated by regulations of the ~~((governor))~~ adjutant general.

~~(2) ((Officers of the organized militia may not be authorized to administer oaths as provided in this section unless they are on active state service or inactive duty for training in or with those forces under orders of the governor as prescribed in this code.~~

~~(3))~~ The signature without seal of any such person, together with the title of the person's office, is prima facie evidence of the person's authority.

Sec. 30. RCW 38.38.848 and 1989 c 48 s 74 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) RCW 38.38.008, 38.38.012, 38.38.064 through 38.38.132, 38.38.252, 38.38.260, 38.38.372, 38.38.480, 38.38.624 through 38.38.792, and 38.38.848 through 38.38.860 shall be carefully explained to every enlisted member:

(a) At the time of the member's enlistment or transfer or induction ~~((into, or))~~;

(b) At the time of the member's order to duty in or with any of the organized militia; or

(c) Within ~~((thirty))~~ forty days thereafter. ~~((They))~~

(2) These sections shall also be explained ~~((annually to each unit of the organized militia))~~ again to each member of the organized militia each time a member of the organized militia reenlists or extends his or her enlistment.

(3) A complete text of this code and of the regulations prescribed by the governor thereunder shall be made available to any member of the organized militia, upon request, for personal examination.

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Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 379

[Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5649]

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

AN ACT Relating to achieving greater energy efficiency in buildings; amending RCW 70.164.020, 70.164.040, 70.164.050, and 70.164.060; adding new sections to chapter 43.330 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.185 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.06 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; creating new sections; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** FINDINGS. (1) The legislature finds that improving energy efficiency in structures is one of the most cost-effective means to meet energy requirements, and that while there have been significant efficiency savings achieved in the state over the past quarter century, there remains enormous potential to achieve even greater savings. Increased weatherization and more extensive efficiency improvements in residential, commercial, and public buildings achieves many benefits, including reducing energy bills, avoiding the construction of new electricity generating facilities

with associated climate change impacts, and creation of family-wage jobs in performing energy audits and improvements.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature that financial and technical assistance programs be expanded to direct municipal, state, and federal funds, as well as electric and natural gas utility funding, toward greater achievement of energy efficiency improvements. To this end, the legislature establishes a policy goal of assisting in weatherizing twenty thousand homes and businesses in the state in each of the next five years. The legislature also intends to attain this goal in part through supporting programs that rely on community organizations and that there be maximum family-wage job creation in fields related to energy efficiency.

PART 1 **Energy Efficiency Improvement Program**

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 101.** DEFINITIONS. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Customers" means residents, businesses, and building owners.

(2) "Direct outreach" means:

(a) The use of door-to-door contact, community events, and other methods of direct interaction with customers to inform them of energy efficiency and weatherization opportunities; and

(b) The performance of energy audits.

(3) "Energy audit" means an assessment of building energy efficiency opportunities, from measures that require very little investment and without any disruption to building operation, normally involving general building operational measures, to low or relatively higher cost investment, such as installing timers to turn off equipment, replacing light bulbs, installing insulation, replacing equipment and appliances with higher efficiency equipment and appliances, and similar measures. The term includes an assessment of alternatives for generation of heat and power from renewable energy resources, including installation of solar water heating and equipment for photovoltaic electricity generation.

(4) "Energy efficiency and conservation block grant program" means the federal program created under the energy independence and security act of 2007 (P.L. 110-140).

(5) "Energy efficiency services" means energy audits, weatherization, energy efficiency retrofits, energy management systems as defined in RCW 39.35.030, and other activities to reduce a customer's energy consumption, and includes assistance with paperwork, arranging for financing, program design and development, and other postenergy audit assistance and education to help customers meet their energy savings goals.

(6) "Low-income individual" means an individual whose annual household income does not exceed eighty percent of the area median income for the metropolitan, micropolitan, or combined statistical area in which that individual resides as determined annually by the United States department of housing and urban development.

(7) "Sponsor" means any entity or group of entities that submits a proposal under section 102 of this act, including but not limited to any nongovernmental

nonprofit organization, local community action agency, tribal nation, community service agency, public service company, county, municipality, publicly owned electric, or natural gas utility.

(8) "Sponsor match" means the share, if any, of the cost of efficiency improvements to be paid by the sponsor.

(9) "Weatherization" means making energy and resource conservation and energy efficiency improvements.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 102. The Washington State University extension energy program is authorized to implement grants for pilot programs providing community-wide urban residential and commercial energy efficiency upgrades. The Washington State University extension energy program must coordinate and collaborate with the department of community, trade, and economic development on the design, administration, and implementation elements of the pilot program.

(1) There must be at least three grants for pilot programs, awarded on a competitive basis to sponsors for conducting direct outreach and delivering energy efficiency services that, to the extent feasible, ensure a balance of participation for: (a) Geographic regions in the state; (b) types of fuel used for heating; (c) owner-occupied and rental residences; (d) small commercial buildings; and (e) single-family and multifamily dwellings.

(2) The pilot programs must:

(a) Provide assistance for energy audits and energy efficiency-related improvements to structures owned by or used for residential, commercial, or nonprofit purposes in specified urban neighborhoods where the objective is to achieve a high rate of participation among building owners within the pilot area;

(b) Utilize volunteer support to reach out to potential customers through the use of community-based institutions;

(c) Employ qualified energy auditors and energy efficiency service providers to perform the energy audits using recognized energy efficiency and weatherization services that are cost-effective;

(d) Select and provide oversight of contractors to perform energy efficiency services. Sponsors shall require contractors to participate in quality control and efficiency training, use workers trained from workforce training and apprentice programs established under chapter . . . , Laws of 2009 (Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill No. 2227) if these workers are available, pay prevailing wages under chapter 39.12 RCW, hire from the community in which the program is located, and create employment opportunities for veterans, members of the national guard, and low-income and disadvantaged populations; and

(e) Work with customers to secure financing for their portion of the project and apply for and administer utility, public, and charitable funding provided for energy audits and retrofits.

(3) The Washington State University extension energy program must give priority to sponsors that can secure a sponsor match of at least one dollar for each dollar awarded.

(a) A sponsor may use its own moneys, including corporate or ratepayer moneys, or moneys provided by landlords, charitable groups, government programs, the Bonneville power administration, or other sources to pay the sponsor match.

(b) A sponsor may meet its match requirement in whole or in part through providing labor, materials, or other in-kind expenditures.

(4)(a) Pilot programs receiving funding must report compliance with performance metrics for each sponsor receiving a grant award. The performance metrics include:

- (i) Monetary and energy savings achieved;
- (ii) Savings-to-investment ratio achieved for customers;
- (iii) Wage levels of jobs created;
- (iv) Utilization of preapprentice and apprenticeship programs; and
- (v) Efficiency and speed of delivery of services.

(b) Pilot programs receiving funding under this section are required to report to the Washington State University energy extension program on compliance with the performance metrics every six months following the receipt of grants, with the last report submitted six months after program completion.

(c) The Washington State University extension energy program shall review the accuracy of these reports and provide a progress report on all grant pilot programs to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1st of each year.

(5)(a) By December 1, 2009, the Washington State University extension energy program shall provide a report to the governor and appropriate legislative committees on the: Number of grants awarded; number of jobs created or maintained; number and type of individuals trained through workforce training and apprentice programs; number of veterans, members of the national guard, and individuals of low-income and disadvantaged populations employed by pilot programs; and amount of funding provided through the grants as established in subsection (1) of this section and the performance metrics established in subsection (4) of this section.

(b) By December 1, 2010, the Washington State University extension energy program shall provide a final report to the governor and appropriate legislative committees on the: Number of grants awarded; number of jobs created or maintained; number and type of individuals trained through workforce training and apprentice programs; number of veterans, members of the national guard, and individuals of low-income and disadvantaged populations employed by pilot programs; and amount of funding provided through the grants as established in subsection (1) of this section and the performance metrics established in subsection (4) of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 103. FARM ENERGY ASSESSMENTS. (1) The legislature finds that increasing energy costs put farm viability and competitiveness at risk and that energy efficiency improvements on the farm are the most cost-effective way to manage these costs. The legislature further finds that current on-farm energy efficiency programs often miss opportunities to evaluate and conserve all types of energy, including fuels and fertilizers.

(2) The Washington State University extension energy program, in consultation with the department of agriculture, shall form an interdisciplinary team of agricultural and energy extension agencies to develop and offer new methods to help agricultural producers assess their opportunities to increase energy efficiency in all aspects of their operations. The interdisciplinary team must develop and deploy:

(a) Online energy self-assessment software tools to allow agricultural producers to assess whole-farm energy use and to identify the most cost-effective efficiency opportunities;

(b) Energy auditor training curricula specific to the agricultural sector and designed for use by agricultural producers, conservation districts, agricultural extensions, and commodity groups;

(c) An effective infrastructure of trained energy auditors available to assist agricultural producers with on-farm energy audits and identify cost-share assistance for efficiency improvements; and

(d) Measurement systems for cost savings, energy savings, and carbon emission reduction benefits resulting from efficiency improvements identified by the interdisciplinary team.

(3) The Washington State University extension energy program shall seek to obtain additional resources for this section from federal and state agricultural assistance programs and from other sources.

(4) The Washington State University extension energy program shall provide technical assistance for farm energy assessment activities as specified in this section.

PART 2

Low-Income Weatherization Programs

Sec. 201. RCW 70.164.020 and 1995 c 399 s 199 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((Unless the context clearly requires otherwise,))~~ The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Credit enhancement" means instruments that enhance the security for the payment of the lender's obligations and includes, but is not limited to insurance, letters of credit, lines of credit, or other similar agreements.

(2) "Department" means the department of community, trade, and economic development.

~~((2))~~ (3) "Direct outreach" means:

(a) The use of door-to-door contact, community events, and other methods of direct interaction with customers to inform them of energy efficiency and weatherization opportunities; and

(b) The performance of energy audits.

(4) "Energy ((assessment)) audit" means an analysis of a dwelling unit to determine the need for cost-effective energy conservation measures as determined by the department.

~~((3))~~ (5) "Energy efficiency services" means energy audits, weatherization, energy efficiency retrofits, energy management systems as defined in RCW 39.35.030, and other activities to reduce a customer's energy consumption, and includes assistance with paperwork, arranging for financing, program design and development, and other postenergy audit assistance and education to help customers meet their energy savings goals.

(6) "Financial institution" means any person doing business under the laws of this state or the United States relating to banks, bank holding companies, savings banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, credit unions,

consumer loan companies, equipment leasing and project finance and the affiliates, subsidiaries, and service corporations thereof.

~~(7)~~ "Household" means an individual or group of individuals living in a dwelling unit as defined by the department.

~~((4))~~ ~~(8)~~ "Low income" means household income ~~((that is at or below one hundred twenty five percent of the federally established poverty level))~~ as defined by the department, provided that the definition may not exceed eighty percent of median household income, adjusted for household size, for the county in which the dwelling unit to be weatherized is located.

~~((5))~~ ~~(9)~~ "Nonutility sponsor" means any sponsor other than a public service company, municipality, public utility district, mutual or cooperative, furnishing gas or electricity used to heat low-income residences.

~~((6))~~ ~~(10)~~ "Residence" means a dwelling unit as defined by the department.

~~((7))~~ ~~(11)~~ "Sponsor" means any entity that submits a proposal under RCW 70.164.040, including but not limited to any local community action agency, tribal nation, community service agency, or any other participating agency or any public service company, municipality, public utility district, mutual or cooperative, or any combination of such entities that jointly submits a proposal.

~~((8))~~ ~~(12)~~ "Sponsor match" means the share ~~(, if any,)~~ of the cost of weatherization to be paid by the sponsor.

~~((9))~~ ~~(13)~~ "Sustainable residential weatherization" or "weatherization" means ~~((materials or measures, and their installation, that are used to improve the thermal efficiency of a residence))~~ activities that use funds administered by the department for one or more of the following: (a) Energy and resource conservation; (b) energy efficiency improvements; (c) repairs, indoor air quality improvements, and health and safety improvements; and (d) client education. Funds administered by the department for activities authorized under this subsection may only be used for the preservation of a dwelling unit occupied by a low-income household and must, to the extent feasible, be used to support and advance sustainable technologies.

~~((10))~~ ~~(14)~~ "Weatherizing agency" means any approved department grantee, tribal nation, or any public service company, municipality, public utility district, mutual or cooperative, or other entity that bears the responsibility for ensuring the performance of weatherization of residences under this chapter and has been approved by the department.

Sec. 202. RCW 70.164.040 and 1987 c 36 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department shall solicit proposals for low-income weatherization programs from potential sponsors. A proposal shall state the amount of the sponsor match, the amount requested ~~((from the low income weatherization assistance account)),~~ the name of the weatherizing agency, and any other information required by the department.

(2)(a) A sponsor may use its own moneys, including corporate or ratepayer moneys, or moneys provided by landlords, charitable groups, government programs, the Bonneville power administration, or other sources to pay the sponsor match.

(b) Moneys provided by a sponsor pursuant to requirements in this section shall be in addition to and shall not supplant any funding for low-income

weatherization that would otherwise have been provided by the sponsor or any other entity enumerated in (a) of this subsection.

(c) No proposal may require any contribution as a condition of weatherization from any household whose residence is weatherized under the proposal.

(d) Proposals shall provide that full levels of all cost-effective, structurally feasible, sustainable residential weatherization materials, measures, and practices, as determined by the department, shall be installed when a low-income residence is weatherized.

(3)(a) The department may in its discretion accept, accept in part, or reject proposals submitted. The department shall allocate funds appropriated from the low-income weatherization assistance account among proposals accepted or accepted in part so as to:

(i) Achieve the greatest possible expected monetary and energy savings by low-income households and other energy consumers ((and)) over the longest period of time;

(ii) Identify and correct, to the extent practical, health and safety problems for residents of low-income households, including asbestos, lead, and mold hazards;

(iii) Create family-wage jobs that may lead to careers in the construction trades or in the energy efficiency sectors; and

(iv) Leverage, to the extent feasible, environmentally friendly sustainable technologies, practices, and designs.

(b) The department shall, to the extent feasible, ensure a balance of participation in proportion to population among low-income households for: ((a)) (i) Geographic regions in the state; ((b)) (ii) types of fuel used for heating, except that the department shall encourage the use of energy efficient sustainable technologies; ((c)) (iii) owner-occupied and rental residences; and ((d)) (iv) single-family and multifamily dwellings.

(c) The department shall give priority to the weatherization of dwelling units occupied by low-income households with incomes at or below one hundred twenty-five percent of the federally established poverty level.

(d) The department may allocate funds to a nonutility sponsor without requiring a sponsor match if the department determines that such an allocation is necessary to provide the greatest benefits to low-income residents of the state.

(e) The department shall require sponsors to employ individuals trained from workforce training and apprentice programs established under chapter . . . , Laws of 2009 (Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill No. 2227) if these workers are available, pay prevailing wages under chapter 39.12 RCW, hire from the community in which the program is located, and create employment opportunities for veterans, members of the national guard, and low-income and disadvantaged populations.

(4)(a) A sponsor may elect to: (i) Pay a sponsor match as a lump sum at the time of weatherization, or (ii) make yearly payments to the low-income weatherization assistance account over a period not to exceed ten years. If a sponsor elects to make yearly payments, the value of the payments shall not be less than the value of the lump sum payment that would have been made under (a)(i) of this subsection.

(b) The department may permit a sponsor to meet its match requirement in whole or in part through providing labor, materials, or other in-kind expenditures.

(5) Programs receiving funding under this section must report to the department every six months following the receipt of a grant regarding the number of dwelling units weatherized, the number of jobs created or maintained, and the number of individuals trained through workforce training and apprentice programs, with the last report submitted six months after program completion. The director of the department shall review the accuracy of these reports.

(6) The department shall adopt rules to carry out this section.

Sec. 203. RCW 70.164.050 and 1987 c 36 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department is responsible for ensuring that sponsors and weatherizing agencies comply with the state laws, the department's rules, and the sponsor's proposal in carrying out proposals.

(2) Before a residence is weatherized, the department shall require that an energy ~~((assessment))~~ audit be conducted.

(3) To the greatest extent practicable and allowable under federal rules and regulations, the department shall maximize available federal low-income home energy assistance program funding for weatherization projects.

Sec. 204. RCW 70.164.060 and 1987 c 36 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

Before a leased or rented residence is weatherized, written permission shall be obtained from the owner of the residence for the weatherization. The department shall adopt rules to ensure that: (1) The benefits of weatherization assistance ~~((in connection with a leased or rented residence)), including utility bill reduction and preservation of affordable housing stock,~~ accrue primarily to low-income tenants occupying a leased or rented residence; (2) as a result of weatherization provided under this chapter, the rent on the residence is not increased and the tenant is not evicted; and (3) as a result of weatherization provided under this chapter, no undue or excessive enhancement occurs in the value of the residence. This section is in the public interest and any violation by a landlord of the rules adopted under this section shall be an act in trade or commerce violating chapter 19.86 RCW, the consumer protection act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 205.** A new section is added to chapter 43.330 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department must: (a) Establish a process to award grants on a competitive basis to provide grants to financial institutions for the purpose of creating credit enhancements, such as loan loss reserve funds as specified in sections 206 and 208 of this act, and consumer financial products and services that will be used to obtain energy efficiency services; and (b) develop criteria, in consultation with the department of financial institutions, regarding the extent to which funds will be provided for the purposes of credit enhancements and set forth principles for accountability for financial institutions receiving funding for credit enhancements.

(2) The department must:

(a) Give priority to financial institutions that provide both consumer financial products or services and direct outreach;

(b) Approve any financing mechanisms offered by local municipalities under section 208 of this act; and

(c) Require any financial institution or other entity receiving funding for credit enhancements to:

(i) Provide books, accounts, and other records in such a form and manner as the department may require;

(ii) Provide an estimate of projected loan losses; and

(iii) Provide the financial institution's plan to manage loan loss risks, including the rationale for sizing a loan loss reserve and the use of other credit enhancements, as applicable.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 206. A new section is added to chapter 43.330 RCW to read as follows:

PROMOTING THE INVOLVEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS—FINDINGS AND INTENT. (1) The legislature finds that the creation and use of risk reduction mechanisms will promote greater involvement of local financial institutions and other financing mechanisms in funding energy efficiency improvements and will achieve greater leverage of state and federal dollars. Risk reduction mechanisms will allow financial institutions to lend to a broader pool of applicants on more attractive terms, such as potentially lower rates and longer loan terms. Placing a portion of funds in long-term risk reduction mechanisms will support a sustained level of energy efficiency investment by financial institutions while providing funding to projects quickly.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to leverage new federal funding aimed at promoting energy efficiency projects, improving energy efficiency, and increasing family-wage jobs. To this end, the legislature intends to invest a portion of all federal funding, subject to federal requirements, for energy efficiency projects in financial mechanisms that will provide for maximum leverage of financing.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 207. A new section is added to chapter 43.330 RCW to read as follows:

The department may create an appliance efficiency rebate program with available funds from the energy efficient appliances rebate program authorized under the federal energy policy act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 208. A new section is added to chapter 43.330 RCW to read as follows:

PROMOTING THE INVOLVEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS. (1) Local municipalities receiving federal stimulus moneys through the federal energy efficiency and conservation block grant program or state energy program are authorized to use those funds, subject to federal requirements, to establish loan loss reserves or toward risk reduction mechanisms, such as loan loss reserves, to leverage financing for energy efficiency projects.

(2) Interest rate subsidies, financing transaction cost subsidies, capital grants to energy users, and other forms of grants and incentives that support financing energy efficiency projects are authorized uses of federal energy efficiency funding.

(3) Financing mechanisms offered by local municipalities under this section must conform to all applicable state and federal rules and regulations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 209. A new section is added to chapter 43.330 RCW to read as follows:

PROMOTING THE INVOLVEMENT OF STATE-CHARTERED BOND AUTHORITIES IN FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS. (1) The legislature finds that the state bond authorities have capacities that can be applied to financing energy efficiency projects for their respective eligible borrowers: Washington economic development finance authority for industry; Washington state housing finance commission for single-family and multifamily housing, commercial properties, agricultural properties, and nonprofit facilities; Washington higher education facilities authority for private, nonprofit higher education; and Washington health care facilities authority for hospitals and all types of health clinics.

(2)(a) Subject to federal requirements, the state bond authorities may accept and administer an allocation of the state's share of the federal energy efficiency funding for designing energy efficiency finance loan products and for developing and operating energy efficiency finance programs. The state bond authorities shall coordinate with the department on the design of the bond authorities' program.

(b) The department may make allocations of the federal funding to the state bond authorities and may direct and administer funding for outreach, marketing, and delivery of energy services to support the programs by the state bond authorities.

(c) The legislature authorizes a portion of the federal energy efficiency funds to be used by the state bond authorities for credit enhancements and reserves for such programs.

(3) The Washington state housing finance commission may:

(a) Issue revenue bonds as the term "bond" is defined in RCW 43.180.020 for the purpose of financing loans for energy efficiency and renewable energy improvement projects in accordance with RCW 43.180.150;

(b) Establish eligibility criteria for financing that will enable it to choose applicants who are likely to repay loans made or acquired by the commission and funded from the proceeds of federal funds or commission bonds; and

(c) Participate fully in federal and other governmental programs and take such actions as are necessary and consistent with chapter 43.180 RCW to secure to itself and the people of the state the benefits of programs to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

PART 3

Energy Efficiency in Publicly Funded Housing

NEW SECTION. Sec. 301. A new section is added to chapter 43.185 RCW to read as follows:

ENERGY AUDITS AND RETROFITS IN PUBLICLY FUNDED HOUSING. (1) The legislature finds that growing preservation and rehabilitation needs in the housing trust fund property portfolio provide opportunities to advance energy efficiency and weatherization efforts for low-income individuals in Washington state while protecting the state's six hundred

million dollars in affordable housing investments. Preservation of existing affordable housing, when done in conjunction with weatherization activities, is a cost-effective, prudent, and environmentally friendly strategy to ensure that low-income housing remains durable, safe, and affordable. Therefore, the legislature intends that where federal funds are available for increasing and improving energy efficiency of low-income housing that these funds must be utilized, subject to federal requirements, for energy audits and implementing energy efficiency measures in the state housing trust fund real estate portfolio.

(2) The department shall review all housing properties in the housing trust fund real estate portfolio and identify those in need of major renovation or rehabilitation. In its review, the department shall survey property owners for information including, but not limited to, the age of the building and the type of heating, cooling, plumbing, and electrical systems contained in the property. The department shall prioritize all renovation or rehabilitation projects identified in the review by the department's ability to:

(a) Achieve the greatest possible expected monetary and energy savings by low-income households and other energy consumers over the greatest period of time;

(b) Promote the greatest possible health and safety improvements for residents of low-income households; and

(c) Leverage, to the extent feasible, technologically advanced and environmentally friendly sustainable technologies, practices, and designs.

(3) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, the department shall use the prioritization of potential energy efficiency needs and opportunities in subsection (2) of this section to make offers of energy audit services to project owners and operators. The department shall use all practicable means to achieve the completion of energy audits in at least twenty-five percent of the properties in its portfolio that exceed twenty-five years in age, by June 30, 2011. Where the energy audits identify cost-effective weatherization and other energy efficiency measures, the department shall accord a priority within appropriated funding levels to include funding for energy efficiency improvements when the department allocates funding for renovation or rehabilitation of the property.

PART 4 Miscellaneous

NEW SECTION. Sec. 401. Sections 101 through 103 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 402. Captions and part headings used in this act are not any part of the law.

**NEW SECTION. Sec. 403. A new section is added to chapter 43.06 RCW to read as follows:*

The governor shall designate an existing full-time equivalent position within state government as the single point of accountability for all energy and climate change initiatives within state agencies. All agencies, councils, or work groups with energy or climate initiatives must coordinate with the person in this designated position.

**Sec. 403 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.*

NEW SECTION. Sec. 404. 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.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 405. 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 immediately.

Passed by the Senate April 21, 2009.

Passed by the House April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Section 403, Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5649 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to achieving greater energy efficiency in buildings."

Section 403 of the bill requires the Governor to designate a single point of accountability for all energy and climate change initiatives within state agencies. This language duplicates the requirements contained in Substitute Senate Bill 5921, Section 4(1). I signed Substitute Senate Bill 5921 on May 4, 2009. As a result, this provision is not needed and I have vetoed Section 403 of Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5649.

Some stakeholders have expressed concerns regarding Section 202 of Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5649. Section 202 of the bill establishes new employment and reporting requirements for the state's existing low income weatherization program. It will be important to implement these new requirements in a manner that allows the local community action agencies and their funding sponsors to comply efficiently and effectively with the new requirements. To that end, I will direct the Department of Commerce to prepare administrative rules immediately to address the interpretation of the new requirements.

With the exception of Section 403, Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5649 is approved."

CHAPTER 380

[Substitute Senate Bill 5248]

MILITARY CHILDREN—EDUCATION—INTERSTATE COMPACT

AN ACT Relating to the interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children; amending RCW 28A.225.330, 28A.225.160, 28A.185.030, 28A.180.040, 28A.225.210, and 28A.225.225; adding a new section to chapter 28A.225 RCW; and adding a new chapter to Title 28A RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1.

ARTICLE I
PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this compact to remove barriers to educational success imposed on children of military families because of frequent moves and deployment of their parents by:

A. Facilitating the timely enrollment of children of military families and ensuring that they are not placed at a disadvantage due to difficulty in the transfer of education records from the previous school districts or variations in entrance and age requirements;

B. Facilitating the student placement process through which children of military families are not disadvantaged by variations in attendance requirements, scheduling, sequencing, grading, course content, or assessment;

C. Facilitating the qualification and eligibility for enrollment, educational programs, and participation in extracurricular academic, athletic, and social activities;

D. Facilitating the on-time graduation of children of military families;

E. Providing for the promulgation and enforcement of administrative rules implementing the provisions of this compact;

F. Providing for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact;

G. Promoting coordination between this compact and other compacts affecting military children; and

H. Promoting flexibility and cooperation between the educational system, parents, and the student in order to achieve educational success for the student.

ARTICLE II DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

A. "Active duty" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the national guard and reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Secs. 1209 and 1211.

B. "Children of military families" means school-aged children, enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade, in the household of an active duty member.

C. "Compact commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article VIII of this compact.

D. "Deployment" means the period one month prior to the service members' departure from their home station on military orders through six months after return to their home station.

E. "Education records" or "educational records" means those official records, files, and data directly related to a student and maintained by the school or local education agency, including but not limited to, records encompassing all the material kept in the student's cumulative folder such as general identifying data, records of attendance and of academic work completed, records of achievement and results of evaluative tests, health data, disciplinary status, test protocols, and individualized education programs.

F. "Extracurricular activities" means a voluntary activity sponsored by the school or local education agency or an organization sanctioned by the local education agency. Extracurricular activities include, but are not limited to, preparation for and involvement in public performances, contests, athletic competitions, demonstrations, displays, and club activities.

G. "Interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children" means the commission that is created under Article IX of this compact, which is generally referred to as the interstate commission.

H. "Local education agency" means a public authority legally constituted by the state as an administrative agency to provide control of and direction for kindergarten through twelfth grade public educational institutions.

I. "Member state" means a state that has enacted this compact.

J. "Military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the United States department of defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands, and any other U.S. territory. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.

K. "Nonmember state" means a state that has not enacted this compact.

L. "Receiving state" means the state to which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.

M. "Rule" means a written statement by the interstate commission promulgated pursuant to Article XII of this compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the interstate commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

N. "Sending state" means the state from which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.

O. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands, and any other U.S. territory.

P. "Student" means the child of a military family for whom the local education agency receives public funding and who is formally enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade.

Q. "Transition" means: (1) The formal and physical process of transferring from school to school; or (2) the period of time in which a student moves from one school in the sending state to another school in the receiving state.

R. "Uniformed services" means the army, navy, air force, marine corps, and coast guard, as well as the commissioned corps of the national oceanic and atmospheric administration, and public health services.

S. "Veteran" means a person who served in the uniformed services and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

ARTICLE III APPLICABILITY

A. Except as otherwise provided in section B of this article, this compact shall apply to the children of:

1. Active duty members of the uniformed services as defined in this compact, including members of the national guard and reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Secs. 1209 and 1211;

2. Members or veterans of the uniformed services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one year after medical discharge or retirement; and

3. Members of the uniformed services who die on active duty or as a result of injuries sustained on active duty for a period of one year after death.

B. The provisions of this interstate compact shall only apply to local education agencies as defined in this compact.

C. The provisions of this compact shall not apply to the children of:

1. Inactive members of the national guard and military reserves;
2. Members of the uniformed services now retired, except as provided in section A of this article;
3. Veterans of the uniformed services, except as provided in section A of this article; and
4. Other U.S. department of defense personnel and other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined as active duty members of the uniformed services.

ARTICLE IV EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND ENROLLMENT

A. Unofficial or "hand-carried" education records – In the event that official education records cannot be released to the parents for the purpose of transfer, the custodian of the records in the sending state shall prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial educational records containing uniform information as determined by the interstate commission. Upon receipt of the unofficial education records by a school in the receiving state, the school shall enroll and appropriately place the student based on the information provided in the unofficial records pending validation by the official records, as quickly as possible.

B. Official education records and transcripts - Simultaneous with the enrollment and conditional placement of the student, the school in the receiving state shall request the student's official education record from the school in the sending state. Upon receipt of this request, the school in the sending state will process and furnish the official education records to the school in the receiving state within ten days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission. However, if the student has an unpaid fine at a public school or unpaid tuition, fees, or fines at a private school, then the sending school shall send the information requested but may withhold the official transcript until the monetary obligation is met.

C. Immunizations – On or before the first day of attendance, the parent or guardian must meet the immunization documentation requirements of the Washington board of health. Compacting states shall give thirty days from the date of enrollment or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission, for students to obtain any immunizations required by the receiving state. For a series of immunizations, initial vaccinations must be obtained within thirty days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission.

D. Kindergarten and first grade entrance age – Students shall be allowed to continue their enrollment at grade level in the receiving state commensurate with their grade level (including kindergarten) from a local education agency in the sending state at the time of transition, regardless of age. A student who has satisfactorily completed the prerequisite grade level in the local education agency in the sending state shall be eligible for enrollment in the next highest grade level in the receiving state, regardless of age. A student transferring after the start of the school year in the receiving state shall enter the school in the receiving state on his or her validated level from an accredited school in the sending state.

ARTICLE V
PLACEMENT AND ATTENDANCE

A. Course placement - When the student transfers before or during the school year, the receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational courses based on the student's enrollment in the sending state school and/or educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state if the courses are offered and if space is available, as determined by the school district. Course placement includes but is not limited to honors, international baccalaureate, advanced placement, vocational, technical, and career pathways courses. Continuing the student's academic program from the previous school and promoting placement in academically and career challenging courses should be paramount when considering placement. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment of the student in the courses.

B. Educational program placement – The receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational programs based on current educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state or participation and placement in like programs in the sending state and if space is available, as determined by the school district. Such programs include, but are not limited to: (1) Gifted and talented programs; and (2) English as a second language (ESL). This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

C. Special education services – (1) In compliance with the federal requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1400 et seq., the receiving state shall initially provide comparable services to a student with disabilities based on his or her current Individualized Education Program (IEP); and (2) in compliance with the requirements of section 504 of the rehabilitation act, 29 U.S.C. Sec. 794, and with Title II of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. Secs. 12131-12165, the receiving state shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing 504 or Title II plan, to provide the student with equal access to education. This does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

D. Placement flexibility – Local education agency administrative officials shall have flexibility in waiving course and program prerequisites, or other preconditions for placement in courses and programs offered under the jurisdiction of the local education agency.

E. Absence as related to deployment activities – A student whose parent or legal guardian is an active duty member of the uniformed services, as defined by this compact, and has been called to duty for, is on leave from, or immediately returned from deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting, shall be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of the local education agency superintendent to visit with his or her parent or legal guardian relative to such leave or deployment of the parent or guardian.

ARTICLE VI
ELIGIBILITY

A. Eligibility for enrollment

1. Special power of attorney, relative to the guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under applicable law shall be sufficient for the purposes of enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation and consent.

2. A local education agency shall be prohibited from charging local tuition to a transitioning military child placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent.

3. A transitioning military child, placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent, may continue to attend the school in which he or she was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent.

B. Eligibility for extracurricular participation - Under RCW 28A.225.280, the Washington interscholastic activities association and local education agencies shall facilitate the opportunity for transitioning military children's inclusion in extracurricular activities, regardless of application deadlines, to the extent they are otherwise qualified and space is available, as determined by the school district.

ARTICLE VII
GRADUATION

In order to facilitate the on-time graduation of children of military families, states and local education agencies shall incorporate the following procedures:

A. Waiver requirements – Local education agency administrative officials shall waive specific courses required for graduation if similar coursework has been satisfactorily completed in another local education agency or shall provide reasonable justification for denial. Should a waiver not be granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education agency shall use best efforts to provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that graduation may occur on time.

B. Exit exams - For students entering high school in eleventh or twelfth grade, states shall accept: (1) Exit or end-of-course exams required for graduation from the sending state; or (2) national norm-referenced achievement tests; or (3) alternative testing, in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state. In the event the above alternatives cannot be accommodated by the receiving state for a student transferring in his or her senior year, then the provisions of section C of this article shall apply.

C. Transfers during senior year – Should a military student transferring at the beginning or during his or her senior year be ineligible to graduate from the receiving local education agency after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving local education agencies shall ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending local education agency, if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending local education agency. In the event that one of the states in question is not a member of this compact, the member state

shall use best efforts to facilitate the on-time graduation of the student in accordance with sections A and B of this article.

ARTICLE VIII STATE COORDINATION

A. Each member state shall, through the creation of a state council or use of an existing body or board, provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies, and military installations concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, this compact and interstate commission activities. While each member state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least: The state superintendent of public instruction, a superintendent of a school district with a high concentration of military children, a representative from a military installation, one representative each from the legislative and executive branches of government, and other offices and stakeholder groups the state council deems appropriate. A member state that does not have a school district deemed to contain a high concentration of military children may appoint a superintendent from another school district to represent local education agencies on the state council.

B. The state council of each member state shall appoint or designate a military family education liaison to assist military families and the state in facilitating the implementation of this compact.

C. The compact commissioner responsible for the administration and management of the state's participation in the compact shall be appointed by the governor or as otherwise determined by each member state. The governor is strongly encouraged to appoint a practicing K-12 educator as the compact commissioner.

D. The compact commissioner and the military family education liaison designated herein shall be ex officio members of the state council, unless either is already a full voting member of the state council.

ARTICLE IX INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY CHILDREN

The member states hereby create the "interstate commission on educational opportunity for military children." The activities of the interstate commission are the formation of public policy and are a discretionary state function. The interstate commission shall:

A. Be a body corporate and joint agency of the member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of this compact;

B. Consist of one interstate commission voting representative from each member state who shall be that state's compact commissioner.

1. Each member state represented at a meeting of the interstate commission is entitled to one vote.

2. A majority of the total member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the interstate commission.

3. A representative shall not delegate a vote to another member state. In the event the compact commissioner is unable to attend a meeting of the interstate commission, the governor or state council may delegate voting authority to another person from their state for a specified meeting.

4. The bylaws may provide for meetings of the interstate commission to be conducted by telecommunication or electronic communication;

C. Consist of ex officio, nonvoting representatives who are members of interested organizations. Such ex officio members, as defined in the bylaws, may include but not be limited to, members of the representative organizations of military family advocates, local education agency officials, parent and teacher groups, the U.S. department of defense, the education commission of the states, the interstate agreement on the qualification of educational personnel, and other interstate compacts affecting the education of children of military members;

D. Meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the member states, shall call additional meetings;

E. Establish an executive committee, whose members shall include the officers of the interstate commission and such other members of the interstate commission as determined by the bylaws. Members of the executive committee shall serve a one-year term. Members of the executive committee shall be entitled to one vote each. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission, with the exception of rule making, during periods when the interstate commission is not in session. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact including enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws and rules, and other such duties as deemed necessary. The U.S. department of defense shall serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the executive committee;

F. Establish bylaws and rules that provide for conditions and procedures under which the interstate commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The interstate commission may exempt from disclosure information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests;

G. Give public notice of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The interstate commission and its committees may close a meeting, or portion thereof, where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:

1. Relate solely to the interstate commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

2. Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal and state statute;

3. Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;

4. Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally censuring a person;

5. Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

6. Disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
or

7. Specifically relate to the interstate commission's participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding;

H. Cause its legal counsel or designee to certify that a meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exemptible provision for any meeting, or portion of a meeting, which is closed pursuant to this provision. The interstate commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefor, including a description of the views expressed and the record of a roll call vote. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the interstate commission;

I. Collect standardized data concerning the educational transition of the children of military families under this compact as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall, in so far as is reasonably possible, conform to current technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate custodian of records as identified in the bylaws and rules;

J. Create a process that permits military officials, education officials, and parents to inform the interstate commission if and when there are alleged violations of the compact or its rules or when issues subject to the jurisdiction of the compact or its rules are not addressed by the state or local education agency. This section shall not be construed to create a private right of action against the interstate commission or any member state.

ARTICLE X

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The interstate commission shall have the following powers:

A. To provide for dispute resolution among member states;

B. To promulgate rules and take all necessary actions to effect the goals, purposes, and obligations as enumerated in this compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compact states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact;

C. To issue, upon request of a member state, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the interstate compact, its bylaws, rules, and actions;

D. To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the interstate commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process;

E. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the member states;

F. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;

G. To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of personnel;

H. To establish and appoint committees including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article IX, section E of this compact, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder;

I. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish the interstate commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel;

J. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it;

K. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed;

L. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed;

M. To establish a budget and make expenditures;

N. To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the interstate commission;

O. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the member states concerning the activities of the interstate commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the interstate commission;

P. To coordinate education, training, and public awareness regarding the compact, its implementation, and operation for officials and parents involved in such activity;

Q. To establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data;

R. To maintain corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws;

S. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact; and

T. To provide for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools, and military families under this compact.

ARTICLE XI ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within twelve months after the first interstate commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including, but not limited to:

1. Establishing the fiscal year of the interstate commission;

2. Establishing an executive committee, and such other committees as may be necessary;

3. Providing for the establishment of committees and for governing any general or specific delegation of authority or function of the interstate commission;

4. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the interstate commission, and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;

5. Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers and staff of the interstate commission;

6. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the interstate commission and the return of surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment and reserving of all of its debts and obligations; and

7. Providing "start up" rules for initial administration of the compact.

B. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice-chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the interstate commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the interstate commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the interstate commission.

C. Executive committee, officers, and personnel

1. The executive committee shall have such authority and duties as may be set forth in the bylaws, including but not limited to:

a. Managing the affairs of the interstate commission in a manner consistent with the bylaws and purposes of the interstate commission;

b. Overseeing an organizational structure within, and appropriate procedures for the interstate commission to provide for the creation of rules, operating procedures, and administrative and technical support functions; and

c. Planning, implementing, and coordinating communications and activities with other state, federal, and local government organizations in order to advance the goals of the interstate commission.

2. The executive committee may, subject to the approval of the interstate commission, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation, as the interstate commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the interstate commission, but shall not be a member of the interstate commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other persons as may be authorized by the interstate commission.

D. The interstate commission's executive director and its employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

1. The liability of the interstate commission's executive director and employees or interstate commission representatives, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents.

The interstate commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.

2. The interstate commission shall defend the executive director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the attorney general or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state represented by an interstate commission representative, shall defend such interstate commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

3. To the extent not covered by the state involved, member state, or the interstate commission, the representatives or employees of the interstate commission shall be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorneys' fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

ARTICLE XII

RULE-MAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. Rule-making authority - The interstate commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of this compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the interstate commission exercises its rule-making authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the interstate commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.

B. Rule-making procedure - Rules shall be made pursuant to a rule-making process that substantially conforms to the "model state administrative procedure act," of 1981, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000) as amended, as may be appropriate to the operations of the interstate commission.

C. Not later than thirty days after a rule is promulgated, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule; provided, that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the interstate commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of the interstate commission's authority.

D. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the

compact, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.

ARTICLE XIII

OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Oversight

1. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.

2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the interstate commission.

3. The interstate commission shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the interstate commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the interstate commission, this compact, or promulgated rules.

B. Default, technical assistance, suspension, and termination - If the interstate commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or promulgated rules, the interstate commission shall:

1. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the means of curing the default, and any action taken by the interstate commission. The interstate commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default;

2. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default;

3. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of the default;

4. Suspension or termination of membership in the compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the interstate commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states;

5. The state which has been suspended or terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of suspension or termination including obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of suspension or termination;

6. The interstate commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or which has been suspended or terminated from the compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the interstate commission and the defaulting state;

7. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the interstate commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the interstate commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees.

C. Dispute Resolution

1. The interstate commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes which are subject to the compact and which may arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.

2. The interstate commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

D. Enforcement

1. The interstate commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact.

2. The interstate commission, may by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United State District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the interstate commission, in the federal district where the interstate commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, and its promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees.

3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the interstate commission. The interstate commission may avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the regulation of a profession.

ARTICLE XIV

FINANCING OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. The interstate commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

B. The interstate commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the interstate commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the interstate commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the interstate commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

C. The interstate commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the interstate commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.

D. The interstate commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the interstate commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the interstate commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the interstate commission.

ARTICLE XV

MEMBER STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT

A. Any state is eligible to become a member state.

B. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than ten of the states. The effective date shall be no earlier than December 1, 2007.

Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other member state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the interstate commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states.

C. The interstate commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the interstate commission and the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

ARTICLE XVI

WITHDRAWAL AND DISSOLUTION

A. Withdrawal

1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every member state; provided that a member state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute, which enacted the compact into law.

2. Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until one year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other member jurisdiction.

3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the interstate commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The interstate commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt thereof.

4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the interstate commission.

B. Dissolution of compact

1. This compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the membership in the compact to one member state.

2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the interstate commission shall be concluded and surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE XVII
SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.

B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

C. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prohibit the applicability of other interstate compacts to which the states are members.

ARTICLE XVIII
BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

A. Other laws

1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this compact.

2. All member states' laws conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

B. Binding effect of the compact

1. All lawful actions of the interstate commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the interstate commission, are binding upon the member states.

2. All agreements between the interstate commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.

3. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, such provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.

Sec. 2. RCW 28A.225.330 and 2006 c 263 s 805 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When enrolling a student who has attended school in another school district, the school enrolling the student may request the parent and the student to briefly indicate in writing whether or not the student has:

- (a) Any history of placement in special educational programs;
- (b) Any past, current, or pending disciplinary action;
- (c) Any history of violent behavior, or behavior listed in RCW 13.04.155;
- (d) Any unpaid fines or fees imposed by other schools; and
- (e) Any health conditions affecting the student's educational needs.

(2) The school enrolling the student shall request the school the student previously attended to send the student's permanent record including records of disciplinary action, history of violent behavior or behavior listed in RCW 13.04.155, attendance, immunization records, and academic performance. If the student has not paid a fine or fee under RCW 28A.635.060, or tuition, fees, or fines at approved private schools the school may withhold the student's official transcript, but shall transmit information about the student's academic performance, special placement, immunization records, records of disciplinary action, and history of violent behavior or behavior listed in RCW 13.04.155. If the official transcript is not sent due to unpaid tuition, fees, or fines, the enrolling school shall notify both the student and parent or guardian that the official

transcript will not be sent until the obligation is met, and failure to have an official transcript may result in exclusion from extracurricular activities or failure to graduate.

(3) Upon request, school districts shall furnish a set of unofficial educational records to a parent or guardian of a student who is transferring out of state and who meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under section 1, Article II of this act. School districts may charge the parent or guardian the actual cost of providing the copies of the records.

(4) If information is requested under subsection (2) of this section, the information shall be transmitted within two school days after receiving the request and the records shall be sent as soon as possible. The records of a student who meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under section 1, Article II of this act shall be sent within ten days after receiving the request. Any school district or district employee who releases the information in compliance with this section is immune from civil liability for damages unless it is shown that the school district employee acted with gross negligence or in bad faith. The professional educator standards board shall provide by rule for the discipline under chapter 28A.410 RCW of a school principal or other chief administrator of a public school building who fails to make a good faith effort to assure compliance with this subsection.

~~((4))~~ (5) Any school district or district employee who releases the information in compliance with federal and state law is immune from civil liability for damages unless it is shown that the school district or district employee acted with gross negligence or in bad faith.

~~((5))~~ (6) When a school receives information under this section or RCW 13.40.215 that a student has a history of disciplinary actions, criminal or violent behavior, or other behavior that indicates the student could be a threat to the safety of educational staff or other students, the school shall provide this information to the student's teachers and security personnel.

Sec. 3. RCW 28A.225.160 and 2006 c 263 s 703 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section and otherwise provided by law, it is the general policy of the state that the common schools shall be open to the admission of all persons who are five years of age and less than twenty-one years residing in that school district. Except as otherwise provided by law or rules adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, districts may establish uniform entry qualifications, including but not limited to birth date requirements, for admission to kindergarten and first grade programs of the common schools. Such rules may provide for exceptions based upon the ability, or the need, or both, of an individual student. For the purpose of complying with any rule adopted by the superintendent of public instruction that authorizes a preadmission screening process as a prerequisite to granting exceptions to the uniform entry qualifications, a school district may collect fees to cover expenses incurred in the administration of any preadmission screening process: PROVIDED, That in so establishing such fee or fees, the district shall adopt ~~((regulations))~~ rules for waiving and reducing such fees in the cases of those persons whose families, by reason of their low income, would have difficulty in paying the entire amount of such fees.

(2) A student who meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under section 1, Article II of this act shall be permitted to continue enrollment at the grade level in the common schools commensurate with the grade level of the student when attending school in the sending state as defined in section 1, Article II of this act, regardless of age or birthdate requirements.

Sec. 4. RCW 28A.185.030 and 1984 c 278 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

Local school districts may establish and operate, either separately or jointly, programs for highly capable students. Such authority shall include the right to employ and pay special instructors and to operate such programs jointly with a public institution of higher education. Local school districts which establish and operate programs for highly capable students shall adopt identification procedures and provide educational opportunities as follows:

(1) In accordance with rules ~~((and regulations))~~ adopted by the superintendent of public instruction, school districts shall implement procedures for nomination, assessment and selection of their most highly capable students. Nominations shall be based upon data from teachers, other staff, parents, students, and members of the community. Assessment shall be based upon a review of each student's capability as shown by multiple criteria intended to reveal, from a wide variety of sources and data, each student's unique needs and capabilities. Selection shall be made by a broadly based committee of professionals, after consideration of the results of the multiple criteria assessment.

(2) When a student, who is a child of a military family in transition, has been assessed or enrolled as highly capable by a sending school, the receiving school shall initially honor placement of the student into a like program.

(a) The receiving school shall determine whether the district's program is a like program when compared to the sending school's program; and

(b) The receiving school may conduct subsequent assessments to determine appropriate placement and continued enrollment in the program.

(3) Students selected pursuant to procedures outlined in this section shall be provided, to the extent feasible, an educational opportunity which takes into account each student's unique needs and capabilities and the limits of the resources and program options available to the district, including those options which can be developed or provided by using funds allocated by the superintendent of public instruction for that purpose.

(4) The definitions in section 1, Article II of this act apply to subsection (2) of this section.

Sec. 5. RCW 28A.180.040 and 2001 1st sp.s. c 6 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every school district board of directors shall:

~~((4))~~ (a) Make available to each eligible pupil transitional bilingual instruction to achieve competency in English, in accord with rules of the superintendent of public instruction~~((-))~~;

~~((2))~~ (b) Wherever feasible, ensure that communications to parents emanating from the schools shall be appropriately bilingual for those parents of pupils in the bilingual instruction program~~((-))~~;

~~((3))~~ (c) Determine, by administration of an English test approved by the superintendent of public instruction the number of eligible pupils enrolled in the school district at the beginning of a school year and thereafter during the year as necessary in individual cases~~((-))~~;

~~((4))~~ (d) Ensure that a student who is a child of a military family in transition and who has been assessed as in need of, or enrolled in, a bilingual instruction program, the receiving school shall initially honor placement of the student into a like program.

(i) The receiving school shall determine whether the district's program is a like program when compared to the sending school's program; and

(ii) The receiving school may conduct subsequent assessments pursuant to RCW 28A.180.090 to determine appropriate placement and continued enrollment in the program;

(e) Before the conclusion of each school year, measure each eligible pupil's improvement in learning the English language by means of a test approved by the superintendent of public instruction~~((-))~~; and

~~((5))~~ (f) Provide in-service training for teachers, counselors, and other staff, who are involved in the district's transitional bilingual program. Such training shall include appropriate instructional strategies for children of culturally different backgrounds, use of curriculum materials, and program models.

(2) The definitions in section 1, Article II of this act apply to subsection (1)(d) of this section.

Sec. 6. RCW 28A.225.210 and 1990 c 33 s 235 are each amended to read as follows:

Every school district shall admit on a tuition free basis: (1) All persons of school age who reside within this state, and do not reside within another school district carrying the grades for which they are eligible to enroll: PROVIDED, That nothing in this ~~((section))~~ subsection shall be construed as affecting RCW 28A.225.220 or 28A.225.250; and (2) all students who meet the definition of children of military families in transition under section 1, Article II of this act who are in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis and who lives in another state while the parent is under military orders.

Sec. 7. RCW 28A.225.225 and 2008 c 192 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except for students who reside out-of-state and students under section 8 of this act, a district shall accept applications from nonresident students who are the children of full-time certificated and classified school employees, and those children shall be permitted to enroll:

(a) At the school to which the employee is assigned;

(b) At a school forming the district's K through 12 continuum which includes the school to which the employee is assigned; or

(c) At a school in the district that provides early intervention services pursuant to RCW 28A.155.065 or preschool services pursuant to RCW 28A.155.070, if the student is eligible for such services.

(2) A district may reject applications under this section if:

(a) The student's disciplinary records indicate a history of convictions for offenses or crimes, violent or disruptive behavior, or gang membership;

(b) The student has been expelled or suspended from a public school for more than ten consecutive days. Any policy allowing for readmission of expelled or suspended students under this subsection (2)(b) must apply uniformly to both resident and nonresident applicants; or

(c) Enrollment of a child under this section would displace a child who is a resident of the district, except that if a child is admitted under subsection (1) of this section, that child shall be permitted to remain enrolled at that school, or in that district's kindergarten through twelfth grade continuum, until he or she has completed his or her schooling.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, all districts accepting applications from nonresident students or from students receiving home-based instruction for admission to the district's schools shall consider equally all applications received. Each school district shall adopt a policy establishing rational, fair, and equitable standards for acceptance and rejection of applications by June 30, 1990. The policy may include rejection of a nonresident student if:

(a) Acceptance of a nonresident student would result in the district experiencing a financial hardship;

(b) The student's disciplinary records indicate a history of convictions for offenses or crimes, violent or disruptive behavior, or gang membership; or

(c) The student has been expelled or suspended from a public school for more than ten consecutive days. Any policy allowing for readmission of expelled or suspended students under this subsection (3)(c) must apply uniformly to both resident and nonresident applicants.

For purposes of subsections (2)(a) and (3)(b) of this section, "gang" means a group which: (i) Consists of three or more persons; (ii) has identifiable leadership; and (iii) on an ongoing basis, regularly conspires and acts in concert mainly for criminal purposes.

(4) The district shall provide to applicants written notification of the approval or denial of the application in a timely manner. If the application is rejected, the notification shall include the reason or reasons for denial and the right to appeal under RCW 28A.225.230(3).

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 28A.225 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A student shall be permitted to remain enrolled in the school in which the student was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent if the student:

(a) Meets the definition of a child of a military family in transition under section 1, Article II of this act; and

(b) Is placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or guardian when the custodial parent is required to relocate due to military orders.

(2) A nonresident school district shall not be required to provide transportation to and from the school unless otherwise required by state or federal law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. By December 1, 2014, the state council, created in accordance with section 1 of this act, shall conduct a review of the implementation of the interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children and recommend to the state legislature whether Washington should

continue to be a member of the compact and whether any other actions should be taken.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. Sections 1 and 9 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 28A RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 381

[Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1879]

DEAF AND HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN—EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

AN ACT Relating to the delivery of educational services to children who are deaf and hearing impaired; amending RCW 72.40.010, 72.40.019, 72.40.024, 72.40.028, 72.40.120, 72.40.200, 72.40.210, 72.40.031, 72.42.010, 72.42.015, 72.42.016, 72.42.021, 72.42.041, 72.40.070, 72.40.220, 72.40.250, 72.40.280, 72.42.060, 26.44.210, 28A.155.160, 28A.310.010, 28A.310.180, 28A.310.200, 28A.335.205, 28A.400.303, 28A.400.305, 28A.600.420, 41.40.088, and 70.198.020; adding new sections to chapter 72.42 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 72.40.023; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the education of children who are deaf presents unique challenges because deafness is a low-incidence disability significantly impacting the child's ability to access communication at home, at school, and in the community. The legislature further finds that over the past fifty years, there have been numerous advances in technology as well as a growing awareness about the importance of delivering services to children in a variety of communication modalities to support their early and continued access to communication. The legislature intends to enhance the coordination of regionally delivered educational services and supports for children who are deaf or hard of hearing and to promote the development of communication-rich learning environments for these children.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 72.42 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss is established to provide statewide leadership for the coordination and delivery of educational services to children who are deaf or hard of hearing. The activities of the center shall be under the authority of the director and the board of trustees. The superintendent and board of trustees of the state school for the deaf as of the effective date of this section shall be the director and board of trustees of the center.

(2) The center's primary functions are:

- (a) Managing and directing the supervision of the state school for the deaf;
- (b) Providing statewide leadership and support for the coordination of regionally delivered educational services in the full range of communication modalities, for children who are deaf or hard of hearing; and
- (c) Collaborating with appropriate public and private partners for the training and professional development of educators serving children who are deaf or hard of hearing.

Sec. 3. RCW 72.40.010 and 2002 c 209 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

There are established at Vancouver, Clark county, a school which shall be known as the state school for the blind, and a separate school which shall be known as the state school for the deaf. The primary purpose of the state school for the blind and the state school for the deaf is to educate and train hearing and visually impaired children.

The school for the blind shall be under the direction of the superintendent with the advice of the board of trustees. The school for the deaf shall be under the direction of the ~~((superintendent))~~ director of the center or the director's designee and the board of trustees.

Sec. 4. RCW 72.40.019 and 1985 c 378 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

The governor shall appoint a ~~((superintendent))~~ director for the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss. The ~~((superintendent))~~ director shall have a masters or higher degree from an accredited college or university in school administration or deaf education, five or more years of experience teaching or providing habilitative services to deaf or hard of hearing students ~~((in the classroom))~~, and three or more years administrative or supervisory experience in programs for deaf or hard of hearing students.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** A new section is added to chapter 72.42 RCW to read as follows:

In addition to any other powers and duties prescribed by law, the director of the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss:

(1) Shall be responsible for the supervision and management of the center, including the state school for the deaf, and the property of various kinds. The director may designate an individual to oversee the day-to-day operation and supervision of students at the school;

(2) Shall employ members of the faculty, administrative officers, and other employees, who shall all be subject to chapter 41.06 RCW, the state civil service law, unless specifically exempted by other provisions of law;

(3) Shall provide technical assistance and support as appropriate to local and regional efforts to build critical mass and communication-rich networking opportunities for children who are deaf or hard of hearing and their families;

(4) Shall establish the course of study including vocational training, with the assistance of the faculty and the approval of the board of trustees;

(5) Shall, as approved by the board of trustees, control and authorize the use of the facilities for night school, summer school, public meetings, applied research and training for the instruction of students who are deaf or hard of hearing, outreach and support to families of children who are deaf or hard of hearing, or other purposes consistent with the purposes of the center;

(6) Shall purchase all supplies and lease or purchase equipment and other personal property needed for the operation or maintenance of the center;

(7) Shall prepare, submit to the board of trustees for approval, and administer the budget consistent with RCW 43.88.160 and the budget and accounting act, chapter 43.88 RCW generally, as applicable;

(8) Shall provide technical assistance and support to educational service districts for the regional delivery of a full range of educational services to students who are deaf or hard of hearing, including but not limited to services relying on American Sign Language, auditory oral education, total communication, and signed exact English;

(9) As requested by educational service districts, shall recruit, employ, and deploy itinerant teachers to provide in-district services to children who are deaf or hard of hearing;

(10) May establish criteria, in addition to state certification, for the teachers at the school and employees of the center;

(11) May establish, with the approval of the board of trustees, new facilities as needs demand;

(12) May adopt rules, under chapter 34.05 RCW, as approved by the board of trustees and as deemed necessary for the governance, management, and operation of the center;

(13) May adopt rules, as approved by the board of trustees, for pedestrian and vehicular traffic on property owned, operated, and maintained by the center;

(14) Except as otherwise provided by law, may enter into contracts as the director deems essential to the purpose of the center;

(15) May receive gifts, grants, conveyances, devises, and bequests of real or personal property from whatever source, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions will aid in carrying out the programs of the center; sell, lease, or exchange, invest, or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof except as limited by the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt rules to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits, and income thereof;

(16) May adopt rules, as approved by the board of trustees, providing for the transferability of employees between the center and the school for the blind consistent with collective bargaining agreements in effect; and

(17) May adopt rules under chapter 34.05 RCW, as approved by the board of trustees, and perform all other acts not forbidden by law as the director deems necessary or appropriate to the administration of the center.

Sec. 6. RCW 72.40.024 and 2002 c 209 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to the powers and duties under RCW 72.40.022 (~~and 72.40.023~~) and section 5 of this act, the superintendent of (~~each~~) the school for the blind and the director of the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, or the director's designee, shall:

(1) Monitor the location and educational placement of each student reported to the superintendent(~~s~~) and the director, or the director's designee, 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.

Sec. 7. RCW 72.40.028 and 2006 c 263 s 829 are each amended to read as follows:

All teachers (~~((at the state school for the deaf))~~) employed by the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the state school for the blind shall meet all certification requirements and the programs shall meet all accreditation requirements and conform to the standards defined by law or by rule of the Washington professional educator standards board or the office of the state superintendent of public instruction. The superintendent((s)) and the director, by rule, may adopt additional educational standards for their respective (~~(schools)~~) facilities. Salaries of all certificated employees shall be set so as to conform to and be contemporary with salaries paid to other certificated employees of similar background and experience in the school district in which the program or facility is located. The superintendent((s)) and the director may provide for provisional certification for teachers in their respective (~~(schools)~~) facilities including certification for emergency, temporary, substitute, or provisional duty.

Sec. 8. RCW 72.40.120 and 1991 c 65 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

Any appropriation for the (~~(school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss or the school for the blind shall be made directly to the (~~(school for the deaf))~~ center or the school for the blind.

Sec. 9. RCW 72.40.200 and 2000 c 125 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The (~~(state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the state school for the blind shall promote the personal safety of students and protect the children who attend from child abuse and neglect as defined in RCW 26.44.020.

Sec. 10. RCW 72.40.210 and 2000 c 125 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The (~~(superintendents))~~ director of the (~~(state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the superintendent of the state school for the blind or their designees shall immediately report to the persons indicated the following events:

- (1) To the child's parent, custodian, or guardian:
 - (a) The death of the child;
 - (b) Hospitalization of a child in attendance or residence at the (~~(school))~~ facility;
 - (c) Allegations of child abuse or neglect in which the parent's child in attendance or residence at the (~~(school))~~ facility is the alleged victim;
 - (d) Allegations of physical or sexual abuse in which the parent's child in attendance or residence at the (~~(school))~~ facility is the alleged perpetrator;
 - (e) Life-threatening illness;
 - (f) The attendance at the (~~(school))~~ facility of any child who is a registered sex offender under RCW 9A.44.130 as permitted by RCW 4.24.550.
- (2) Notification to the parent shall be made by the means most likely to be received by the parent. If initial notification is made by telephone, such

notification shall be followed by notification in writing within forty-eight hours after the initial (~~oral~~) verbal contact is made.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. (1) The state school for the deaf is hereby abolished and its powers, duties, and functions are hereby transferred to the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss. All references to the superintendent or the state school for the deaf in the Revised Code of Washington shall be construed to mean the director or the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss.

(2)(a) All reports, documents, surveys, books, records, files, papers, or written material in the possession of the state school for the deaf shall be delivered to the custody of the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss. All cabinets, furniture, office equipment, motor vehicles, and other tangible property employed by the state school for the deaf shall be made available to the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss. All funds, credits, or other assets held by the state school for the deaf shall be assigned to the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss.

(b) Any appropriations made to the state school for the deaf shall, on the effective date of this section, be transferred and credited to the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss.

(c) If any question arises as to the transfer of any personnel, funds, books, documents, records, papers, files, equipment, or other tangible property used or held in the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties and functions transferred, the director of financial management shall make a determination as to the proper allocation and certify the same to the state agencies concerned.

(3) All employees of the state school for the deaf are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss. All employees classified under chapter 41.06 RCW, the state civil service law, are assigned to the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss to perform their usual duties upon the same terms as formerly, without any loss of rights, subject to any action that may be appropriate thereafter in accordance with the laws and rules governing state civil service.

(4) All rules and all pending business before the state school for the deaf shall be continued and acted upon by the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss. All existing contracts and obligations shall remain in full force and shall be performed by the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss.

(5) The transfer of the powers, duties, functions, and personnel of the state school for the deaf shall not affect the validity of any act performed before the effective date of this section.

(6) If apportionments of budgeted funds are required because of the transfers directed by this section, the director of financial management shall certify the apportionments to the agencies affected, the state auditor, and the state treasurer. Each of these shall make the appropriate transfer and adjustments in funds and appropriation accounts and equipment records in accordance with the certification.

(7) The existing bargaining units shall be transferred in their entirety without the merging of other bargaining units or the inclusion of employees from other bargaining units. Nothing contained in this section may be construed to

alter any of the existing collective bargaining units unless the bargaining unit has been modified by action of the public employment relations commission as provided by law. Therefore, the certification of the existing bargaining units shall remain. However, the commission may, upon request, amend the certification to reflect the name of the new agency. In addition, nothing in this section may be construed to alter the provisions of any existing collective bargaining agreement until the agreement has expired.

Sec. 12. RCW 72.40.031 and 1985 c 378 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

The school year for the state school for the blind and the state school for the deaf shall commence on the first day of July of each year and shall terminate on the 30th day of June of the succeeding year. The regular school term shall be for a period of nine months and shall commence as near as reasonably practical at the time of the commencement of regular terms in ~~((the))~~ other public schools, with the equivalent number of days as are now required by law, and the regulations of the superintendent of public instruction as now or hereafter amended, during the school year in ~~((the))~~ other public schools. The school and the center shall observe all legal holidays, in the same manner as other agencies of state government, and ~~((the schools))~~ will not be in session on such days and such other days as may be approved by the ~~((respective))~~ superintendent~~((s))~~ or the director. During the period when the schools are not in session during the regular school term, schools may be operated, subject to the approval of the ~~((respective))~~ superintendent~~((s))~~ or the director or the director's designee, for the instruction of students or for such other reasons which are in furtherance of the objects and purposes of ~~((such schools))~~ the respective facilities.

Sec. 13. RCW 72.42.010 and 2002 c 209 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

It is the intention of the legislature, in creating a board of trustees for the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss to perform the duties set forth in this chapter, that the board of trustees perform needed oversight services to the governor and the legislature of the ~~((Washington state school for the deaf))~~ center in the development of programs for the hard of hearing ~~((impaired))~~, and in the operation of the ~~((Washington state))~~ center, including the school for the deaf.

Sec. 14. RCW 72.42.015 and 1985 c 378 s 32 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise as used in this chapter "~~((superintendent))~~ director" means ~~((superintendent))~~ the director of the Washington state ~~((school for the deaf))~~ center for childhood deafness and hearing loss.

Sec. 15. RCW 72.42.016 and 2002 c 209 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, as used in this chapter:

(1) "Center" means the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss serving local school districts across the state; and

(2) "School" means the Washington state residential school for the deaf located in Vancouver, Washington.

Sec. 16. RCW 72.42.021 and 2002 c 209 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governance of the center and the school shall be vested in a board of trustees. The board shall consist of nine members appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. The board shall be composed of a resident from each of the state's congressional districts and may include:

- (a) One member who is deaf or hard of hearing (~~(impaired)~~);
- (b) Two members who are experienced educational professionals;
- (c) One member who is experienced in providing residential services to youth; and
- (d) One member who is the parent of a child who is deaf or hard of hearing (~~(impaired)~~) and who is receiving or has received educational services related to deafness or hearing impairment from a public educational institution.

(2) No voting trustee may be an employee of the school or the center, 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. No more than two voting trustees may be school district or educational service district administrators appointed after July 1, 1986.

(3) Trustees shall be appointed by the governor to serve a term of five years, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of a term shall be appointed within sixty days of the vacancy and appointed only for the remainder of the term. Of the initial members, three must be appointed for two-year terms, three must be appointed for three-year terms, and the remainder must be appointed for five-year terms.

(4) The board shall not be deemed 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. In such an event, each trustee may continue to serve in office for the balance of the term for which he or she was appointed so long as the trustee continues to reside within the boundaries of the congressional district as they existed at the time of his or her appointment. Vacancies which occur in a trustee position during the balance of any term shall be filled pursuant to subsection (3) of this section by a successor who resides within the boundaries of the congressional district from which the member whose office was vacated was appointed as they existed at the time of his or her appointment. At the completion of such term, and thereafter, a successor shall be appointed from the congressional district which corresponds in number with the congressional district from which the incumbent was appointed.

Sec. 17. RCW 72.42.041 and 2002 c 209 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

The board of trustees of the (~~(school)~~) center:

- (1) Shall adopt rules and regulations for its own governance;
- (2) Shall direct the development of, approve, and monitor the enforcement of policies, rules, and regulations pertaining to the school and the center, including but not limited to:
 - (a) The use of classrooms and other facilities for summer or night schools or for public meetings and any other uses consistent with the mission of the center;

(b) Pedestrian and vehicular traffic on property owned, operated, or maintained by the ~~((school))~~ center;

(c) Governance, management, and operation of the residential facilities;

(d) Transferability of employees between the ~~((school for the deaf))~~ center and the school for the blind consistent with collective bargaining agreements in effect; and

(e) Compliance with state and federal education civil rights laws at the school;

(3) Shall develop a process for recommending candidates for the position of ~~((superintendent))~~ director and upon a vacancy shall submit a list of three qualified candidates for ~~((superintendent))~~ director to the governor;

(4) Shall submit an evaluation of the ~~((superintendent))~~ director to the governor by July 1st of each odd-numbered year that includes a recommendation regarding the retention of the ~~((superintendent))~~ director;

(5) May recommend to the governor at any time that the ~~((superintendent))~~ director be removed for conduct deemed by the board to be detrimental to the interests of the ~~((school))~~ center;

(6) Shall prepare and submit by July 1st of each even-numbered year a report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature which contains a detailed summary of the ~~((school's))~~ center's progress on performance objectives and the ~~((school's))~~ center's work, facility conditions, and revenues and costs of the ~~((school))~~ center for the previous year and which contains those recommendations it deems necessary and advisable for the governor and the legislature to act on;

(7) Shall approve the ~~((school's))~~ center's budget and all funding requests, both operating and capital, submitted to the governor;

(8) Shall direct and approve the development and implementation of comprehensive programs of education, training, and as needed residential living, such that students served by the school receive a challenging and quality education in a safe school environment;

(9) Shall direct, monitor, and approve the implementation of a comprehensive continuous quality improvement system for the ~~((school))~~ center;

(10) Shall monitor and inspect all existing facilities of the ~~((school))~~ center and report its findings in its biennial report to the governor and appropriate committees of the legislature; and

(11) May grant to every student of the school, upon graduation or completion of a program or course of study, a suitable diploma, nonbaccalaureate degree, or certificate.

Sec. 18. RCW 72.40.070 and 1985 c 378 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of each educational service district to make a full and specific report of visually ~~((or hearing))~~ impaired or deaf or hard of hearing youth to the superintendent of the school for the blind or the ~~((school for the deaf))~~ director of the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, or the director's designee, as the case may be and the superintendent of public instruction, annually. The superintendent of public instruction shall report about the deaf or hard of hearing or visually impaired youth to the school for the blind and the ~~((school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, as the case may be, annually.

Sec. 19. RCW 72.40.220 and 2000 c 125 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ~~((superintendents))~~ director of the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, or the director's designee, and the superintendent of the state school for the blind shall maintain in writing and implement behavior management policies and procedures that accomplish the following:

(a) Support the child's appropriate social behavior, self-control, and the rights of others;

(b) Foster dignity and self-respect for the child;

(c) Reflect the ages and developmental levels of children in care.

(2) The state school for the deaf and the state school for the blind shall use proactive, positive behavior support techniques to manage potential child behavior problems. These techniques shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Organization of the physical environment and staffing patterns to reduce factors leading to behavior incidents;

(b) Intervention before behavior becomes disruptive, in the least invasive and least restrictive manner available;

(c) Emphasis on verbal deescalation to calm the upset child;

(d) Redirection strategies to present the child with alternative resolution choices.

Sec. 20. RCW 72.40.250 and 2000 c 125 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to the powers and duties under RCW 72.40.022 and 72.40.024, the ~~((superintendents))~~ director of the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, or the director's designee, and the superintendent of the state school for the blind shall:

(1) Develop written procedures for the supervision of employees and volunteers who have the potential for contact with students. Such procedures shall be designed to prevent child abuse and neglect by providing for adequate supervision of such employees and volunteers, taking into consideration such factors as the student population served, architectural factors, and the size of the facility. Such procedures shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:

(a) Staffing patterns and the rationale for such;

(b) Responsibilities of supervisors;

(c) The method by which staff and volunteers are made aware of the identity of all supervisors, including designated on-site supervisors;

(d) Provision of written supervisory guidelines to employees and volunteers;

(e) Periodic supervisory conferences for employees and volunteers; and

(f) Written performance evaluations of staff to be conducted by supervisors in a manner consistent with applicable provisions of the civil service law.

(2) Develop written procedures for the protection of students when there is reason to believe an incident has occurred which would render a ~~((child))~~ minor student an abused or neglected child within the meaning of RCW 26.44.020. Such procedures shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:

(a) Investigation. Immediately upon notification that a report of child abuse or neglect has been made to the department of social and health services or a law

enforcement agency, the superintendent or the director, or the director's designee, shall:

(i) Preserve any potential evidence through such actions as securing the area where suspected abuse or neglect occurred;

(ii) Obtain proper and prompt medical evaluation and treatment, as needed, with documentation of any evidence of abuse or neglect; and

(iii) Provide necessary assistance to the department of social and health services and local law enforcement in their investigations;

(b) Safety. Upon notification that a report of suspected child abuse or neglect has been made to the department of social and health services or a law enforcement agency, the superintendent or the director or his or her designee, with consideration for causing as little disruption as possible to the daily routines of the students, shall evaluate the situation and immediately take appropriate action to assure the health and safety of the students involved in the report and of any other students similarly situated, and take such additional action as is necessary to prevent future acts of abuse or neglect. Such action may include:

(i) Consistent with federal and state law:

(A) Removing the alleged perpetrator from the school;

(B) Increasing the degree of supervision of the alleged perpetrator; and

(C) Initiating appropriate disciplinary action against the alleged perpetrator;

(ii) Provision of increased training and increased supervision to volunteers and staff pertinent to the prevention and remediation of abuse and neglect;

(iii) Temporary removal of the students from a program and reassignment of the students within the school, as an emergency measure, if it is determined that there is a risk to the health or safety of such students in remaining in that program. Whenever a student is removed, pursuant to this subsection (2)(b)(iii), from a special education program or service specified in his or her individualized education program, the action shall be reviewed in an individualized education program meeting; and

(iv) Provision of counseling to the students involved in the report or any other students, as appropriate;

(c) Corrective action plans. Upon receipt of the results of an investigation by the department of social and health services pursuant to a report of suspected child abuse or neglect, the superintendent or the director, or the director's designee, after consideration of any recommendations by the department of social and health services for preventive and remedial action, shall implement a written plan of action designed to assure the continued health and safety of students and to provide for the prevention of future acts of abuse or neglect.

Sec. 21. RCW 72.40.280 and 2002 c 208 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department of social and health services must periodically monitor the residential program at the state school for the deaf, including but not limited to examining the residential-related policies and procedures as well as the residential facilities. The department of social and health services must make recommendations to the ~~((school's superintendent))~~ director and the board of trustees of the center or its successor board on health and safety improvements related to child safety and well-being. The department of social and health services must conduct the monitoring reviews at least ~~((quarterly until December~~

~~1, 2006)) annually. The director or the director's designee may from time to time request technical assistance from the department of social and health services.~~

(2) The department of social and health services must conduct a comprehensive child health and safety review, as defined in rule, of the residential program at the state school for the deaf every three years. ~~((The department of social and health services must deliver the first health and safety review to the governor, the legislature, the school's superintendent, and the school's board of trustees or successor board by December 1, 2004.))~~

(3) The state school for the deaf must provide the department of social and health services' staff with full and complete access to all records and documents that the department staff may request to carry out the requirements of this section. The department of social and health services must have full and complete access to all students and staff of the state school for the deaf to conduct interviews to carry out the requirements of this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the department of social and health services must use the safety standards established in this chapter when conducting the reviews.

Sec. 22. RCW 72.42.060 and 1975-'76 2nd ex.s. c 34 s 168 are each amended to read as follows:

Each member of the board of trustees shall receive travel expenses as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 as now existing or hereafter amended, and such payments shall be a proper charge to any funds appropriated or allocated for the support of the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss.

Sec. 23. RCW 26.44.210 and 2002 c 208 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department must investigate referrals of alleged child abuse or neglect occurring at the state school for the deaf, including alleged incidents involving students abusing other students; determine whether there is a finding of abuse or neglect; and determine whether a referral to law enforcement is appropriate under this chapter.

(2) The department must send a copy of the investigation report, including the finding, regarding any incidents of alleged child abuse or neglect at the state school for the deaf to the ~~((school's superintendent))~~ center's director, or the director's designee. The department may include recommendations to the ~~((superintendent))~~ director and the board of trustees or its successor board for increasing the safety of the school's students.

Sec. 24. RCW 28A.155.160 and 2007 c 115 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the department of early learning, the Washington state ~~((school for the deaf))~~ center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the Washington state school for the blind, school districts, educational service districts, and all other state and local government educational agencies and the department of services for the blind, the department of social and health services, and all other state and local government agencies concerned with the care, education, or habilitation or rehabilitation of children with disabilities may enter into interagency cooperative agreements for the purpose of providing

assistive technology devices and services to children with disabilities. Such arrangements may include but are not limited to interagency agreements for the acquisition, including joint funding, maintenance, loan, sale, lease, or transfer of assistive technology devices and for the provision of assistive technology services including but not limited to assistive technology assessments and training.

For the purposes of this section, "assistive device" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off-the-shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of children with disabilities. The term "assistive technology service" means any service that directly assists a child with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. Assistive technology service includes:

- (1) The evaluation of the needs of a child with a disability, including a functional evaluation of the child in the child's customary environment;
- (2) Purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by children with disabilities;
- (3) Selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, retaining, repairing, or replacing of assistive technology devices;
- (4) Coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services with assistive technology devices, such as those associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs;
- (5) Training or technical assistance for a child with a disability or if appropriate, the child's family; and
- (6) Training or technical assistance for professionals, including individuals providing education and rehabilitation services, employers, or other individuals who provide services to, employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of children with disabilities.

Sec. 25. RCW 28A.310.010 and 1988 c 65 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

It shall be the intent and purpose of this chapter to establish educational service districts as regional agencies which are intended to:

- (1) Provide cooperative and informational services to local school districts;
- (2) Assist the superintendent of public instruction and the state board of education in the performance of their respective statutory or constitutional duties; and
- (3) Provide services to school districts and to the ~~((school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the school for the blind to assure equal educational opportunities.

Sec. 26. RCW 28A.310.180 and 1990 c 33 s 276 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, every educational service district board shall:

- (1) Comply with rules or regulations of the state board of education and the superintendent of public instruction.
- (2) If the district board deems necessary, establish and operate for the schools within the boundaries of the educational service district a depository and distribution center for films, tapes, charts, maps, and other instructional material

as recommended by the school district superintendents within the service area of the educational service district: PROVIDED, That the district may also provide the services of the depository and distribution center to private schools within the district so long as such private schools pay such fees that reflect actual costs for services and the use of instructional materials as may be established by the educational service district board.

(3) Establish cooperative service programs for school districts within the educational service district and joint purchasing programs for schools within the educational service district pursuant to RCW 28A.320.080(3): PROVIDED, That on matters relating to cooperative service programs the board and superintendent of the educational service district shall seek the prior advice of the superintendents of local school districts within the educational service district.

(4) Establish direct student service programs for school districts within the educational service district including pupil transportation. However, for the provision of state-funded pupil transportation for special education cooperatives programs for special education conducted under RCW 28A.155.010 through 28A.155.100, the educational service district, with the consent of the participating school districts, shall be entitled to receive directly state apportionment funds for that purpose: PROVIDED, That the board of directors and superintendent of a local school district request the educational service district to perform said service or services: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the educational service district board of directors and superintendents agree to provide the requested services: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the provisions of chapter 39.34 RCW are strictly adhered to: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the educational service district board of directors may contract with the ~~((school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the school for the blind to provide transportation services or other services necessary for the regional delivery of educational services for children who are deaf or hearing impaired.

Sec. 27. RCW 28A.310.200 and 2006 c 263 s 610 are each amended to read as follows:

In addition to other powers and duties as provided by law, every educational service district board shall:

(1) Approve the budgets of the educational service district in accordance with the procedures provided for in this chapter;

(2) Meet regularly according to the schedule adopted at the organization meeting and in special session upon the call of the chair or a majority of the board;

(3) Approve the selection of educational service district personnel and clerical staff as provided in RCW 28A.310.230;

(4) Fix the amount of and approve the bonds for those educational service district employees designated by the board as being in need of bonding;

(5) Keep in the educational service district office a full and correct transcript of the boundaries of each school district within the educational service district;

(6) Acquire by borrowing funds or by purchase, lease, devise, bequest, and gift and otherwise contract for real and personal property necessary for the operation of the educational service district and to the execution of the duties of the board and superintendent thereof and sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of that

property not necessary for district purposes. No real property shall be acquired or alienated without the prior approval of the superintendent of public instruction and the acquisition or alienation of all such property shall be subject to such provisions as the superintendent may establish. When borrowing funds for the purpose of acquiring property, the educational service district board shall pledge as collateral the property to be acquired. Borrowing shall be evidenced by a note or other instrument between the district and the lender;

(7) Under RCW 28A.310.010, upon the written request of the board of directors of a local school district or districts served by the educational service district, the educational service district board of directors may provide cooperative and informational services not in conflict with other law that provide for the development and implementation of programs, activities, services, or practices that support the education of preschool through twelfth grade students in the public schools or that support the effective, efficient, or safe management and operation of the school district or districts served by the educational service district;

(8) Adopt such bylaws and rules for its own operation as it deems necessary or appropriate; and

(9) Enter into contracts, including contracts with common and educational service districts and the (~~school for the deaf~~) Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss and the school for the blind for the joint financing of cooperative service programs conducted pursuant to RCW 28A.310.180(3), and employ consultants and legal counsel relating to any of the duties, functions, and powers of the educational service districts.

Sec. 28. RCW 28A.335.205 and 1997 c 104 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the Washington state school for the blind, the Washington state (~~school for the deaf~~) center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, school districts, educational service districts, and all other state or local governmental agencies concerned with education may loan, lease, sell, or transfer assistive devices for the use and benefit of children with disabilities to children with disabilities or their parents or to any other public or private nonprofit agency providing services to or on behalf of individuals with disabilities including but not limited to any agency providing educational, health, or rehabilitation services. The notice requirement in RCW 28A.335.180 does not apply to the loan, lease, sale, or transfer of such assistive devices. The sale or transfer of such devices is authorized under this section regardless of whether or not the devices have been declared surplus. The sale or transfer shall be recorded in an agreement between the parties and based upon the item's depreciated value.

For the purposes of this section, "assistive device" means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off-the-shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of children with disabilities.

For the purpose of implementing this section, each educational agency shall establish and maintain an inventory of assistive technology devices in its possession that exceed one hundred dollars and, for each such device, shall establish a value, which shall be adjusted annually to reflect depreciation.

This section shall not enhance or diminish the obligation of school districts to provide assistive technology to children with disabilities where needed to achieve a free and appropriate public education and equal opportunity in accessing academic and extracurricular activities.

Sec. 29. RCW 28A.400.303 and 2007 c 35 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) School districts, educational service districts, the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, and their contractors hiring employees who will have regularly scheduled unsupervised access to children shall require a record check through the Washington state patrol criminal identification system under RCW 43.43.830 through 43.43.834, 10.97.030, and 10.97.050 and through the federal bureau of investigation before hiring an employee. The record check shall include a fingerprint check using a complete Washington state criminal identification fingerprint card. The requesting entity shall provide a copy of the record report to the applicant. When necessary, applicants may be employed on a conditional basis pending completion of the investigation. If the applicant has had a record check within the previous two years, the district, the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, or contractor may waive the requirement. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the district, pursuant to chapter 41.59 or 41.56 RCW, the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, or contractor hiring the employee shall determine who shall pay costs associated with the record check.

(2) Federal bureau of Indian affairs-funded schools may use the process in subsection (1) of this section to perform record checks for their employees and applicants for employment.

Sec. 30. RCW 28A.400.305 and 2007 c 35 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The superintendent of public instruction shall adopt rules as necessary under chapter 34.05 RCW on record check information. The rules shall include, but not be limited to the following:

(1) Written procedures providing a school district, ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, state school for the blind, or federal bureau of Indian affairs-funded school employee or applicant for certification or employment access to and review of information obtained based on the record check required under RCW 28A.400.303; and

(2) Written procedures limiting access to the superintendent of public instruction record check database to only those individuals processing record check information at the office of the superintendent of public instruction, the appropriate school district or districts, the ~~((state school for the deaf))~~ Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, the appropriate educational service district or districts, and the appropriate federal bureau of Indian affairs-funded schools.

Sec. 31. RCW 28A.600.420 and 1997 c 265 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any elementary or secondary school student who is determined to have carried a firearm onto, or to have possessed a firearm on, public elementary or secondary school premises, public school-provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public schools, shall be expelled from school for not less than one year under RCW 28A.600.010. The superintendent of the school district, educational service district, (~~the state school for the deaf~~) or state school for the blind, or the director of the Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, or the director's designee, may modify the expulsion of a student on a case-by-case basis.

(2) For purposes of this section, "firearm" means a firearm as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 921, and a "firearm" as defined in RCW 9.41.010.

(3) This section shall be construed in a manner consistent with the individuals with disabilities education act, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1401 et seq.

(4) Nothing in this section prevents a public school district, educational service district, the (~~state school for the deaf~~) Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, or the state school for the blind if it has expelled a student from such student's regular school setting from providing educational services to the student in an alternative setting.

(5) This section does not apply to:

(a) Any student while engaged in military education authorized by school authorities in which rifles are used but not other firearms; or

(b) Any student while involved in a convention, showing, demonstration, lecture, or firearms safety course authorized by school authorities in which the rifles of collectors or instructors are handled or displayed but not other firearms; or

(c) Any student while participating in a rifle competition authorized by school authorities.

(6) A school district may suspend or expel a student for up to one year subject to subsections (1), (3), (4), and (5) of this section, if the student acts with malice as defined under RCW 9A.04.110 and displays an instrument that (~~appeared [appears]~~) appears to be a firearm, on public elementary or secondary school premises, public school-provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public schools.

Sec. 32. RCW 41.40.088 and 2000 c 247 s 107 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A plan 1 member who is employed by a school district or districts, an educational service district, the (~~state school for the deaf~~) Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, the state school for the blind, institutions of higher education, or community colleges:

(a) Shall receive a service credit month for each month of the period from September through August of the following year if he or she is employed in an eligible position, earns compensation earnable for six hundred thirty hours or more during that period, and is employed during nine months of that period, except that a member may not receive credit for any period prior to the member's employment in an eligible position;

(b) If a member in an eligible position does not meet the requirements of (a) of this subsection, the member is entitled to a service credit month for each

month of the period he or she earns earnable compensation for seventy or more hours; and the member is entitled to a one-quarter service credit month for those calendar months during which he or she earned compensation for less than seventy hours.

(2) Except for any period prior to the member's employment in an eligible position, a plan 2 or plan 3 member who is employed by a school district or districts, an educational service district, the state school for the blind, the (~~state school for the deaf~~) Washington state center for childhood deafness and hearing loss, institutions of higher education, or community colleges:

(a) Shall receive a service credit month for each month of the period from September through August of the following year if he or she is employed in an eligible position, earns compensation earnable for eight hundred ten hours or more during that period, and is employed during nine months of that period;

(b) If a member in an eligible position for each month of the period from September through August of the following year does not meet the hours requirements of (a) of this subsection, the member is entitled to one-half service credit month for each month of the period if he or she earns earnable compensation for at least six hundred thirty hours but less than eight hundred ten hours during that period, and is employed nine months of that period;

(c) In all other instances, a member in an eligible position is entitled to service credit months as follows:

(i) One service credit month for each month in which compensation is earned for ninety or more hours;

(ii) One-half service credit month for each month in which compensation is earned for at least seventy hours but less than ninety hours; and

(iii) One-quarter service credit month for each month in which compensation is earned for less than seventy hours;

(d) After August 31, 2000, school districts and educational service districts will no longer be employers for the public employees' retirement system plan 2 or plan 3.

(3) The department shall adopt rules implementing this section.

Sec. 33. RCW 70.198.020 and 2004 c 47 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is established an advisory council in the department of social and health services for the purpose of advancing the development of a comprehensive and effective statewide system to provide prompt and effective early interventions for children in the state who are deaf or hard of hearing and their families.

(2) Members of the advisory council shall have training, experience, or interest in hearing loss in children. Membership shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Pediatricians; audiologists; teachers of the deaf and hard of hearing; parents of children who are deaf or hard of hearing; a representative from the Washington state (~~school for the deaf~~) center for childhood deafness and hearing loss; and representatives of the infant toddler early intervention program in the department of social and health services, the department of health, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 34. (1) The board of trustees and the director of the center for childhood deafness and hearing loss shall implement a process for

gathering information from stakeholders to examine service availability and gaps and to identify service delivery options, resources, and policy changes for the implementation and operation of two demonstration sites for regional programs serving children who are deaf or hard of hearing. One demonstration site shall be in an educational service district in eastern Washington. Information may be gathered through meetings conducted in educational service district regions and through other appropriate means, including the P-20 network and internet technologies. Stakeholders from whom information shall be solicited include, but are not limited to:

(a) The office of the superintendent of public instruction, including the Washington sensory disabilities services office;

(b) The office of deaf and hard of hearing services in the department of social and health services;

(c) Educational service district superintendents and school district superintendents;

(d) Parents of school-age children who are deaf or hard of hearing, including organizations advocating for the educational interests of all children who are deaf or hard of hearing without regard to any specific communication modality;

(e) Students who are deaf or hard of hearing;

(f) Adults who are deaf or hard of hearing;

(g) Nongovernmental entities providing educational services in the following communication modalities: Oral communication, manual communication, and total communication;

(h) The department of health; and

(i) The department of early learning.

(2) Based on the information gathered from stakeholders, the board and the director of the center for childhood deafness and hearing loss shall develop a structure and plan for implementing regional education programs at two demonstration sites that:

(a) Are established within an educational service district and managed through shared governance by the school districts;

(b) Collaborate and partner with, enhance, and avoid duplication of existing and available services and programs, both public and private;

(c) Provide services at one or more central locations in the education service districts;

(d) Provide services to students in their resident districts, including students who are deaf or hard of hearing who may not qualify for special education services;

(e) Include educational and transportation services for children, consultation for teachers and staff, and outreach to families; and

(f) Support communication-rich learning environments and instruction of students in the full spectrum of communication modalities by qualified professionals, including American Sign Language, auditory oral education, total communication, and signed exact English.

(3) By December 1, 2010, the board and the director shall brief the legislature and the governor with a recommendation for the location, structure, and governance of the demonstration sites.

(4) This section expires January 1, 2011.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 35. RCW 72.40.023 (Superintendent of the state school for the deaf—Powers and duties) and 2002 c 209 s 3 are each repealed.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 382

[House Bill 1127]

CREDIT AND DEBIT CARD—PROTECTION OF INFORMATION

AN ACT Relating to financial information; and amending RCW 19.200.010 and 63.14.123.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 19.200.010 and 2000 c 163 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislature finds that credit ~~((is an))~~ and debit cards are important tools for consumers in today's economy ~~((, particularly the use of credit cards)).~~ The legislature also finds that unscrupulous persons often fraudulently use the ~~((credit))~~ card accounts of others by stealing the ~~((credit))~~ card itself or by obtaining the necessary information to fraudulently charge the purchase of goods and services to another person's ~~((credit card))~~ account. The legislature intends to provide some protection for consumers from the latter by limiting the information that can appear on a ~~((credit))~~ card receipt.

(2) No person that accepts credit or debit cards for the transaction of business shall print more than the last five digits of the ~~((credit))~~ card account number or print the ~~((credit))~~ card expiration date on a credit or debit card receipt. This includes all receipts kept by the person or provided to the cardholder.

(3) This section shall apply only to receipts that are electronically printed and shall not apply to transactions in which the sole means of recording the ~~((credit))~~ card number is by handwriting or by an imprint or copy of the credit or debit card.

(4) ~~((For purposes of chapter 163, Laws of 2000,))~~ The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Credit card" means a card or device existing for the purpose of obtaining money, property, labor, or services on credit.

~~((5))~~ This section applies on July 1, 2001, to any cash register or other machine or device that electronically prints receipts on credit card transactions and is placed into service on or after July 1, 2001, and on July 1, 2004, to any cash register or other machine or device that electronically prints receipts on credit card transactions and is placed into service prior to July 1, 2001.-) (b) "Debit card" means a card or device used to obtain money, property, labor, or services by a transaction that debits a cardholder's account, rather than extending credit.

Sec. 2. RCW 63.14.123 and 2000 c 163 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A retailer shall not print more than the last five digits of the ((credit)) card account number or print the ((credit)) card expiration date on a credit or debit card receipt. This includes all receipts kept by the person or provided to the cardholder.

(2) This section shall apply only to receipts that are electronically printed and shall not apply to transactions in which the:

(a) Sole means of recording the ((credit)) card number is by handwriting or by an imprint or copy of the credit or debit card; or

(b) Retailer processes the transaction electronically but also takes additional manual measures for the purpose of ensuring that the card is not being used fraudulently, including measures the retailer is contractually obligated to take in connection with its acceptance of credit or debit cards.

(3) ~~((This section applies on July 1, 2001, to any cash register or other machine or device that electronically prints receipts on credit card transactions and is placed into service on or after July 1, 2001, and on July 1, 2004, to any cash register or other machine or device that electronically prints receipts on credit card transactions and is placed into service prior to July 1, 2004))~~ For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Credit card" means a card or device existing for the purpose of obtaining money, property, labor, or services on credit.

(b) "Debit card" means a card or device used to obtain money, property, labor, or services by a transaction that debits a cardholder's account, rather than extending credit.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 2, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 383

[House Bill 1448]

NONLIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS—SPEED LIMITS—TRIBAL AUTHORITY

AN ACT Relating to speed limits on nonlimited access state highways within tribal reservation boundaries; and adding a new section to chapter 46.61 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 46.61 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Tribal authorities, within their reservation boundaries, may determine based on an engineering and traffic investigation that the maximum speed permitted under RCW 46.61.400 or 46.61.405 is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist upon a nonlimited access state highway or part of a nonlimited access state highway. Then, the tribal authority may determine and declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit thereon which:

(a) Decreases the limit at intersections;

(b) Increases the limit, not exceeding sixty miles per hour; or

(c) Decreases the limit, not lower than twenty miles per hour.

(2) Any alteration by tribal authorities of maximum limits on a nonlimited access state highway is not effective until the alteration has been approved by the secretary of transportation and appropriate signs giving notice of the alteration have been posted. In the case of an alteration by tribal authorities of maximum limits on a nonlimited access state highway that is also part of a city or town street or county road within tribal reservation boundaries, the alteration is not effective until that alteration has also been approved by the applicable local authority.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 384

[House Bill 1166]

LINKED DEPOSIT PROGRAM—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

AN ACT Relating to allowing loans to community development financial institutions under the linked deposit program; and amending RCW 43.86A.060 and 43.86A.030.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 43.86A.060 and 2008 c 187 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state treasurer shall establish a linked deposit program for investment of deposits in qualified public depositories. As a condition of participating in the program, qualified public depositories must make qualifying loans as provided in this section. The state treasurer may purchase a certificate of deposit that is equal to the amount of the qualifying loan made by the qualified public depository or may purchase a certificate of deposit that is equal to the aggregate amount of two or more qualifying loans made by one or more qualified public depositories.

(2) Qualifying loans made under this section are those:

(a) Having terms that do not exceed ten years;

(b) Where an individual loan does not exceed one million dollars;

(c)(i) That are made to a minority or women's business enterprise that has received state certification under chapter 39.19 RCW; ~~((or))~~

(ii) That are made to a veteran-owned business that has received state certification under RCW 43.60A.190; or

(iii) That are made to a community development financial institution that is:
(A) Certified by the United States department of the treasury pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Sec. 4701 et seq.; and (B) using that loan to make qualifying loans under (c)(i) of this subsection;

(d) Where the interest rate on the loan to the minority or women's business enterprise or veteran-owned business does not exceed an interest rate that is two hundred basis points below the interest rate the qualified public depository would charge for a loan for a similar purpose and a similar term, except that, if the preference given by the state treasurer to the qualified public depository

under subsection (3) of this section is less than two hundred basis points, the qualified public depository may reduce the preference given on the loan by an amount that corresponds to the reduction in preference below two hundred basis points given to the qualified public depository; and

(e) Where the points or fees charged at loan closing do not exceed one percent of the loan amount.

(3) In setting interest rates of time certificate of deposits, the state treasurer shall offer rates so that a two hundred basis point preference will be given to the qualified public depository, except that the treasurer shall lower the amount of the preference to ensure that the effective interest rate on the time certificate of deposit is not less than two percent.

(4) Upon notification by the state treasurer that a minority or women's business enterprise is no longer certified under chapter 39.19 RCW or that a veteran-owned business is no longer certified under RCW 43.60A.190, the qualified public depository shall reduce the amount of qualifying loans by the outstanding balance of the loan made under this section to the minority or women's business enterprise or the veteran-owned business, as applicable.

(5) The office of minority and women's business enterprises has the authority to adopt rules to:

(a) Ensure that when making a qualified loan under the linked deposit program, businesses that have never received a loan under the linked deposit program are given first priority;

(b) Limit the total principal loan amount that any one business receives in qualified loans under the linked deposit program over the lifetime of the businesses;

(c) Limit the total principal loan amount that an owner of one or more businesses receives in qualified loans under the linked deposit program during the owner's lifetime; ~~((and))~~

(d) Limit the total amount of any one qualified loan made under the linked deposit program; and

(e) Ensure that loans made by community development financial institutions are qualifying loans under subsection (2)(c)(i) of this section.

Sec. 2. RCW 43.86A.030 and 2008 c 187 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Funds held in public depositories not as demand deposits, as provided in RCW 43.86A.020 and ~~((43.86A.030))~~ this section, shall be available for a time certificate of deposit investment program according to the following formula: The state treasurer shall apportion to all participating depositories an amount equal to five percent of the three year average mean of general state revenues as certified in accordance with Article VIII, section 1(b) of the state Constitution, or fifty percent of the total surplus treasury investment availability, whichever is less. Within thirty days after certification, those funds determined to be available according to this formula for the time certificate of deposit investment program shall be deposited in qualified public depositories. These deposits shall be allocated among the participating depositories on a basis to be determined by the state treasurer.

(2) Of all funds available under this section, the state treasurer may use up to one hundred seventy-five million dollars per year for the purposes of RCW 43.86A.060(2)(c) (i) and (iii) and up to fifteen million dollars per year for the

purposes of RCW 43.86A.060(2)(c)(ii). The amounts made available to these public depositories shall be equal to the amounts of outstanding loans made under RCW 43.86A.060.

(3) The formula so devised shall be a matter of public record giving consideration to, but not limited to deposits, assets, loans, capital structure, investments or some combination of these factors. However, if in the judgment of the state treasurer the amount of allocation for certificates of deposit as determined by this section will impair the cash flow needs of the state treasury, the state treasurer may adjust the amount of the allocation accordingly.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 2, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 385

[Engrossed House Bill 1167]

LINKED DEPOSIT PROGRAM—INTEREST RATES

AN ACT Relating to the linked deposit program; amending RCW 43.86A.060; creating new sections; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the linked deposit program is not accessible to many certified small businesses that the program was created to serve. The legislature further finds that the increased involvement of community development financial institutions in the linked deposit program could increase the participation of these small businesses. The legislature intends that the office of minority and women's business enterprises report to the legislature with an analysis of barriers faced by certified small businesses that are currently not able to participate in the linked deposit program and make recommendations on how to overcome those barriers.***

*Sec. 1 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. By December 1, 2009, the office of minority and women's business enterprises shall, in consultation with the state treasurer and within existing resources, submit a report with recommendations to the legislature that addresses the following issues:***

(1) The availability of sources of capital for certified borrowers, including the amounts and interest rates for that capital;

(2) The loans that are not being funded for certified borrowers under the current program and why those loans are not being funded;

(3) The availability of other sources of capital in the marketplace for those nonfunded loans of certified borrowers, including the amounts and interest rates for that capital;

(4) Whether there are other institutions that may be willing to make those loans that are currently not being made to certified borrowers under the program;

(5) Whether the program could be modified to encourage lenders to make those loans that are not currently being made to certified borrowers and whether the cost of those loans would be a barrier;

(6) A review of how other states seek to increase access to capital for borrowers that traditionally lack access to capital; and

(7) The role community development financial institutions could play in mitigating the cost of lending to certified borrowers who are not currently being served by the program.

*Sec. 2 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

Sec. 3. RCW 43.86A.060 and 2008 c 187 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state treasurer shall establish a linked deposit program for investment of deposits in qualified public depositories. As a condition of participating in the program, qualified public depositories must make qualifying loans as provided in this section. The state treasurer may purchase a certificate of deposit that is equal to the amount of the qualifying loan made by the qualified public depository or may purchase a certificate of deposit that is equal to the aggregate amount of two or more qualifying loans made by one or more qualified public depositories.

(2) Qualifying loans made under this section are those:

(a) Having terms that do not exceed ten years;

(b) Where an individual loan does not exceed one million dollars;

(c)(i) That are made to a minority or women's business enterprise that has received state certification under chapter 39.19 RCW; or

(ii) That are made to a veteran-owned business that has received state certification under RCW 43.60A.190;

(d) Where the interest rate on the loan to the minority or women's business enterprise or veteran-owned business does not exceed an interest rate that is two hundred basis points below the interest rate the qualified public depository would charge for a loan for a similar purpose and a similar term, except that, if the preference given by the state treasurer to the qualified public depository under subsection (3) of this section is less than two hundred basis points, the qualified public depository may reduce the preference given on the loan by an amount that corresponds to the reduction in preference below two hundred basis points given to the qualified public depository; and

(e) Where the points or fees charged at loan closing do not exceed one percent of the loan amount.

(3) In setting interest rates of time certificate of deposits, the state treasurer shall offer rates so that a two hundred basis point preference will be given to the qualified public depository, except that the treasurer (~~shall~~) may lower the amount of the preference to ensure that the effective interest rate on the (~~time certificate of~~) deposit is not less than (~~two~~) zero percent.

(4) Upon notification by the state treasurer that a minority or women's business enterprise is no longer certified under chapter 39.19 RCW or that a veteran-owned business is no longer certified under RCW 43.60A.190, the qualified public depository shall reduce the amount of qualifying loans by the outstanding balance of the loan made under this section to the minority or women's business enterprise or the veteran-owned business, as applicable.

(5) The office of minority and women's business enterprises has the authority to adopt rules to:

(a) Ensure that when making a qualified loan under the linked deposit program, businesses that have never received a loan under the linked deposit program are given first priority;

(b) Limit the total principal loan amount that any one business receives in qualified loans under the linked deposit program over the lifetime of the businesses;

(c) Limit the total principal loan amount that an owner of one or more businesses receives in qualified loans under the linked deposit program during the owner's lifetime; and

(d) Limit the total amount of any one qualified loan made under the linked deposit program.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Sections 1 and 2 of this act expire July 1, 2010.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Sections 1 and 2, Engrossed House Bill 1167 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to the linked deposit program."

Sections 1 and 2 would have created a new obligation to produce a report by the Office of Minority and Women's Business Enterprises. While I support the aim of identifying ways the linked deposit program can be improved and how small businesses can access capital more readily, this bill places a large, unfunded financial burden on a small agency during very tough budget times. For this reason, I have vetoed Sections 1 and 2 of Engrossed House Bill 1167.

With the exception of Sections 1 and 2, Engrossed House Bill 1167 is approved."

CHAPTER 386

[Engrossed Senate Bill 6033]

PREVENT OR REDUCE OWNER-OCCUPIED FORECLOSURE PROGRAM

AN ACT Relating to creating the prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program; amending RCW 43.320.160, 43.320.165, and 43.320.170; adding a new section to chapter 43.320 RCW; repealing RCW 43.320.160, 43.320.165, and 43.320.170; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 43.320.160 and 2008 c 322 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The ~~((smart homeownership choices))~~ prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program is created in the department to assist ~~((low-income and moderate-income households, as defined in RCW 84.14.010;))~~ borrowers facing foreclosure in achieving work-outs, loan modifications, or other results that keep them in their homes. The borrowers are households, families, and individuals who are residents of Washington state, with an emphasis on borrowers with incomes up to one hundred forty percent of median income level of the county in which the borrower resides.

(2) The department shall enter into an interagency agreement with the Washington state housing finance commission to implement and administer this program with moneys from the account created in RCW 43.320.165. The Washington state housing finance commission will request funds from the department as needed to implement and operate the program.

(3) The commission shall, under terms and conditions to be determined by the commission, in consultation with the department, assist homeowners who are ~~((delinquent on their mortgage payments to bring their mortgage payments current in order to refinance into a different loan product))~~ facing foreclosure in achieving work-outs, loan modifications, or other results that keep them in their homes. ~~((Financial assistance received by homeowners under this chapter shall be repaid at the time of refinancing into a different loan product. Homeowners receiving financial assistance shall also agree to partake in a residential mortgage counseling program.))~~ Moneys may also be used for outreach activities to raise awareness of this program; creating and maintaining a pool of volunteers consisting of attorneys, accountants, banking professionals, mortgage brokers, housing counselors, and other relevant professionals who participate in the program as needed and without compensation to provide advice and representation to the borrower in achieving work-outs, loan modifications, or other results that keep them in their homes; and administering assignments of volunteers to borrowers in the most productive manner. Not more than four percent of the total appropriation for this program may be used for administrative expenses of the department and the commission.

(4) The commission must provide an annual report to the legislature at the end of each fiscal year of program operation. The report must include information ~~((including the total number of households seeking help to resolve mortgage delinquency, the number of program participants that successfully avoided foreclosure, and the number of program participants who refinanced a home, including information on the terms of both the new loan product and the product out of which the homeowner refinanced))~~ determined by the prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure oversight committee established under section 4 of this act to be useful in assessing the success of the program. The commission shall establish and report upon performance measures, including measures to gauge program efficiency and effectiveness and customer satisfaction.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "work-out" means an agreement made between the borrower and the mortgagee or beneficiary under a deed of trust, or with the authorized agent of the mortgagee or beneficiary, that results in the borrower's continued residence in the mortgaged residential property.

Sec. 2. RCW 43.320.165 and 2008 c 322 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The ~~((smart homeownership choices))~~ prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from the appropriation in section 4, chapter 322, Laws of 2008 as well as receipts from private contributions and all other sources that are specifically designated for the ~~((smart homeownership choices))~~ prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used solely for the purpose of preventing or reducing owner-occupied foreclosures through the ~~((smart homeownership choices))~~

prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program as described in RCW 43.320.160. Only the director of the department or the director's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

Sec. 3. RCW 43.320.170 and 2008 c 322 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The Washington state housing finance commission shall ~~((only))~~ serve ~~((low-income))~~ households, ~~((as defined in RCW 84.14.010,))~~ families, and individuals who are residents of Washington state, with an emphasis on borrowers with incomes up to one hundred forty percent of the median income level of the county in which the borrower resides, through the ~~((smart homeownership choices))~~ prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program described in RCW 43.320.160 using state appropriated general funds in the ~~((smart homeownership choices))~~ prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program account created in RCW 43.320.165((-)) and contributions from private and other sources ~~((to the account may be used to serve both low-income and moderate-income households, as defined in RCW 84.14.010, through the smart homeownership choices program)).~~

***NEW SECTION. Sec. 4.** *A new section is added to chapter 43.320 RCW to read as follows:*

(1) The housing finance commission shall establish a prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure oversight committee to consist of:

(a) One member from each of the two largest caucuses of the senate, appointed by the president of the senate;

(b) One member from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(c) The director of the department of financial institutions as an ex officio member;

(d) The executive director of the housing finance commission as an ex officio member;

(e) A representative of the Washington state bar association;

(f) A representative of the office of civil legal aid;

(g) A representative of a banker's association;

(h) A representative of the Washington state board of accountancy;

(i) A representative of community banks;

(j) A representative of mortgage brokers;

(k) A representative of housing counselors; and

(l) A representative of credit unions.

(2) The members of the prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure oversight committee shall serve without compensation.

(3) The prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure oversight committee shall serve as the housing finance commission's principal advisory body on the prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program, and must:

(a) Develop criteria for success of the program that may include: Number of borrowers served; number of work-outs achieved; amount of homeowner funds received for homeowner stabilization; and number of volunteer professionals participating;

(b) Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the program according to the criteria developed under (a) of this subsection;

(c) Develop and maintain an inventory of state and federal housing assistance programs directed to stabilize owner-occupied homes; and

(d) Coordinate all state efforts related to prevention or reduction of owner-occupied foreclosures.

(4) Any of the duties under subsection (3) of this section may be delegated to the executive director of the housing finance commission.

(5) The prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure oversight committee shall meet regularly.

(6) The housing finance commission must provide information and assistance as requested for the prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure oversight committee to carry out its duties under this section.

(7) Staff support for the committee must be provided by the housing finance commission.

*Sec. 4 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** The following acts or parts of acts, as now existing or hereafter amended, are each repealed, effective June 30, 2011:

(1) RCW 43.320.160 (Smart homeownership choices program—Report) and section 1 of this act & 2008 c 322 s 1;

(2) RCW 43.320.165 (Smart homeownership choices program account) and section 2 of this act & 2008 c 322 s 2;

(3) RCW 43.320.170 (Smart homeownership choices program—Expenditures—Low-income households—Moderate-income households) and section 3 of this act & 2008 c 322 s 3; and

(4) Section 4 of this act.

Passed by the Senate April 21, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Section 4, Engrossed Senate Bill 6033 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to creating the prevent or reduce owner-occupied foreclosure program."

Section 4 of this bill requires the Washington State Housing Finance Commission to establish an oversight committee to prevent or reduce owner-occupied home foreclosures. The committee is tasked with developing criteria for the success of the program, periodically evaluating the effectiveness of the program, developing and maintaining an inventory of state and federal housing assistance programs directed to stabilize owner-occupied homes and coordinating all state efforts related to prevention or reduction of owner-occupied foreclosures. These tasks are all important.

The Washington State Housing Finance Commission and Department of Financial Institutions, however, already have the authority to consult with stakeholders on these topics. Therefore I am vetoing Section 4 of this bill and ask that the directors of the Washington Housing Finance Commission and the Department of Financial Institutions exercise their authority to seek input from stakeholders when establishing the program.

For this reason, I have vetoed Section 4 of Engrossed Senate Bill 6033. With the exception of Section 4, Engrossed Senate Bill 6033 is approved."

(c) A towing company that relies on a forged receipt to release a vehicle impounded under this section is not liable to the impounding authority for any unpaid fine under subsection (3)(a) of this section.

(5)(a) In any proceeding under chapter 46.55 RCW to contest the validity of an impoundment under this section where the claimant substantially prevails, the claimant is entitled to a full refund of the impoundment, towing, and storage fees paid under chapter 46.55 RCW and the five hundred dollar fine paid under subsection (3) of this section.

(b) If the person is found not guilty at trial for a crime listed under subsection (1) of this section, the person is entitled to a full refund of the impoundment, towing, and storage fees paid under chapter 46.55 RCW and the five hundred dollar fine paid under subsection (3) of this section.

(c) All refunds made under this section shall be paid by the impounding agency.

(d) Prior to receiving any refund under this section, the claimant must provide proof of payment.

Sec. 2. RCW 43.63A.740 and 1995 c 353 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

The prostitution prevention and intervention account is created in the state treasury. All designated receipts from fees under RCW 9.68A.105 and 9A.88.120 and fines collected under RCW 9A.88.140 shall be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for funding the grant program to enhance prostitution prevention and intervention services under RCW 43.63A.720.

Sec. 3. RCW 46.55.120 and 2004 c 250 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Vehicles or other items of personal property registered or titled with the department that are impounded by registered tow truck operators pursuant to RCW 46.55.080, 46.55.085, 46.55.113, or 9A.88.140 may be redeemed only under the following circumstances:

(a) Only the legal owner, the registered owner, a person authorized in writing by the registered owner or the vehicle's insurer, a person who is determined and verified by the operator to have the permission of the registered owner of the vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, or one who has purchased a vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department from the registered owner who produces proof of ownership or written authorization and signs a receipt therefor, may redeem an impounded vehicle or items of personal property registered or titled with the department. In addition, a vehicle impounded because the operator is in violation of RCW 46.20.342(1)(c) shall not be released until a person eligible to redeem it under this subsection (1)(a) satisfies the requirements of (e) of this subsection, including paying all towing, removal, and storage fees, notwithstanding the fact that the hold was ordered by a government agency. If the department's records show that the operator has been convicted of a violation of RCW 46.20.342 or a similar local ordinance within the past five years, the vehicle may be held for up to thirty days at the written direction of the agency ordering the vehicle impounded. A vehicle impounded because the operator is arrested for a violation of RCW 46.20.342 may be released only pursuant to a

written order from the agency that ordered the vehicle impounded or from the court having jurisdiction. An agency (~~may~~) shall issue a written order to release pursuant to a provision of an applicable state agency rule or local ordinance authorizing release on the basis of the following:

(i) Economic or personal hardship to the spouse of the operator, taking into consideration public safety factors, including the operator's criminal history and driving record; or

(ii) The owner of the vehicle was not the driver, the owner did not know that the driver's license was suspended or revoked, and the owner has not received a prior release under this subsection or RCW 46.55.113(3).

In order to avoid discriminatory application, other than for the reasons for release set forth in (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection, an agency shall, under a provision of an applicable state agency rule or local ordinance, deny release in all other circumstances without discretion.

If a vehicle is impounded because the operator is in violation of RCW 46.20.342(1) (a) or (b), the vehicle may be held for up to thirty days at the written direction of the agency ordering the vehicle impounded. However, if the department's records show that the operator has been convicted of a violation of RCW 46.20.342(1) (a) or (b) or a similar local ordinance within the past five years, the vehicle may be held at the written direction of the agency ordering the vehicle impounded for up to sixty days, and for up to ninety days if the operator has two or more such prior offenses. If a vehicle is impounded because the operator is arrested for a violation of RCW 46.20.342, the vehicle may not be released until a person eligible to redeem it under this subsection (1)(a) satisfies the requirements of (e) of this subsection, including paying all towing, removal, and storage fees, notwithstanding the fact that the hold was ordered by a government agency.

(b) If the vehicle is directed to be held for a suspended license impound, a person who desires to redeem the vehicle at the end of the period of impound shall within five days of the impound at the request of the tow truck operator pay a security deposit to the tow truck operator of not more than one-half of the applicable impound storage rate for each day of the proposed suspended license impound. The tow truck operator shall credit this amount against the final bill for removal, towing, and storage upon redemption. The tow truck operator may accept other sufficient security in lieu of the security deposit. If the person desiring to redeem the vehicle does not pay the security deposit or provide other security acceptable to the tow truck operator, the tow truck operator may process and sell at auction the vehicle as an abandoned vehicle within the normal time limits set out in RCW 46.55.130(1). The security deposit required by this section may be paid and must be accepted at any time up to twenty-four hours before the beginning of the auction to sell the vehicle as abandoned. The registered owner is not eligible to purchase the vehicle at the auction, and the tow truck operator shall sell the vehicle to the highest bidder who is not the registered owner.

(c) Notwithstanding (b) of this subsection, a rental car business may immediately redeem a rental vehicle it owns by payment of the costs of removal, towing, and storage, whereupon the vehicle will not be held for a suspended license impound.

(d) Notwithstanding (b) of this subsection, a motor vehicle dealer or lender with a perfected security interest in the vehicle may redeem or lawfully repossess a vehicle immediately by payment of the costs of removal, towing, and storage, whereupon the vehicle will not be held for a suspended license impound. A motor vehicle dealer or lender with a perfected security interest in the vehicle may not knowingly and intentionally engage in collusion with a registered owner to repossess and then return or resell a vehicle to the registered owner in an attempt to avoid a suspended license impound. However, this provision does not preclude a vehicle dealer or a lender with a perfected security interest in the vehicle from repossessing the vehicle and then selling, leasing, or otherwise disposing of it in accordance with chapter 62A.9A RCW, including providing redemption rights to the debtor under RCW 62A.9A-623. If the debtor is the registered owner of the vehicle, the debtor's right to redeem the vehicle under chapter 62A.9A RCW is conditioned upon the debtor obtaining and providing proof from the impounding authority or court having jurisdiction that any fines, penalties, and forfeitures owed by the registered owner, as a result of the suspended license impound, have been paid, and proof of the payment must be tendered to the vehicle dealer or lender at the time the debtor tenders all other obligations required to redeem the vehicle. Vehicle dealers or lenders are not liable for damages if they rely in good faith on an order from the impounding agency or a court in releasing a vehicle held under a suspended license impound.

(e) The vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department shall be released upon the presentation to any person having custody of the vehicle of commercially reasonable tender sufficient to cover the costs of towing, storage, or other services rendered during the course of towing, removing, impounding, or storing any such vehicle, with credit being given for the amount of any security deposit paid under (b) of this subsection. In addition, if a vehicle is impounded because the operator was arrested for a violation of RCW 46.20.342 or 46.20.345 and was being operated by the registered owner when it was impounded under local ordinance or agency rule, it must not be released to any person until the registered owner establishes with the agency that ordered the vehicle impounded or the court having jurisdiction that any penalties, fines, or forfeitures owed by him or her have been satisfied. Registered tow truck operators are not liable for damages if they rely in good faith on an order from the impounding agency or a court in releasing a vehicle held under a suspended license impound. Commercially reasonable tender shall include, without limitation, cash, major bank credit cards issued by financial institutions, or personal checks drawn on Washington state branches of financial institutions if accompanied by two pieces of valid identification, one of which may be required by the operator to have a photograph. If the towing firm cannot determine through the customer's bank or a check verification service that the presented check would be paid by the bank or guaranteed by the service, the towing firm may refuse to accept the check. Any person who stops payment on a personal check or credit card, or does not make restitution within ten days from the date a check becomes insufficient due to lack of funds, to a towing firm that has provided a service pursuant to this section or in any other manner defrauds the towing firm in connection with services rendered pursuant to this section shall be liable for damages in the amount of twice the towing and storage fees, plus costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(2)(a) The registered tow truck operator shall give to each person who seeks to redeem an impounded vehicle, or item of personal property registered or titled with the department, written notice of the right of redemption and opportunity for a hearing, which notice shall be accompanied by a form to be used for requesting a hearing, the name of the person or agency authorizing the impound, and a copy of the towing and storage invoice. The registered tow truck operator shall maintain a record evidenced by the redeeming person's signature that such notification was provided.

(b) Any person seeking to redeem an impounded vehicle under this section has a right to a hearing in the district or municipal court for the jurisdiction in which the vehicle was impounded to contest the validity of the impoundment or the amount of towing and storage charges. The district court has jurisdiction to determine the issues involving all impoundments including those authorized by the state or its agents. The municipal court has jurisdiction to determine the issues involving impoundments authorized by agents of the municipality. Any request for a hearing shall be made in writing on the form provided for that purpose and must be received by the appropriate court within ten days of the date the opportunity was provided for in subsection (2)(a) of this section and more than five days before the date of the auction. At the time of the filing of the hearing request, the petitioner shall pay to the court clerk a filing fee in the same amount required for the filing of a suit in district court. If the hearing request is not received by the court within the ten-day period, the right to a hearing is waived and the registered owner is liable for any towing, storage, or other impoundment charges permitted under this chapter. Upon receipt of a timely hearing request, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the validity of the impoundment.

(3)(a) The court, within five days after the request for a hearing, shall notify the registered tow truck operator, the person requesting the hearing if not the owner, the registered and legal owners of the vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, and the person or agency authorizing the impound in writing of the hearing date and time.

(b) At the hearing, the person or persons requesting the hearing may produce any relevant evidence to show that the impoundment, towing, or storage fees charged were not proper. The court may consider a written report made under oath by the officer who authorized the impoundment in lieu of the officer's personal appearance at the hearing.

(c) At the conclusion of the hearing, the court shall determine whether the impoundment was proper, whether the towing or storage fees charged were in compliance with the posted rates, and who is responsible for payment of the fees. The court may not adjust fees or charges that are in compliance with the posted or contracted rates.

(d) If the impoundment is found proper, the impoundment, towing, and storage fees as permitted under this chapter together with court costs shall be assessed against the person or persons requesting the hearing, unless the operator did not have a signed and valid impoundment authorization from a private property owner or an authorized agent.

(e) If the impoundment is determined to be in violation of this chapter, then the registered and legal owners of the vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department shall bear no impoundment, towing, or

storage fees, and any security shall be returned or discharged as appropriate, and the person or agency who authorized the impoundment shall be liable for any towing, storage, or other impoundment fees permitted under this chapter. The court shall enter judgment in favor of the registered tow truck operator against the person or agency authorizing the impound for the impoundment, towing, and storage fees paid. In addition, the court shall enter judgment in favor of the registered and legal owners of the vehicle, or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, for the amount of the filing fee required by law for the impound hearing petition as well as reasonable damages for loss of the use of the vehicle during the time the same was impounded against the person or agency authorizing the impound. However, if an impoundment arising from an alleged violation of RCW 46.20.342 or 46.20.345 is determined to be in violation of this chapter, then the law enforcement officer directing the impoundment and the government employing the officer are not liable for damages if the officer relied in good faith and without gross negligence on the records of the department in ascertaining that the operator of the vehicle had a suspended or revoked driver's license. If any judgment entered is not paid within fifteen days of notice in writing of its entry, the court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs against the defendant in any action to enforce the judgment. Notice of entry of judgment may be made by registered or certified mail, and proof of mailing may be made by affidavit of the party mailing the notice. Notice of the entry of the judgment shall read essentially as follows:

TO:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED JUDGMENT was entered against you in the Court located at in the sum of \$....., in an action entitled, Case No. YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that attorneys fees and costs will be awarded against you under RCW ... if the judgment is not paid within 15 days of the date of this notice.

DATED this day of, (year)

Signature

Typed name and address
of party mailing notice

(4) Any impounded abandoned vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department that is not redeemed within fifteen days of mailing of the notice of custody and sale as required by RCW 46.55.110(3) shall be sold at public auction in accordance with all the provisions and subject to all the conditions of RCW 46.55.130. A vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department may be redeemed at any time before the start of the auction upon payment of the applicable towing and storage fees.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 388

[Second Substitute House Bill 1373]

CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES—MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

AN ACT Relating to equitable access to appropriate and effective children's mental health services; amending RCW 74.09.521; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 74.09.521 and 2007 c 359 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) To the extent that funds are specifically appropriated for this purpose the department shall revise its medicaid healthy options managed care and fee-for-service program standards under medicaid, Title XIX of the federal social security act to improve access to mental health services for children who do not meet the regional support network access to care standards. Effective July 1, 2008, the program standards shall be revised to allow outpatient therapy services to be provided by licensed mental health professionals, as defined in RCW 71.34.020, or by a mental health professional regulated under Title 18 RCW who is under the direct supervision of a licensed mental health professional, and up to twenty outpatient therapy hours per calendar year, including family therapy visits integral to a child's treatment. This section shall be administered in a manner consistent with federal early periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment requirements related to the receipt of medically necessary services when a child's need for such services is identified through developmental screening.

(2) ~~((This section expires July 1, 2010.))~~ The department and the children's mental health evidence-based practice institute established in RCW 71.24.061 shall collaborate to encourage and develop incentives for the use of prescribing practices and evidence-based and research-based treatment practices developed under RCW 74.09.490 by mental health professionals serving children under this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2009, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 389

[Substitute House Bill 1791]

COMMUNITY CUSTODY AND ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING

AN ACT Relating to clarifying certain community custody and drug offender sentencing alternative sentencing provisions; amending RCW 9.94A.505 and 9.94A.660; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.660; adding new sections to chapter 9.94A RCW; providing an effective date; providing an expiration date; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.505 and 2009 c 28 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When a person is convicted of a felony, the court shall impose punishment as provided in this chapter.

(2)(a) The court shall impose a sentence as provided in the following sections and as applicable in the case:

(i) Unless another term of confinement applies, a sentence within the standard sentence range established in RCW 9.94A.510 or 9.94A.517;

(ii) RCW 9.94A.701 and 9.94A.702, relating to community custody;

(iii) RCW 9.94A.570, relating to persistent offenders;

(iv) RCW 9.94A.540, relating to mandatory minimum terms;

(v) RCW 9.94A.650, relating to the first-time offender waiver;

(vi) RCW 9.94A.660, relating to the drug offender sentencing alternative;

(vii) RCW 9.94A.670, relating to the special sex offender sentencing alternative;

(viii) RCW 9.94A.507, relating to certain sex offenses;

(ix) RCW 9.94A.535, relating to exceptional sentences;

(x) RCW 9.94A.589, relating to consecutive and concurrent sentences;

(xi) RCW 9.94A.603, relating to felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug and felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug.

(b) If a standard sentence range has not been established for the offender's crime, the court shall impose a determinate sentence which may include not more than one year of confinement; community restitution work; a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.702 not to exceed one year; and/or other legal financial obligations. The court may impose a sentence which provides more than one year of confinement and a community custody term under RCW 9.94A.701 if the court finds reasons justifying an exceptional sentence as provided in RCW 9.94A.535.

(3) If the court imposes a sentence requiring confinement of thirty days or less, the court may, in its discretion, specify that the sentence be served on consecutive or intermittent days. A sentence requiring more than thirty days of confinement shall be served on consecutive days. Local jail administrators may schedule court-ordered intermittent sentences as space permits.

(4) If a sentence imposed includes payment of a legal financial obligation, it shall be imposed as provided in RCW 9.94A.750, 9.94A.753, 9.94A.760, and 43.43.7541.

(5) Except as provided under RCW 9.94A.750(4) and 9.94A.753(4), a court may not impose a sentence providing for a term of confinement or community custody that exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in chapter 9A.20 RCW.

(6) The sentencing court shall give the offender credit for all confinement time served before the sentencing if that confinement was solely in regard to the offense for which the offender is being sentenced.

(7) The court shall order restitution as provided in RCW 9.94A.750 and 9.94A.753.

(8) As a part of any sentence, the court may impose and enforce crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions as provided in this chapter.

(9) In any sentence of partial confinement, the court may require the offender to serve the partial confinement in work release, in a program of home

detention, on work crew, or in a combined program of work crew and home detention.

Sec. 2. RCW 9.94A.660 and 2006 c 339 s 302 and 2006 c 73 s 10 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender sentencing alternative if:

(a) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a violent offense or sex offense and the violation does not involve a sentence enhancement under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4);

(b) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.502(6) or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.504(6);

(c) The offender has no current or prior convictions for a sex offense at any time or violent offense within ten years before conviction of the current offense, in this state, another state, or the United States;

(d) For a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act under chapter 69.50 RCW or a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the offense involved only a small quantity of the particular controlled substance as determined by the judge upon consideration of such factors as the weight, purity, packaging, sale price, and street value of the controlled substance;

(e) The offender has not been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order and does not become subject to a deportation order during the period of the sentence;

(f) The end of the standard sentence range for the current offense is greater than one year; and

(g) The offender has not received a drug offender sentencing alternative more than once in the prior ten years before the current offense.

(2) A motion for a sentence under this section may be made by the court, the offender, or the state. ~~((If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for this alternative, the court may order an examination of the offender. The examination shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:~~

~~(a) Whether the offender suffers from drug addiction;~~

~~(b) Whether the addiction is such that there is a probability that criminal behavior will occur in the future;~~

~~(c) Whether effective treatment for the offender's addiction is available from a provider that has been licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services; and~~

~~(d) Whether the offender and the community will benefit from the use of the alternative.~~

~~(3) The examination report must contain:~~

~~(a) Information on the issues required to be addressed in subsection (2) of this section; and~~

~~(b) A proposed treatment plan that must, at a minimum, contain:~~

~~(i) A proposed treatment provider that has been licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services;~~

~~(ii) The recommended frequency and length of treatment, including both residential chemical dependency treatment and treatment in the community;~~

~~(iii) A proposed monitoring plan, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others; and~~

~~(iv) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions.~~

~~(4) After receipt of the examination report,))~~ (3) If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for this alternative and that a sentence under this section is appropriate, the court shall waive imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence consisting of either a prison-based alternative under subsection ((5)) (4) of this section or a residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative under subsection ((6)) (5) of this section. If the court is considering the residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative under subsection (5) of this section, then the court may order an examination of the offender as described in subsection (5) of this section. To assist the court in making its determination, the court may order the department to complete either or both a risk assessment report and a chemical dependency screening report as provided in RCW 9.94A.500. The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative is only available if the midpoint of the standard range is twenty-four months or less.

~~((5))~~ (4) The prison-based alternative shall include:

(a) A period of total confinement in a state facility for one-half of the midpoint of the standard sentence range or twelve months, whichever is greater. During incarceration in the state facility, offenders sentenced under this subsection shall undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and receive, within available resources, treatment services appropriate for the offender. The treatment services shall be designed by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services, in cooperation with the department of corrections;

(b) ~~(The remainder of)~~ One-half the midpoint of the standard range as a term of community custody which must include appropriate substance abuse treatment in a program that has been approved by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services. If the department finds that conditions have been willfully violated, the offender may be reclassified to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence. An offender who fails to complete the program or who is administratively terminated from the program shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court;

(c) Crime-related prohibitions including a condition not to use illegal controlled substances;

(d) A requirement to submit to urinalysis or other testing to monitor that status; and

(e) A term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.715 to be imposed upon failure to complete or administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing alternative program.

~~((6))~~ (5)(a) If the court is considering imposing a sentence under the residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative in this subsection, then the court may order an examination of the offender by the department. The examination shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:

(i) Whether the offender suffers from drug addiction;

(ii) Whether the addiction is such that there is a probability that criminal behavior will occur in the future;

(iii) Whether effective treatment for the offender's addiction is available from a provider that has been licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services; and

(iv) Whether the offender and the community will benefit from the use of the alternative.

(b) The examination report must also contain:

(i) A proposed monitoring plan, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others; and

(ii) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions.

(c) The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative shall include:

~~((a))~~ (i) A term of community custody equal to one-half of the midpoint of the standard sentence range or two years, whichever is greater, conditioned on the offender entering and remaining in residential chemical dependency treatment certified under chapter 70.96A RCW for a period set by the court between three and six months. If the court imposes a term of community custody, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the term of community custody. The court shall impose, as conditions of community custody, treatment and other conditions as proposed in the plan under ~~((subsection (3))~~(b) of this ~~((section))~~ subsection. The department may impose conditions and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.715 (2), (3), (6), and (7), 9.94A.737, and 9.94A.740. If the court imposes a sentence under this subsection, then the treatment provider will be required to send the treatment plan to the court within thirty days of the offender's arrival to the residential chemical dependency treatment program. The court shall schedule a progress hearing during the period of residential chemical dependency treatment, and schedule a treatment termination hearing for three months before the expiration of the term of community custody;

~~((b))~~ (ii) Before the progress hearing and treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and the department shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment. At the hearing, the court may:

~~((c))~~ (A) Authorize the department to terminate the offender's community custody status on the expiration date determined under ~~((a) of this)~~ subsection (5)(c)(i) of this section; or

~~((d))~~ (B) Continue the hearing to a date before the expiration date of community custody, with or without modifying the conditions of community custody; or

~~((e))~~ (C) Impose a term of total confinement equal to one-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range, followed by a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.715;

~~((f))~~ (iii) If the court imposes a term of total confinement under ~~((b)(iii))~~ (c)(ii) of this subsection, the department shall, within available resources, make

chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the terms of total confinement and community custody.

~~((7))~~ (6) If the court imposes a sentence under this section, the court may prohibit the offender from using alcohol or controlled substances and may require that the monitoring for controlled substances be conducted by the department or by a treatment alternatives to street crime program or a comparable court or agency-referred program. The offender may be required to pay thirty dollars per month while on community custody to offset the cost of monitoring. In addition, the court may impose any of the following conditions:

- (a) Devote time to a specific employment or training;
- (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the court or the community corrections officer before any change in the offender's address or employment;
- (c) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
- (d) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations;
- (e) Perform community restitution work;
- (f) Stay out of areas designated by the sentencing court;
- (g) Such other conditions as the court may require such as affirmative conditions.

~~((8))~~ (7)(a) The court may bring any offender sentenced under this section back into court at any time on its own initiative to evaluate the offender's progress in treatment or to determine if any violations of the conditions of the sentence have occurred.

(b) If the offender is brought back to court, the court may modify the terms of the community custody or impose sanctions under (c) of this subsection.

(c) The court may order the offender to serve a term of total confinement within the standard range of the offender's current offense at any time during the period of community custody if the offender violates the conditions of the sentence or if the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment.

(d) An offender ordered to serve a term of total confinement under (c) of this subsection shall receive credit for any time previously served under this section.

~~((9))~~ (8) If an offender sentenced to the prison-based alternative under subsection ~~((5))~~ (4) of this section is found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation order, a hearing shall be held by the department unless waived by the offender, and, if the department finds that the offender is subject to a valid deportation order, the department may administratively terminate the offender from the program and reclassify the offender to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence.

~~((10))~~ (9) An offender sentenced under this section shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time with respect to any period served in total confinement.

~~((11))~~ (10) Costs of examinations and preparing treatment plans under ~~((subsections (2) and (3) of))~~ this section may be paid, at the option of the county, from funds provided to the county from the criminal justice treatment account under RCW 70.96A.350.

Sec. 3. RCW 9.94A.660 and 2008 c 231 s 30 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender sentencing alternative if:

(a) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a violent offense or sex offense and the violation does not involve a sentence enhancement under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4);

(b) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a felony driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.502(6) or felony physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug under RCW 46.61.504(6);

(c) The offender has no current or prior convictions for a sex offense at any time or violent offense within ten years before conviction of the current offense, in this state, another state, or the United States;

(d) For a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act under chapter 69.50 RCW or a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the offense involved only a small quantity of the particular controlled substance as determined by the judge upon consideration of such factors as the weight, purity, packaging, sale price, and street value of the controlled substance;

(e) The offender has not been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order and does not become subject to a deportation order during the period of the sentence;

(f) The end of the standard sentence range for the current offense is greater than one year; and

(g) The offender has not received a drug offender sentencing alternative more than once in the prior ten years before the current offense.

(2) A motion for a (~~sentence under this section~~) special drug offender sentencing alternative may be made by the court, the offender, or the state.

(3) If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for (~~this~~) an alternative sentence under this section and that the alternative sentence is appropriate, the court shall waive imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence consisting of either a prison-based alternative under section 4 of this act or a residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative under section 5 of this act. The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative is only available if the midpoint of the standard range is twenty-four months or less.

(4) To assist the court in making its determination, the court may order the department to complete either or both a risk assessment report and a chemical dependency screening report as provided in RCW 9.94A.500.

(5)(a) If the court is considering imposing a sentence under the residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative, the court may order an examination of the offender by the department. The examination shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:

~~((a))~~ (i) Whether the offender suffers from drug addiction;

~~((b))~~ (ii) Whether the addiction is such that there is a probability that criminal behavior will occur in the future;

~~((e))~~ (iii) Whether effective treatment for the offender's addiction is available from a provider that has been licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services; and

~~((d))~~ (iv) Whether the offender and the community will benefit from the use of the alternative.

~~((3))~~ (b) The examination report must contain:

~~((a))~~ Information on the issues required to be addressed in subsection (2) of this section; and

~~(b)~~ A proposed treatment plan that must, at a minimum, contain:

~~(i)~~ A proposed treatment provider that has been licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services;

~~(ii)~~ The recommended frequency and length of treatment, including both residential chemical dependency treatment and treatment in the community;

~~((iii))~~ (i) A proposed monitoring plan, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others; and

~~((iv))~~ (ii) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative conditions.

~~((4))~~ After receipt of the examination report, if the court determines that a sentence under this section is appropriate, the court shall waive imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence consisting of either a prison-based alternative under subsection (5) of this section or a residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative under subsection (6) of this section. The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative is only available if the midpoint of the standard range is twenty-four months or less.

~~(5)~~ The prison-based alternative shall include:

~~(a)~~ A period of total confinement in a state facility for one-half of the midpoint of the standard sentence range or twelve months, whichever is greater. During incarceration in the state facility, offenders sentenced under this subsection shall undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and receive, within available resources, treatment services appropriate for the offender. The treatment services shall be designed by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services, in cooperation with the department of corrections;

~~(b)~~ The remainder of the midpoint of the standard range as a term of community custody which must include appropriate substance abuse treatment in a program that has been approved by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services. If the department finds that conditions of community custody have been willfully violated, the offender may be reclassified to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence. An offender who fails to complete the program or who is administratively terminated from the program shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court;

~~(c)~~ Crime-related prohibitions including a condition not to use illegal controlled substances;

~~(d)~~ A requirement to submit to urinalysis or other testing to monitor that status; and

~~(e) A term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701 to be imposed upon failure to complete or administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing alternative program.~~

~~(6) The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative shall include:~~

~~(a) A term of community custody equal to one half of the midpoint of the standard sentence range or two years, whichever is greater, conditioned on the offender entering and remaining in residential chemical dependency treatment certified under chapter 70.96A RCW for a period set by the court between three and six months. If the court imposes a term of community custody, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the term of community custody. The court shall impose, as conditions of community custody, treatment and other conditions as proposed in the plan under subsection (3)(b) of this section. The court shall schedule a progress hearing during the period of residential chemical dependency treatment, and schedule a treatment termination hearing for three months before the expiration of the term of community custody;~~

~~(b) Before the progress hearing and treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and the department shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment. At the hearing, the court may:~~

~~(i) Authorize the department to terminate the offender's community custody status on the expiration date determined under (a) of this subsection; or~~

~~(ii) Continue the hearing to a date before the expiration date of community custody, with or without modifying the conditions of community custody; or~~

~~(iii) Impose a term of total confinement equal to one half the midpoint of the standard sentence range, followed by a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.701;~~

~~(e) If the court imposes a term of total confinement under (b)(iii) of this subsection, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the terms of total confinement and community custody.~~

~~(7) The)) (6) When a court imposes a sentence of community custody under this section:~~

~~(a) The court may impose conditions as provided in RCW 9.94A.703 and may impose other affirmative conditions as the court considers appropriate. In addition, an offender may be required to pay thirty dollars per month while on community custody to offset the cost of monitoring for alcohol or controlled substances.~~

~~((8) The court may impose any of the following conditions:~~

~~(a) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations; or~~

~~(b) Perform community restitution work.~~

~~(9(a)) (b) The department may impose conditions and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.704 and RCW 9.94A.737.~~

~~(7)(a) The court may bring any offender sentenced under this section back into court at any time on its own initiative to evaluate the offender's progress in~~

treatment or to determine if any violations of the conditions of the sentence have occurred.

(b) If the offender is brought back to court, the court may modify the conditions of the community custody or impose sanctions under (c) of this subsection.

(c) The court may order the offender to serve a term of total confinement within the standard range of the offender's current offense at any time during the period of community custody if the offender violates the conditions or requirements of the sentence or if the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment.

(d) An offender ordered to serve a term of total confinement under (c) of this subsection shall receive credit for any time previously served under this section.

~~((10))~~ (8) In serving a term of community custody imposed upon failure to complete, or administrative termination from, the special drug offender sentencing alternative program, the offender shall receive no credit for time served in community custody prior to termination of the offender's participation in the program.

~~((11))~~ If an offender sentenced to the prison based alternative under subsection (5) of this section is found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation order, a hearing shall be held by the department unless waived by the offender, and, if the department finds that the offender is subject to a valid deportation order, the department may administratively terminate the offender from the program and reclassify the offender to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence.

~~((12))~~ (9) An offender sentenced under this section shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time with respect to any period served in total confinement.

~~((13))~~ (10) Costs of examinations and preparing treatment plans under ~~((subsections (2) and (3) of this section))~~ a special drug offender sentencing alternative may be paid, at the option of the county, from funds provided to the county from the criminal justice treatment account under RCW 70.96A.350.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) A sentence for a prison-based special drug offender sentencing alternative shall include:

(a) A period of total confinement in a state facility for one-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range or twelve months, whichever is greater;

(b) One-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range as a term of community custody, which must include appropriate substance abuse treatment in a program that has been approved by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services;

(c) Crime-related prohibitions, including a condition not to use illegal controlled substances;

(d) A requirement to submit to urinalysis or other testing to monitor that status; and

(e) A term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.701 to be imposed upon the failure to complete or administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing alternative program.

(2) During incarceration in the state facility, offenders sentenced under this section shall undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and receive,

within available resources, treatment services appropriate for the offender. The treatment services shall be designed by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services, in cooperation with the department of corrections.

(3) If the department finds that conditions of community custody have been willfully violated, the offender may be reclassified to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence. An offender who fails to complete the program or who is administratively terminated from the program shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court.

(4) If an offender sentenced to the prison-based alternative under this section is found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation order, a hearing shall be held by the department unless waived by the offender, and, if the department finds that the offender is subject to a valid deportation order, the department may administratively terminate the offender from the program and reclassify the offender to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) A sentence for a residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative shall include a term of community custody equal to one-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range or two years, whichever is greater, conditioned on the offender entering and remaining in residential chemical dependency treatment certified under chapter 70.96A RCW for a period set by the court between three and six months.

(2)(a) The court shall impose, as conditions of community custody, treatment and other conditions as proposed in the examination report completed pursuant to RCW 9.94A.660.

(b) If the court imposes a term of community custody, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the term of community custody.

(3)(a) If the court imposes a sentence under this section, the treatment provider must send the treatment plan to the court within thirty days of the offender's arrival to the residential chemical dependency treatment program.

(b) Upon receipt of the plan, the court shall schedule a progress hearing during the period of residential chemical dependency treatment, and schedule a treatment termination hearing for three months before the expiration of the term of community custody;

(c) Before the progress hearing and treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and the department shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment.

(4) At a progress hearing or treatment termination hearing, the court may:

(a) Authorize the department to terminate the offender's community custody status on the expiration date determined under subsection (1) of this section;

(b) Continue the hearing to a date before the expiration date of community custody, with or without modifying the conditions of community custody; or

(c) Impose a term of total confinement equal to one-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range, followed by a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.701.

(5) If the court imposes a term of total confinement, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the term of total confinement and subsequent term of community custody.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. Sections 4 and 5 of this act are each added to chapter 9.94A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. 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 takes effect immediately.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. Sections 1 and 3 through 5 of this act take effect August 1, 2009.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Section 2 of this act expires August 1, 2009.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 390

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1792]

CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL—SEARCH AND ARREST AUTHORITY

AN ACT Relating to establishing search and arrest authority provisions of offenders by department of corrections personnel; and amending RCW 9.94A.631.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.631 and 1984 c 209 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If an offender violates any condition or requirement of a sentence, a community corrections officer may arrest or cause the arrest of the offender without a warrant, pending a determination by the court or a department of corrections hearing officer. If there is reasonable cause to believe that an offender has violated a condition or requirement of the sentence, a community corrections officer may require an offender (~~(may be required)~~) to submit to a search and seizure of the offender's person, residence, automobile, or other personal property.

(2) For the safety and security of department staff, an offender may be required to submit to pat searches, or other limited security searches, by community corrections officers, correctional officers, and other agency approved staff, without reasonable cause, when in or on department premises, grounds, or facilities, or while preparing to enter department premises, grounds, facilities, or vehicles. Pat searches of offenders shall be conducted only by staff who are the same gender as the offender, except in emergency situations.

(3) A community corrections officer may also arrest an offender for any crime committed in his or her presence. The facts and circumstances of the conduct of the offender shall be reported by the community corrections officer, with recommendations, to the court or department of corrections hearing officer.

If a community corrections officer arrests or causes the arrest of an offender under this section, the offender shall be confined and detained in the county jail of the county in which the offender was taken into custody, and the sheriff of that county shall receive and keep in the county jail, where room is available, all prisoners delivered to the jail by the community corrections officer, and such offenders shall not be released from custody on bail or personal recognizance, except upon approval of the court or authorized department staff, pursuant to a written order.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 391

[Substitute House Bill 1402]

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE APPEALS—CONTACT WITH PROVIDERS

AN ACT Relating to contact with medical providers after appeals have been filed under industrial insurance; adding a new section to chapter 51.52 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 51.52 RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) Except as provided in (b) through (d) of this subsection, after receipt of the notice of an appeal that has been filed under RCW 51.52.060(2), the employer and its representatives shall not have contact to discuss the issues in question in the appeal with any medical provider who has examined or treated the worker at the request of the worker or treating medical provider, unless written authorization for contact is given by the worker or the worker's representative. Written authorization is only valid if given after the date that the appeal is filed and expires ninety days after it is signed.

(b) Contact is permitted as necessary for the ongoing management of the claim, including but not limited to communication regarding the worker's treatment needs and the provider's treatment plan, vocational and return-to-work issues and assistance, and certification of the worker's inability to work, unless these issues are in question in the appeal.

(c) If the employer or its representatives wish to communicate with the examining or treating medical providers concerning the issues in question in the appeal, and no written authorization from the worker or the worker's representative has been obtained, the communication must either be:

(i) In writing, including by e-mail, sent contemporaneously to all parties with a distinct notice to the provider that any response must be in writing, including by e-mail;

(ii) In person, by telephone, or by videoconference, at a date and time mutually agreed to by all parties, with the worker or the worker's representative given the opportunity to fully participate; or

(iii) Pursuant to a properly scheduled and noted deposition.

(d) Written authorization is not required if the worker fails to identify or confirm the examining or treating medical provider as a witness as required by the board.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection, after receipt of the notice of an appeal under RCW 51.52.060(2), the worker and the representative for the worker, if any, shall not have contact to discuss the issues in question in the appeal with any medical provider who has examined the worker at the request of the employer pursuant to RCW 51.36.070, unless written authorization for contact is given by the employer or its representative. Written authorization is only valid if given after the date that the appeal is filed and expires ninety days after it is signed.

(b) If the worker or the worker's representative wishes to communicate with a medical provider who has examined the worker pursuant to RCW 51.36.070, and no written authorization from the employer or its representative has been obtained, the communication must either be:

(i) In writing, including by e-mail, sent contemporaneously to all parties with a distinct notice to the provider that any response must be in writing, including by e-mail;

(ii) In person, by telephone, or by videoconference, at a date and time mutually agreed to by all parties, with the department, employer, and their representatives given the opportunity to fully participate; or

(iii) Pursuant to a properly scheduled and noted deposition.

(c) Written authorization is not required if the employer fails to identify or confirm the examining medical provider as a witness as required by the board.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) of this section do not apply to the department.

(a) Except as provided in (b) through (d) of this subsection, after an appeal has been filed under RCW 51.52.060(2), a conference has been held to schedule hearings, and the worker has named his or her witnesses, the department and its representatives shall not have contact to discuss the issues in question in the appeal with any medical provider who has examined or treated the worker at the request of the worker or treating medical provider and has been named as a witness by the worker or their representative unless written authorization for contact is given by the worker or the worker's representative. Written authorization is only valid if given after the date that the appeal is filed and expires ninety days after it is signed.

(b) Contact is permitted as necessary for the ongoing management of the claim, including but not limited to communication regarding the worker's treatment needs and the provider's treatment plan, vocational and return-to-work issues and assistance, and certification of the worker's inability to work, unless these issues are in question in the appeal.

(c) If the department or its representatives wish to communicate with the examining or treating medical providers concerning the issues in question in the appeal, and no written authorization from the worker or the worker's representative has been obtained, the communication must either be:

(i) In writing, including by e-mail, sent contemporaneously to all parties with a distinct notice to the provider that any response must be in writing, including by e-mail;

(ii) In person, by telephone, or by videoconference, at a date and time mutually agreed to by all parties, with the worker or the worker's representative given the opportunity to fully participate; or

(iii) Pursuant to a properly scheduled and noted deposition.

(d) Written authorization is not required if the worker fails to identify or confirm the examining or treating medical provider as a witness as required by the board.

(4)(a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection, after an appeal has been filed under RCW 51.52.060(2), a conference has been held to schedule hearings, and the worker has named his or her witnesses, the worker and the representative for the worker, if any, shall not have contact to discuss the issues in question in the appeal with any medical provider who has examined the worker at the request of the department pursuant to RCW 51.36.070, unless written authorization for contact is given by the department or its representatives. Written authorization is only valid if given after the date that the appeal is filed and expires ninety days after it is signed.

(b) If the worker or the worker's representative wishes to communicate with a medical provider who has examined the worker pursuant to RCW 51.36.070, and no written authorization from the department or its representative has been obtained, the communication must either be:

(i) In writing, including by e-mail, sent contemporaneously to all parties with a distinct notice to the provider that any response must be in writing, including by e-mail;

(ii) In person, by telephone, or by videoconference, at a date and time mutually agreed to by all parties, with the department or its representatives given the opportunity to fully participate; or

(iii) Pursuant to a properly scheduled and noted deposition.

(c) Written authorization is not required if the department fails to identify or confirm the examining medical provider as a witness as required by the board.

(5) Upon motion by either party, the industrial appeals judge assigned to the case may determine whether a party has made itself reasonably available to participate in an in-person, telephone, or videoconference communication as provided in subsections (1)(c)(ii), (2)(b)(ii), (3)(c)(ii), and (4)(b)(ii) of this section. If the industrial appeals judge determines that a party has not made itself reasonably available, the judge may determine appropriate remedies including but not limited to setting a date and time for the contact being requested by a party, sanctioning the party who has not reasonably made itself available, or both.

(6) This section only applies to issues set forth in a notice of appeal under RCW 51.52.060(2).

(7) This section does not limit the reporting requirements under RCW 51.04.050 and 51.36.060 for issues not set forth in a notice of appeal.

(8) The department and board may adopt rules as necessary to implement the provisions of this section.

(9) A medical provider who discusses issues on appeal with the department or with any employer or worker or representative of any employer or worker in violation of this section shall not be held liable for such communication.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. This act applies to orders entered on or after the effective date of this section.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.
 Passed by the Senate April 8, 2009.
 Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 392

[Substitute House Bill 1793]

ALTERNATIVE STUDENT TRANSPORTATION

AN ACT Relating to alternative student transportation; and adding a new section to chapter 47.04 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 47.04 RCW to read as follows:

Concurrent with the federal safe, accountable, flexible, efficient transportation equity act of 2005, a safe routes to school program is established within the department. The purpose of the program is to:

- (1) Enable and encourage children, including those with disabilities, to walk and bicycle to school;
- (2) Make bicycling and walking to school a safer and more appealing transportation alternative, encouraging a healthy and active lifestyle from an early age; and
- (3) Facilitate the planning, development, and implementation of projects and activities that will improve safety and reduce traffic, fuel consumption, and air pollution in the vicinity of schools.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.
 Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.
 Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 393

[House Bill 1433]

ILLEGAL OPERATION OF VEHICLE—DAMAGE TO STATE PROPERTY

AN ACT Relating to liability for damages to state property resulting from the illegal operation of a vehicle; and amending RCW 46.44.110.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 46.44.110 and 1984 c 7 s 59 are each amended to read as follows:

Any person operating any vehicle or moving any object or conveyance upon any public highway in this state or upon any bridge or elevated structure that is a part of any such public highway is liable for all damages that the public highway, bridge, ~~((or))~~ elevated structure, or other state property may sustain as a result of any illegal operation of the vehicle or the moving of any such object or conveyance or as a result of the operation or moving of any vehicle, object, or conveyance weighing in excess of the legal weight limits allowed by law. This section applies to any person operating any vehicle or moving any object or contrivance in any illegal or negligent manner or without a special permit as

provided by law for vehicles, objects, or contrivances that are overweight, overwidth, overheight, or overlength. Any person operating any vehicle is liable for any damage to any public highway, bridge, ~~((or))~~ elevated structure, or other state property sustained as the result of any negligent operation thereof. When the operator is not the owner of the vehicle, object, or contrivance but is operating or moving it with the express or implied permission of the owner, the owner and the operator are jointly and severally liable for any such damage. Such damage to any state highway ~~((or))~~, structure, or other state property may be recovered in a civil action instituted in the name of the state of Washington by the department of transportation or other affected state agency. Any measure of damage ~~((to any public highway))~~ determined by the department of transportation ~~((by reason of))~~ to its highway, bridge, elevated structure, or other property under this section is prima facie the amount of damage caused thereby and is presumed to be the amount recoverable in any civil action therefor. The damages available under this section include the incident response costs, including traffic control, incurred by the department of transportation.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate March 31, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 394

[House Bill 1640]

UW ENDOWMENT INVESTMENTS—DISCLOSURE OF FUND INFORMATION

AN ACT Relating to private financial and commercial investment information received by the University of Washington for purposes of the consolidated endowment fund; amending RCW 42.56.270; adding a new section to chapter 28B.20 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The intent of this act is to clarify provisions governing disclosure of information related to University of Washington endowment investments, and thereby improve the university's ability to maximize the performance of its endowment portfolio. For endowment investments in privately managed funds, this act requires disclosure of the names of the funds, the amounts invested in the funds, and quarterly performance results for the endowment's portfolio of investments in such funds. These disclosures are intended to provide the public with information about the overall performance of the privately managed endowment investments, while prohibiting disclosure of proprietary information that could result in loss to the endowment or to persons who provide the proprietary information.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 28B.20 RCW to read as follows:

The University of Washington must disclose: (1) The names and commitment amounts of the private funds in which it is invested; and (2) the aggregate quarterly performance results for its portfolio of investments in such funds. The University of Washington shall have formal policies addressing conflicts of interest in regard to the private funds in which the endowment is

invested, in compliance with RCW 42.52.190, and shall post these policies on their public web site.

Sec. 3. RCW 42.56.270 and 2008 c 306 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The following financial, commercial, and proprietary information is exempt from disclosure under this chapter:

(1) Valuable formulae, designs, drawings, computer source code or object code, and research data obtained by any agency within five years of the request for disclosure when disclosure would produce private gain and public loss;

(2) Financial information supplied by or on behalf of a person, firm, or corporation for the purpose of qualifying to submit a bid or proposal for (a) a ferry system construction or repair contract as required by RCW 47.60.680 through 47.60.750 or (b) highway construction or improvement as required by RCW 47.28.070;

(3) Financial and commercial information and records supplied by private persons pertaining to export services provided under chapters 43.163 and 53.31 RCW, and by persons pertaining to export projects under RCW 43.23.035;

(4) Financial and commercial information and records supplied by businesses or individuals during application for loans or program services provided by chapters 43.325, 43.163, 43.160, 43.330, and 43.168 RCW, or during application for economic development loans or program services provided by any local agency;

(5) Financial information, business plans, examination reports, and any information produced or obtained in evaluating or examining a business and industrial development corporation organized or seeking certification under chapter 31.24 RCW;

(6) Financial and commercial information supplied to the state investment board by any person when the information relates to the investment of public trust or retirement funds and when disclosure would result in loss to such funds or in private loss to the providers of this information;

(7) Financial and valuable trade information under RCW 51.36.120;

(8) Financial, commercial, operations, and technical and research information and data submitted to or obtained by the clean Washington center in applications for, or delivery of, program services under chapter 70.95H RCW;

(9) Financial and commercial information requested by the public stadium authority from any person or organization that leases or uses the stadium and exhibition center as defined in RCW 36.102.010;

(10)(a) Financial information, including but not limited to account numbers and values, and other identification numbers supplied by or on behalf of a person, firm, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or other entity related to an application for a horse racing license submitted pursuant to RCW 67.16.260(1)(b), liquor license, gambling license, or lottery retail license;

(b) Internal control documents, independent auditors' reports and financial statements, and supporting documents: (i) Of house-banked social card game licensees required by the gambling commission pursuant to rules adopted under chapter 9.46 RCW; or (ii) submitted by tribes with an approved tribal/state compact for class III gaming;

(11) Proprietary data, trade secrets, or other information that relates to: (a) A vendor's unique methods of conducting business; (b) data unique to the

product or services of the vendor; or (c) determining prices or rates to be charged for services, submitted by any vendor to the department of social and health services for purposes of the development, acquisition, or implementation of state purchased health care as defined in RCW 41.05.011;

(12)(a) When supplied to and in the records of the department of community, trade, and economic development:

(i) Financial and proprietary information collected from any person and provided to the department of community, trade, and economic development pursuant to RCW 43.330.050(8); and

(ii) Financial or proprietary information collected from any person and provided to the department of community, trade, and economic development or the office of the governor in connection with the siting, recruitment, expansion, retention, or relocation of that person's business and until a siting decision is made, identifying information of any person supplying information under this subsection and the locations being considered for siting, relocation, or expansion of a business;

(b) When developed by the department of community, trade, and economic development based on information as described in (a)(i) of this subsection, any work product is not exempt from disclosure;

(c) For the purposes of this subsection, "siting decision" means the decision to acquire or not to acquire a site;

(d) If there is no written contact for a period of sixty days to the department of community, trade, and economic development from a person connected with siting, recruitment, expansion, retention, or relocation of that person's business, information described in (a)(ii) of this subsection will be available to the public under this chapter;

(13) Financial and proprietary information submitted to or obtained by the department of ecology or the authority created under chapter 70.95N RCW to implement chapter 70.95N RCW;

(14) Financial, commercial, operations, and technical and research information and data submitted to or obtained by the life sciences discovery fund authority in applications for, or delivery of, grants under chapter 43.350 RCW, to the extent that such information, if revealed, would reasonably be expected to result in private loss to the providers of this information;

(15) Financial and commercial information provided as evidence to the department of licensing as required by RCW 19.112.110 or 19.112.120, except information disclosed in aggregate form that does not permit the identification of information related to individual fuel licensees;

(16) Any production records, mineral assessments, and trade secrets submitted by a permit holder, mine operator, or landowner to the department of natural resources under RCW 78.44.085;

(17)(a) Farm plans developed by conservation districts, unless permission to release the farm plan is granted by the landowner or operator who requested the plan, or the farm plan is used for the application or issuance of a permit;

(b) Farm plans developed under chapter 90.48 RCW and not under the federal clean water act, 33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq., are subject to RCW 42.56.610 and 90.64.190;

(18) Financial, commercial, operations, and technical and research information and data submitted to or obtained by a health sciences and services

authority in applications for, or delivery of, grants under RCW 35.104.010 through 35.104.060, to the extent that such information, if revealed, would reasonably be expected to result in private loss to providers of this information; ~~((and))~~

(19) Information gathered under chapter 19.85 RCW or RCW 34.05.328 that can be identified to a particular business; and

(20) Financial and commercial information submitted to or obtained by the University of Washington, other than information the university is required to disclose under section 2 of this act, when the information relates to investments in private funds, to the extent that such information, if revealed, would reasonably be expected to result in loss to the University of Washington consolidated endowment fund or to result in private loss to the providers of this information.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 3, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 395

[Substitute House Bill 1856]

LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONSHIP—SEXUAL ASSAULT, STALKING, UNWANTED HARASSMENT

AN ACT Relating to protecting victims of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and stalking; and amending RCW 59.18.570 and 59.18.575.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 59.18.570 and 2004 c 17 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this section and RCW 59.18.575 through 59.18.585 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Domestic violence" has the same meaning as set forth in RCW 26.50.010.

(2) "Sexual assault" has the same meaning as set forth in RCW 70.125.030.

(3) "Stalking" has the same meaning as set forth in RCW 9A.46.110.

(4) "Qualified third party" means any of the following people acting in their official capacity:

(a) Law enforcement officers;

(b) Persons subject to the provisions of chapter 18.120 RCW;

(c) Employees of a court of the state;

(d) Licensed mental health professionals or other licensed counselors;

(e) Employees of crime victim/witness programs as defined in RCW 7.69.020 who are trained advocates for the program; and

(f) Members of the clergy as defined in RCW 26.44.020.

(5) "Household member" means a child or adult residing with the tenant other than the perpetrator of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

(6) "Tenant screening service provider" means any nongovernmental agency that provides, for a fee, background information on prospective tenants to landlords.

(7) "Credit reporting agency" has the same meaning as set forth in RCW 19.182.010(5).

(8) "Unlawful harassment" has the same meaning as in RCW 10.14.020 and also includes any request for sexual favors to a tenant or household member in return for a change in or performance of any or all terms of a lease or rental agreement.

(9) "Landlord" has the same meaning as in RCW 59.18.030 and includes the landlord's employees.

Sec. 2. RCW 59.18.575 and 2006 c 138 s 27 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) If a tenant notifies the landlord in writing that he or she or a household member was a victim of an act that constitutes a crime of domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking, and either (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection applies, then subsection (2) of this section applies:

(i) The tenant or the household member has a valid order for protection under one or more of the following: Chapter 7.90, 26.50, or 26.26 RCW or RCW 9A.46.040, 9A.46.050, 10.14.080, 10.99.040 (2) or (3), or 26.09.050; or

(ii) The tenant or the household member has reported the domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking to a qualified third party acting in his or her official capacity and the qualified third party has provided the tenant or the household member a written record of the report signed by the qualified third party.

(b) When a copy of a valid order for protection or a written record of a report signed by a qualified third party, as required under (a) of this subsection, is made available to the landlord, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement and quit the premises without further obligation under the rental agreement or under chapter (~~59.12~~) 59.18 RCW. However, the request to terminate the rental agreement must occur within ninety days of the reported act, event, or circumstance that gave rise to the protective order or report to a qualified third party. A record of the report to a qualified third party that is provided to the tenant or household member shall consist of a document signed and dated by the qualified third party stating: (i) That the tenant or the household member notified him or her that he or she was a victim of an act or acts that constitute a crime of domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking; (ii) the time and date the act or acts occurred; (iii) the location where the act or acts occurred; (iv) a brief description of the act or acts of domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking; and (v) that the tenant or household member informed him or her of the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act or acts. The record of the report provided to the tenant or household member shall not include the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act or acts of domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking. The qualified third party shall keep a copy of the record of the report and shall note on the retained copy the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act or acts of domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking. The record of the report to a qualified third party may be accomplished by completion of a form provided by the qualified third party, in substantially the following form:

.....
[Name of organization, agency, clinic, professional service provider]

I and/or my (household member) am/is a victim of
. . . domestic violence as defined by RCW 26.50.010.
. . . sexual assault as defined by RCW 70.125.030.
. . . stalking as defined by RCW 9A.46.110.
. . . unlawful harassment as defined by RCW 59.18.570.

Briefly describe the incident of domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking:

.....
The incident(s) that I rely on in support of this declaration occurred on the following date(s) and time(s) and at the following location(s):

.....
The incident(s) that I rely on in support of this declaration were committed by the following person(s):

.....
I state under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct. Dated at (city) . . ., Washington, this . . . day of, 20. . .

.....
Signature of Tenant or
Household Member

I verify that I have provided to the person whose signature appears above the statutes cited in RCW 59.18.575 and that the individual was a victim of an act that constitutes a crime of domestic violence, sexual assault, unlawful harassment, or stalking, and that the individual informed me of the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act.
Dated this . . . day of, 20. . .

.....
Signature of authorized
officer/employee of
(Organization, agency,
clinic, professional service
provider)

(2) A tenant who terminates a rental agreement under this section is discharged from the payment of rent for any period following the last day of the month of the quitting date. The tenant shall remain liable for the rent for the month in which he or she terminated the rental agreement unless the termination is in accordance with RCW 59.18.200(1). Notwithstanding lease provisions that allow for forfeiture of a deposit for early termination, a tenant who terminates under this section is entitled to the return of the full deposit, subject to RCW 59.18.020 and 59.18.280. Other tenants who are parties to the rental agreement, except household members who are the victims of sexual assault, stalking,

unlawful harassment, or domestic violence, are not released from their obligations under the rental agreement or other obligations under this chapter.

(3)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision under this section, if a tenant or a household member is a victim of sexual assault, stalking, or unlawful harassment by a landlord, the tenant may terminate the rental agreement and quit the premises without further obligation under the rental agreement or under this chapter prior to making a copy of a valid order for protection or a written record of a report signed by a qualified third party available to the landlord, provided that:

(i) The tenant must deliver a copy of a valid order for protection or written record of a report signed by a qualified third party to the landlord by mail, fax, or personal delivery by a third party within seven days of quitting the tenant's dwelling unit; and

(ii) A written record of a report signed by the qualified third party must be substantially in the form specified under subsection (1)(b) of this section. The record of the report provided to the landlord must not include the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act. On written request by the landlord, the qualified third party shall, within seven days, provide the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act to the landlord only if the alleged perpetrator was a person meeting the definition of the term "landlord" under RCW 59.18.570.

(b) A tenant who terminates his or her rental agreement under this subsection is discharged from the payment of rent for any period following the latter of: (i) The date the tenant vacates the unit; or (ii) the date the record of the report of the qualified third party and the written notice that the tenant has vacated are delivered to the landlord by mail, fax, or personal delivery by a third party. The tenant is entitled to a pro rata refund of any prepaid rent and must receive a full and specific statement of the basis for retaining any of the deposit together with any refund due in accordance with RCW 59.18.280.

(4) If a tenant or a household member is a victim of sexual assault, stalking, or unlawful harassment by a landlord, the tenant may change or add locks to the tenant's dwelling unit at the tenant's expense. If a tenant exercises his or her rights to change or add locks, the following rules apply:

(a) Within seven days of changing or adding locks, the tenant must deliver to the landlord by mail, fax, or personal delivery by a third party: (i) Written notice that the tenant has changed or added locks; and (ii) a copy of a valid order for protection or a written record of a report signed by a qualified third party. A written record of a report signed by a qualified third party must be substantially in the form specified under subsection (1)(b) of this section. The record of the report provided to the landlord must not include the name of the alleged perpetrator of the act. On written request by the landlord, the qualified third party shall, within seven days, provide the name of the alleged perpetrator to the landlord only if the alleged perpetrator was a person meeting the definition of the term "landlord" under RCW 59.18.570.

(b) After the tenant provides notice to the landlord that the tenant has changed or added locks, the tenant's rental agreement shall terminate on the ninetieth day after providing such notice, unless:

(i) Within sixty days of providing notice that the tenant has changed or added locks, the tenant notifies the landlord in writing that the tenant does not wish to terminate his or her rental agreement. If the perpetrator has been

identified by the qualified third party and is no longer an employee or agent of the landlord or owner and does not reside at the property, the tenant shall provide the owner or owner's designated agent with a copy of the key to the new locks at the same time as providing notice that the tenant does not wish to terminate his or her rental agreement. A tenant who has a valid protection, antiharassment, or other protective order against the owner of the premises or against an employee or agent of the landlord or owner is not required to provide a key to the new locks until the protective order expires or the tenant vacates; or

(ii) The tenant exercises his or her rights to terminate the rental agreement under subsection (3) of this section within sixty days of providing notice that the tenant has changed or added locks.

(c) After a landlord receives notice that a tenant has changed or added locks to his or her dwelling unit under (a) of this subsection, the landlord may not enter the tenant's dwelling unit except as follows:

(i) In the case of an emergency, the landlord may enter the unit if accompanied by a law enforcement or fire official acting in his or her official capacity. If the landlord reasonably concludes that the circumstances require immediate entry into the unit, the landlord may, after notifying emergency services, use such force as necessary to enter the unit if the tenant is not present; or

(ii) The landlord complies with the requirements of RCW 59.18.150 and clearly specifies in writing the time and date that the landlord intends to enter the unit and the purpose for entering the unit. The tenant must make arrangements to permit access by the landlord.

(d) The exercise of rights to change or add locks under this subsection does not discharge the tenant from the payment of rent until the rental agreement is terminated and the tenant vacates the unit.

(e) The tenant may not change any locks to common areas and must make keys for new locks available to other household members.

(f) Upon vacating the dwelling unit, the tenant must deliver the key and all copies of the key to the landlord by mail or personal delivery by a third party.

(5) A tenant's remedies under this section do not preempt any other legal remedy available to the tenant.

(6) The provision of verification of a report under subsection (1)(b) of this section does not waive the confidential or privileged nature of the communication between a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking with a qualified third party pursuant to RCW 5.60.060, 70.123.075, or 70.125.065. No record or evidence obtained from such disclosure may be used in any civil, administrative, or criminal proceeding against the victim unless a written waiver of applicable evidentiary privilege is obtained, except that the verification itself, and no other privileged information, under subsection (1)(b) of this section may be used in civil proceedings brought under this section.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 396

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1741]

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES—CRIMES—TERMINATION OR CERTIFICATE REVOCATION

AN ACT Relating to crimes that require dismissal or certificate revocation for school employees; amending RCW 28A.400.320, 28A.400.330, 28A.405.470, 28A.410.090, 28A.410.110, 9.96A.020, and 43.43.845; adding a new section to chapter 28A.400 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.405 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 41.59 RCW; and adding a new section to chapter 41.56 RCW.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 28A.400 RCW to read as follows:

(1) RCW 28A.400.320, 28A.400.330, 28A.405.470, 28A.410.090(3), 28A.410.110, 9.96A.020, and 43.43.845 apply upon a guilty plea or conviction occurring after July 23, 1989, and before the effective date of this section, for any of the following felony crimes:

(a) Any felony crime involving the physical neglect of a child under chapter 9A.42 RCW;

(b) The physical injury or death of a child under chapter 9A.32 or 9A.36 RCW, except motor vehicle violations under chapter 46.61 RCW;

(c) Sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW;

(d) Sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim;

(e) Promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW;

(f) The sale or purchase of a minor child under RCW 9A.64.030;

(g) Violation of laws of another jurisdiction that are similar to those specified in (a) through (f) of this subsection.

(2) RCW 28A.400.320, 28A.400.330, 28A.405.470, 28A.410.090(3), 28A.410.110, 9.96A.020, and 43.43.845 apply upon a guilty plea or conviction occurring on or after the effective date of this section, for any of the following felony crimes or attempts, conspiracies, or solicitations to commit any of the following felony crimes:

(a) A felony violation of RCW 9A.88.010, indecent exposure;

(b) A felony violation of chapter 9A.42 RCW involving physical neglect;

(c) A felony violation of chapter 9A.32 RCW;

(d) A violation of RCW 9A.36.011, assault 1; 9A.36.021, assault 2; 9A.36.120, assault of a child 1; 9A.36.130, assault of a child 2; or any other felony violation of chapter 9A.36 RCW involving physical injury except assault 3 where the victim is eighteen years of age or older;

(e) A sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;

(f) A violation of RCW 9A.40.020, kidnapping 1; or 9A.40.030, kidnapping 2;

(g) A violation of RCW 9A.64.030, child selling or child buying;

(h) A violation of RCW 9A.88.070, promoting prostitution 1;

(i) A violation of RCW 9A.56.200, robbery 1; or

(j) A violation of laws of another jurisdiction that are similar to those specified in (a) through (i) of this subsection.

Sec. 2. RCW 28A.400.320 and 1990 c 33 s 383 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The school district board of directors shall immediately terminate the employment of any classified employee who has contact with children during

the course of his or her employment upon a guilty plea or conviction of any felony crime (~~(involving the physical neglect of a child under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the physical injury or death of a child under chapter 9A.32 or 9A.36 RCW (except motor vehicle violations under chapter 46.61 RCW), sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW, sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim, promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW, the sale or purchase of a minor child under RCW 9A.64.030, or violation of similar laws of another jurisdiction))~~ specified under section 1 of this act.

(2) The employee shall have a right of appeal under chapter 28A.645 RCW including any right of appeal under a collective bargaining agreement. A school district board of directors is entitled to recover from the employee any salary or other compensation that may have been paid to the employee for the period between such time as the employee was placed on administrative leave, based upon criminal charges that the employee committed a felony crime specified under section 1 of this act, and the time termination becomes final.

Sec. 3. RCW 28A.400.330 and 1989 c 320 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The school district board of directors shall include in any contract for services with an entity or individual other than an employee of the school district a provision requiring the contractor to prohibit any employee of the contractor from working at a public school who has contact with children at a public school during the course of his or her employment and who has pled guilty to or been convicted of any felony crime (~~(involving the physical neglect of a child under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the physical injury or death of a child under chapter 9A.32 or 9A.36 RCW (except motor vehicle violations under chapter 46.61 RCW), sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW, sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim, promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW, the sale or purchase of a minor child under RCW 9A.64.030, or violation of similar laws of another jurisdiction))~~ specified under section 1 of this act. The contract shall also contain a provision that any failure to comply with this section shall be grounds for the school district immediately terminating the contract.

Sec. 4. RCW 28A.405.470 and 1990 c 33 s 405 are each amended to read as follows:

The school district shall immediately terminate the employment of any person whose certificate or permit authorized under chapter 28A.405 or 28A.410 RCW is subject to revocation under RCW 28A.410.090(~~((2))~~) (3) upon a guilty plea or conviction of any felony crime (~~(involving the physical neglect of a child under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the physical injury or death of a child under chapter 9A.32 or 9A.36 RCW (except motor vehicle violations under chapter 46.61 RCW), sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW, sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim, promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW, the sale or purchase of a minor child under RCW 9A.64.030, or violation of similar laws of another jurisdiction))~~ specified under section 1 of this act. Employment shall remain terminated unless the employee successfully prevails on appeal. A school district board of directors is entitled to recover from the employee any salary or other

compensation that may have been paid to the employee for the period between such time as the employee was placed on administrative leave, based upon criminal charges that the employee committed a felony crime specified under section 1 of this act, and the time termination becomes final. This section shall only apply to employees holding a certificate or permit who have contact with children during the course of their employment.

Sec. 5. RCW 28A.410.090 and 2005 c 461 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) Any certificate or permit authorized under the provisions of this chapter, chapter 28A.405 RCW, or rules promulgated thereunder may be revoked or suspended by the authority authorized to grant the same based upon a criminal records report authorized by law, or upon the complaint of any school district superintendent, educational service district superintendent, or private school administrator for immorality, violation of written contract, unprofessional conduct, intemperance, or crime against the law of the state. School district superintendents, educational service district superintendents, or private school administrators may file a complaint concerning any certificated employee of a school district, educational service district, or private school and this filing authority is not limited to employees of the complaining superintendent or administrator. Such written complaint shall state the grounds and summarize the factual basis upon which a determination has been made that an investigation by the superintendent of public instruction is warranted.

(b) If the superintendent of public instruction has reasonable cause to believe that an alleged violation of this chapter or rules adopted under it has occurred based on a written complaint alleging physical abuse or sexual misconduct by a certificated school employee filed by a parent or another person, but no complaint has been forwarded to the superintendent by a school district superintendent, educational service district superintendent, or private school administrator, and that a school district superintendent, educational service district superintendent, or private school administrator has sufficient notice of the alleged violation and opportunity to file a complaint, the superintendent of public instruction may cause an investigation to be made of the alleged violation, together with such other matters that may be disclosed in the course of the investigation related to certificated personnel.

(2) A parent or another person may file a written complaint with the superintendent of public instruction alleging physical abuse or sexual misconduct by a certificated school employee if:

(a) The parent or other person has already filed a written complaint with the educational service district superintendent concerning that employee;

(b) The educational service district superintendent has not caused an investigation of the allegations and has not forwarded the complaint to the superintendent of public instruction for investigation; and

(c) The written complaint states the grounds and factual basis upon which the parent or other person believes an investigation should be conducted.

(3)(a) Any such certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW shall be revoked by the authority authorized to grant the certificate upon a guilty plea or the conviction of any felony crime ~~((involving the physical neglect of a child under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the physical injury or death of a child under chapter 9A.32 or 9A.36 RCW (excepting motor vehicle~~

~~violations under chapter 46.61 RCW), sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW, sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim, promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW, the sale or purchase of a minor child under RCW 9A.64.030, or violation of similar laws of another jurisdiction)) specified under section 1 of this act, in accordance with this section.~~ The person whose certificate is in question shall be given an opportunity to be heard.

(b) Mandatory permanent revocation upon a guilty plea or the conviction of felony crimes specified under ~~((this subsection))~~ section 1(1) of this act shall apply to such convictions or guilty pleas which occur after July 23, 1989, and before the effective date of section 1 of this act.

(c) Mandatory permanent revocation upon a guilty plea or conviction of felony crimes specified under section 1(2) of this act shall apply to such convictions or guilty pleas that occur on or after the effective date of section 1 of this act.

(d) Revocation of any certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW for a guilty plea or criminal conviction of a crime specified under section 1 of this act occurring prior to July 23, 1989, shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.

(4)(a) Any such certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW shall be suspended or revoked, according to the provisions of this subsection, by the authority authorized to grant the certificate upon a finding that an employee has engaged in an unauthorized use of school equipment to intentionally access material depicting sexually explicit conduct or has intentionally possessed on school grounds any material depicting sexually explicit conduct; except for material used in conjunction with established curriculum. A first time violation of this subsection shall result in either suspension or revocation of the employee's certificate or permit as determined by the office of the superintendent of public instruction. A second violation shall result in a mandatory revocation of the certificate or permit.

(b) In all cases under this subsection (4), the person whose certificate is in question shall be given an opportunity to be heard and has the right to appeal as established in RCW 28A.410.100. Certificates or permits shall be suspended or revoked under this subsection only if findings are made on or after July 24, 2005. For the purposes of this subsection, "sexually explicit conduct" has the same definition as provided in RCW 9.68A.011.

(5) Any such certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW shall be revoked by the authority authorized to grant the certificate upon a finding that the certificate holder obtained the certificate through fraudulent means, including fraudulent misrepresentation of required academic credentials or prior criminal record. In all cases under this subsection, the person whose certificate is in question shall be given an opportunity to be heard and has the right to appeal as established in RCW 28A.410.100. Certificates or permits shall be revoked under this subsection only if findings are made on or after the effective date of this section.

Sec. 6. RCW 28A.410.110 and 1990 c 33 s 410 are each amended to read as follows:

In case any certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW is revoked, the holder shall not be eligible to receive another

certificate or permit for a period of twelve months after the date of revocation. However, if the certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.405 RCW was revoked because of a guilty plea or the conviction of a felony crime (~~(involving the physical neglect of a child under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the physical injury or death of a child under chapter 9A.32 or 9A.36 RCW (except motor vehicle violations under chapter 46.61 RCW), sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW, sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim, promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW, the sale or purchase of a minor child under RCW 9A.64.030, or violation of similar laws of another jurisdiction))~~ specified under section 1 of this act, the certificate or permit shall not be reinstated.

Sec. 7. RCW 9.96A.020 and 2008 c 134 s 26 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Subject to the exceptions in subsections (3) through (5) of this section, and unless there is another provision of law to the contrary, a person is not disqualified from employment by the state of Washington or any of its counties, cities, towns, municipal corporations, or quasi-municipal corporations, nor is a person disqualified to practice, pursue or engage in any occupation, trade, vocation, or business for which a license, permit, certificate or registration is required to be issued by the state of Washington or any of its counties, cities, towns, municipal corporations, or quasi-municipal corporations solely because of a prior conviction of a felony. However, this section does not preclude the fact of any prior conviction of a crime from being considered.

(2) A person may be denied employment by the state of Washington or any of its counties, cities, towns, municipal corporations, or quasi-municipal corporations, or a person may be denied a license, permit, certificate or registration to pursue, practice or engage in an occupation, trade, vocation, or business by reason of the prior conviction of a felony if the felony for which he or she was convicted directly relates to the position of employment sought or to the specific occupation, trade, vocation, or business for which the license, permit, certificate or registration is sought, and the time elapsed since the conviction is less than ten years. However, for positions in the county treasurer's office, a person may be disqualified from employment because of a prior guilty plea or conviction of a felony involving embezzlement or theft, even if the time elapsed since the guilty plea or conviction is ten years or more.

(3) A person is disqualified for any certificate required or authorized under chapters 28A.405 or 28A.410 RCW, because of a prior guilty plea or the conviction of a felony (~~(involving sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW, sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim, promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW, or a violation of similar laws of another jurisdiction))~~ crime specified under section 1 of this act, even if the time elapsed since the guilty plea or conviction is ten years or more.

(4) A person is disqualified from employment by school districts, educational service districts, and their contractors hiring employees who will have regularly scheduled unsupervised access to children, because of a prior guilty plea or conviction of a felony (~~(involving sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW, sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW where a minor is the victim, promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88~~

~~RCW, or a violation of similar laws of another jurisdiction))~~ crime specified under section 1 of this act, even if the time elapsed since the guilty plea or conviction is ten years or more.

(5) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to issuance of licenses or credentials for professions regulated under chapter 18.130 RCW.

(6) Subsections (3) and (4) of this section (~~only~~) as they pertain to felony crimes specified under section 1(1) of this act apply to a person applying for a certificate or for employment on or after July 25, 1993, and before the effective date of section 1 of this act. Subsections (3) and (4) of this section as they pertain to all felony crimes specified under section 1(2) of this act apply to a person applying for a certificate or for employment on or after the effective date of section 1 of this act. Subsection (5) of this section only applies to a person applying for a license or credential on or after June 12, 2008.

Sec. 8. RCW 43.43.845 and 2006 c 263 s 828 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon a guilty plea or conviction of a person of any felony crime (~~(involving the physical neglect of a child under chapter 9A.42 RCW, the physical injury or death of a child under chapter 9A.32 or 9A.36 RCW (except motor vehicle violations under chapter 46.61 RCW), sexual exploitation of a child under chapter 9.68A RCW, sexual offenses under chapter 9A.44 RCW, promoting prostitution of a minor under chapter 9A.88 RCW, or the sale or purchase of a minor child under RCW 9A.64.030))~~ specified under section 1 of this act, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the state patrol of such guilty pleas or convictions.

(2) When the state patrol receives (~~(information that a person has pled guilty to or been convicted of one of the felony crimes))~~ the notice required under subsection (1) of this section, the state patrol shall transmit that information to the superintendent of public instruction. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction, on at least a quarterly basis, to identify whether the person holds a certificate or permit issued under chapters 28A.405 and 28A.410 RCW or is employed by a school district, and provide this information to the Washington professional educator standards board and the school district employing the (~~(individual who pled guilty or was convicted of the crimes identified in subsection (1) of this section))~~ person.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 28A.405 RCW to read as follows:

(1) A school district superintendent shall immediately notify the office of the superintendent of public instruction when the district terminates the employment contract of a certificated employee on the basis of a guilty plea or a conviction of any felony crime specified under section 1 of this act.

(2) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall maintain a record of the notices received under this section.

(3) This section applies only to employees holding a certificate or permit authorized under this chapter or chapter 28A.410 RCW who have contact with children during the course of employment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 41.59 RCW to read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter may be construed to grant employers or employees the right to reach agreements that are in conflict with the termination provisions of RCW 28A.405.470.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. A new section is added to chapter 41.56 RCW to read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter may be construed to grant school district employers or classified school district employees the right to reach agreements that are in conflict with the termination provisions of RCW 28A.400.320.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 397

[Substitute House Bill 1769]

DEPENDENCY MATTERS—HOUSING ASSISTANCE

AN ACT Relating to orders for housing assistance in dependency matters; amending RCW 13.34.030 and 13.34.065; and reenacting and amending RCW 13.34.130 and 13.34.138.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 13.34.030 and 2003 c 227 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

For purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Abandoned" means when the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian has expressed, either by statement or conduct, an intent to forego, for an extended period, parental rights or responsibilities despite an ability to exercise such rights and responsibilities. If the court finds that the petitioner has exercised due diligence in attempting to locate the parent, no contact between the child and the child's parent, guardian, or other custodian for a period of three months creates a rebuttable presumption of abandonment, even if there is no expressed intent to abandon.

(2) "Child" and "juvenile" means any individual under the age of eighteen years.

(3) "Current placement episode" means the period of time that begins with the most recent date that the child was removed from the home of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian for purposes of placement in out-of-home care and continues until: (a) The child returns home; (b) an adoption decree, a permanent custody order, or guardianship order is entered; or (c) the dependency is dismissed, whichever occurs first.

(4) "Dependency guardian" means the person, nonprofit corporation, or Indian tribe appointed by the court pursuant to this chapter for the limited purpose of assisting the court in the supervision of the dependency.

(5) "Dependent child" means any child who:

(a) Has been abandoned;

(b) Is abused or neglected as defined in chapter 26.44 RCW by a person legally responsible for the care of the child; or

(c) Has no parent, guardian, or custodian capable of adequately caring for the child, such that the child is in circumstances which constitute a danger of substantial damage to the child's psychological or physical development.

(6) "Developmental disability" means a disability attributable to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, or another neurological or other condition of an individual found by the secretary to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals with mental retardation, which disability originates before the individual attains age eighteen, which has continued or can be expected to continue indefinitely, and which constitutes a substantial handicap to the individual.

(7) "Guardian" means the person or agency that: (a) Has been appointed as the guardian of a child in a legal proceeding other than a proceeding under this chapter; and (b) has the legal right to custody of the child pursuant to such appointment. The term "guardian" shall not include a "dependency guardian" appointed pursuant to a proceeding under this chapter.

(8) "Guardian ad litem" means a person, appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child in a proceeding under this chapter, or in any matter which may be consolidated with a proceeding under this chapter. A "court-appointed special advocate" appointed by the court to be the guardian ad litem for the child, or to perform substantially the same duties and functions as a guardian ad litem, shall be deemed to be guardian ad litem for all purposes and uses of this chapter.

(9) "Guardian ad litem program" means a court-authorized volunteer program, which is or may be established by the superior court of the county in which such proceeding is filed, to manage all aspects of volunteer guardian ad litem representation for children alleged or found to be dependent. Such management shall include but is not limited to: Recruitment, screening, training, supervision, assignment, and discharge of volunteers.

(10) "Housing assistance" means appropriate referrals by the department or other supervising agencies to federal, state, local, or private agencies or organizations, assistance with forms, applications, or financial subsidies or other monetary assistance for housing. For purposes of this chapter, "housing assistance" is not a remedial service or time-limited family reunification service as described in RCW 13.34.025(2).

(11) "Indigent" means a person who, at any stage of a court proceeding, is:

(a) Receiving one of the following types of public assistance: Temporary assistance for needy families, general assistance, poverty-related veterans' benefits, food stamps or food stamp benefits transferred electronically, refugee resettlement benefits, medicaid, or supplemental security income; or

(b) Involuntarily committed to a public mental health facility; or

(c) Receiving an annual income, after taxes, of one hundred twenty-five percent or less of the federally established poverty level; or

(d) Unable to pay the anticipated cost of counsel for the matter before the court because his or her available funds are insufficient to pay any amount for the retention of counsel.

~~((4+))~~ (12) "Out-of-home care" means placement in a foster family home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or placement in a home, other than that of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, not required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW.

~~((12))~~ (13) "Preventive services" means preservation services, as defined in chapter 74.14C RCW, and other reasonably available services, including housing ~~((services))~~ assistance, capable of preventing the need for out-of-home placement while protecting the child. ~~((Housing services may include, but are not limited to, referrals to federal, state, local, or private agencies or organizations, assistance with forms and applications, or financial subsidies for housing.~~

~~((13))~~ (14) "Shelter care" means temporary physical care in a facility licensed pursuant to RCW 74.15.030 or in a home not required to be licensed pursuant to RCW 74.15.030.

~~((14))~~ (15) "Sibling" means a child's birth brother, birth sister, adoptive brother, adoptive sister, half-brother, or half-sister, or as defined by the law or custom of the Indian child's tribe for an Indian child as defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903(4).

~~((15))~~ (16) "Social study" means a written evaluation of matters relevant to the disposition of the case and shall contain the following information:

(a) A statement of the specific harm or harms to the child that intervention is designed to alleviate;

(b) A description of the specific services and activities, for both the parents and child, that are needed in order to prevent serious harm to the child; the reasons why such services and activities are likely to be useful; the availability of any proposed services; and the agency's overall plan for ensuring that the services will be delivered. The description shall identify the services chosen and approved by the parent;

(c) If removal is recommended, a full description of the reasons why the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, including a description of any previous efforts to work with the parents and the child in the home; the in-home treatment programs that have been considered and rejected; the preventive services, including housing assistance, that have been offered or provided and have failed to prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, and welfare of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home; and the parents' attitude toward placement of the child;

(d) A statement of the likely harms the child will suffer as a result of removal;

(e) A description of the steps that will be taken to minimize the harm to the child that may result if separation occurs including an assessment of the child's relationship and emotional bond with any siblings, and the agency's plan to provide ongoing contact between the child and the child's siblings if appropriate; and

(f) Behavior that will be expected before determination that supervision of the family or placement is no longer necessary.

Sec. 2. RCW 13.34.065 and 2008 c 267 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) When a child is taken into custody, the court shall hold a shelter care hearing within seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The primary purpose of the shelter care hearing is to determine whether the child can be immediately and safely returned home while the adjudication of the dependency is pending.

(b) Any parent, guardian, or legal custodian who for good cause is unable to attend the shelter care hearing may request that a subsequent shelter care hearing be scheduled. The request shall be made to the clerk of the court where the petition is filed prior to the initial shelter care hearing. Upon the request of the parent, the court shall schedule the hearing within seventy-two hours of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The clerk shall notify all other parties of the hearing by any reasonable means.

(2)(a) The department of social and health services shall submit a recommendation to the court as to the further need for shelter care in all cases in which it is the petitioner. In all other cases, the recommendation shall be submitted by the juvenile court probation counselor.

(b) All parties have the right to present testimony to the court regarding the need or lack of need for shelter care.

(c) Hearsay evidence before the court regarding the need or lack of need for shelter care must be supported by sworn testimony, affidavit, or declaration of the person offering such evidence.

(3)(a) At the commencement of the hearing, the court shall notify the parent, guardian, or custodian of the following:

(i) The parent, guardian, or custodian has the right to a shelter care hearing;

(ii) The nature of the shelter care hearing, the rights of the parents, and the proceedings that will follow; and

(iii) If the parent, guardian, or custodian is not represented by counsel, the right to be represented. If the parent, guardian, or custodian is indigent, the court shall appoint counsel as provided in RCW 13.34.090; and

(b) If a parent, guardian, or legal custodian desires to waive the shelter care hearing, the court shall determine, on the record and with the parties present, whether such waiver is knowing and voluntary. A parent may not waive his or her right to the shelter care hearing unless he or she appears in court and the court determines that the waiver is knowing and voluntary. Regardless of whether the court accepts the parental waiver of the shelter care hearing, the court must provide notice to the parents of their rights required under (a) of this subsection and make the finding required under subsection (4) of this section.

(4) At the shelter care hearing the court shall examine the need for shelter care and inquire into the status of the case. The paramount consideration for the court shall be the health, welfare, and safety of the child. At a minimum, the court shall inquire into the following:

(a) Whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.062 was given to all known parents, guardians, or legal custodians of the child. The court shall make an express finding as to whether the notice required under RCW 13.34.062 was given to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian. If actual notice was not given to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and the whereabouts of such person is known or can be ascertained, the court shall order the supervising agency or the department of social and health services to make reasonable efforts to advise the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the status of the case, including the date and time of any subsequent hearings, and their rights under RCW 13.34.090;

(b) Whether the child can be safely returned home while the adjudication of the dependency is pending;

(c) What efforts have been made to place the child with a relative;

(d) What services were provided to the family to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home. If the dependency petition or other information before the court alleges that homelessness or the lack of suitable housing was a significant factor contributing to the removal of the child, the court shall inquire as to whether housing assistance was provided to the family to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child or children;

(e) Is the placement proposed by the agency the least disruptive and most family-like setting that meets the needs of the child;

(f) Whether it is in the best interest of the child to remain enrolled in the school, developmental program, or child care the child was in prior to placement and what efforts have been made to maintain the child in the school, program, or child care if it would be in the best interest of the child to remain in the same school, program, or child care;

(g) Appointment of a guardian ad litem or attorney;

(h) Whether the child is or may be an Indian child as defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903, whether the provisions of the Indian child welfare act apply, and whether there is compliance with the Indian child welfare act, including notice to the child's tribe;

(i) Whether, as provided in RCW 26.44.063, restraining orders, or orders expelling an allegedly abusive household member from the home of a nonabusive parent, guardian, or legal custodian, will allow the child to safely remain in the home;

(j) Whether any orders for examinations, evaluations, or immediate services are needed. The court may not order a parent to undergo examinations, evaluation, or services at the shelter care hearing unless the parent agrees to the examination, evaluation, or service;

(k) The terms and conditions for parental, sibling, and family visitation.

(5)(a) The court shall release a child alleged to be dependent to the care, custody, and control of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian unless the court finds there is reasonable cause to believe that:

(i) After consideration of the specific services that have been provided, reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make it possible for the child to return home; and

(ii)(A) The child has no parent, guardian, or legal custodian to provide supervision and care for such child; or

(B) The release of such child would present a serious threat of substantial harm to such child, notwithstanding an order entered pursuant to RCW 26.44.063; or

(C) The parent, guardian, or custodian to whom the child could be released has been charged with violating RCW 9A.40.060 or 9A.40.070.

(b) If the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the court shall order placement with a relative, unless there is reasonable cause to believe the health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that the efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered. The relative must be willing and available to:

(i) Care for the child and be able to meet any special needs of the child;

(ii) Facilitate the child's visitation with siblings, if such visitation is part of the supervising agency's plan or is ordered by the court; and

(iii) Cooperate with the department in providing necessary background checks and home studies.

(c) If the child was not initially placed with a relative, and the court does not release the child to his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the supervising agency shall make reasonable efforts to locate a relative pursuant to RCW 13.34.060(1).

(d) If a relative is not available, the court shall order continued shelter care or order placement with another suitable person, and the court shall set forth its reasons for the order. If the court orders placement of the child with a person not related to the child and not licensed to provide foster care, the placement is subject to all terms and conditions of this section that apply to relative placements.

(e) Any placement with a relative, or other person approved by the court pursuant to this section, shall be contingent upon cooperation with the agency case plan and compliance with court orders related to the care and supervision of the child including, but not limited to, court orders regarding parent-child contacts, sibling contacts, and any other conditions imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or court order is grounds for removal of the child from the home of the relative or other person, subject to review by the court.

(f) Uncertainty by a parent, guardian, legal custodian, relative, or other suitable person that the alleged abuser has in fact abused the child shall not, alone, be the basis upon which a child is removed from the care of a parent, guardian, or legal custodian under (a) of this subsection, nor shall it be a basis, alone, to preclude placement with a relative under (b) of this subsection or with another suitable person under (d) of this subsection.

(6)(a) A shelter care order issued pursuant to this section shall include the requirement for a case conference as provided in RCW 13.34.067. However, if the parent is not present at the shelter care hearing, or does not agree to the case conference, the court shall not include the requirement for the case conference in the shelter care order.

(b) If the court orders a case conference, the shelter care order shall include notice to all parties and establish the date, time, and location of the case conference which shall be no later than thirty days before the fact-finding hearing.

(c) The court may order another conference, case staffing, or hearing as an alternative to the case conference required under RCW 13.34.067 so long as the conference, case staffing, or hearing ordered by the court meets all requirements under RCW 13.34.067, including the requirement of a written agreement specifying the services to be provided to the parent.

(7)(a) A shelter care order issued pursuant to this section may be amended at any time with notice and hearing thereon. The shelter care decision of placement shall be modified only upon a showing of change in circumstances. No child may be placed in shelter care for longer than thirty days without an order, signed by the judge, authorizing continued shelter care.

(b)(i) An order releasing the child on any conditions specified in this section may at any time be amended, with notice and hearing thereon, so as to return the child to shelter care for failure of the parties to conform to the conditions originally imposed.

(ii) The court shall consider whether nonconformance with any conditions resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian and give weight to that fact before ordering return of the child to shelter care.

(8)(a) If a child is returned home from shelter care a second time in the case, or if the supervisor of the caseworker deems it necessary, the multidisciplinary team may be reconvened.

(b) If a child is returned home from shelter care a second time in the case a law enforcement officer must be present and file a report to the department.

Sec. 3. RCW 13.34.130 and 2007 c 413 s 6 and 2007 c 412 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

If, after a fact-finding hearing pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, it has been proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is dependent within the meaning of RCW 13.34.030 after consideration of the social study prepared pursuant to RCW 13.34.110 and after a disposition hearing has been held pursuant to RCW 13.34.110, the court shall enter an order of disposition pursuant to this section.

(1) The court shall order one of the following dispositions of the case:

(a) Order a disposition other than removal of the child from his or her home, which shall provide a program designed to alleviate the immediate danger to the child, to mitigate or cure any damage the child has already suffered, and to aid the parents so that the child will not be endangered in the future. In determining the disposition, the court should choose (~~those~~) services to assist the parents in maintaining the child in the home, including housing assistance, if appropriate, that least interfere with family autonomy and are adequate to protect the child.

(b) Order the child to be removed from his or her home and into the custody, control, and care of a relative or the department or a licensed child placing agency for supervision of the child's placement. The department or agency supervising the child's placement has the authority to place the child, subject to review and approval by the court (i) with a relative as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a), (ii) in a foster family home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW, or (iii) in the home of another suitable person if the child or family has a preexisting relationship with that person, and the person has completed all required criminal history background checks and otherwise appears to the department or supervising agency to be suitable and competent to provide care for the child. Absent good cause, the department or supervising agency shall follow the wishes of the natural parent regarding the placement of the child in accordance with RCW 13.34.260. The department or supervising agency may only place a child with a person not related to the child as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a) when the court finds that such placement is in the best interest of the child. Unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the health, safety, or welfare of the child would be jeopardized or that efforts to reunite the parent and child will be hindered, such child shall be placed with a person who is: (A) Related to the child as defined in RCW 74.15.020(2)(a) with whom the child has a relationship and is comfortable; and (B) willing and available to care for the child.

(2) Placement of the child with a relative under this subsection shall be given preference by the court. An order for out-of-home placement may be made only if the court finds that reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or

eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make it possible for the child to return home, specifying the services, including housing assistance, that have been provided to the child and the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, and that preventive services have been offered or provided and have failed to prevent the need for out-of-home placement, unless the health, safety, and welfare of the child cannot be protected adequately in the home, and that:

- (a) There is no parent or guardian available to care for such child;
- (b) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian is not willing to take custody of the child; or
- (c) The court finds, by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence, a manifest danger exists that the child will suffer serious abuse or neglect if the child is not removed from the home and an order under RCW 26.44.063 would not protect the child from danger.

(3) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the court shall consider whether it is in a child's best interest to be placed with, have contact with, or have visits with siblings.

(a) There shall be a presumption that such placement, contact, or visits are in the best interests of the child provided that:

(i) The court has jurisdiction over all siblings subject to the order of placement, contact, or visitation pursuant to petitions filed under this chapter or the parents of a child for whom there is no jurisdiction are willing to agree; and

(ii) There is no reasonable cause to believe that the health, safety, or welfare of any child subject to the order of placement, contact, or visitation would be jeopardized or that efforts to reunite the parent and child would be hindered by such placement, contact, or visitation. In no event shall parental visitation time be reduced in order to provide sibling visitation.

(b) The court may also order placement, contact, or visitation of a child with a step-brother or step-sister provided that in addition to the factors in (a) of this subsection, the child has a relationship and is comfortable with the step-sibling.

(4) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section and placed into nonparental or nonrelative care, the court shall order a placement that allows the child to remain in the same school he or she attended prior to the initiation of the dependency proceeding when such a placement is practical and in the child's best interest.

(5) If the court has ordered a child removed from his or her home pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section, the court may order that a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed if the requirements of RCW 13.34.132 are met.

(6) If there is insufficient information at the time of the disposition hearing upon which to base a determination regarding the suitability of a proposed placement with a relative, the child shall remain in foster care and the court shall direct the supervising agency to conduct necessary background investigations as provided in chapter 74.15 RCW and report the results of such investigation to the court within thirty days. However, if such relative appears otherwise suitable and competent to provide care and treatment, the criminal history background check need not be completed before placement, but as soon as possible after placement. Any placements with relatives, pursuant to this section, shall be

contingent upon cooperation by the relative with the agency case plan and compliance with court orders related to the care and supervision of the child including, but not limited to, court orders regarding parent-child contacts, sibling contacts, and any other conditions imposed by the court. Noncompliance with the case plan or court order shall be grounds for removal of the child from the relative's home, subject to review by the court.

Sec. 4. RCW 13.34.138 and 2007 c 413 s 8 and 2007 c 410 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) Except for children whose cases are reviewed by a citizen review board under chapter 13.70 RCW, the status of all children found to be dependent shall be reviewed by the court at least every six months from the beginning date of the placement episode or the date dependency is established, whichever is first. The purpose of the hearing shall be to review the progress of the parties and determine whether court supervision should continue.

(a) The initial review hearing shall be an in-court review and shall be set six months from the beginning date of the placement episode or no more than ninety days from the entry of the disposition order, whichever comes first. The requirements for the initial review hearing, including the in-court review requirement, shall be accomplished within existing resources.

(b) The initial review hearing may be a permanency planning hearing when necessary to meet the time frames set forth in RCW 13.34.145 (1)(a) or 13.34.134.

(2)(a) A child shall not be returned home at the review hearing unless the court finds that a reason for removal as set forth in RCW 13.34.130 no longer exists. The parents, guardian, or legal custodian shall report to the court the efforts they have made to correct the conditions which led to removal. If a child is returned, casework supervision shall continue for a period of six months, at which time there shall be a hearing on the need for continued intervention.

(b) Prior to the child returning home, the department must complete the following:

(i) Identify all adults residing in the home and conduct background checks on those persons;

(ii) Identify any persons who may act as a caregiver for the child in addition to the parent with whom the child is being placed and determine whether such persons are in need of any services in order to ensure the safety of the child, regardless of whether such persons are a party to the dependency. The department or supervising agency may recommend to the court and the court may order that placement of the child in the parent's home be contingent on or delayed based on the need for such persons to engage in or complete services to ensure the safety of the child prior to placement. If services are recommended for the caregiver, and the caregiver fails to engage in or follow through with the recommended services, the department or supervising agency must promptly notify the court; and

(iii) Notify the parent with whom the child is being placed that he or she has an ongoing duty to notify the department or supervising agency of all persons who reside in the home or who may act as a caregiver for the child both prior to the placement of the child in the home and subsequent to the placement of the child in the home as long as the court retains jurisdiction of the dependency

proceeding or the department is providing or monitoring either remedial services to the parent or services to ensure the safety of the child to any caregivers.

Caregivers may be required to engage in services under this subsection solely for the purpose of ensuring the present and future safety of a child who is a ward of the court. This subsection does not grant party status to any individual not already a party to the dependency proceeding, create an entitlement to services or a duty on the part of the department or supervising agency to provide services, or create judicial authority to order the provision of services to any person other than for the express purposes of this section or RCW 13.34.025 or if the services are unavailable or unsuitable or the person is not eligible for such services.

(c) If the child is not returned home, the court shall establish in writing:

(i) Whether the agency is making reasonable efforts to provide services to the family and eliminate the need for placement of the child. If additional services, including housing assistance, are needed to facilitate the return of the child to the child's parents, the court shall order that reasonable services be offered specifying such services;

(ii) Whether there has been compliance with the case plan by the child, the child's parents, and the agency supervising the placement;

(iii) Whether progress has been made toward correcting the problems that necessitated the child's placement in out-of-home care;

(iv) Whether the services set forth in the case plan and the responsibilities of the parties need to be clarified or modified due to the availability of additional information or changed circumstances;

(v) Whether there is a continuing need for placement;

(vi) Whether a parent's homelessness or lack of suitable housing is a significant factor delaying permanency for the child by preventing the return of the child to the home of the child's parent and whether housing assistance should be provided by the department or supervising agency;

(vii) Whether the child is in an appropriate placement which adequately meets all physical, emotional, and educational needs;

~~((viii))~~ (viii) Whether preference has been given to placement with the child's relatives;

~~((viiii))~~ (ix) Whether both in-state and, where appropriate, out-of-state placements have been considered;

~~((ix))~~ (x) Whether the parents have visited the child and any reasons why visitation has not occurred or has been infrequent;

~~((x))~~ (xi) Whether terms of visitation need to be modified;

~~((xi))~~ (xii) Whether the court-approved long-term permanent plan for the child remains the best plan for the child;

~~((xii))~~ (xiii) Whether any additional court orders need to be made to move the case toward permanency; and

~~((xiii))~~ (xiv) The projected date by which the child will be returned home or other permanent plan of care will be implemented.

(d) The court at the review hearing may order that a petition seeking termination of the parent and child relationship be filed.

(3)(a) In any case in which the court orders that a dependent child may be returned to or remain in the child's home, the in-home placement shall be contingent upon the following:

(i) The compliance of the parents with court orders related to the care and supervision of the child, including compliance with an agency case plan; and

(ii) The continued participation of the parents, if applicable, in available substance abuse or mental health treatment if substance abuse or mental illness was a contributing factor to the removal of the child.

(b) The following may be grounds for removal of the child from the home, subject to review by the court:

(i) Noncompliance by the parents with the agency case plan or court order;

(ii) The parent's inability, unwillingness, or failure to participate in available services or treatment for themselves or the child, including substance abuse treatment if a parent's substance abuse was a contributing factor to the abuse or neglect; or

(iii) The failure of the parents to successfully and substantially complete available services or treatment for themselves or the child, including substance abuse treatment if a parent's substance abuse was a contributing factor to the abuse or neglect.

(c) In a pending dependency case in which the court orders that a dependent child may be returned home and that child is later removed from the home, the court shall hold a review hearing within thirty days from the date of removal to determine whether the permanency plan should be changed, a termination petition should be filed, or other action is warranted. The best interests of the child shall be the court's primary consideration in the review hearing.

(4) The court's ~~((ability))~~ authority to order housing assistance under ~~((RCW 13.34.130 and this section))~~ this chapter is: (a) Limited to cases in which ~~((homelessness or the lack of adequate and safe housing is the primary reason for an out-of-home placement))~~ a parent's homelessness or lack of suitable housing is a significant factor delaying permanency for the child and housing assistance would aid the parent in providing an appropriate home for the child; and (b) subject to the availability of funds appropriated for this specific purpose. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to create an entitlement to housing assistance nor to create judicial authority to order the provision of such assistance to any person or family if the assistance or funding are unavailable or the child or family are not eligible for such assistance.

(5) The court shall consider the child's relationship with siblings in accordance with RCW 13.34.130(3).

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 398

[House Bill 2025]

TREATMENT RECORDS—SHARING—COORDINATED CARE

AN ACT Relating to sharing of health care information to promote coordination of behavioral and medical care services; and amending RCW 71.05.630.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 71.05.630 and 2007 c 191 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, all treatment records shall remain confidential and may be released only to the persons designated in this section, or to other persons designated in an informed written consent of the patient.

(2) Treatment records of a person may be released without informed written consent in the following circumstances:

(a) To a person, organization, or agency as necessary for management or financial audits, or program monitoring and evaluation. Information obtained under this subsection shall remain confidential and may not be used in a manner that discloses the name or other identifying information about the person whose records are being released.

(b) To the department, the director of regional support networks, or a qualified staff member designated by the director only when necessary to be used for billing or collection purposes. The information shall remain confidential.

(c) For purposes of research as permitted in chapter 42.48 RCW.

(d) Pursuant to lawful order of a court.

(e) To qualified staff members of the department, to the director of regional support networks, to resource management services responsible for serving a patient, or to service providers designated by resource management services as necessary to determine the progress and adequacy of treatment and to determine whether the person should be transferred to a less restrictive or more appropriate treatment modality or facility. The information shall remain confidential.

(f) Within the treatment facility where the patient is receiving treatment, confidential information may be disclosed to persons employed, serving in bona fide training programs, or participating in supervised volunteer programs, at the facility when it is necessary to perform their duties.

(g) Within the department as necessary to coordinate treatment for mental illness, developmental disabilities, alcoholism, or drug abuse of persons who are under the supervision of the department.

(h) To a licensed physician who has determined that the life or health of the person is in danger and that treatment without the information contained in the treatment records could be injurious to the patient's health. Disclosure shall be limited to the portions of the records necessary to meet the medical emergency.

(i) Consistent with the requirements of the health information portability and accountability act, to a licensed mental health professional, as defined in RCW 71.05.020, or a health care professional licensed under chapter 18.71, 18.71A, 18.57, 18.57A, 18.79, or 18.36A RCW who is providing care to a person, or to whom a person has been referred for evaluation or treatment, to assure coordinated care and treatment of that person. Psychotherapy notes, as defined in 45 C.F.R. Sec. 164.501, may not be released without authorization of the person who is the subject of the request for release of information.

(j) To administrative and office support staff designated to obtain medical records for those licensed professionals listed in (i) of this subsection.

(k) To a facility that is to receive a person who is involuntarily committed under chapter 71.05 RCW, or upon transfer of the person from one treatment facility to another. The release of records under this subsection shall be limited to the treatment records required by law, a record or summary of all somatic

treatments, and a discharge summary. The discharge summary may include a statement of the patient's problem, the treatment goals, the type of treatment which has been provided, and recommendation for future treatment, but may not include the patient's complete treatment record.

~~((f))~~ (l) Notwithstanding the provisions of RCW 71.05.390(7), to a correctional facility or a corrections officer who is responsible for the supervision of a person who is receiving inpatient or outpatient evaluation or treatment. Except as provided in RCW 71.05.445 and 71.34.345, release of records under this section is limited to:

(i) An evaluation report provided pursuant to a written supervision plan.

(ii) The discharge summary, including a record or summary of all somatic treatments, at the termination of any treatment provided as part of the supervision plan.

(iii) When a person is returned from a treatment facility to a correctional facility, the information provided under ~~((f))~~ (l)(iv) of this subsection.

(iv) Any information necessary to establish or implement changes in the person's treatment plan or the level or kind of supervision as determined by resource management services. In cases involving a person transferred back to a correctional facility, disclosure shall be made to clinical staff only.

~~((k))~~ (m) To the person's counsel or guardian ad litem, without modification, at any time in order to prepare for involuntary commitment or recommitment proceedings, reexaminations, appeals, or other actions relating to detention, admission, commitment, or patient's rights under chapter 71.05 RCW.

~~((h))~~ (n) To staff members of the protection and advocacy agency or to staff members of a private, nonprofit corporation for the purpose of protecting and advocating the rights of persons with mental disorders or developmental disabilities. Resource management services may limit the release of information to the name, birthdate, and county of residence of the patient, information regarding whether the patient was voluntarily admitted, or involuntarily committed, the date and place of admission, placement, or commitment, the name and address of a guardian of the patient, and the date and place of the guardian's appointment. Any staff member who wishes to obtain additional information shall notify the patient's resource management services in writing of the request and of the resource management services' right to object. The staff member shall send the notice by mail to the guardian's address. If the guardian does not object in writing within fifteen days after the notice is mailed, the staff member may obtain the additional information. If the guardian objects in writing within fifteen days after the notice is mailed, the staff member may not obtain the additional information.

~~((m))~~ (o) For purposes of coordinating health care, the department may release without informed written consent of the patient, information acquired for billing and collection purposes as described in (b) of this subsection to all current treating providers of the patient with prescriptive authority who have written a prescription for the patient within the last twelve months. The department shall notify the patient that billing and collection information has been released to named providers, and provide the substance of the information released and the dates of such release. The department shall not release counseling, inpatient psychiatric hospitalization, or drug and alcohol treatment information without a signed written release from the client.

(3) Whenever federal law or federal regulations restrict the release of information contained in the treatment records of any patient who receives treatment for chemical dependency, the department may restrict the release of the information as necessary to comply with federal law and regulations.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 399

[House Bill 1789]

OFFENDER RELEASE DATES—CALCULATION—JAIL CERTIFICATION

AN ACT Relating to allowing the department of corrections to rely upon jail certification in the calculation of release dates for offenders; amending RCW 9.94A.728; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 9.94A.728 and 2008 c 231 s 34 are each amended to read as follows:

No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and promulgated by the correctional agency having jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the amount of earned release time. The department may approve a jail certification from a correctional agency that calculates earned release time based on the actual amount of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing when an erroneous calculation of confinement time served by the offender before sentencing appears on the judgment and sentence. An offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements.

(a) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or

a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the sentence.

(b)(i) In the case of an offender who qualifies under (b)(ii) of this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty percent of the sentence.

(ii) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of aggregate earned release time under this subsection (1)(b) if he or she:

(A) Is classified in one of the two lowest risk categories under (b)(iii) of this subsection;

(B) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:

(I) A sex offense;

(II) A violent offense;

(III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;

(IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;

(V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);

(VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine; or

(VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor); (C) Has no prior conviction for:

(I) A sex offense;

(II) A violent offense;

(III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;

(IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020;

(V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);

(VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine; or

(VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor);

(D) Participates in programming or activities as directed by the offender's individual reentry plan as provided under RCW 72.09.270 to the extent that such programming or activities are made available by the department; and

(E) Has not committed a new felony after July 22, 2007, while under community custody.

(iii) For purposes of determining an offender's eligibility under this subsection (1)(b), the department shall perform a risk assessment of every offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department who has no current or prior conviction for a sex offense, a violent offense, a crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411, a felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020, a violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary), a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, or a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor). The department must classify each assessed offender in one of four risk categories between highest and lowest risk.

(iv) The department shall recalculate the earned release time and reschedule the expected release dates for each qualified offender under this subsection (1)(b).

(v) This subsection (1)(b) applies retroactively to eligible offenders serving terms of total confinement in a state correctional facility as of July 1, 2003.

(vi) This subsection (1)(b) does not apply to offenders convicted after July 1, 2010.

(c) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed one-third of the total sentence;

(2)(a) A person convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

(b) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community custody terms eligible for release to community custody in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;

(c) The department may deny transfer to community custody in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody;

(d) If the department denies transfer to community custody in lieu of earned early release pursuant to (c) of this subsection, the department may transfer an offender to partial confinement in lieu of earned early release up to three months. The three months in partial confinement is in addition to that portion of the offender's term of confinement that may be served in partial confinement as provided in this section;

(e) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 9.94A.670(5)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section;

(3) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections officer or officers;

(4)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:

(i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious enough to require costly care or treatment;

(ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or she is physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition; and

(iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in a cost savings to the state.

(b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.

(c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.

(d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement under this subsection at any time;

(5) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;

(6) No more than the final six months of the offender's term of confinement may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community. This is in addition to that period of earned early release time that may be exchanged for partial confinement pursuant to subsection (2)(d) of this section;

(7) The governor may pardon any offender;

(8) The department may release an offender from confinement any time within ten days before a release date calculated under this section;

(9) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870; and

(10) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540, however persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary medical placement.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** This act takes effect August 1, 2009.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 400

[House Bill 1790]

NOTICE OF RELEASE—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT ORDER VIOLATIONS

AN ACT Relating to including domestic violence court order violations to the list of offenses eligible for notification; amending RCW 72.09.712 and 72.09.714; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 72.09.712 and 2008 c 231 s 27 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) At the earliest possible date, and in no event later than thirty days before release except in the event of escape or emergency furloughs as defined in RCW 72.66.010, the department of corrections shall send written notice of parole, release, community custody, work release placement, furlough, or escape about a specific inmate convicted of a violent offense, a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, a domestic violence court order violation pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145, or a felony harassment offense as defined by RCW 9A.46.060 or 9A.46.110, to the following:

(a) The chief of police of the city, if any, in which the inmate will reside or in which placement will be made in a work release program; and

(b) The sheriff of the county in which the inmate will reside or in which placement will be made in a work release program.

The sheriff of the county where the offender was convicted shall be notified if the department does not know where the offender will reside. The department shall notify the state patrol of the release of all sex offenders, and that information shall be placed in the Washington crime information center for dissemination to all law enforcement.

(2) The same notice as required by subsection (1) of this section shall be sent to the following if such notice has been requested in writing about a specific inmate convicted of a violent offense, a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, a domestic violence court order violation pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145, or a felony harassment offense as defined by RCW 9A.46.060 or 9A.46.110:

(a) The victim of the crime for which the inmate was convicted or the victim's next of kin if the crime was a homicide;

(b) Any witnesses who testified against the inmate in any court proceedings involving the violent offense;

(c) Any person specified in writing by the prosecuting attorney; and

(d) Any person who requests such notice about a specific inmate convicted of a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030 from the department of corrections at least sixty days prior to the expected release date of the offender.

Information regarding victims, next of kin, or witnesses requesting the notice, information regarding any other person specified in writing by the prosecuting attorney to receive the notice, and the notice are confidential and shall not be available to the inmate. Whenever the department of corrections mails notice pursuant to this subsection and the notice is returned as undeliverable, the department shall attempt alternative methods of notification, including a telephone call to the person's last known telephone number.

(3) The existence of the notice requirements contained in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not require an extension of the release date in the event that the release plan changes after notification.

(4) If an inmate convicted of a violent offense, a sex offense as defined by RCW 9.94A.030, a domestic violence court order violation pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145, or a felony harassment offense as defined by RCW 9A.46.060 or 9A.46.110, escapes from a correctional facility, the department of corrections shall immediately notify, by the most reasonable and expedient means available,

the chief of police of the city and the sheriff of the county in which the inmate resided immediately before the inmate's arrest and conviction. If previously requested, the department shall also notify the witnesses and the victim of the crime for which the inmate was convicted or the victim's next of kin if the crime was a homicide. If the inmate is recaptured, the department shall send notice to the persons designated in this subsection as soon as possible but in no event later than two working days after the department learns of such recapture.

(5) If the victim, the victim's next of kin, or any witness is under the age of sixteen, the notice required by this section shall be sent to the parents or legal guardian of the child.

(6) The department of corrections shall send the notices required by this chapter to the last address provided to the department by the requesting party. The requesting party shall furnish the department with a current address.

(7) The department of corrections shall keep, for a minimum of two years following the release of an inmate, the following:

(a) A document signed by an individual as proof that that person is registered in the victim or witness notification program; and

(b) A receipt showing that an individual registered in the victim or witness notification program was mailed a notice, at the individual's last known address, upon the release or movement of an inmate.

(8) For purposes of this section the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Violent offense" means a violent offense under RCW 9.94A.030;

(b) "Next of kin" means a person's spouse, parents, siblings and children.

(9) Nothing in this section shall impose any liability upon a chief of police of a city or sheriff of a county for failing to request in writing a notice as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

Sec. 2. RCW 72.09.714 and 1989 c 30 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The department of corrections shall provide the victims, witnesses, and next of kin in the case of a homicide and victims and witnesses involved in violent offense cases ((~~or~~), sex offenses as defined by RCW 9.94A.030 (~~where a judgment and sentence was entered after October 1, 1983~~)), a domestic violence court order violation pursuant to RCW 10.99.040, 10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220, 26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070, or 74.34.145, or a felony harassment pursuant to RCW 9A.46.060 or 9A.46.110, a statement of the rights of victims and witnesses to request and receive notification under RCW ((9.94A.612)) 72.09.712 and ((9.94A.616)) 72.09.716.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** This act takes effect August 1, 2009.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 401

[Substitute House Bill 1816]

PHONE NUMBER DIRECTORIES—WIRELESS PHONE NUMBERS

AN ACT Relating to changing provisions related to wireless phone numbers used by directory providers; amending RCW 19.250.005, 19.250.030, 19.250.070, and 19.250.050; repealing RCW 19.250.060; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 19.250.005 and 2008 c 271 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Directory" or "directory form" means a categorized list or compilation of phone numbers, or a single phone number, in written, audio, electronic, digital, or any other format.

(2) "Directory provider" means any person in the business of marketing, selling, or sharing the phone number of any subscriber in directory form for commercial purposes.

~~((2))~~ (3) "Radio communications service company" has the same meaning as in RCW 80.04.010.

~~((3))~~ (4) "Reverse phone number search services" means a service that provides the name of a subscriber associated with a phone number when the phone number is supplied.

~~((4))~~ (5) "Subscriber" means a person who resides in the state of Washington and subscribes to radio communications services, radio paging, or cellular communications service with a Washington state area code.

~~((5))~~ (6) "Wireless phone number" means a phone number unique to the subscriber that permits the subscriber to receive radio communications, radio paging, or cellular communications from others.

Sec. 2. RCW 19.250.030 and 2008 c 271 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A subscriber ~~((who provides express, opt-in consent under RCW 19.250.010 and 19.250.020 may revoke that consent))~~ may request that a directory provider or a radio communications service company remove their wireless phone number from a directory of any form at any time. A radio communications service company ~~((and))~~ or a directory provider shall, at no cost to the subscriber, comply with the subscriber's request to ((opt out)) remove their wireless phone number from a directory of any form within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed sixty days for printed directories and not to exceed thirty days for online or other directories.

(2) At the subscriber's request, a provider of a reverse phone number search service must allow a subscriber to perform a reverse phone number search free of charge to determine whether the subscriber's wireless phone number is listed in the reverse phone number search service. If the subscriber finds that his or her wireless phone number is contained in the reverse phone number search service, the subscriber may ~~((opt out of having))~~ request that his or her wireless phone number ((included in)) be removed from the reverse phone number search service at any time. The provider of the reverse phone number search service

must, at no cost to the subscriber, comply with the subscriber's request (~~(to opt out)~~) within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed thirty days.

~~((3) A subscriber shall not be charged for opting out of having his or her wireless phone number listed in a directory or reverse phone number search service.))~~

Sec. 3. RCW 19.250.070 and 2008 c 271 s 9 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((This chapter does not apply to the provision of wireless phone numbers, for the purposes indicated, to:))~~

(1) The provision or maintenance of a subscriber's wireless phone number is not prohibited by this chapter when the number is provided or maintained by:

~~(a) Any law enforcement agency, fire protection agency, public health agency, public environmental health agency, city or county emergency services planning agency, or ((private for-profit)) corporation operating under contract with, and at the direction of, one or more of these agencies, ((for the exclusive purpose of responding to a 911 call or communicating an imminent threat to life or property. Information or records provided to a private for-profit corporation pursuant to subsection (2) of this section must be held in confidence by that corporation and by any individual employed by or associated with that corporation. Such information or records are not open to examination for any purpose not directly connected with the administration of the services specified in this subsection)) when carrying out official duties;~~

~~((2) A)) (b) A person carrying out a lawful order or process issued under state or federal law;~~

~~((3)) (c) A telecommunications company providing service between service areas for the provision of telephone services to the subscriber between service areas, or to third parties for the limited purpose of providing billing services;~~

~~((4)) (d) A telecommunications company to effectuate a customer's request to transfer the customer's assigned telephone number from the customer's existing provider of telecommunications services to a new provider of telecommunications services;~~

~~((5)) (e) The utilities and transportation commission pursuant to its jurisdiction and control over telecommunications companies;~~

~~((6)) (f) A sales agent to provide the subscriber's wireless phone numbers to the radio communications service company for the limited purpose of billing and customer service;~~

~~((7) A directory provider that has undertaken a reasonable investigation pursuant to RCW 19.250.020 and is unable to determine whether the phone number is a wireless phone number;~~

~~((8)) (g) A directory provider ((that publishes a subscriber's wireless phone number in)) via a directory that is obtained directly from a radio communications service company and that radio communications service company has obtained the required express, opt-in consent for including in any directory the subscriber's wireless phone number as specified in RCW 19.250.010;~~

~~((9)) (h) A person ((that publishes a subscriber's wireless phone number in)) via a directory where the subscriber pays a fee to have the number published for commercial purposes;~~

~~((10))~~ (i) A person ~~((that publishes a subscriber's wireless phone number that was))~~ who ported the number from listed wireline service to wireless service within the previous fifteen months; ~~(and~~

~~(11) A consumer reporting agency as defined in RCW 19.182.010 for use as a unique identifier of a consumer in a consumer report as defined in RCW 19.182.010))~~

(j) A person for uses permitted or authorized under the federal fair credit reporting act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 1681(b)), or for uses permitted or authorized under Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 6801, et seq.); and

(k) A person in comprehensive reports or public records when the public record is not altered from its original form. For purposes of this subsection, a comprehensive report means law enforcement investigations, risk and security analysis for employment or vendor evaluation, legal research and case management, legal compliance analysis, and academic research.

(2) The provision of a subscriber's wireless phone number is not prohibited by this chapter when the number is provided to any law enforcement agency, fire protection agency, public health agency, public environmental health agency, city or county emergency services planning agency, or corporation operating under contract with, and at the direction of, one or more of these agencies, when carrying out official duties. Information or records provided to a corporation pursuant to this section must be held in confidence by that corporation and by any individual employed by or associated with that corporation. Such information or records are not open to examination for any purpose not directly connected with carrying out an agency's official duties.

Sec. 4. RCW 19.250.050 and 2008 c 271 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every knowing violation of RCW 19.250.010 is punishable by a fine of not less than two thousand dollars and no more than fifty thousand dollars for each violation.

(2) Including a wireless phone number in a directory without a subscriber's express, opt-in consent pursuant to RCW 19.250.020 is a violation of this chapter and is punishable by a fine of up to fifty thousand dollars unless the directory provider first conducted a reasonable investigation as required in RCW 19.250.020 and was unable to determine if the published number was a wireless phone number.

~~((2))~~ (3) Failure to remove a wireless phone number from a directory of any form within a reasonable period of time as required in RCW 19.250.030 is a violation of this chapter and is punishable by a fine of up to fifty thousand dollars.

(4) The attorney general may bring actions to enforce compliance with this section. For the first violation by any company, organization, or person under this chapter, the attorney general may notify the company, organization, or person with a letter of warning that this chapter has been violated.

~~((3))~~ (5) A telecommunications company or directory provider, or any official or employee of a telecommunications company or directory provider, is not subject to criminal or civil liability for the release of customer information as authorized by this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. RCW 19.250.060 (Directories maintained before June 12, 2008—Application of section) and 2008 c 271 s 8 are each repealed.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 402

[House Bill 1295]

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS—ANNEXATION

AN ACT Relating to annexing areas used for agricultural fairs; amending RCW 35.13.010 and 35A.14.010; adding a new section to chapter 35.13 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35A.14 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes that agricultural fairs serve valuable educational, vocational, and recreational purposes that promote the public good and serve as showcases for an important sector of Washington's economy. The legislature also recognizes that counties provide territory for agricultural fairs and supporting services, thereby creating locales for economic and other beneficial activities. Washington's increasing population can, however, create significant annexation pressures that impact fairgrounds and surrounding lands.

In recognition of the many benefits of agricultural fairs and the importance of promoting effective annexation laws, the legislature intends to establish clear and logical procedures for the annexation of county-owned fairgrounds that are consistent with the longstanding requirement that these grounds may only be annexed with the consent of a majority of the county legislative authority.

Sec. 2. RCW 35.13.010 and 1965 c 7 s 35.13.010 are each amended to read as follows:

Any portion of a county not incorporated as part of a city or town but lying contiguous thereto may become a part of the city or town by annexation(~~;~~ ~~PROVIDED, That property owned by a county, and used for the purpose of an agricultural fair as provided in chapter 15.76 RCW or chapter 36.37 RCW shall not be subject to annexation without the consent of the majority of the board of county commissioners~~)). An area proposed to be annexed to a city or town shall be deemed contiguous thereto even though separated by water or tide or shore lands on which no bona fide residence is maintained by any person.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 35.13 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Territory owned by a county and used for an agricultural fair as provided in chapter 15.76 RCW or chapter 36.37 RCW may only be annexed to a city or town through the method prescribed in this section.

(a) The legislative body of the city or town proposing the annexation must submit a request for annexation and a legal description of the subject territory to the legislative authority of the county within which the territory is located.

(b) Upon receipt of the request and description, the county legislative authority has thirty days to review the proposal and determine if the annexation

proceedings will continue. As a condition of approval, the county legislative authority may modify the proposal, but it may not add territory that was not included in the request and description. Approval of the county legislative authority is a condition precedent to further proceedings upon the request and there is no appeal of the county legislative authority's decision.

(c) If the county legislative authority determines that the proceedings may continue, it must, within thirty days of the determination, fix a date for a public hearing on the proposal, and cause notice of the hearing to be published at least once a week for two weeks prior to the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the territory proposed for annexation. The notice must also be posted in three public places within the subject territory, specify the time and place of the hearing, and invite interested persons to appear and voice approval or disapproval of the annexation. If the annexation proposal provides for assumption of indebtedness or adoption of a proposed zoning regulation, the notice must include a statement of these requirements.

(d) If, following the conclusion of the hearing, a majority of the county legislative authority deems the annexation proposal to be in the best interest of the county, it may adopt a resolution approving of the annexation.

(e) If, following the county legislative authority's adoption of the annexation approval resolution, the legislative body of the city or town proposing annexation determines to effect the annexation, it must do so by ordinance. The ordinance: (i) May only include territory approved for annexation in the resolution adopted under (d) of this subsection; and (ii) must not exclude territory approved for annexation in the resolution adopted under (d) of this subsection. Upon passage of the annexation ordinance, a certified copy must be filed with the applicable county legislative authority.

(2) Any territory annexed through an ordinance adopted under this section is annexed and becomes a part of the city or town upon the date fixed in the ordinance.

Sec. 4. RCW 35A.14.010 and 1967 ex.s. c 119 s 35A.14.010 are each amended to read as follows:

Any portion of a county not incorporated as part of a city or town but lying contiguous to a code city may become a part of the charter code city or noncharter code city by annexation(~~(= PROVIDED, That property owned by a county, and used for the purpose of an agricultural fair as provided in chapter 15.76 RCW or chapter 36.37 RCW shall not be subject to annexation without the consent of the majority of the board of county commissioners)~~). An area proposed to be annexed to a charter code city or noncharter code city shall be deemed contiguous thereto even though separated by water or tide or shore lands and, upon annexation of such area, any such intervening water and/or tide or shore lands shall become a part of such annexing city.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 35A.14 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Territory owned by a county and used for an agricultural fair as provided in chapter 15.76 RCW or chapter 36.37 RCW may only be annexed to a code city through the method prescribed in this section.

(a) The legislative body of the city proposing the annexation must submit a request for annexation and a legal description of the subject territory to the legislative authority of the county within which the territory is located.

(b) Upon receipt of the request and description, the county legislative authority has thirty days to review the proposal and determine if the annexation proceedings will continue. As a condition of approval, the county legislative authority may modify the proposal, but it may not add territory that was not included in the request and description. Approval of the county legislative authority is a condition precedent to further proceedings upon the request and there is no appeal of the county legislative authority's decision.

(c) If the county legislative authority determines that the proceedings may continue, it must, within thirty days of the determination, fix a date for a public hearing on the proposal, and cause notice of the hearing to be published at least once a week for two weeks prior to the hearing in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the territory proposed for annexation. The notice must also be posted in three public places within the subject territory, specify the time and place of the hearing, and invite interested persons to appear and voice approval or disapproval of the annexation. If the annexation proposal provides for assumption of indebtedness or adoption of a proposed zoning regulation, the notice must include a statement of these requirements.

(d) If, following the conclusion of the hearing, a majority of the county legislative authority deems the annexation proposal to be in the best interest of the county, it may adopt a resolution approving of the annexation.

(e) If, following the county legislative authority's adoption of the annexation approval resolution, the legislative body of the city proposing annexation determines to effect the annexation, it must do so by ordinance. The ordinance: (i) May only include territory approved for annexation in the resolution adopted under (d) of this subsection; and (ii) must not exclude territory approved for annexation in the resolution adopted under (d) of this subsection. Upon passage of the annexation ordinance, a certified copy must be filed with the applicable county legislative authority.

(2) Any territory annexed through an ordinance adopted under this section is annexed and becomes a part of the code city upon the date fixed in the ordinance.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 2, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 403

[Second Substitute House Bill 1899]

RETIRED ACTIVE PHYSICIAN LICENSES

AN ACT Relating to physicians holding a retired active license; amending RCW 18.71.080, 18.130.250, and 43.70.110; adding a new section to chapter 18.71 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that increasing the number of retired physicians who provide volunteer health care services is a cost-

effective way to improve access to health care for many citizens of this state. Physicians holding a retired active license must currently meet many of the same requirements as physicians in active practice, including at least fifty hours of continuing education a year, despite the fact that retired active physicians may only practice a maximum of ninety days a year, are limited to providing primary care services, and are limited to providing such services only in community clinics that are operated by public or private tax-exempt corporations. This presents both financial and practical barriers for retired physicians who wish to provide health care services on a volunteer basis, barriers that are not as stringent in other states that provide similar licenses for retired physicians. It is therefore the intent of the legislature to ease some of these barriers in a manner that does not adversely affect public safety.

Sec. 2. RCW 18.71.080 and 1996 c 191 s 52 are each amended to read as follows:

Every person licensed to practice medicine in this state shall pay licensing fees and renew his or her license in accordance with administrative procedures and administrative requirements adopted as provided in RCW 43.70.250 and 43.70.280. A physician who resides and practices in Washington and obtains or renews a retired active license shall be exempt from licensing fees imposed under this section. The commission may establish rules governing mandatory continuing education requirements which shall be met by physicians applying for renewal of licenses. The rules shall provide that mandatory continuing education requirements may be met in part by physicians showing evidence of the completion of approved activities relating to professional liability risk management. The number of hours of continuing education for a physician holding a retired active license shall not exceed fifty hours per year. The commission, in its sole discretion, may permit an applicant who has not renewed his or her license to be licensed without examination if it is satisfied that such applicant meets all the requirements for licensure in this state, and is competent to engage in the practice of medicine.

Sec. 3. RCW 18.130.250 and 1991 c 229 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The disciplining authority may adopt rules pursuant to this section authorizing a retired active license status. An individual credentialed by a disciplining authority regulated in the state under RCW 18.130.040, who is practicing only in emergent or intermittent circumstances as defined by rule established by the disciplining authority, may hold a retired active license at a reduced renewal fee established by the secretary under RCW 43.70.250 or, for a physician regulated pursuant to chapter 18.71 RCW who resides and practices in Washington and holds a retired active license, at no renewal fee. Except as provided in RCW 18.71.080, such a license shall meet the continuing education or continued competency requirements, if any, established by the disciplining authority for renewals, and is subject to the provisions of this chapter. Individuals who have entered into retired status agreements with the disciplinary authority in any jurisdiction shall not qualify for a retired active license under this section.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 18.71 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The commission shall consider amending its rules on retired active physicians in a manner that improves access to health care services for the citizens of this state without compromising public safety. When considering whether to amend its rules, the commission shall, at a minimum, consider the following:

(a) Whether physicians holding retired active licenses should be allowed to provide health care services beyond primary care;

(b) Whether physicians holding retired active licenses should be allowed to provide health care services in settings beyond community clinics operated by public or private tax-exempt corporations; and

(c) The number and type of continuing education hours that physicians holding retired active licenses shall be required to obtain.

(2) The commission shall determine whether it will amend its rules in the manner suggested by this section no later than November 15, 2009. If the commission determines that it will not amend its rules, it shall provide a written explanation of its decision to the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than December 1, 2009.

Sec. 5. RCW 43.70.110 and 2007 c 259 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The secretary shall charge fees to the licensee for obtaining a license. Physicians regulated pursuant to chapter 18.71 RCW who reside and practice in Washington and obtain or renew a retired active license are exempt from such fees. After June 30, 1995, municipal corporations providing emergency medical care and transportation services pursuant to chapter 18.73 RCW shall be exempt from such fees, provided that such other emergency services shall only be charged for their pro rata share of the cost of licensure and inspection, if appropriate. The secretary may waive the fees when, in the discretion of the secretary, the fees would not be in the best interest of public health and safety, or when the fees would be to the financial disadvantage of the state.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, fees charged shall be based on, but shall not exceed, the cost to the department for the licensure of the activity or class of activities and may include costs of necessary inspection.

(3) License fees shall include amounts in addition to the cost of licensure activities in the following circumstances:

(a) For registered nurses and licensed practical nurses licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW, support of a central nursing resource center as provided in RCW 18.79.202, until June 30, 2013;

(b) For all health care providers licensed under RCW 18.130.040, the cost of regulatory activities for retired volunteer medical worker licensees as provided in RCW 18.130.360; and

(c) For physicians licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW, physician assistants licensed under chapter 18.71A RCW, osteopathic physicians licensed under chapter 18.57 RCW, osteopathic physicians' assistants licensed under chapter 18.57A RCW, naturopaths licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW, podiatrists licensed under chapter 18.22 RCW, chiropractors licensed under chapter 18.25 RCW, psychologists licensed under chapter 18.83 RCW, registered nurses licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW, optometrists licensed under chapter 18.53

RCW, mental health counselors licensed under chapter 18.225 RCW, massage therapists licensed under chapter 18.108 RCW, clinical social workers licensed under chapter 18.225 RCW, and acupuncturists licensed under chapter 18.06 RCW, the license fees shall include up to an additional twenty-five dollars to be transferred by the department to the University of Washington for the purposes of RCW 43.70.112.

(4) Department of health advisory committees may review fees established by the secretary for licenses and comment upon the appropriateness of the level of such fees.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 8, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 404

[Substitute House Bill 1812]

WINE LABELS

AN ACT Relating to wine labels; amending RCW 66.28.110; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 66.28.110 and 1939 c 172 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every person producing, manufacturing, bottling, or distributing wine shall put upon all packages a distinctive label (~~((such as))~~ that will provide the consumer with adequate information as to the identity and quality of the product, the alcoholic content thereof, the net contents of the package, the name of the producer, manufacturer, or bottler thereof, and such other information as the board may by (~~((regulation))~~ rule prescribe.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section:

(a) If the appellation of origin claimed or implied anywhere on a wine label is "Washington," then at least ninety-five percent of the grapes used in the production of the wine must have been grown in Washington.

(b) If the appellation of origin claimed or implied anywhere on a wine label is "Washington" and the name of an American viticultural area located wholly within Washington, then at least ninety-five percent of the grapes used in the production of the wine must have been grown in Washington.

(c) If the appellation of origin claimed or implied anywhere on a wine label is "Washington" and the name of an American viticultural area located within both Washington and an adjoining state, then at least ninety-five percent of the grapes used in the production of the wine must have been grown within the defined boundaries of that American viticultural area or in Washington.

(3) Upon evidence of material damage, destruction, disease, or other loss to one or more vineyards in any American viticultural area, region, subregion, or other discrete area, the director of the department of agriculture must notify the board and the board may suspend the requirements of subsection (2) of this section with respect to the adversely affected area for such period of time as the board reasonably may determine.

(4) For purposes of this section, "American viticultural area" is a delimited grape growing region distinguishable by geographical features, the boundaries of which have been recognized and defined by the federal alcohol and trade tax bureau and recognized by the board.

(5) This section does not apply to wines that are produced with the addition of wine spirits, brandy, or alcohol.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. This act applies to wine made from grapes harvested after December 31, 2009.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 2, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 405

[House Bill 2199]

SHIFTS IN SHORELINE LOCATION—PROPERTY OWNER RELIEF

AN ACT Relating to regulatory relief for properties impacted by shifts in shoreline location due to habitat restoration projects; adding a new section to chapter 90.58 RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that restoration of degraded shoreline conditions is important to the ecological function of our waters. However, restoration projects that shift the location of the shoreline can inadvertently create hardships for property owners, particularly in urban areas. Hardship may occur when a shoreline restoration project shifts shoreline management act regulations into areas that had not previously been regulated under the act or shifts the location of required shoreline buffers. The legislature intends to provide relief to property owners in such cases, while protecting the viability of shoreline restoration projects.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 90.58 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The local government may grant relief from shoreline master program development standards and use regulations within urban growth areas when the following apply:

(a) A shoreline restoration project causes or would cause a landward shift in the ordinary high water mark, resulting in the following:

(i)(A) Land that had not been regulated under this chapter prior to construction of the restoration project is brought under shoreline jurisdiction; or

(B) Additional regulatory requirements apply due to a landward shift in required shoreline buffers or other regulations of the applicable shoreline master program; and

(ii) Application of shoreline master program regulations would preclude or interfere with use of the property permitted by local development regulations, thus presenting a hardship to the project proponent;

(b) The proposed relief meets the following criteria:

(i) The proposed relief is the minimum necessary to relieve the hardship;

(ii) After granting the proposed relief, there is net environmental benefit from the restoration project;

(iii) Granting the proposed relief is consistent with the objectives of the shoreline restoration project and consistent with the shoreline master program; and

(iv) Where a shoreline restoration project is created as mitigation to obtain a development permit, the project proponent required to perform the mitigation is not eligible for relief under this section; and

(c) The application for relief must be submitted to the department for written approval or disapproval. This review must occur during the department's normal review of a shoreline substantial development permit, conditional use permit, or variance. If no such permit is required, then the department shall conduct its review when the local government provides a copy of a complete application and all supporting information necessary to conduct the review.

(i) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, the department shall provide at least twenty-days notice to parties that have indicated interest to the department in reviewing applications for relief under this section, and post the notice on their web site.

(ii) The department shall act within thirty calendar days of close of the public notice period, or within thirty days of receipt of the proposal from the local government if additional public notice is not required.

(2) The public notice requirements of subsection (1)(c) of this section do not apply if the relevant shoreline restoration project was included in a shoreline master program or shoreline restoration plan as defined in WAC 173-26-201, as follows:

(a) The restoration plan has been approved by the department under applicable shoreline master program guidelines;

(b) The shoreline restoration project is specifically identified in the shoreline master program or restoration plan or is located along a shoreline reach identified in the shoreline master program or restoration plan as appropriate for granting relief from shoreline regulations; and

(c) The shoreline master program or restoration plan includes policies addressing the nature of the relief and why, when, and how it would be applied.

(3) A substantial development permit is not required on land within urban growth areas as defined in RCW 36.70A.030 that is brought under shoreline jurisdiction due to a shoreline restoration project creating a landward shift in the ordinary high water mark.

(4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(a) "Shoreline restoration project" means a project designed to restore impaired ecological function of a shoreline.

(b) "Urban growth areas" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 36.70A.030.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 10, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 406

[Substitute House Bill 1943]

EARLY LEARNING AND SCHOOL-AGE PROGRAM WORKFORCE—
PREPARATION AND DEVELOPMENT

AN ACT Relating to creating a comprehensive statewide integrated pathway of preparation and professional development for the early learning and school-age program workforce; creating new sections; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that well-prepared and appropriately supported teachers and caregivers are essential to improving the quality of early learning programs and enhancing the nature of children's experiences in those programs. The legislature also finds that professional development programs and supports are most effective when they are easily accessed by workers; aligned with other elements of quality; and articulated with degree-granting programs and clearly defined career pathways. In addition, the legislature acknowledges the potential for early learning professionals to support effective and positive parenting, and the benefits of making information about early learning and development accessible to the many family, friends, and neighbors providing care for Washington's infants, toddlers, and preschoolers. The legislature further finds that the professional development consortium convened by the early learning advisory council has begun the work necessary to build an integrated system of preparation and ongoing professional development for the state's early learning and school-age program workforce. The legislature intends to promote the momentum of the consortium's work and to request periodic updates from the consortium before receiving a comprehensive report of progress and recommendations.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) In partnership with the department of early learning, the professional development consortium convened by the early learning advisory council in response to the early learning partnership resolution between the department of early learning, the nongovernmental private-public partnership created in RCW 43.215.070, and the office of the superintendent of public instruction, shall develop recommendations for a statewide system of preparation and continuing professional development for the early learning and school-age program workforce. To develop its recommendations, the consortium shall collaborate or consult with existing work groups and similar efforts underway in Washington.

(2) The professional development consortium shall include representatives from a wide array of organizations, including but not limited to:

- (a) The department of early learning;
- (b) The Washington state department of health;
- (c) Educational service districts and school districts;
- (d) The state board for community and technical colleges;
- (e) The higher education coordinating board;
- (f) The office of the superintendent of public instruction;
- (g) Washington Indian tribes;
- (h) The nongovernmental private-public partnership created in RCW 43.215.070;
- (i) The Washington state child care resource and referral network; and

(j) Any other organizations that represent, research, or provide professional development to the early learning and school-age program workforce.

(3) The professional development consortium shall map current professional development resources and strategies across the state to identify gaps in the current system and make recommendations for improving the coordination of existing resources and strategies; define core competencies or core knowledge areas for early learning professionals; and develop recommendations for a plan to implement a statewide, comprehensive, and integrated pathway of preparation and continuing professional development and support for the early learning and school-age program workforce.

(4) Recommendations for the plan shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Creation of a coherent system of professional development, including delineation of core competencies for early learning and school-age program staff, directors, and administrators;

(b) Requirements for articulation agreements between certificate and credential programs, degree-granting programs, professional development programs, and community-based training programs to enable students to transition effectively between two and four-year institutions of higher education and to apply approved training programs toward credit-based learning; and

(c) Creation of a comprehensive, integrated registry designed to capture information, including workforce and professional development data, for all early learning and school-age programs that is easily accessible, to the extent allowed by law, by early learning and school-age program professionals, directors, trainers, researchers, resource and referral networks, and the department of early learning.

(5) The report from the professional development consortium shall also include:

(a) An analysis of gaps in available professional development programs and recommendations for programs to address the needs of early learning and school-age providers who serve children with physical or developmental disabilities, behavioral challenges, and other special needs;

(b) A discussion of evidence-based incentives and supports for the early learning and school-age program workforce to obtain additional training and education;

(c) An analysis of evidence-based compensation policies that encourage and reward completion of professional development programs; and

(d) An exploration of strategies for providing professional development opportunities in languages other than English, and incorporation of these opportunities into the comprehensive pathway for preparation and professional development.

(6) The department of early learning and the professional development consortium shall report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature by:

(a) September 15, 2009, and December 31, 2009, with a brief status update of the consortium's work plan; and

(b) December 31, 2010, with final recommendations for a comprehensive statewide integrated system of preparation and continuing professional development for the early learning and school-age program workforce.

(7) This section expires July 1, 2011.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 407

[Second Substitute House Bill 1946]

HIGHER EDUCATION ONLINE TECHNOLOGY

AN ACT Relating to higher education online technology; adding a new section to chapter 28B.10 RCW; and creating new sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature recognizes that the state must educate more people to higher levels to adapt to the economic and social needs of the future. While our public colleges and universities have realized great success in helping students achieve their dreams, the legislature also recognizes that much more must be done to prepare current and future students for a twenty-first century economy. To raise the levels of skills and knowledge needed to sustain the state's economic prosperity and competitive position in a global environment, the public higher education system must reach out to every prospective student and citizen in unprecedented ways, with unprecedented focus.

To reach out to these citizens, the state must dismantle the barriers of geographic isolation, cost, and competing demands of work and family life. The state must create a more nimble system of learning that is student-centric, more welcoming of nontraditional and underserved students, easier to access and use, and more tailored to today's student needs and expectations.

Technology can play a key role in helping achieve this systemic goal. While only a decade ago access to personal computers was widely viewed a luxury, today computers, digital media, electronic information, and content have changed the nature of how students learn and instructors teach. This presents a vast, borderless opportunity to extend the reach and impact of the state's public educational institutions and educate more people to higher levels.

Each higher education institution and workforce program serves a unique group of students and as such, has customized its own technology solutions to meet its emerging needs. While local solutions may have served institutions of higher education in the past, paying for and operating multiple technology solutions, platforms, systems, models, agreements, and operational functionality for common applications and support services no longer serves students or the state.

Today's students access education differently. Rather than enrolling in one institution of higher education, staying two to four years and graduating, today's learners prefer a cafeteria approach; they often enroll in and move among multiple institutions - sometimes simultaneously. Rather than sitting in lecture halls taking notes, they may listen to podcasts of a lecture while grocery shopping or hold a virtual study group with classmates on a video chat room. They may prefer hybrid courses where part of their time is spent in the classroom and part is spent online. They prefer online access for commodity

administrative services such as financial aid, admissions, transcript services, and more.

Institutions of higher education not only must rethink teaching and learning in a digital-networked world, but also must tailor their administrative and student services technologies to serve the mobile student who requires dynamic, customized information online and in real time. Because these relationships are changing so fast and so fundamentally, it is incumbent on the higher education system to transform its practices just as profoundly.

Therefore, the legislature intends to both study and implement its findings regarding how the state's public institutions of higher education can share core resources in instructional, including library, resources, student services, and administrative information technology resources, user help desk services, faculty professional development, and more. The study will examine how public institutions of higher education can pursue a strategy of implementing single, shared, statewide commonly needed standards-based software, web hosting and support service solutions that are cost-effective, easily integrated, user-friendly, flexible, and constantly improving. The full range of applications that serve students, faculty, and administration shall be included. Expensive, proprietary, nonstandards-based customized applications, databases and services, and other resources that do not allow for the transparent sharing of information across institutions, agencies, and educational levels, including K-12, are inconsistent with the state's objective of educating more people to higher levels.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 28B.10 RCW to read as follows:

All institutions of higher education are encouraged to use common online learning technologies including, but not limited to, existing learning management and web conferencing systems currently managed and governed by the state board for community and technical colleges; and share professional development materials and activities related to effective use of these tools. The state board for community and technical colleges may adjust existing vendor licenses to accommodate and provide enterprise services for any interested institutions of higher education. The common learning management system shall be designed in a way that allows for easy sharing of courses, learning objects, and other digital content among the institutions of higher education. Institutions of higher education may begin migration to these common systems immediately. The state board for community and technical colleges shall convene representatives from each four-year institution of higher education to develop a shared fee structure.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The higher education coordinating board shall convene a higher education technology transformation task force to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of education relative to the strategic and operational use of technology in public education.

(2) The task force shall be composed of one member from each public four-year institution of higher education; six members from the community and technical colleges; two faculty members from four-year institutions of higher education, at least one of whom is selected by statewide bargaining representatives; two faculty members from community or technical colleges, at least one of whom is selected by statewide bargaining representatives; and one

member each from the state board for community and technical colleges; the higher education coordinating board; the workforce training and education coordinating board; the department of information services; and the council of presidents. The task force shall select a chair from its membership.

(3) The task force shall prepare a report that includes a plan to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of public higher education relative to the strategic and operational use of technology in higher education.

(4) In developing the plan, the institutions of higher education and their partners, identified in this section, shall take the following actions:

(a) Investigate similar efforts, strategies, programs, and options in other states, of private providers of higher education in the state, and global consortia related to:

(i) Online learning technologies including but not limited to: Learning management, ePortfolio, web conferencing systems, and other education applications;

(ii) Personalized online student services including but not limited to: Recruitment, admissions, retention, advising, academic planning, course catalogs, transfer, and financial aid management;

(iii) Integrated online administrative tools including but not limited to: Student information management; financial management; payroll; human resources; and data collection, reporting, and analysis;

(iv) Sharing library resources including but not limited to: Copyrighted physical and e-books, and consolidated electronic journals and research database licensing and other models;

(v) Methods and open licensing options for effectively sharing digital content including but not limited to: Open courseware, open textbooks, open journals, and open learning objects;

(vi) Methods for pooling, coordinating, and otherwise more efficiently managing enrollments so colleges with extra enrollment space in online courses can easily and efficiently make those spaces available to students at other colleges, or to high school students through existing dual-credit programs, without economic, governance, or institutional penalty or disincentive from the provider or recipient institution;

(vii) Methods for ensuring online courses meet agreed upon instructional guidelines, policies, and quality, and methods for sharing these best practices to improve traditional courses' quality;

(b) Develop a process and timeline for the implementation of a statewide approach based on the investigation in (a) of this subsection;

(c) Focus on statewide capability and standards that enable the efficient use of common applications, web hosting services, user support, staff training, and consolidated software licenses and open educational resources;

(d) Identify the metrics that can be used to gauge success;

(e) Conduct a comprehensive audit of existing resources used by public institutions of higher education or agencies including but not limited to technology-related: Employees; infrastructure; application licenses and costs; web hosting facilities and services; digital content licenses; student, faculty, and administrative applications and services; and the amounts and uses of technology fees charged to students. The failure of the individual public institution of higher education or agency to fully, accurately, and thoroughly

account for these resources and fees in detail shall expressly be stated in the task force report;

(f) Recommend strategies and specific tactics to: (i) Reduce duplication of applications, web hosting, and support services; (ii) effectively and efficiently use technology to share costs, data, and faculty professional development; (iii) improve the quality of instruction; and (iv) increase student access, transfer capability, and the quality of student, faculty, and administration services; and

(g) Recommend governance models, funding models, and accountability measures to achieve these and related objectives.

(5) Subject to funds for this specific purpose, the higher education coordinating board shall engage an independent expert to conduct an independent technical analysis of the findings of the comprehensive technology audits outlined in subsection (4)(e) of this section.

(6) The public institutions of higher education and their partners shall jointly report their findings and recommendations to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2010. A preliminary report shall be delivered to appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2009.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2009, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

Passed by the House April 20, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 408

[Substitute Senate Bill 5166]

LICENSE SUSPENSION—FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT

AN ACT Relating to license suspension for the failure to pay child support; amending RCW 74.20A.320; adding new sections to chapter 74.20A RCW; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 74.20A.320 and 1997 c 58 s 802 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department may serve upon a responsible parent a notice informing the responsible parent of the department's intent to submit the parent's name to the department of licensing and any appropriate licensing entity as a licensee who is not in compliance with a child support order. The department shall attach a copy of the responsible parent's child support order to the notice. Service of the notice must be by certified mail, return receipt requested. If service by certified mail is not successful, service shall be by personal service.

(2) The notice of noncompliance must include the ~~((address and telephone number of the department's division of child support office that issues the notice and must inform the responsible parent that))~~ following information:

~~((a) The parent may request an adjudicative proceeding to contest the issue of compliance with the child support order. The only issues that may be considered at the adjudicative proceeding are whether the parent is required to~~

~~pay child support under a child support order and whether the parent is in compliance with that order;~~

~~(b) A request for an adjudicative proceeding shall be in writing and must be received by the department within twenty days of the date of service of the notice;~~

~~(c) If the parent requests an adjudicative proceeding within twenty days of service, the department will stay action to certify the parent to the department of licensing and any licensing entity for noncompliance with a child support order pending entry of a written decision after the adjudicative proceeding;~~

~~(d) If the parent does not request an adjudicative proceeding within twenty days of service and remains in noncompliance with a child support order, the department will certify the parent's name to the department of licensing and any appropriate licensing entity for noncompliance with a child support order;~~

~~(e) The department will stay action to certify the parent to the department of licensing and any licensing entity for noncompliance if the parent agrees to make timely payments of current support and agrees to a reasonable payment schedule for payment of the arrears. It is the parent's responsibility to contact in person or by mail the department's division of child support office indicated on the notice within twenty days of service of the notice to arrange for a payment schedule. The department may stay certification for up to thirty days after contact from a parent to arrange for a payment schedule;~~

~~(f) If the department certifies the responsible parent to the department of licensing and a licensing entity for noncompliance with a child support order, the licensing entity will suspend or not renew the parent's license and the department of licensing will suspend or not renew any driver's license that the parent holds until the parent provides the department of licensing and the licensing entity with a release from the department stating that the responsible parent is in compliance with the child support order;~~

~~(g) If the department certifies the responsible parent as a person who is in noncompliance with a child support order, the department of fish and wildlife will suspend the fishing license, hunting license, commercial fishing license, or any other license issued under chapters 77.32, 77.28 [75.28], and 75.25 RCW that the responsible parent may possess. Notice from the department of licensing that a responsible parent's driver's license has been suspended shall serve as notice of the suspension of a license issued under chapters 77.32 and 75.25 RCW;~~

~~(h) Suspension of a license will affect insurability if the responsible parent's insurance policy excludes coverage for acts occurring after the suspension of a license;~~

~~(i) If after receiving the notice of noncompliance with a child support order, the responsible parent files a motion to modify support with the court or requests the department to amend a support obligation established by an administrative decision, or if a motion for modification of a court or administrative order for child support is pending, the department or the court may stay action to certify the parent to the department of licensing and any licensing entity for noncompliance with a child support order. A stay shall not exceed six months unless the department finds good cause. The responsible parent has the obligation to notify the department that a modification proceeding is pending and provide a copy of the motion or request for modification; and~~

(h)) (a) The address and telephone number of the department's division of child support office that issued the notice;

(b) That in order to prevent the department from certifying the parent's name to the department of licensing or any other licensing entity, the parent has twenty days from receipt of the notice to contact the department and:

(i) Pay the overdue support amount in full;

(ii) Request an adjudicative proceeding as provided in section 2 of this act;

(iii) Agree to a payment schedule with the department as provided in section 4 of this act; or

(iv) File an action to modify the child support order with the appropriate court or administrative forum, in which case the department will stay the certification process up to six months;

(c) That failure to contact the department within twenty days of receipt of the notice will result in certification of the responsible parent's name to the department of licensing and any other appropriate licensing entity for noncompliance with a child support order. Upon receipt of the notice:

(i) The licensing entity will suspend or not renew the parent's license and the department of licensing will suspend or not renew any driver's license that the parent holds until the parent provides the department of licensing and the licensing entity with a release from the department stating that the responsible parent is in compliance with the child support order;

(ii) The department of fish and wildlife will suspend a fishing license, hunting license, occupational licenses, such as a commercial fishing license, or any other license issued under chapter 77.32 RCW that the responsible parent may possess, and suspension of a license by the department of fish and wildlife may also affect the parent's ability to obtain permits, such as special hunting permits, issued by the department. Notice from the department of licensing that a responsible parent's driver's license has been suspended shall serve as notice of the suspension of a license issued under chapter 77.32 RCW;

(d) That suspension of a license will affect insurability if the responsible parent's insurance policy excludes coverage for acts occurring after the suspension of a license;

(e) If the responsible parent subsequently ((becomes in)) comes into compliance with the child support order, the department will promptly provide the parent and the appropriate licensing entities with a release stating that the parent is in compliance with the order(, and the parent may request that the licensing entity or the department of licensing reinstate the suspended license)).

~~(3) ((A responsible parent may request an adjudicative proceeding upon service of the notice described in subsection (1) of this section. The request for an adjudicative proceeding must be received by the department within twenty days of service. The request must be in writing and indicate the current mailing address and daytime phone number, if available, of the responsible parent. The proceedings under this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of chapter 34.05 RCW. The issues that may be considered at the adjudicative proceeding are limited to whether:~~

~~(a) The person named as the responsible parent is the responsible parent;~~

~~(b) The responsible parent is required to pay child support under a child support order; and~~

~~(c) The responsible parent is in compliance with the order.~~

~~(4) The decision resulting from the adjudicative proceeding must be in writing and inform the responsible parent of his or her rights to review. The parent's copy of the decision may be sent by regular mail to the parent's most recent address of record.~~

~~(5) If a responsible parent contacts the department's division of child support office indicated on the notice of noncompliance within twenty days of service of the notice and requests arrangement of a payment schedule, the department shall stay the certification of noncompliance during negotiation of the schedule for payment of arrears. In no event shall the stay continue for more than thirty days from the date of contact by the parent. The department shall establish a schedule for payment of arrears that is fair and reasonable, and that considers the financial situation of the responsible parent and the needs of all children who rely on the responsible parent for support. At the end of the thirty days, if no payment schedule has been agreed to in writing and the department has acted in good faith, the department shall proceed with certification of noncompliance.~~

~~(6) If a responsible parent timely requests an adjudicative proceeding pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, the department may not certify the name of the parent to the department of licensing or a licensing entity for noncompliance with a child support order unless the adjudicative proceeding results in a finding that the responsible parent is not in compliance with the order.~~

~~(7) The department may certify to the department of licensing and any appropriate licensing entity the name of a responsible parent who is not in compliance with a child support order or a residential or visitation order if:~~

~~(a) The responsible parent does not timely request an adjudicative proceeding upon service of a notice issued under subsection (1) of this section and is not in compliance with a child support order twenty one days after service of the notice;~~

~~(b) An adjudicative proceeding results in a decision that the responsible parent is not in compliance with a child support order;~~

~~(c) The court enters a judgment on a petition for judicial review that finds the responsible parent is not in compliance with a child support order;~~

~~(d) The department and the responsible parent have been unable to agree on a fair and reasonable schedule of payment of the arrears;~~

~~(e) The responsible parent fails to comply with a payment schedule established pursuant to subsection (5) of this section; or~~

~~The department shall send by regular mail a copy of any certification of noncompliance filed with the department of licensing or a licensing entity to the responsible parent at the responsible parent's most recent address of record.~~

~~(8) The department of licensing and a licensing entity shall, without undue delay, notify a responsible parent certified by the department under subsection (7) of this section that the parent's driver's license or other license has been suspended because the parent's name has been certified by the department as a responsible parent who is not in compliance with a child support order or a residential or visitation order.~~

~~(9)) When a responsible parent who is served notice under subsection (1) of this section subsequently complies with the child support order, ((or when the department receives a court order under section 886 of this act stating that the~~

~~parent is in compliance with a residential or visitation order, the department shall promptly provide the parent with) a copy of a release stating that the responsible parent is in compliance with the order((—A copy of the release)) shall be transmitted by the department to the appropriate licensing entities.~~

~~((10) The department may adopt rules to implement and enforce the requirements of this section. The department shall deliver a copy of rules adopted to implement and enforce this section to the legislature by June 30, 1998.~~

~~(11) Nothing in this section prohibits a responsible parent from filing a motion to modify support with the court or from requesting the department to amend a support obligation established by an administrative decision. If there is a reasonable likelihood that a pending motion or request will significantly change the amount of the child support obligation, the department or the court may stay action to certify the responsible parent to the department of licensing and any licensing entity for noncompliance with a child support order. A stay shall not exceed six months unless the department finds good cause to extend the stay. The responsible parent has the obligation to notify the department that a modification proceeding is pending and provide a copy of the motion or request for modification.~~

~~(12)) (4) The department of licensing and a licensing entity may renew, reinstate, or otherwise extend a license in accordance with the licensing entity's or the department of licensing's rules after the licensing entity or the department of licensing receives a copy of the release specified in subsection ((9)) (3) of this section. The department of licensing and a licensing entity may waive any applicable requirement for reissuance, renewal, or other extension if it determines that the imposition of that requirement places an undue burden on the person and that waiver of the requirement is consistent with the public interest.~~

~~((13) The procedures in chapter 58, Laws of 1997, constitute the exclusive administrative remedy for contesting the establishment of noncompliance with a child support order and suspension of a license under this section, and satisfy the requirements of RCW 34.05.422.))~~

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) A responsible parent may request an adjudicative proceeding upon service of the notice described in RCW 74.20A.320. The request for an adjudicative proceeding must be received by the department within twenty days of service. The request must be in writing and indicate the current mailing address and daytime phone number, if available, of the responsible parent.

(2) If a responsible parent timely requests an adjudicative proceeding, the department may not certify the name of the parent to the department of licensing or a licensing entity for noncompliance with a child support order unless the adjudicative proceeding results in a finding that the responsible parent is not in compliance with the order and has not made a good faith effort to comply.

(3) The issues that may be considered at the adjudicative proceeding are limited to whether:

- (a) The person named as the responsible parent is the responsible parent;
- (b) The responsible parent is required to pay child support under a child support order;
- (c) The responsible parent is in compliance with the order; and

(d) The responsible parent has made a good faith effort to comply with the order.

(4) If the administrative law judge finds that the parent is not in compliance with the support order, but has made a good faith effort to comply, the administrative law judge shall formulate a payment schedule as provided in section 4 of this act.

(5) The decision resulting from the adjudicative proceeding must be in writing and inform the responsible parent of his or her rights to review. The parent's copy of the decision may be sent by regular mail to the parent's most recent address of record.

(6) The proceedings under this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act.

(7) The procedures of this section constitute the exclusive administrative remedy for contesting the establishment of noncompliance with a child support order and suspension of a license under this section, and satisfy the requirements of RCW 34.05.422.

(8) For the purposes of this section, "good faith effort to comply" is a factual determination to be made by the administrative law judge based on the responsible parent's payment history, ability to pay, and efforts to find and maintain gainful employment.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The department may certify to the department of licensing and any appropriate licensing entity the name of a responsible parent who is not in compliance with a child support order if:

(a) Within twenty-one days after service of a notice issued under RCW 74.20A.320, the responsible parent does not request an adjudicative proceeding or file a motion with the appropriate court or administrative forum to modify the child support obligation;

(b) An adjudicative proceeding results in a decision that the responsible parent is not in compliance with a child support order and has not made a good faith effort to comply;

(c) The court enters a judgment on a petition for judicial review that finds the responsible parent is not in compliance with a child support order and has not made a good faith effort to comply; or

(d) The responsible parent fails to comply with a payment schedule established pursuant to section 4 of this act.

(2) The department shall send by regular mail a copy of any certification of noncompliance filed with the department of licensing or a licensing entity to the responsible parent at the responsible parent's most recent address of record along with information as to how the parent may get his or her license reinstated.

(3) The department of licensing and a licensing entity shall, without undue delay, notify a responsible parent certified by the department under subsection (1) of this section that the parent's driver's license or other license has been suspended because the parent's name has been certified by the department as a responsible parent who is not in compliance with a child support order.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) If a responsible parent contacts the department's division of child support office indicated on the notice of noncompliance within twenty days of service of the notice provided in RCW 74.20A.320 and requests arrangement of a payment schedule, the department

shall stay the certification of noncompliance during negotiation of the schedule for payment of arrears up to thirty days from the date of contact by the responsible parent.

(2) In proposing or approving a written payment schedule, the department or the administrative law judge shall take into consideration the amount of the arrearages, the amount of the current support order, the earnings of the responsible parent, and the needs of all children who rely on the responsible parent for support. The department or administrative law judge shall consider the individual financial circumstances of each responsible parent in evaluating the parent's ability to pay any proposed payment schedule and shall propose a fair and reasonable payment schedule tailored to the individual financial circumstances of the responsible parent. A payment schedule may include a graduated payment plan and may require a responsible parent to engage in employment-enhancing activities to attain a satisfactory payment level.

(3) A payment schedule may be for the payment of less than current monthly support for a reasonable time and is not required to include a lump sum payment for the amount of arrears.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** The department may adopt rules to implement and enforce the requirements of RCW 74.20A.320 and sections 2 through 4 of this act.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** Sections 2 through 5 of this act are each added to chapter 74.20A RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2009.

Passed by the House April 9, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 409

[Substitute Senate Bill 5718]

SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS—CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCEDURES

AN ACT Relating to the commitment of sexually violent predators; amending RCW 71.09.020, 71.09.025, 71.09.030, 71.09.040, 71.09.050, 71.09.060, 71.09.080, 71.09.090, 71.09.092, 71.09.096, 71.09.098, 71.09.112, and 71.09.350; adding a new section to chapter 71.09 RCW; creating a new section; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 71.09.020 and 2006 c 303 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

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.

(2) "Health care facility" means any hospital, hospice care center, licensed or certified health care facility, health maintenance organization regulated under chapter 48.46 RCW, federally qualified health maintenance organization, federally approved renal dialysis center or facility, or federally approved blood bank.

(3) "Health care practitioner" means an individual or firm licensed or certified to engage actively in a regulated health profession.

(4) "Health care services" means those services provided by health professionals licensed pursuant to RCW 18.120.020(4).

(5) "Health profession" means those licensed or regulated professions set forth in RCW 18.120.020(4).

(6) "Less restrictive alternative" means court-ordered treatment in a setting less restrictive than total confinement which satisfies the conditions set forth in RCW 71.09.092. A less restrictive alternative may not include placement in the community protection program as pursuant to RCW 71A.12.230.

(7) "Likely to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility" means that the person more probably than not will engage in such acts if released unconditionally from detention on the sexually violent predator petition. Such likelihood must be evidenced by a recent overt act if the person is not totally confined at the time the petition is filed under RCW 71.09.030.

(8) "Mental abnormality" means a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity which predisposes the person to the commission of criminal sexual acts in a degree constituting such person a menace to the health and safety of others.

(9) "Personality disorder" means an enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that deviates markedly from the expectations of the individual's culture, is pervasive and inflexible, has onset in adolescence or early adulthood, is stable over time and leads to distress or impairment. Purported evidence of a personality disorder must be supported by testimony of a licensed forensic psychologist or psychiatrist.

(10) "Predatory" means acts directed towards: (a) Strangers; (b) individuals with whom a relationship has been established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization; or (c) persons of casual acquaintance with whom no substantial personal relationship exists.

~~((+0))~~ (11) "Prosecuting agency" means the prosecuting attorney of the county where the person was convicted or charged or the attorney general if requested by the prosecuting attorney, as provided in RCW 71.09.030.

(12) "Recent overt act" means any act ~~((0F))~~, threat, or combination thereof that has either caused harm of a sexually violent nature or creates a reasonable apprehension of such harm in the mind of an objective person who knows of the history and mental condition of the person engaging in the act or behaviors.

~~((+1))~~ (13) "Risk potential activity" or "risk potential facility" means an activity or facility that provides a higher incidence of risk to the public from persons conditionally released from the special commitment center. Risk potential activities and facilities include: Public and private schools, school bus stops, licensed day care and licensed preschool facilities, public parks, publicly dedicated trails, sports fields, playgrounds, recreational and community centers, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques, public libraries, public and private youth camps, and others identified by the department following the hearings on a potential site required in RCW 71.09.315. For purposes of this chapter, "school bus stops" does not include bus stops established primarily for public transit.

~~((+2))~~ (14) "Secretary" means the secretary of social and health services or the secretary's designee.

~~((+3))~~ (15) "Secure facility" means a residential facility for persons civilly confined under the provisions of this chapter that includes security measures

sufficient to protect the community. Such facilities include total confinement facilities, secure community transition facilities, and any residence used as a court-ordered placement under RCW 71.09.096.

~~((14))~~ (16) "Secure community transition facility" means a residential facility for persons civilly committed and conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative under this chapter. A secure community transition facility has supervision and security, and either provides or ensures the provision of sex offender treatment services. Secure community transition facilities include but are not limited to the facility established pursuant to RCW 71.09.250(1)(a)(i) and any community-based facilities established under this chapter and operated by the secretary or under contract with the secretary.

~~((15))~~ (17) "Sexually violent offense" means an act committed on, before, or after July 1, 1990, that is: (a) An act defined in Title 9A RCW as rape in the first degree, rape in the second degree by forcible compulsion, rape of a child in the first or second degree, statutory rape in the first or second degree, indecent liberties by forcible compulsion, indecent liberties against a child under age fourteen, incest against a child under age fourteen, or child molestation in the first or second degree; (b) a felony offense in effect at any time prior to July 1, 1990, that is comparable to a sexually violent offense as defined in (a) of this subsection, or any federal or out-of-state conviction for a felony offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent offense as defined in this subsection; (c) an act of murder in the first or second degree, assault in the first or second degree, assault of a child in the first or second degree, kidnapping in the first or second degree, burglary in the first degree, residential burglary, or unlawful imprisonment, which act, either at the time of sentencing for the offense or subsequently during civil commitment proceedings pursuant to this chapter, has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated, as that term is defined in RCW 9.94A.030; or (d) an act as described in chapter 9A.28 RCW, that is an attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit one of the felonies designated in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection.

~~((16))~~ (18) "Sexually violent predator" means any person who has been convicted of or charged with a crime of sexual violence and who suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder which makes the person likely to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility.

~~((17))~~ (19) "Total confinement facility" means a secure facility that provides supervision and sex offender treatment services in a total confinement setting. Total confinement facilities include the special commitment center and any similar facility designated as a total confinement facility by the secretary.

Sec. 2. RCW 71.09.025 and 2008 c 213 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) When it appears that a person may meet the criteria of a sexually violent predator as defined in RCW 71.09.020 (16), the agency with jurisdiction shall refer the person in writing to the prosecuting attorney of the county (~~where that person was charged~~) in which an action under this chapter may be filed pursuant to RCW 71.09.030 and the attorney general, three months prior to:

(i) The anticipated release from total confinement of a person who has been convicted of a sexually violent offense;

(ii) The anticipated release from total confinement of a person found to have committed a sexually violent offense as a juvenile;

(iii) Release of a person who has been charged with a sexually violent offense and who has been determined to be incompetent to stand trial pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4); or

(iv) Release of a person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of a sexually violent offense pursuant to RCW 10.77.020(3).

(b) The agency shall provide the ~~((prosecutor))~~ prosecuting agency with all relevant information including but not limited to the following information:

(i) A complete copy of the institutional records compiled by the department of corrections relating to the person, and any such out-of-state department of corrections' records, if available;

(ii) A complete copy, if applicable, of any file compiled by the indeterminate sentence review board relating to the person;

(iii) All records relating to the psychological or psychiatric evaluation and/or treatment of the person;

(iv) A current record of all prior arrests and convictions, and full police case reports relating to those arrests and convictions; and

(v) A current mental health evaluation or mental health records review.

(c) The prosecuting agency has the authority, consistent with RCW 72.09.345(3), to obtain all records relating to the person if the prosecuting agency deems such records are necessary to fulfill its duties under this chapter. The prosecuting agency may only disclose such records in the course of performing its duties pursuant to this chapter, unless otherwise authorized by law.

(d) The prosecuting agency has the authority to utilize the inquiry judge procedures of chapter 10.27 RCW prior to the filing of any action under this chapter to seek the issuance of compulsory process for the production of any records necessary for a determination of whether to seek the civil commitment of a person under this chapter. Any records obtained pursuant to this process may only be disclosed by the prosecuting agency in the course of performing its duties pursuant to this chapter, or unless otherwise authorized by law.

~~(2) ((This section applies to acts committed before, on, or after March 26, 1992.~~

~~(3))~~ The agency, its employees, and officials shall be immune from liability for any good-faith conduct under this section.

~~((4))~~ (3) As used in this section, "agency with jurisdiction" means that agency with the authority to direct the release of a person serving a sentence or term of confinement and includes the department of corrections, the indeterminate sentence review board, and the department of social and health services.

Sec. 3. RCW 71.09.030 and 2008 c 213 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A petition may be filed alleging that a person is a sexually violent predator and stating sufficient facts to support such allegation when it appears that:

~~((1))~~ (a) A person who at any time previously has been convicted of a sexually violent offense is about to be released from total confinement ~~((on, before, or after July 1, 1990))~~; ~~((2))~~ (b) a person found to have committed a sexually violent offense as a juvenile is about to be released from total

confinement (~~(on, before, or after July 1, 1990)~~); ~~((3))~~ (c) a person who has been charged with a sexually violent offense and who has been determined to be incompetent to stand trial is about to be released, or has been released (~~(on, before, or after July 1, 1990)~~), pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4); ~~((4))~~ (d) a person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity of a sexually violent offense is about to be released, or has been released (~~(on, before, or after July 1, 1990)~~), pursuant to RCW 10.77.020(3), 10.77.110 (1) or (3), or 10.77.150; or ~~((5))~~ (e) a person who at any time previously has been convicted of a sexually violent offense and has since been released from total confinement and has committed a recent overt act (~~(; and it appears that the person may be a sexually violent predator, the prosecuting attorney of the county where the person was convicted or charged or the attorney general if requested by the prosecuting attorney may file a petition alleging that the person is a "sexually violent predator" and stating sufficient facts to support such allegation)~~).

(2) The petition may be filed by:

(a) The prosecuting attorney of a county in which:

(i) The person has been charged or convicted with a sexually violent offense;

(ii) A recent overt act occurred involving a person covered under subsection (1)(e) of this section; or

(iii) The person committed a recent overt act, or was charged or convicted of a criminal offense that would qualify as a recent overt act, if the only sexually violent offense charge or conviction occurred in a jurisdiction other than Washington; or

(b) The attorney general, if requested by the county prosecuting attorney identified in (a) of this subsection. If the county prosecuting attorney requests that the attorney general file and prosecute a case under this chapter, then the county shall charge the attorney general only the fees, including filing and jury fees, that would be charged and paid by the county prosecuting attorney, if the county prosecuting attorney retained the case.

Sec. 4. RCW 71.09.040 and 2001 c 286 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Upon the filing of a petition under RCW 71.09.030, the judge shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the person named in the petition is a sexually violent predator. If such determination is made the judge shall direct that the person be taken into custody.

(2) Within seventy-two hours after a person is taken into custody pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the court shall provide the person with notice of, and an opportunity to appear in person at, a hearing to contest probable cause as to whether the person is a sexually violent predator. In order to assist the person at the hearing, within twenty-four hours of service of the petition, the prosecuting agency shall provide to the person or his or her counsel a copy of all materials provided to the prosecuting agency by the referring agency pursuant to RCW 71.09.025, or obtained by the prosecuting agency pursuant to RCW 71.09.025(1) (c) and (d). At this hearing, the court shall (a) verify the person's identity, and (b) determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the person is a sexually violent predator. At the probable cause hearing, the state may rely upon the petition and certification for determination of probable cause filed pursuant to RCW 71.09.030. The state may supplement this with

additional documentary evidence or live testimony. The person may be held in total confinement at the county jail until the trial court renders a decision after the conclusion of the seventy-two hour probable cause hearing. The county shall be entitled to reimbursement for the cost of housing and transporting the person pursuant to rules adopted by the secretary.

(3) At the probable cause hearing, the person shall have the following rights in addition to the rights previously specified: (a) To be represented by counsel; (b) to present evidence on his or her behalf; (c) to cross-examine witnesses who testify against him or her; (d) to view and copy all petitions and reports in the court file. The court must permit a witness called by either party to testify by telephone. Because this is a special proceeding, discovery pursuant to the civil rules shall not occur until after the hearing has been held and the court has issued its decision.

(4) If the probable cause determination is made, the judge shall direct that the person be transferred to an appropriate facility for an evaluation as to whether the person is a sexually violent predator. The evaluation shall be conducted by a person deemed to be professionally qualified to conduct such an examination pursuant to rules developed by the department of social and health services. In adopting such rules, the department of social and health services shall consult with the department of health and the department of corrections. In no event shall the person be released from confinement prior to trial. A witness called by either party shall be permitted to testify by telephone.

Sec. 5. RCW 71.09.050 and 1995 c 216 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Within forty-five days after the completion of any hearing held pursuant to RCW 71.09.040, the court shall conduct a trial to determine whether the person is a sexually violent predator. The trial may be continued upon the request of either party and a showing of good cause, or by the court on its own motion in the due administration of justice, and when the respondent will not be substantially prejudiced. At all stages of the proceedings under this chapter, any person subject to this chapter shall be entitled to the assistance of counsel, and if the person is indigent, the court shall appoint counsel to assist him or her. The person shall be confined in a secure facility for the duration of the trial.

(2) Whenever any person is subjected to an examination under this chapter, he or she may retain experts or professional persons to perform an examination on their behalf. When the person wishes to be examined by a qualified expert or professional person of his or her own choice, such examiner shall be permitted to have reasonable access to the person for the purpose of such examination, as well as to all relevant medical and psychological records and reports. In the case of a person who is indigent, the court shall, upon the person's request, assist the person in obtaining an expert or professional person to perform an examination or participate in the trial on the person's behalf.

(3) The person, the prosecuting (~~attorney or attorney general~~) agency, or the judge shall have the right to demand that the trial be before a twelve-person jury. If no demand is made, the trial shall be before the court.

Sec. 6. RCW 71.09.060 and 2008 c 213 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The court or jury shall determine whether, beyond a reasonable doubt, the person is a sexually violent predator. In determining whether or not the person would be likely to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility, the fact finder may consider only placement conditions and voluntary treatment options that would exist for the person if unconditionally released from detention on the sexually violent predator petition. The community protection program under RCW 71A.12.230 may not be considered as a placement condition or treatment option available to the person if unconditionally released from detention on a sexually violent predator petition. When the determination is made by a jury, the verdict must be unanimous.

If, on the date that the petition is filed, the person was living in the community after release from custody, the state must also prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the person had committed a recent overt act. If the state alleges that the prior sexually violent offense that forms the basis for the petition for commitment was an act that was sexually motivated as provided in RCW 71.09.020(15)(c), the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the alleged sexually violent act was sexually motivated as defined in RCW 9.94A.030.

If the court or jury determines that the person is a sexually violent predator, the person shall be committed to the custody of the department of social and health services for placement in a secure facility operated by the department of social and health services for control, care, and treatment until such time as: (a) The person's condition has so changed that the person no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator; or (b) conditional release to a less restrictive alternative as set forth in RCW 71.09.092 is in the best interest of the person and conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community.

If the court or unanimous jury decides that the state has not met its burden of proving that the person is a sexually violent predator, the court shall direct the person's release.

If the jury is unable to reach a unanimous verdict, the court shall declare a mistrial and set a retrial within forty-five days of the date of the mistrial unless the prosecuting agency earlier moves to dismiss the petition. The retrial may be continued upon the request of either party accompanied by a showing of good cause, or by the court on its own motion in the due administration of justice provided that the respondent will not be substantially prejudiced. In no event may the person be released from confinement prior to retrial or dismissal of the case.

(2) If the person charged with a sexually violent offense has been found incompetent to stand trial, and is about to ~~((be))~~ be or has been released pursuant to RCW 10.77.086(4), and his or her commitment is sought pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the court shall first hear evidence and determine whether the person did commit the act or acts charged if the court did not enter a finding prior to dismissal under RCW 10.77.086(4) that the person committed the act or acts charged. The hearing on this issue must comply with all the procedures specified in this section. In addition, the rules of evidence applicable

in criminal cases shall apply, and all constitutional rights available to defendants at criminal trials, other than the right not to be tried while incompetent, shall apply. After hearing evidence on this issue, the court shall make specific findings on whether the person did commit the act or acts charged, the extent to which the person's incompetence or developmental disability affected the outcome of the hearing, including its effect on the person's ability to consult with and assist counsel and to testify on his or her own behalf, the extent to which the evidence could be reconstructed without the assistance of the person, and the strength of the prosecution's case. If, after the conclusion of the hearing on this issue, the court finds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person did commit the act or acts charged, it shall enter a final order, appealable by the person, on that issue, and may proceed to consider whether the person should be committed pursuant to this section.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the state shall comply with RCW 10.77.220 while confining the person ((pursuant to this chapter, except that)). During all court proceedings where the person is present, the person shall be detained in a secure facility. If the proceedings last more than one day, the person may be held in the county jail for the duration of the proceedings, except the person may be returned to the department's custody on weekends and court holidays if the court deems such a transfer feasible. The county shall be entitled to reimbursement for the cost of housing and transporting the person pursuant to rules adopted by the secretary. The department shall not place the person, even temporarily, in a facility on the grounds of any state mental facility or regional habilitation center because these institutions are insufficiently secure for this population.

(4) A court has jurisdiction to order a less restrictive alternative placement only after a hearing ordered pursuant to RCW 71.09.090 following initial commitment under this section and in accord with the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 7. RCW 71.09.080 and 1995 c 216 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person subjected to restricted liberty as a sexually violent predator pursuant to this chapter shall not forfeit any legal right or suffer any legal disability as a consequence of any actions taken or orders made, other than as specifically provided in this chapter, or as otherwise authorized by law.

(2) Any person committed pursuant to this chapter has the right to adequate care and individualized treatment. The department of social and health services shall keep records detailing all medical, expert, and professional care and treatment received by a committed person, and shall keep copies of all reports of periodic examinations made pursuant to this chapter. All such records and reports shall be made available upon request only to: The committed person, his or her attorney, the prosecuting attorney, the court, the protection and advocacy agency, or another expert or professional person who, upon proper showing, demonstrates a need for access to such records.

(3) At the time a person is taken into custody or transferred into a facility pursuant to a petition under this chapter, the professional person in charge of such facility or his or her designee shall take reasonable precautions to inventory and safeguard the personal property of the persons detained or transferred. A copy of the inventory, signed by the staff member making it, shall be given to the person detained and shall, in addition, be open to inspection to any responsible

relative, subject to limitations, if any, specifically imposed by the detained person. For purposes of this subsection, "responsible relative" includes the guardian, conservator, attorney, spouse, parent, adult child, or adult brother or sister of the person. The facility shall not disclose the contents of the inventory to any other person without consent of the patient or order of the court.

(4) Nothing in this chapter prohibits a person presently committed from exercising a right presently available to him or her for the purpose of obtaining release from confinement, including the right to petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

(5) No indigent person may be conditionally released or unconditionally discharged under this chapter without suitable clothing, and the secretary shall furnish the person with such sum of money as is required by RCW 72.02.100 for persons without ample funds who are released from correctional institutions. As funds are available, the secretary may provide payment to the indigent persons conditionally released pursuant to this chapter consistent with the optional provisions of RCW 72.02.100 and 72.02.110, and may adopt rules to do so.

(6) If a civil commitment petition is dismissed, or a trier of fact determines that a person does not meet civil commitment criteria, the person shall be released within twenty-four hours of service of the release order on the superintendent of the special commitment center, or later by agreement of the person who is the subject of the petition.

Sec. 8. RCW 71.09.090 and 2005 c 344 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If the secretary determines that the person's condition has so changed that either: (a) The person no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator; or (b) conditional release to a less restrictive alternative is in the best interest of the person and conditions can be imposed that adequately protect the community, the secretary shall authorize the person to petition the court for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or unconditional discharge. The petition shall be filed with the court and served upon the prosecuting agency responsible for the initial commitment. The court, upon receipt of the petition for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or unconditional discharge, shall within forty-five days order a hearing.

(2)(a) Nothing contained in this chapter shall prohibit the person from otherwise petitioning the court for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or unconditional discharge without the secretary's approval. The secretary shall provide the committed person with an annual written notice of the person's right to petition the court for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or unconditional discharge over the secretary's objection. The notice shall contain a waiver of rights. The secretary shall file the notice and waiver form and the annual report with the court. If the person does not affirmatively waive the right to petition, the court shall set a show cause hearing to determine whether probable cause exists to warrant a hearing on whether the person's condition has so changed that: (i) He or she no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator; or (ii) conditional release to a proposed less restrictive alternative would be in the best interest of the person and conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community.

(b) The committed person shall have a right to have an attorney represent him or her at the show cause hearing, which may be conducted solely on the

basis of affidavits or declarations, but the person is not entitled to be present at the show cause hearing. At the show cause hearing, the prosecuting attorney or attorney general shall present prima facie evidence establishing that the committed person continues to meet the definition of a sexually violent predator and that a less restrictive alternative is not in the best interest of the person and conditions cannot be imposed that adequately protect the community. In making this showing, the state may rely exclusively upon the annual report prepared pursuant to RCW 71.09.070. The committed person may present responsive affidavits or declarations to which the state may reply.

(c) If the court at the show cause hearing determines that either: (i) The state has failed to present prima facie evidence that the committed person continues to meet the definition of a sexually violent predator and that no proposed less restrictive alternative is in the best interest of the person and conditions cannot be imposed that would adequately protect the community; or (ii) probable cause exists to believe that the person's condition has so changed that: (A) The person no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator; or (B) release to a proposed less restrictive alternative would be in the best interest of the person and conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community, then the court shall set a hearing on either or both issues.

(d) If the court has not previously considered the issue of release to a less restrictive alternative, either through a trial on the merits or through the procedures set forth in RCW 71.09.094(1), the court shall consider whether release to a less restrictive alternative would be in the best interests of the person and conditions can be imposed that would adequately protect the community, without considering whether the person's condition has changed. The court may not find probable cause for a trial addressing less restrictive alternatives unless a proposed less restrictive alternative placement meeting the conditions of RCW 71.09.092 is presented to the court at the show cause hearing.

(3)(a) At the hearing resulting from subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the committed person shall be entitled to be present and to the benefit of all constitutional protections that were afforded to the person at the initial commitment proceeding. The prosecuting agency (~~or the attorney general if requested by the county~~) shall represent the state and shall have a right to a jury trial and to have the committed person evaluated by experts chosen by the state. The committed person shall also have the right to a jury trial and the right to have experts evaluate him or her on his or her behalf and the court shall appoint an expert if the person is indigent and requests an appointment.

(b) If the issue at the hearing is whether the person should be unconditionally discharged, the burden of proof shall be upon the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the committed person's condition remains such that the person continues to meet the definition of a sexually violent predator. Evidence of the prior commitment trial and disposition is admissible. The recommitment proceeding shall otherwise proceed as set forth in RCW 71.09.050 and 71.09.060.

(c) If the issue at the hearing is whether the person should be conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative, the burden of proof at the hearing shall be upon the state to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that conditional release to any proposed less restrictive alternative either: (i) Is not in the best interest of the committed person; or (ii) does not include conditions that would adequately

protect the community. Evidence of the prior commitment trial and disposition is admissible.

(4)(a) Probable cause exists to believe that a person's condition has "so changed," under subsection (2) of this section, only when evidence exists, since the person's last commitment trial, or less restrictive alternative revocation proceeding, of a substantial change in the person's physical or mental condition such that the person either no longer meets the definition of a sexually violent predator or that a conditional release to a less restrictive alternative is in the person's best interest and conditions can be imposed to adequately protect the community.

(b) A new trial proceeding under subsection (3) of this section may be ordered, or a trial proceeding may be held, only when there is current evidence from a licensed professional of one of the following and the evidence presents a change in condition since the person's last commitment trial proceeding:

(i) An identified physiological change to the person, such as paralysis, stroke, or dementia, that renders the committed person unable to commit a sexually violent act and this change is permanent; or

(ii) A change in the person's mental condition brought about through positive response to continuing participation in treatment which indicates that the person meets the standard for conditional release to a less restrictive alternative or that the person would be safe to be at large if unconditionally released from commitment.

(c) For purposes of this section, a change in a single demographic factor, without more, does not establish probable cause for a new trial proceeding under subsection (3) of this section. As used in this section, a single demographic factor includes, but is not limited to, a change in the chronological age, marital status, or gender of the committed person.

(5) The jurisdiction of the court over a person civilly committed pursuant to this chapter continues until such time as the person is unconditionally discharged.

Sec. 9. RCW 71.09.092 and 1995 c 216 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

Before the court may enter an order directing conditional release to a less restrictive alternative, it must find the following: (1) The person will be treated by a treatment provider who is qualified to provide such treatment in the state of Washington under chapter 18.155 RCW; (2) the treatment provider has presented a specific course of treatment and has agreed to assume responsibility for such treatment and will report progress to the court on a regular basis, and will report violations immediately to the court, the prosecutor, the supervising community corrections officer, and the superintendent of the special commitment center; (3) housing exists in Washington that is sufficiently secure to protect the community, and the person or agency providing housing to the conditionally released person has agreed in writing to accept the person, to provide the level of security required by the court, and immediately to report to the court, the prosecutor, the supervising community corrections officer, and the superintendent of the special commitment center if the person leaves the housing to which he or she has been assigned without authorization; (4) the person is willing to comply with the treatment provider and all requirements imposed by the treatment provider and by the court; and (5) the person will be under the

supervision of the department of corrections and is willing to comply with supervision requirements imposed by the department of corrections.

Sec. 10. RCW 71.09.096 and 2001 c 286 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) If the court or jury determines that conditional release to a less restrictive alternative is in the best interest of the person and includes conditions that would adequately protect the community, and the court determines that the minimum conditions set forth in RCW 71.09.092 and in this section are met, the court shall enter judgment and direct a conditional release.

(2) The court shall impose any additional conditions necessary to ensure compliance with treatment and to protect the community. If the court finds that conditions do not exist that will both ensure the person's compliance with treatment and protect the community, then the person shall be remanded to the custody of the department of social and health services for control, care, and treatment in a secure facility as designated in RCW 71.09.060(1).

(3) If the service provider designated by the court to provide inpatient or outpatient treatment or to monitor or supervise any other terms and conditions of a person's placement in a less restrictive alternative is other than the department of social and health services or the department of corrections, then the service provider so designated must agree in writing to provide such treatment, monitoring, or supervision in accord with this section. Any person providing or agreeing to provide treatment, monitoring, or supervision pursuant to this chapter may be compelled to testify and any privilege with regard to such person's testimony is deemed waived.

(4) Prior to authorizing any release to a less restrictive alternative, the court shall impose such conditions upon the person as are necessary to ensure the safety of the community. The court shall order the department of corrections to investigate the less restrictive alternative and recommend any additional conditions to the court. These conditions shall include, but are not limited to the following: Specification of residence, prohibition of contact with potential or past victims, prohibition of alcohol and other drug use, participation in a specific course of inpatient or outpatient treatment that may include monitoring by the use of polygraph and plethysmograph, monitoring through the use of global positioning satellite technology, supervision by a department of corrections community corrections officer, a requirement that the person remain within the state unless the person receives prior authorization by the court, and any other conditions that the court determines are in the best interest of the person or others. A copy of the conditions of release shall be given to the person and to any designated service providers.

(5) Any service provider designated to provide inpatient or outpatient treatment shall monthly, or as otherwise directed by the court, submit to the court, to the department of social and health services facility from which the person was released, to the ~~((prosecutor of the county in which the person was found to be a sexually violent predator))~~ prosecuting agency, and to the supervising community corrections officer, a report stating whether the person is complying with the terms and conditions of the conditional release to a less restrictive alternative.

(6) Each person released to a less restrictive alternative shall have his or her case reviewed by the court that released him or her no later than one year after

such release and annually thereafter until the person is unconditionally discharged. Review may occur in a shorter time or more frequently, if the court, in its discretion on its own motion, or on motion of the person, the secretary, or the prosecuting ((attorney)) agency so determines. The sole question to be determined by the court is whether the person shall continue to be conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative. The court in making its determination shall be aided by the periodic reports filed pursuant to subsection (5) of this section and the opinions of the secretary and other experts or professional persons.

Sec. 11. RCW 71.09.098 and 2006 c 282 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((1) Any service provider submitting reports pursuant to RCW 71.09.096(6), the supervising community corrections officer, the prosecuting attorney, or the attorney general may petition the court, or the court on its own motion may schedule an immediate hearing, for the purpose of revoking or modifying the terms of the person's conditional release to a less restrictive alternative if the petitioner or the court believes the released person is not complying with the terms and conditions of his or her release or is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment.~~

~~(2) If the prosecuting attorney, the supervising community corrections officer, or the court, based upon information received by them, reasonably believes that a conditionally released person is not complying with the terms and conditions of his or her conditional release to a less restrictive alternative, the court or community corrections officer may order that the conditionally released person be apprehended and taken into custody until such time as a hearing can be scheduled to determine the facts and whether or not the person's conditional release should be revoked or modified. A law enforcement officer, who has responded to a request for assistance from a department employee, may apprehend and take into custody the conditionally released person if the law enforcement officer reasonably believes that the conditionally released person is not complying with the terms and conditions of his or her conditional release to a less restrictive alternative. The conditionally released person may be detained in the county jail or returned to the secure community transition facility. The court shall be notified before the close of the next judicial day of the person's apprehension. Both the prosecuting attorney and the conditionally released person shall have the right to request an immediate mental examination of the conditionally released person. If the conditionally released person is indigent, the court shall, upon request, assist him or her in obtaining a qualified expert or professional person to conduct the examination.~~

~~(3) The court, upon receiving notification of the person's apprehension, shall promptly schedule a hearing. The issue to be determined is whether the state has proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the conditionally released person did not comply with the terms and conditions of his or her release. Hearsay evidence is admissible if the court finds it otherwise reliable. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether the person shall continue to be conditionally released on the same or modified conditions or whether his or her conditional release shall be revoked and he or she shall be committed to total confinement, subject to release only in accordance with provisions of this chapter.)~~

(1) Any service provider submitting reports pursuant to RCW 71.09.096(6), the supervising community corrections officer, the prosecuting agency, or the secretary's designee may petition the court for an immediate hearing for the purpose of revoking or modifying the terms of the person's conditional release to a less restrictive alternative if the petitioner believes the released person: (a) Violated or is in violation of the terms and conditions of the court's conditional release order; or (b) is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment.

(2) The community corrections officer or the secretary's designee may restrict the person's movement in the community until the petition is determined by the court. The person may be taken into custody if:

(a) The supervising community corrections officer, the secretary's designee, or a law enforcement officer reasonably believes the person has violated or is in violation of the court's conditional release order; or

(b) The supervising community corrections officer or the secretary's designee reasonably believes that the person is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment because the person presents a danger to himself or herself or others if his or her conditional release under the conditions imposed by the court's release order continues.

(3)(a) Persons taken into custody pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall:

(i) Not be released until such time as a hearing is held to determine whether to revoke or modify the person's conditional release order and the court has issued its decision; and

(ii) Be held in the county jail, at a secure community transition facility, or at the total confinement facility, at the discretion of the secretary's designee.

(b) The court shall be notified before the close of the next judicial day that the person has been taken into custody and shall promptly schedule a hearing.

(4) Before any hearing to revoke or modify the person's conditional release order, both the prosecuting agency and the released person shall have the right to request an immediate mental examination of the released person. If the conditionally released person is indigent, the court shall, upon request, assist him or her in obtaining a qualified expert or professional person to conduct the examination.

(5) At any hearing to revoke or modify the conditional release order:

(a) The prosecuting agency shall represent the state, including determining whether to proceed with revocation or modification of the conditional release order;

(b) Hearsay evidence is admissible if the court finds that it is otherwise reliable; and

(c) The state shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the person has violated or is in violation of the court's conditional release order or that the person is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment.

(6)(a) If the court determines that the state has met its burden referenced in subsection (5)(c) of this section, and the issue before the court is revocation of the court's conditional release order, the court shall consider the evidence presented by the parties and the following factors relevant to whether continuing

the person's conditional release is in the person's best interests or adequate to protect the community:

(i) The nature of the condition that was violated by the person or that the person was in violation of in the context of the person's criminal history and underlying mental conditions;

(ii) The degree to which the violation was intentional or grossly negligent;

(iii) The ability and willingness of the released person to strictly comply with the conditional release order;

(iv) The degree of progress made by the person in community-based treatment; and

(v) The risk to the public or particular persons if the conditional release continues under the conditional release order that was violated.

(b) Any factor alone, or in combination, shall support the court's determination to revoke the conditional release order.

(7) If the court determines the state has met its burden referenced in subsection (5)(c) of this section, and the issue before the court is modification of the court's conditional release order, the court shall modify the conditional release order by adding conditions if the court determines that the person is in need of additional care, monitoring, supervision, or treatment. The court has authority to modify its conditional release order by substituting a new treatment provider, requiring new housing for the person, or imposing such additional supervision conditions as the court deems appropriate.

(8) A person whose conditional release has been revoked shall be remanded to the custody of the secretary for control, care, and treatment in a total confinement facility as designated in RCW 71.09.060(1). The person is thereafter eligible for conditional release only in accord with the provisions of RCW 71.09.090 and related statutes.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A new section is added to chapter 71.09 RCW to read as follows:

The department of social and health services shall provide to the prosecuting agency a copy of all reports made by the department to law enforcement in which a person detained or committed under this chapter is named or listed as a suspect, witness, or victim, as well as a copy of all reports received from law enforcement.

Sec. 13. RCW 71.09.112 and 2002 c 19 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

A person subject to court order under the provisions of this chapter who is thereafter convicted of a criminal offense remains under the jurisdiction of the department and shall be returned to the custody of the department following: (1) Completion of the criminal sentence; or (2) release from confinement in a state, federal, or local correctional facility (~~and shall be returned to the custody of the department~~). Any conditional release order shall be immediately revoked upon conviction for a criminal offense.

This section does not apply to persons subject to a court order under the provisions of this chapter who are thereafter sentenced to life without the possibility of release.

Sec. 14. RCW 71.09.350 and 2004 c 38 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Examinations and treatment of sexually violent predators who are conditionally released to a less restrictive alternative under this chapter shall be conducted only by certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers under chapter 18.155 RCW unless the court or the department of social and health services finds that: (a) The ~~((court ordered less restrictive alternative placement is located in another state; (b) the))~~ treatment provider is employed by the department; or ~~((e))~~ (b)(i) all certified sex offender treatment providers or certified affiliate sex offender treatment providers become unavailable to provide treatment within a reasonable geographic distance of the person's home, as determined in rules adopted by the department of social and health services; and (ii) the evaluation and treatment plan comply with the rules adopted by the department of social and health services.

A treatment provider approved by the department of social and health services under ~~((e))~~ (b) of this subsection, who is not certified by the department of health, shall consult with a certified sex offender treatment provider during the person's period of treatment to ensure compliance with the rules adopted by the department of health. The frequency and content of the consultation shall be based on the recommendation of the certified sex offender treatment provider.

(2) A treatment provider, whether or not he or she is employed or approved by the department of social and health services under subsection (1) of this section or otherwise certified, may not perform or provide treatment of sexually violent predators under this section if the treatment provider has been:

(a) Convicted of a sex offense, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;

(b) Convicted in any other jurisdiction of an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030; or

(c) Suspended or otherwise restricted from practicing any health care profession by competent authority in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction.

(3) Nothing in this section prohibits a qualified expert from examining or evaluating a sexually violent predator who has been conditionally released for purposes of presenting an opinion in court proceedings.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. This act applies to all persons currently committed or awaiting commitment under chapter 71.09 RCW either on, before, or after the effective date of this act, whether confined in a secure facility or on conditional release.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. 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 immediately.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 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.

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2009.

Passed by the House April 1, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.
 Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 410

[Substitute Senate Bill 5229]

LEGISLATIVE YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL—RESOURCES

AN ACT Relating to the legislative youth advisory council; amending RCW 28A.300.801; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 28A.300.801 and 2007 c 291 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislative youth advisory council is established to examine issues of importance to youth, including but not limited to education, employment, strategies to increase youth participation in state and municipal government, safe environments for youth, substance abuse, emotional and physical health, foster care, poverty, homelessness, and youth access to services on a statewide and municipal basis.

(2) The council consists of twenty-two members as provided in this subsection who, at the time of appointment, are aged fourteen to eighteen. The council shall select a chair from among its members.

(3) Except for initial members, members shall serve two-year terms, and if eligible, may be reappointed for subsequent two-year terms. One-half of the initial members shall be appointed to one-year terms, and these appointments shall be made in such a way as to preserve overall representation on the committee.

(4)(a) By July 2, 2007, and annually thereafter, students may apply to be considered for participation in the program by completing an online application form and submitting the application to the legislative youth advisory council. The council may develop selection criteria and an application review process. The council shall recommend candidates whose names will be submitted to the office of the lieutenant governor for final selection. Beginning with the effective date of this act, the office of the lieutenant governor shall notify all applicants of the final selections using existing staff and resources.

(b) Within existing staff and resources, the office of the lieutenant governor shall make the application available on the lieutenant governor's web site.

(5) If the council has sufficient funds from any source, then the council shall have the following duties:

(a) Advising the legislature on proposed and pending legislation, including state budget expenditures and policy matters relating to youth;

(b) Advising the standing committees of the legislature and study commissions, committees, and task forces regarding issues relating to youth;

(c) Conducting periodic seminars for its members regarding leadership, government, and the legislature;

(d) Accepting and soliciting for grants and donations from public and private sources to support the activities of the council; and

(e) Reporting annually by December 1st to the legislature on its activities, including proposed legislation that implements recommendations of the council.

(6) If the council has sufficient funds from any source, then in carrying out its duties under this section, the council may meet at least three times but not more than six times per year. The council shall consider conducting at least some of the meetings via the K-20 telecommunications network. ~~((Councils are))~~ The council is encouraged to invite local state legislators to participate in the meetings. The council is encouraged to poll other students in order to get a broad perspective on the various issues. The council is encouraged to use technology to conduct the polling, including the council's web site, if the council has a web site.

(7) If the council has sufficient funds from any source, then members shall be reimbursed as provided in RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

(8) If sufficient funds are available from any source, beginning with the effective date of this act, the office of superintendent of public instruction shall provide administration, coordination, and facilitation assistance to the council. The senate and house of representatives may provide policy and fiscal briefings and assistance with drafting proposed legislation. The senate and the house of representatives shall each develop internal policies relating to staff assistance provided to the council. Such policies may include applicable internal personnel and practices guidelines, resource use and expense reimbursement guidelines, and applicable ethics mandates. Provision of funds, resources, and staff, as well as the assignment and direction of staff, remains at all times within the sole discretion of the chamber making the provision.

(9) The office of the lieutenant governor, the office of ~~((the))~~ the superintendent of public instruction, the legislature, any agency of the legislature, and any official or employee of such office or agency are immune from liability for any injury that is incurred by or caused by a member of the youth advisory council and that occurs while the member of the council is performing duties of the council or is otherwise engaged in activities or receiving services for which reimbursement is allowed under subsection (7) of this section. The immunity provided by this subsection does not apply to an injury intentionally caused by the act or omission of an employee or official of the superintendent of public instruction or the legislature or any agency of the legislature.

~~((10) This section expires June 30, 2009.))~~

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. 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 immediately.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 411

[Substitute Senate Bill 5252]

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES—MEDICATION MANAGEMENT POLICIES

AN ACT Relating to correctional facility policies regarding medication management; amending RCW 70.48.020; adding a new section to chapter 18.64 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 70.48 RCW; and creating new sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) When funded, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall convene a jail medication management work group to develop a model policy regarding the management of medications in jails, to be applicable to jails as defined in RCW 70.48.020. The work group shall address medication management for all units of local government that operate jails that do not have an on-site pharmacy nor own or operate, in whole or in part, a pharmacy. The model policy shall be designed to reflect best practices regarding medication management and to provide guidance in the areas specified under this section.

(2) In developing the model policy, the work group shall include members of the pharmaceutical community, including the Washington state pharmacy association and the board of pharmacy, department of health, and members of the nursing community, including the Washington state nurses association. The work group shall review and consider the current policies and practices of cities and counties throughout the state, as directed in RCW 70.48.071, other state policies and practices, and the standards of national organizations, such as the national commission on correctional health care and the American jail association.

(3) The jail medication management work group shall present the final model policy to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs for adoption or rejection by December 31, 2009. Any minority position related to the substance of the final model policy shall be presented as an addendum to the policy.

(4) The model policy developed by the association shall provide written guidelines regarding jail policies and procedures for the proper dispensing, storage, control, delivery, administration, and disposal of medications. The guidelines shall address the following matters:

(a) Provision for agreement between the jail and a licensed pharmacist, pharmacy, or other licensed health care provider or health care facility to ensure access to pharmaceutical services on a twenty-four hour a day basis, including consultation and dispensing services;

(b) Intake and screening for inmate medical conditions requiring pharmaceutical services, and evaluation and verification of any pharmaceuticals or medications an inmate has in his or her possession at intake;

(c) Notice to inmates of jail policies for gaining access to pharmaceutical services during confinement;

(d) Verifying and recording that medications have or have not been delivered, administered, and ingested by an inmate;

(e) Reporting by the responsible pharmacist to the jail administrator or chief law enforcement executive regarding services provided to the jail by the pharmacy;

(f) Written policies regarding the qualifications of and training for jail personnel regarding all aspects of medication services provided including, but not limited to, nonpractitioner jail personnel authorized to deliver and administer prescription and nonprescription medications under section 4 of this act;

(g) Provisions for providing prescribed medication to inmates upon their release or transfer as necessary;

(h) Maintenance of a medication storage and delivery system, which ensures that all medications are appropriately secured, stored, and regularly inventoried, and prohibits stocks of prescription medication from being maintained within a jail without an on-site pharmacy, except for the storage of medications to be delivered to a specific inmate as directed by a licensed practitioner;

(i) Ensuring that all medications requiring a prescription are properly dispensed, labeled, packaged, and transferred only in accordance with the direction from the pharmacist and applicable state laws;

(j) Ensuring the proper disposition of unused medications;

(k) Maintaining proper and complete inmate files regarding all prescriptions and administration of medications;

(l) Prohibiting the administration, distribution, delivery, or dispensing of medication by inmates;

(m) Policies and procedures regarding nonprescription medications, including how they are to be made available;

(n) Policies regarding inmate self-administration of prescription and nonprescription medications and safeguards for preventing potential abuse;

(o) Preventing the unauthorized use of medications by anyone other than the intended patient;

(p) Providing for the routine review and renewal of medication orders by a licensed practitioner with prescriptive authority to ensure patient safety and appropriateness of medication;

(q) Providing for the right of an individual to refuse medication, except as required by court order and of the right to informed consent; and

(r) Any other policies or procedures deemed applicable by the work group.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 18.64 RCW to read as follows:

Nothing in this chapter or in any provision of law shall be interpreted to invest the board with the authority to regulate or establish standards regarding a jail as defined in RCW 70.48.020 that does not operate, in whole or in part, a pharmacy or a correctional pharmacy. This section does not limit the board's authority to regulate a pharmacist that has entered into an agreement with a jail for the provision of pharmaceutical services.

Sec. 3. RCW 70.48.020 and 1987 c 462 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter the words and phrases in this section shall have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Holding facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed, and used for the temporary housing of adult persons charged with a criminal offense prior to trial or sentencing and for the temporary housing of such persons during or after trial and/or sentencing, but in no instance shall the housing exceed thirty days.

(2) "Detention facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed, and used for the temporary housing of adult persons charged with a criminal offense prior to trial or sentencing and for the housing of adult persons for purposes of punishment and correction after sentencing or persons serving terms not to exceed ninety days.

(3) "Special detention facility" means a minimum security facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed, and used for the housing of special populations of sentenced persons who do not require the level of security normally provided in detention and correctional facilities including, but not necessarily limited to, persons convicted of offenses under RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504.

(4) "Correctional facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed, and used for the housing of adult persons serving terms not exceeding one year for the purposes of punishment, correction, and rehabilitation following conviction of a criminal offense.

(5) "Jail" means any holding, detention, special detention, or correctional facility as defined in this section.

(6) "Health care" means preventive, diagnostic, and rehabilitative services provided by licensed health care professionals and/or facilities; such care to include providing prescription drugs where indicated.

(7) "Governing unit" means the city and/or county or any combinations of cities and/or counties responsible for the operation, supervision, and maintenance of a jail.

(8) "Major urban" means a county or combination of counties which has a city having a population greater than twenty-six thousand based on the 1978 projections of the office of financial management.

(9) "Medium urban" means a county or combination of counties which has a city having a population equal to or greater than ten thousand but less than twenty-six thousand based on the 1978 projections of the office of financial management.

(10) "Rural" means a county or combination of counties which has a city having a population less than ten thousand based on the 1978 projections of the office of financial management.

(11) "Office" means the office of financial management.

(12) "Medication assistance" means assistance rendered by nonpractitioner jail personnel to an inmate residing in a jail to facilitate the individual's self-administration of a legend drug or controlled substance or nonprescription medication. "Medication assistance" includes reminding or coaching the individual, handing the medication container to the individual, opening the individual's medication container, using an enabler, or placing the medication in the individual's hand.

(13) "Practitioner" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 69.41.010.

(14) "Nonpractitioner jail personnel" means appropriately trained staff who are authorized to manage, deliver, or administer prescription and nonprescription medication under section 4 of this act.

(15) "Administration" means the direct application of a drug whether by ingestion or inhalation, to the body of an inmate by a practitioner or nonpractitioner jail personnel.

(16) "Drug" and "legend drug" have the same meanings as provided in RCW 69.41.010.

(17) "Medication" means a drug, legend drug, or controlled substance requiring a prescription or an over-the-counter or nonprescription drug.

(18) "Deliver" or "delivery" means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer from one person to another of medication whether or not there is an agency relationship.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 70.48 RCW to read as follows:

Jails may provide for the delivery and administration of medications and medication assistance for inmates in their custody by nonpractitioner jail personnel, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The jail administrator or his or her designee, or chief law enforcement executive or his or her designee, shall enter into an agreement between the jail and a licensed pharmacist, pharmacy, or other licensed practitioner or health care facility to ensure access to pharmaceutical services on a twenty-four hour a day basis, including consultation and dispensing services.

(2) The jail administrator or chief law enforcement executive shall adopt policies which address the designation and training of nonpractitioner jail personnel who may deliver and administer medications or provide medication assistance to inmates as provided in this chapter. The policies must address the administration of prescriptions from licensed practitioners prescribing within the scope of their prescriptive authority, the identification of medication to be delivered and administered or administered through medication assistance, the means of securing medication with attention to the safeguarding of legend drugs, and the means of maintaining a record of the delivery, administration, self-administration, or medication assistance of all medication. The jail administrator or chief law enforcement executive shall designate a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW, or a registered nurse or advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW, to train the designated nonpractitioner jail personnel in proper medication procedures and monitor their compliance with the procedures.

(3) The jail administrator or chief law enforcement executive shall consult with one or more pharmacists, and one or more licensed physicians or nurses, in the course of developing the policies described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. A jail shall provide the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs with a copy of the jail's current policies regarding medication management.

(4) The practitioner or nonpractitioner jail personnel delivering, administering, or providing medication assistance is in receipt of (a) for prescription drugs, a written, current, and unexpired prescription, and instructions for administration from a licensed practitioner prescribing within the scope of his or her prescriptive authority for administration of the prescription drug; (b) for nonprescription drugs, a written, current, and unexpired instruction from a licensed practitioner regarding the administration of the nonprescription drug; and (c) for minors under the age of eighteen, a written, current consent from the minor's parent, legal guardian, or custodian consenting to the administration of the medication.

(5) Nonpractitioner jail personnel may help in the preparation of legend drugs or controlled substances for self-administration where a practitioner has determined and communicated orally or by written direction that the medication preparation assistance is necessary and appropriate. Medication assistance shall not include assistance with intravenous medications or injectable medications.

(6) Nonpractitioner jail personnel shall not include inmates.

(7) All medication is delivered and administered and all medication assistance is provided by a practitioner or nonpractitioner jail personnel pursuant to the policies adopted in this section, and in compliance with the prescription of a practitioner prescribing within the scope of his or her prescriptive authority, or the written instructions as provided in this section.

(8) The jail administrator or the chief law enforcement executive shall ensure that all nonpractitioner jail personnel authorized to deliver, administer, and provide medication assistance are trained pursuant to the policies adopted in this section prior to being permitted to deliver, administer, or provide medication assistance to an inmate.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The department of health shall annually review the medication practices of five jails that provide for the delivery and administration of medications to inmates in their custody by nonpractitioner jail personnel. The review shall assess whether the jails are in compliance with sections 3 and 4 of this act. To the extent that a jail is found not in compliance, the department shall provide technical assistance to assist the jail in resolving any areas of noncompliance.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. If specific funding for the purposes of section 1 of this act, referencing section 1 of this act by bill or chapter number and section number, is not provided by June 30, 2009, in the omnibus appropriations act, section 1 of this act is null and void.

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 412

[Substitute Senate Bill 5391]

BODY ART, BODY PIERCING, TATTOOING—REGULATION

AN ACT Relating to regulating body art, body piercing, and tattooing practitioners, shops, and businesses; amending RCW 70.54.340, 5.40.050, 43.24.150, and 18.235.020; adding a new chapter to Title 18 RCW; creating a new section; prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds and declares that the practices of body piercing, tattooing, and other forms of body art involve an invasive procedure with the use of needles, sharps, instruments, and jewelry. These practices may be dangerous when improper sterilization techniques are used, presenting a risk of infecting the client with bloodborne pathogens including, but not limited to, HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C. It is in the interests of the public health, safety, and welfare to establish requirements in the commercial practice of these activities in this state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter and RCW 5.40.050 and 70.54.340 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Body art" means the practice of invasive cosmetic adornment including the use of branding and scarification. "Body art" also includes the intentional

production of scars upon the body. "Body art" does not include any health-related procedures performed by licensed health care practitioners under their scope of practice.

(2) "Body piercing" means the process of penetrating the skin or mucous membrane to insert an object, including jewelry, for cosmetic purposes. "Body piercing" also includes any scar tissue resulting from or relating to the piercing. "Body piercing" does not include the use of stud and clasp piercing systems to pierce the earlobe in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and applicable United States food and drug administration requirements. "Body piercing" does not include any health-related procedures performed by licensed health care practitioners under their scope of practice, nor does anything in this act authorize a person registered to engage in the business of body piercing to implant or embed foreign objects into the human body or otherwise engage in the practice of medicine.

(3) "Director" means the director of the department of licensing.

(4) "Individual license" means a body art, body piercing, or tattoo practitioner license issued under this chapter.

(5) "Location license" means a license issued under this chapter for a shop or business.

(6) "Shop or business" means a body art, body piercing, or tattooing shop or business.

(7) "Tattoo artist" means a person who pierces or punctures the human skin with a needle or other instrument for the purpose of implanting an indelible mark, or pigment, into the skin for a fee.

(8) "Tattooing" means to pierce or puncture the human skin with a needle or other instrument for the purpose of implanting an indelible mark, or pigment, into the skin.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. In addition to any other duties imposed by law, including RCW 18.235.030 and 18.235.040, the director has the following powers and duties:

(1) To set all license, examination, and renewal fees in accordance with RCW 43.24.086;

(2) To adopt rules necessary to implement this chapter;

(3) To prepare and administer or approve the preparation and administration of licensing;

(4) To establish minimum safety and sanitation standards for practitioners of body art, body piercing, or tattooing as determined by the department of health;

(5) To maintain the official department record of applicants and licensees;

(6) To set license expiration dates and renewal periods for all licenses consistent with this chapter;

(7) To ensure that all informational notices produced and mailed by the department regarding statutory and regulatory changes affecting any particular class of licensees are mailed to each licensee in good standing in the affected class whose mailing address on record with the department has not resulted in mail being returned as undeliverable for any reason; and

(8) To make information available to the department of revenue to assist in collecting taxes from persons and businesses required to be licensed under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) It is unlawful for any person to engage in a practice listed in subsection (2) of this section unless the person has a license in good standing as required by this chapter. A license issued under this chapter is considered to be "in good standing" except when:

(a) The license has expired or has been canceled and has not been renewed in accordance with section 6 of this act;

(b) The license has been denied, revoked, or suspended under section 12 or 14 of this act, and has not been reinstated; or

(c) The license is held by a person who has not fully complied with an order of the director issued under section 12 of this act requiring the licensee to pay restitution or a fine, or to acquire additional training.

(2) The director may take action under RCW 18.235.150 and 18.235.160 against any person who does any of the following without first obtaining, and maintaining in good standing, the license required by this chapter:

(a) Engages in the practice of body art, body piercing, or tattooing; or

(b) Operates a shop or business.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Upon completion of an application approved by the department and payment of the proper fee, the director shall issue the appropriate location license to any person who completes an application approved by the department, provides certification of insurance, and provides payment of the proper fee.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) The director shall issue the appropriate license to any applicant who meets the requirements as outlined in this chapter. The director has the authority to set appropriate licensing fees for body art, body piercing, and tattooing shops and businesses and body art, body piercing, and tattooing individual practitioners. Licensing fees for individual practitioners must be set in an amount less than licensing fees for shops and businesses.

(2) Failure to renew a license by its expiration date subjects the holder to a penalty fee and payment of each year's renewal fee, at the current rate.

(3) A person whose license has not been renewed within one year after its expiration date must have his or her license canceled and must be required to submit an application, pay the license fee, meet current licensing requirements, and pass any applicable examination or examinations, in addition to the other requirements of this chapter, before the license may be reinstated.

(4) Nothing in this section authorizes a person whose license has expired to engage in a practice prohibited under section 4 of this act until the license is renewed or reinstated.

(5) Upon request and payment of an additional fee to be established by rule by the director, the director shall issue a duplicate license to an applicant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, licenses issued under this chapter expire as follows:

(a) A body art, body piercing, or tattooing shop or business location license expires one year from issuance or when the insurance required by section 8(1)(g) of this act expires, whichever occurs first; and

(b) Body art, body piercing, or tattooing practitioner individual licenses expire one year from issuance.

(2) The director may provide for expiration dates other than those set forth in subsection (1) of this section for the purpose of establishing staggered renewal periods.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) A body art, body piercing, or tattooing shop or business shall meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) Maintain an outside entrance separate from any rooms used for sleeping or residential purposes;

(b) Provide and maintain for the use of its customers adequate toilet facilities located within or adjacent to the shop or business;

(c) Any room used wholly or in part as a shop or business may not be used for residential purposes, except that toilet facilities may be used for both residential and business purposes;

(d) Meet the zoning requirements of the county, city, or town, as appropriate;

(e) Provide for safe storage and labeling of equipment and substances used in the practices under this chapter;

(f) Meet all applicable local and state fire codes; and

(g) Certify that the shop or business is covered by a public liability insurance policy in an amount not less than one hundred thousand dollars for combined bodily injury and property damage liability.

(2) The director may by rule determine other requirements that are necessary for safety and sanitation of shops or businesses. The director may consult with the state board of health and the department of labor and industries in establishing minimum shop and business safety requirements.

(3) Upon receipt of a written complaint that a shop or business has violated any provisions of this chapter, chapter 18.235 RCW, or the rules adopted under either chapter, or at least once every two years for an existing shop or business, the director or the director's designee shall inspect each shop or business. If the director determines that any shop or business is not in compliance with this chapter, the director shall send written notice to the shop or business. A shop or business which fails to correct the conditions to the satisfaction of the director within a reasonable time is, upon due notice, subject to the penalties imposed by the director under RCW 18.235.110. The director may enter any shop or business during business hours for the purpose of inspection. The director may contract with health authorities of local governments to conduct the inspections under this subsection.

(4) A shop or business shall obtain a certificate of registration from the department of revenue.

(5) Shop or business location licenses issued by the department must be posted in the shop or business's reception area.

(6) Body art, body piercing, and tattooing practitioner individual licenses issued by the department must be posted at the licensed person's work station.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. The director shall prepare and provide to all licensed shops or businesses a notice to consumers. At a minimum, the notice must state that body art, body piercing, and tattooing shops or businesses are required to be licensed, that shops or businesses are required to maintain minimum safety and sanitation standards, that customer complaints regarding

shops or businesses may be reported to the department, and a telephone number and address where complaints may be made.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. It is a violation of this chapter for any person to engage in the commercial practice of body art, body piercing, or tattooing except in a licensed shop or business with the appropriate individual body art, body piercing, or tattooing license.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. In addition to the unprofessional conduct described in RCW 18.235.130, the director may take disciplinary action against any applicant or licensee under this chapter if the licensee or applicant:

- (1) Has been found to have violated any provisions of chapter 19.86 RCW;
- (2) Has engaged in a practice prohibited under section 4 of this act without first obtaining, and maintaining in good standing, the license required by this chapter;
- (3) Has failed to display licenses required in this chapter; or
- (4) Has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under it.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. If, following a hearing, the director finds that any person or an applicant or licensee has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under it, the director may impose one or more of the following penalties:

- (1) Denial of a license or renewal;
- (2) Revocation or suspension of a license;
- (3) A fine of not more than five hundred dollars per violation;
- (4) Issuance of a reprimand or letter of censure;
- (5) Placement of the licensee on probation for a fixed period of time;
- (6) Restriction of the licensee's authorized scope of practice;
- (7) Requiring the licensee to make restitution or a refund as determined by the director to any individual injured by the violation; or
- (8) Requiring the licensee to obtain additional training or instruction.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the director to issue any license provided for in this chapter, or to renew the same, or by the revocation or suspension of any license issued under this chapter or by the application of any penalty under section 12 of this act has the right to appeal the decision of the director to the superior court of the county in which the person maintains his or her place of business. The appeal must be filed within thirty days of the director's decision.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The department shall immediately suspend the license of a person who has been certified under RCW 74.20A.320 by the department of social and health services as a person who is not in compliance with a support order. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for reinstatement during the suspension, reissuance of the license is automatic upon the department's receipt of a release issued by the department of social and health services stating that the licensee is in compliance with the order.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. The legislature finds that the practices covered by this chapter are matters vitally affecting the public interest for the purpose of applying the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW. A violation of this chapter is not reasonable in relation to the development and preservation of business and is an unfair or deceptive act in trade or commerce and an unfair

method of competition for the purpose of applying the consumer protection act, chapter 19.86 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. The uniform regulation of business and professions act, chapter 18.235 RCW, governs unlicensed practice, the issuance and denial of licenses, and the discipline of licensees under this chapter.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Washington body art, body piercing, and tattooing act."

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. 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.

Sec. 19. RCW 70.54.340 and 2001 c 194 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary of health shall adopt by rule requirements, in accordance with nationally recognized professional standards, for precautions against the spread of disease, including the sterilization of needles and other instruments, including sharps and jewelry, employed by electrologists, persons engaged in the practice of body art, body piercing, and tattoo artists (~~(in accordance with nationally recognized professional standards)~~). The secretary shall consider the (~~universal~~) standard precautions for infection control, as recommended by the United States centers for disease control, and guidelines for infection control, as recommended by (~~the national environmental health association and the alliance of professional tattooists~~;) national industry standards in the adoption of these sterilization requirements.

Sec. 20. RCW 5.40.050 and 2001 c 194 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

A breach of a duty imposed by statute, ordinance, or administrative rule shall not be considered negligence per se, but may be considered by the trier of fact as evidence of negligence; however, any breach of duty as provided by statute, ordinance, or administrative rule relating to: (1) Electrical fire safety, (2) the use of smoke alarms, (3) sterilization of needles and instruments used by persons engaged in the practice of body art, body piercing, tattooing, or electrology, or other precaution against the spread of disease, as required under RCW 70.54.350, or (4) driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug, shall be considered negligence per se.

Sec. 21. RCW 43.24.150 and 2008 c 119 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The business and professions account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from business or professional licenses, registrations, certifications, renewals, examinations, or civil penalties assessed and collected by the department from the following chapters must be deposited into the account:

- (a) Chapter 18.11 RCW, auctioneers;
- (b) Chapter 18.16 RCW, cosmetologists, barbers, and manicurists;
- (c) Chapter 18.96 RCW, landscape architects;
- (d) Chapter 18.145 RCW, court reporters;
- (e) Chapter 18.165 RCW, private investigators;
- (f) Chapter 18.170 RCW, security guards;
- (g) Chapter 18.185 RCW, bail bond agents;

- (h) Chapter 18.280 RCW, home inspectors;
- (i) Chapter 19.16 RCW, collection agencies;
- (j) Chapter 19.31 RCW, employment agencies;
- (k) Chapter 19.105 RCW, camping resorts;
- (l) Chapter 19.138 RCW, sellers of travel;
- (m) Chapter 42.44 RCW, notaries public; (~~and~~)
- (n) Chapter 64.36 RCW, timeshares; and
- (o) Chapter 18.— RCW (the new chapter created in section 24 of this act).

Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only for expenses incurred in carrying out these business and professions licensing activities of the department. Any residue in the account shall be accumulated and shall not revert to the general fund at the end of the biennium.

(2) The director shall biennially prepare a budget request based on the anticipated costs of administering the business and professions licensing activities listed in subsection (1) of this section, which shall include the estimated income from these business and professions fees.

Sec. 22. RCW 18.235.020 and 2008 c 119 s 21 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) This chapter applies only to the director and the boards and commissions having jurisdiction in relation to the businesses and professions licensed under the chapters specified in this section. This chapter does not apply to any business or profession not licensed under the chapters specified in this section.

(2)(a) The director has authority under this chapter in relation to the following businesses and professions:

- (i) Auctioneers under chapter 18.11 RCW;
- (ii) Bail bond agents and bail bond recovery agents under chapter 18.185 RCW;
- (iii) Camping resorts' operators and salespersons under chapter 19.105 RCW;
- (iv) Commercial telephone solicitors under chapter 19.158 RCW;
- (v) Cosmetologists, barbers, manicurists, and estheticians under chapter 18.16 RCW;
- (vi) Court reporters under chapter 18.145 RCW;
- (vii) Driver training schools and instructors under chapter 46.82 RCW;
- (viii) Employment agencies under chapter 19.31 RCW;
- (ix) For hire vehicle operators under chapter 46.72 RCW;
- (x) Limousines under chapter 46.72A RCW;
- (xi) Notaries public under chapter 42.44 RCW;
- (xii) Private investigators under chapter 18.165 RCW;
- (xiii) Professional boxing, martial arts, and wrestling under chapter 67.08 RCW;
- (xiv) Real estate appraisers under chapter 18.140 RCW;
- (xv) Real estate brokers and salespersons under chapters 18.85 and 18.86 RCW;
- (xvi) Security guards under chapter 18.170 RCW;
- (xvii) Sellers of travel under chapter 19.138 RCW;
- (xviii) Timeshares and timeshare salespersons under chapter 64.36 RCW;
- (xix) Whitewater river outfitters under chapter 79A.60 RCW; and

(xx) Home inspectors under chapter 18.280 RCW; and

(xxi) Body artists, body piercers, and tattoo artists, and body art, body piercing, and tattooing shops and businesses, under chapter 18.— RCW (the new chapter created in section 24 of this act).

(b) The boards and commissions having authority under this chapter are as follows:

(i) The state board of registration for architects established in chapter 18.08 RCW;

(ii) The cemetery board established in chapter 68.05 RCW;

(iii) The Washington state collection agency board established in chapter 19.16 RCW;

(iv) The state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors established in chapter 18.43 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.43 and 18.210 RCW;

(v) The state board of funeral directors and embalmers established in chapter 18.39 RCW;

(vi) The state board of registration for landscape architects established in chapter 18.96 RCW; and

(vii) The state geologist licensing board established in chapter 18.220 RCW.

(3) In addition to the authority to discipline license holders, the disciplinary authority may grant or deny licenses based on the conditions and criteria established in this chapter and the chapters specified in subsection (2) of this section. This chapter also governs any investigation, hearing, or proceeding relating to denial of licensure or issuance of a license conditioned on the applicant's compliance with an order entered under RCW 18.235.110 by the disciplinary authority.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. The director of licensing and the department of health, beginning on the effective date of this section, may take such steps as are necessary to ensure that this act is implemented July 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. Sections 1 through 18 of this act constitute a new chapter in Title 18 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. Sections 1 through 21 of this act take effect July 1, 2010.

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 7, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 8, 2009.

CHAPTER 413

[Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1018]

SPECIAL ELECTIONS—ELECTION DATES

AN ACT Relating to modifying the dates on which a special election may be held; amending RCW 29A.04.321, 29A.04.321, 29A.04.330, and 29A.04.330; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 29A.04.321 and 2006 c 344 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All state, county, city, town, and district general elections for the election of federal, state, legislative, judicial, county, city, town, and district officers, and for the submission to the voters of the state, county, city, town, or district of any measure for their adoption and approval or rejection, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year in which they may be called. A statewide general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each year. However, the statewide general election held in odd-numbered years shall be limited to (a) city, town, and district general elections as provided for in RCW 29A.04.330, or as otherwise provided by law; (b) the election of federal officers for the remainder of any unexpired terms in the membership of either branch of the Congress of the United States; (c) the election of state and county officers for the remainder of any unexpired terms of offices created by or whose duties are described in Article II, section 15, Article III, sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and Article IV, sections 3 and 5 of the state Constitution and RCW 2.06.080; (d) the election of county officers in any county governed by a charter containing provisions calling for general county elections at this time; and (e) the approval or rejection of state measures, including proposed constitutional amendments, matters pertaining to any proposed constitutional convention, initiative measures and referendum measures proposed by the electorate, referendum bills, and any other matter provided by the legislature for submission to the electorate.

(2) A county legislative authority may call a special county election by presenting a resolution to the county auditor prior to the proposed election date. ~~((Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section.))~~ A special election called by the county legislative authority shall be held on one of the following dates as decided by such governing body:

- (a) The ~~((first))~~ second Tuesday ~~((after the first Monday))~~ in February;
- (b) ~~((The second Tuesday in March;~~
- ~~(c))~~ The fourth Tuesday in April;
- ~~((d))~~ (c) The third Tuesday in May for tax levies that failed previously in that calendar year and new bond issues;
- ~~((e))~~ (d) The day of the primary as specified by RCW 29A.04.311; or
- ~~((f))~~ (e) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(3) A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(a) through ~~((d))~~ (c) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least ~~((fifty-two))~~ forty-five days prior to the election date. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)~~((e))~~ (d) or ~~((f))~~ (e) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least eighty-four days prior to the election date.

(4) In addition to the dates set forth in subsection (2)(a) through ~~((f))~~ (e) of this section, a special election to validate an excess levy or bond issue may be called at any time to meet the needs resulting from fire, flood, earthquake, or other act of God. Such county special election shall be noticed and conducted in the manner provided by law.

(5) ~~((In a presidential election year, if a presidential preference primary is conducted in February, March, April, or May under chapter 29A.56 RCW, the date on which a special election may be called by the county legislative authority under subsection (2) of this section during the month of that primary is the date of the presidential primary.~~

~~(6))~~) This section shall supersede the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different dates for such city, town, and district elections, the purpose of this section being to establish mandatory dates for holding elections except for those elections held pursuant to a home-rule charter adopted under Article XI, section 4 of the state Constitution. This section shall not be construed as fixing the time for holding primary elections, or elections for the recall of any elective public officer.

Sec. 2. RCW 29A.04.321 and 2006 c 344 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All state, county, city, town, and district general elections for the election of federal, state, legislative, judicial, county, city, town, and district officers, and for the submission to the voters of the state, county, city, town, or district of any measure for their adoption and approval or rejection, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year in which they may be called. A statewide general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each year. However, the statewide general election held in odd-numbered years shall be limited to (a) city, town, and district general elections as provided for in RCW 29A.04.330, or as otherwise provided by law; (b) the election of federal officers for the remainder of any unexpired terms in the membership of either branch of the Congress of the United States; (c) the election of state and county officers for the remainder of any unexpired terms of offices created by or whose duties are described in Article II, section 15, Article III, sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and Article IV, sections 3 and 5 of the state Constitution and RCW 2.06.080; (d) the election of county officers in any county governed by a charter containing provisions calling for general county elections at this time; and (e) the approval or rejection of state measures, including proposed constitutional amendments, matters pertaining to any proposed constitutional convention, initiative measures and referendum measures proposed by the electorate, referendum bills, and any other matter provided by the legislature for submission to the electorate.

(2) A county legislative authority may call a special county election by presenting a resolution to the county auditor prior to the proposed election date. ~~((Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section,))~~ A special election called by the county legislative authority shall be held on one of the following dates as decided by such governing body:

(a) The ~~((first))~~ second Tuesday ~~((after the first Monday))~~ in February;

(b) ~~((The second Tuesday in March;~~

~~(e)))~~ The fourth Tuesday in April;

~~((d) The third Tuesday in May;~~

~~(e)))~~ (c) The day of the primary as specified by RCW 29A.04.311; or

~~((f)))~~ (d) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(3) A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(a) ~~((through (d)))~~ and (b) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least ~~((fifty-two))~~ forty-five days prior to the election date. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2) ~~((e)))~~ (c) or ~~((f)))~~ (d) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least eighty-four days prior to the election date.

(4) In addition to the dates set forth in subsection (2)(a) through ~~((f)))~~ (d) of this section, a special election to validate an excess levy or bond issue may be

called at any time to meet the needs resulting from fire, flood, earthquake, or other act of God. Such county special election shall be noticed and conducted in the manner provided by law.

~~(5) (In a presidential election year, if a presidential preference primary is conducted in February, March, April, or May under chapter 29A.56 RCW, the date on which a special election may be called by the county legislative authority under subsection (2) of this section during the month of that primary is the date of the presidential primary.~~

~~(6))~~ This section shall supersede the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different dates for such city, town, and district elections, the purpose of this section being to establish mandatory dates for holding elections except for those elections held pursuant to a home-rule charter adopted under Article XI, section 4 of the state Constitution. This section shall not be construed as fixing the time for holding primary elections, or elections for the recall of any elective public officer.

Sec. 3. RCW 29A.04.330 and 2006 c 344 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All city, town, and district general elections shall be held throughout the state of Washington on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in the odd-numbered years.

This section shall not apply to:

(a) Elections for the recall of any elective public officer;
 (b) Public utility districts, conservation districts, or district elections at which the ownership of property within those districts is a prerequisite to voting, all of which elections shall be held at the times prescribed in the laws specifically applicable thereto;

(c) Consolidation proposals as provided for in RCW 28A.315.235 and nonhigh capital fund aid proposals as provided for in chapter 28A.540 RCW.

(2) The county auditor, as ex officio supervisor of elections, upon request in the form of a resolution of the governing body of a city, town, or district, presented to the auditor prior to the proposed election date, may call a special election in such city, town, or district, and for the purpose of such special election he or she may combine, unite, or divide precincts. ~~((Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section;))~~ Such a special election shall be held on one of the following dates as decided by the governing body:

(a) The ~~((first))~~ second Tuesday ~~((after the first Monday))~~ in February;
 (b) ~~((The second Tuesday in March;~~
~~(c))~~ The fourth Tuesday in April;
~~((d))~~ (c) The third Tuesday in May for tax levies that failed previously in that calendar year and new bond issues;
~~((e))~~ (d) The day of the primary election as specified by RCW 29A.04.311;

or

~~((f))~~ (e) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(3) A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(a) through ~~((d))~~ (c) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least ~~((fifty-two))~~ forty-five days prior to the election date. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)~~((e))~~ (d) or ~~((f))~~ (e) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least eighty-four days prior to the election date.

~~(4) ((In a presidential election year, if a presidential preference primary is conducted in February, March, April, or May under chapter 29A.56 RCW, the date on which a special election may be called under subsection (2) of this section during the month of that primary is the date of the presidential primary.~~

~~(5))~~ In addition to subsection (2)(a) through ~~((f))~~ (e) of this section, a special election to validate an excess levy or bond issue may be called at any time to meet the needs resulting from fire, flood, earthquake, or other act of God, except that no special election may be held between the first day for candidates to file for public office and the last day to certify the returns of the general election other than as provided in subsection (2)~~((e))~~ (d) and ~~((f))~~ (e) of this section. Such special election shall be conducted and notice thereof given in the manner provided by law.

~~((6))~~ (5) This section shall supersede the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different dates for such city, town, and district elections, the purpose of this section being to establish mandatory dates for holding elections.

Sec. 4. RCW 29A.04.330 and 2006 c 344 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) All city, town, and district general elections shall be held throughout the state of Washington on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November in the odd-numbered years.

This section shall not apply to:

- (a) Elections for the recall of any elective public officer;
- (b) Public utility districts, conservation districts, or district elections at which the ownership of property within those districts is a prerequisite to voting, all of which elections shall be held at the times prescribed in the laws specifically applicable thereto;
- (c) Consolidation proposals as provided for in RCW 28A.315.235 and nonhigh capital fund aid proposals as provided for in chapter 28A.540 RCW.

(2) The county auditor, as ex officio supervisor of elections, upon request in the form of a resolution of the governing body of a city, town, or district, presented to the auditor prior to the proposed election date, may call a special election in such city, town, or district, and for the purpose of such special election he or she may combine, unite, or divide precincts. ~~((Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section,))~~ Such a special election shall be held on one of the following dates as decided by the governing body:

- (a) The ~~((first))~~ second Tuesday ~~((after the first Monday))~~ in February;
- (b) ~~((The second Tuesday in March;~~
- ~~(c))~~ The fourth Tuesday in April;
- ~~((d) The third Tuesday in May;~~
- ~~(e))~~ (c) The day of the primary election as specified by RCW 29A.04.311;

or

~~((f))~~ (d) The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

(3) A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)(a) ~~((through (d)))~~ and (b) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least ~~((fifty-two))~~ forty-five days prior to the election date. A resolution calling for a special election on a date set forth in subsection (2)~~((e))~~ (c) or ~~((f))~~ (d) of this section must be presented to the county auditor at least eighty-four days prior to the election date.

(4) (~~In a presidential election year, if a presidential preference primary is conducted in February, March, April, or May under chapter 29A.56 RCW, the date on which a special election may be called under subsection (2) of this section during the month of that primary is the date of the presidential primary.~~

~~(5))~~ In addition to subsection (2)(a) through ~~((f))~~ (d) of this section, a special election to validate an excess levy or bond issue may be called at any time to meet the needs resulting from fire, flood, earthquake, or other act of God, except that no special election may be held between the first day for candidates to file for public office and the last day to certify the returns of the general election other than as provided in subsection (2)~~((e))~~ (c) and ~~((f))~~ (d) of this section. Such special election shall be conducted and notice thereof given in the manner provided by law.

~~((6))~~ (5) This section shall supersede the provisions of any and all other statutes, whether general or special in nature, having different dates for such city, town, and district elections, the purpose of this section being to establish mandatory dates for holding elections.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** Sections 1 and 3 of this act expire July 1, 2011.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** Sections 2 and 4 of this act take effect July 1, 2011.

Passed by the House April 24, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 23, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 414

[Senate Bill 5359]

BALLOTS—IDENTIFYING MARKS

AN ACT Relating to identifying marks on ballots; and amending RCW 29A.36.111 and 29A.60.040.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 29A.36.111 and 2004 c 271 s 128 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Every ballot for a single combination of issues, offices, and candidates shall be uniform within a precinct and shall identify the type of primary or election, the county, and the date of the primary or election, and the ballot or voting device shall contain instructions on the proper method of recording a vote, including write-in votes. Each position, together with the names of the candidates for that office, shall be clearly separated from other offices or positions in the same jurisdiction. The offices in each jurisdiction shall be clearly separated from each other. No paper ballot or ballot card may be marked by or at the direction of an election official in any way that would permit the identification of the person who voted that ballot.

(2) An elections official may not enter into or extend any contract with a vendor if such contract may allow the vendor to acquire an ownership interest in any data pertaining to any voter, any voter's address, registration number, or history, or any ballot.

Sec. 2. RCW 29A.60.040 and 2003 c 111 s 1504 are each amended to read as follows:

A ballot is invalid and no votes on that ballot may be counted if it is found folded together with another ballot (~~or it is marked so as to identify the voter~~).

Those parts of a ballot are invalid and no votes may be counted for those issues or offices where more votes are cast for the office or issue than are permitted by law; write-in votes do not contain all of the information required under RCW (~~(29A.60.020)~~ 29A.60.021; or that issue or office is not marked with sufficient definiteness to determine the voter's choice or intention. No write-in vote may be rejected due to a variation in the form of the name if the election board or the canvassing board can determine the issue for or against which or the person and the office for which the voter intended to vote.

Passed by the Senate April 24, 2009.

Passed by the House April 22, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 415

[Substitute Senate Bill 6122]

SECRETARY OF STATE—ELECTION-RELATED COSTS

AN ACT Relating to reducing costs of the elections division of the office of the secretary of state; amending RCW 43.78.030, 29A.32.031, 29A.32.040, 29A.32.050, 29A.40.061, 29A.72.025, 29A.04.530, 29A.04.540, 29A.04.570, 43.07.310, and 29A.40.150; reenacting and amending RCW 29A.32.070; repealing RCW 29A.04.236 and 29A.04.245; and making appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

***Sec. 1.** *RCW 43.78.030 and 1994 c 82 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:*

The public printer shall print and bind the session laws, the journals of the two houses of the legislature, all bills, resolutions, documents, and other printing and binding of either the senate or house, as the same may be ordered by the legislature; and such forms, blanks, record books, and printing and binding of every description as may be ordered by all state officers, boards, commissions, and institutions, and the supreme court, and the court of appeals and officers thereof, as the same may be ordered on requisition, from time to time, by the proper authorities. This section shall not apply to the printing of the supreme court and the court of appeals reports, to the printing of bond certificates or bond offering disclosure documents, to the printing of educational publications of the state historical societies, to voters' pamphlets printed by the secretary of state, or to any printing done or contracted for by institutions of higher education: PROVIDED, That institutions of higher education, in consultation with the public printer, develop vendor selection procedures comparable to those used by the public printer for contracted printing jobs. Where any institution or institution of higher learning of the state is or may become equipped with facilities for doing such work, it may do any printing: (1) For itself, or (2) for any other state institution when such printing is done as part of a course of study relative to the profession of printer. Any printing and binding of whatever description as may be needed by any institution or agency of the state department of social and health services

not at Olympia, or the supreme court or the court of appeals or any officer thereof, the estimated cost of which shall not exceed one thousand dollars, may be done by any private printing company in the general vicinity within the state of Washington so ordering, if in the judgment of the officer of the agency so ordering, the saving in time and processing justifies the award to such local private printing concern.

Beginning on July 1, 1989, and on July 1 of each succeeding odd-numbered year, the dollar limit specified in this section shall be adjusted as follows: The office of financial management shall calculate such limit by adjusting the previous biennium's limit by an appropriate federal inflationary index reflecting the rate of inflation for the previous biennium. Such amounts shall be rounded to the nearest fifty dollars.

*Sec. 1 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.

Sec. 2. RCW 29A.32.031 and 2008 c 1 s 12 (Initiative Measure No. 960) are each amended to read as follows:

The voters' pamphlet published or distributed under RCW 29A.32.010 must contain:

(1) Information about each measure for an advisory vote of the people and each ballot measure initiated by or referred to the voters for their approval or rejection as required by RCW 29A.32.070;

(2) In even-numbered years, statements, if submitted, (~~advocating the candidacies of nominees~~) from candidates for the office of president and vice president of the United States, United States senator, United States representative, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney general, commissioner of public lands, superintendent of public instruction, insurance commissioner, state senator, state representative, justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, or judge of the superior court. Candidates may also submit ((~~Ⓐ~~) campaign (~~mailing address and telephone number~~)) contact information and a photograph not more than five years old (~~and of a size and quality~~) in a format that the secretary of state determines to be suitable for reproduction in the voters' pamphlet;

(3) In odd-numbered years, if any office voted upon statewide appears on the ballot due to a vacancy, then statements and photographs for candidates for any vacant office listed in subsection (2) of this section must appear;

(4) (~~In even-numbered years, a section explaining how voters may participate in the election campaign process; the address and telephone number of~~) Contact information for the public disclosure commission established under RCW 42.17.350; (~~and a summary of the disclosure requirements that apply when contributions are made to candidates and political committees;~~

(5) ~~In even-numbered years the name, address, and telephone number of each political party with nominees listed in the pamphlet, if filed with the secretary of state by the state committee of a major political party or the presiding officer of the convention of a minor political party;~~

(6) ~~In each odd-numbered year immediately before a year in which a president of the United States is to be nominated and elected, information explaining the precinct caucus and convention process used by each major political party to elect delegates to its national presidential candidate nominating convention. The pamphlet must also provide a description of the statutory~~

~~procedures by which minor political parties are formed and the statutory methods used by the parties to nominate candidates for president;~~

~~(7) An application form for an absentee ballot;~~

~~(8)) (5) Contact information for major political parties;~~

~~(6) A brief statement explaining the deletion and addition of language for proposed measures under RCW 29A.32.080; and~~

~~((9)) (7) Any additional information pertaining to elections as may be required by law or in the judgment of the secretary of state is deemed informative to the voters.~~

Sec. 3. RCW 29A.32.040 and 2003 c 111 s 804 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Explanatory statements prepared by the attorney general under RCW 29A.32.070 (3) and (4) must be written in clear and concise language, avoiding legal and technical terms when possible, and filed with the secretary of state no later than the tenth day of August.

(2) When the explanatory statement for a measure initiated by petition is filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall immediately provide the text of the explanatory statement to the person proposing the measure and any others who have made written request for notification of the exact language of the explanatory statement. When the explanatory statement for a measure referred to the ballot by the legislature is filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall immediately provide the text of the explanatory statement to the presiding officer of the senate and the presiding officer of the house of representatives and any others who have made written request for notification of the exact language of the explanatory statement.

(3) A person dissatisfied with the explanatory statement may appeal to the superior court of Thurston County within five days of the filing date. A copy of the petition and a notice of the appeal must be served on the secretary of state and the attorney general. The court shall examine the measure, the explanatory statement, and objections, and may hear arguments. The court shall render its decision and certify to and file with the secretary of state an explanatory statement it determines will meet the requirements of this chapter.

The decision of the superior court is final, and its explanatory statement is the established explanatory statement. The appeal must be heard without costs to either party.

Sec. 4. RCW 29A.32.050 and 2003 c 111 s 805 are each amended to read as follows:

The attorney general shall, by the ~~((first))~~ tenth day of ~~((July))~~ August preceding each general election, prepare the explanatory statements required ~~((in))~~ under RCW ~~((29A.52.340))~~ 29A.32.070 (3) and (4). Such statements shall be prepared in clear and concise language and shall avoid the use of legal and other technical terms insofar as possible. Any person dissatisfied with the explanatory statement so prepared may at any time within ten days from the filing thereof in the office of the secretary of state appeal to the superior court of Thurston county by petition setting forth the proposed state measure, the explanatory statement prepared by the attorney general, and his or her objection thereto and praying for the amendment thereof. A copy of the petition and a notice of such appeal shall be served on the secretary of state and the attorney

general. The court shall, upon filing of the petition, examine the proposed state measure, the explanatory statement, and the objections thereto and may hear argument thereon and shall, as soon as possible, render its decision and certify to and file with the secretary of state such explanatory statement as it determines will meet the requirement of RCW 29A.52.330, 29A.52.340, and this section. The decision of the superior court shall be final and its explanatory statement shall be the established explanatory statement. Such appeal shall be heard without costs to either party.

Sec. 5. RCW 29A.32.070 and 2008 c 1 s 13 (Initiative Measure No. 960, approved November 6, 2007) are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state shall determine the format and layout of the voters' pamphlet published under RCW 29A.32.010. The secretary of state shall print the pamphlet in clear, readable type on a size, quality, and weight of paper that in the judgment of the secretary of state best serves the voters. The pamphlet must contain a table of contents. (~~Federal and state offices must appear in the pamphlet in the same sequence as they appear on the ballot.~~) Measures and arguments must be printed in the order specified by RCW 29A.72.290.

The voters' pamphlet must provide the following information for each statewide issue on the ballot except measures for an advisory vote of the people whose requirements are provided in subsection (11) of this section:

- (1) The legal identification of the measure by serial designation or number;
- (2) The official ballot title of the measure;
- (3) A statement prepared by the attorney general explaining the law as it presently exists;
- (4) A statement prepared by the attorney general explaining the effect of the proposed measure if it becomes law;
- (5) The fiscal impact statement prepared under RCW ~~((29.79.075))~~ 29A.72.025;
- (6) The total number of votes cast for and against the measure in the senate and house of representatives, if the measure has been passed by the legislature;
- (7) An argument advocating the voters' approval of the measure together with any statement in rebuttal of the opposing argument;
- (8) An argument advocating the voters' rejection of the measure together with any statement in rebuttal of the opposing argument;
- (9) Each argument or rebuttal statement must be followed by the names of the committee members who submitted them, and may be followed by a telephone number that citizens may call to obtain information on the ballot measure;
- (10) The full text of the measure;
- (11) Two pages shall be provided in the general election voters' pamphlet for each measure for an advisory vote of the people under RCW 43.135.041 and shall consist of the serial number assigned by the secretary of state under RCW 29A.72.040, the short description formulated by the attorney general under RCW 29A.72.283, the tax increase's most up-to-date ten-year cost projection, including a year-by-year breakdown, by the office of financial management under RCW 43.135.031, and the names of the legislators, and their contact information, and how they voted on the increase upon final passage so they can provide information to, and answer questions from, the public. For the purposes

of this subsection, "names of legislators, and their contact information" includes each legislator's position (senator or representative), first name, last name, party affiliation (for example, Democrat or Republican), city or town they live in, office phone number, and office e-mail address.

Sec. 6. RCW 29A.40.061 and 2004 c 271 s 134 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The county auditor shall issue an absentee ballot for the primary or election for which it was requested, or for the next occurring primary or election when ongoing absentee status has been requested if the information contained in a request for an absentee ballot or ongoing absentee status received by the county auditor is complete and correct and the applicant is qualified to vote under federal or state law. Otherwise, the county auditor shall notify the applicant of the reason or reasons why the request cannot be accepted. Whenever two or more candidates have filed for the position of precinct committee officer for the same party in the same precinct, the contest for that position must be presented to absentee voters from that precinct by either including the contest on the regular absentee ballot or a separate absentee ballot. The ballot must provide space designated for writing in the name of additional candidates.

(2) A registered voter may obtain a replacement ballot if the ballot is destroyed, spoiled, lost, or not received by the voter. The voter may obtain the ballot by telephone request, by mail, electronically, or in person. The county auditor shall keep a record of each replacement ballot provided under this subsection.

(3) ~~((A copy of the state voters' pamphlet must be sent to registered voters temporarily outside the state, out of state voters, overseas voters, and service voters along with the absentee ballot if such a pamphlet has been prepared for the primary or election and is available to the county auditor at the time of mailing.))~~ The county auditor shall mail all absentee ballots and related material to voters outside the territorial limits of the United States and the District of Columbia under 39 U.S.C. 3406. If candidate and ballot measure information is available on the web site of the county auditor or secretary of state, the county auditor shall provide the appropriate web site information with the ballot materials.

Sec. 7. RCW 29A.72.025 and 2004 c 266 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

The office of financial management, in consultation with the secretary of state, the attorney general, and any other appropriate state or local agency, shall prepare a fiscal impact statement for each of the following state ballot measures: (1) An initiative to the people that is certified to the ballot; (2) an initiative to the legislature that will appear on the ballot; (3) an alternative measure appearing on the ballot that the legislature proposes to an initiative to the legislature; (4) a referendum bill referred to voters by the legislature; and (5) a referendum measure appearing on the ballot. Fiscal impact statements must be written in clear and concise language ~~((and))~~, avoid legal and technical terms when possible, and be filed with the secretary of state no later than the tenth day of August. Fiscal impact statements may include easily understood graphics.

A fiscal impact statement must describe any projected increase or decrease in revenues, costs, expenditures, or indebtedness that the state or local governments will experience if the ballot measure were approved by state voters. Where appropriate, a fiscal impact statement may include both estimated dollar amounts and a description placing the estimated dollar amounts into context. A fiscal impact statement must include both a summary of not to exceed one hundred words and a more detailed statement that includes the assumptions that were made to develop the fiscal impacts.

Fiscal impact statements must be available online from the secretary of state's web site and included in the state voters' pamphlet. Additional information may be posted on the web site of the office of financial management.

Sec. 8. RCW 29A.04.530 and 2006 c 206 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state shall:

(1) Establish and operate, or provide by contract, training and certification programs for state and county elections administration officials and personnel, including training on election laws, the various types of election law violations, and discrimination(~~(, and training programs for political party observers which conform to the rules for such programs established under RCW 29A.04.630))~~);

(2) Administer tests for state and county officials and personnel who have received such training and issue certificates to those who have successfully completed the training and passed such tests;

(3) Maintain a record of those individuals who have received such training and certificates; and

(4) Provide the staffing and support services required by the board created under RCW 29A.04.510.

Sec. 9. RCW 29A.04.540 and 2003 c 111 s 152 are each amended to read as follows:

A person having responsibility for the administration or conduct of elections, other than precinct election officers, shall, within eighteen months of undertaking those responsibilities, receive general training regarding the conduct of elections and specific training regarding their responsibilities and duties as prescribed by this title or by rules adopted by the secretary of state under this title. Included among those persons for whom such training is mandatory are the following:

(1) Secretary of state elections division personnel;

(2) County elections administrators under RCW 36.22.220; and

(3) ~~((County canvassing board members;~~

~~(4) Persons officially designated by each major political party as elections observers; and~~

~~(5))~~ Any other person or group charged with election administration responsibilities if the person or group is designated by rule adopted by the secretary of state as requiring the training.

~~((The secretary of state shall reimburse election observers in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060 for travel expenses incurred to receive training required under subsection (4) of this section.))~~

Neither this section nor RCW 29A.04.530 may be construed as requiring an elected official to receive training or a certificate of training as a condition for seeking or holding elective office or as a condition for carrying out constitutional duties.

Sec. 10. RCW 29A.04.570 and 2005 c 240 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) The election review staff of the office of the secretary of state shall conduct a review of election-related policies, procedures, and practices in an affected county or counties:

(i) If the unofficial returns of a primary or general election for a position in the state legislature indicate that a mandatory recount is likely for that position; or

(ii) If unofficial returns indicate a mandatory recount is likely in a statewide election or an election for federal office.

Reviews conducted under (a)(ii) of this subsection shall be performed in as many selected counties as time and staffing permit. Reviews conducted as a result of mandatory recounts shall be performed between the time the unofficial returns are complete and the time the recount is to take place, if possible.

(b) In addition to conducting reviews under (a) of this subsection, the election review staff shall also conduct such a review in a county at least once ~~((in each three-year period))~~ every five years, in conjunction with a county primary or special or general election, at the direction of the secretary of state or at the request of the county auditor. If staffing or budget levels do not permit a ~~((three))~~ five-year election cycle for reviews, then reviews must be done as often as possible. If any resident of this state believes that an aspect of a primary or election has been conducted inappropriately in a county, the resident may file a complaint with the secretary of state. The secretary shall consider such complaints in scheduling periodic reviews under this section.

(c) Before an election review is conducted in a county, the secretary of state shall provide the county auditor of the affected county and the chair of the state central committee of each major political party with notice that the review is to be conducted. When a periodic review is to be conducted in a county at the direction of the secretary of state under (b) of this subsection, the secretary shall provide the affected county auditor not less than thirty days' notice.

(2) Reviews shall be conducted in conformance with rules adopted under RCW 29A.04.630. In performing a review in a county under this chapter, the election review staff shall evaluate the policies and procedures established for conducting the primary or election in the county and the practices of those conducting it. As part of the review, the election review staff shall issue to the county auditor and the members of the county canvassing board a report of its findings and recommendations regarding such policies, procedures, and practices. A review conducted under this chapter shall not include any evaluation, finding, or recommendation regarding the validity of the outcome of a primary or election or the validity of any canvass of returns nor does the election review staff have any jurisdiction to make such an evaluation, finding, or recommendation under this title.

(3) The county auditor or the county canvassing board shall respond to the review report in writing, listing the steps that will be taken to correct any problems listed in the report. Within one year of issuance of the response

provided by the county auditor or county canvassing board, the secretary of state shall ~~((visit the county before the next state primary or general election to))~~ verify that the county has taken the steps ~~((they listed))~~ to correct the problems noted in the report.

(4) The county auditor of the county in which a review is conducted under this section or a member of the canvassing board of the county may appeal the findings or recommendations of the election review staff regarding the review by filing an appeal with the board created under RCW 29A.04.510.

Sec. 11. RCW 43.07.310 and 2003 c 111 s 2303 are each amended to read as follows:

The secretary of state, through the division of elections, is responsible for the following duties, as prescribed by Title 29A RCW:

(1) The filing, verification of signatures, and certification of state initiative, referendum, and recall petitions;

(2) The production and distribution of a state voters' pamphlet;

(3) The examination, testing, and certification of voting equipment, voting devices, and vote-tallying systems;

(4) The administration of motor voter, canvassing, and certification of the presidential primary, state primaries, and state general elections;

(5) The administration of motor voter and other voter registration and voter outreach programs;

(6) The training, testing, and certification of state and local elections personnel as established in RCW 29A.04.530;

~~(7) ((The training of state and local party observers required by RCW 29A.04.540;~~

~~(8)))~~ The conduct of ~~((postelection))~~ reviews as established in RCW 29A.04.570; and

~~((9)))~~ (8) Other duties that may be prescribed by the legislature.

Sec. 12. RCW 29A.40.150 and 2006 c 206 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((The secretary of state shall produce and furnish envelopes and instructions for overseas voters and service voters.))~~ The information on the envelopes or instructions for overseas voters and service voters must explain that:

(1) Return postage is free if the ballot is mailed through the United States postal service, United States armed forces postal service, or the postal service of a United States foreign embassy;

(2) The date of the signature is considered the date of mailing;

(3) The envelope must be signed by election day;

(4) The signed declaration on the envelope is the equivalent of voter registration;

(5) A voter may fax a voted ballot and the accompanying envelope if the voter agrees to waive secrecy. The ballot will be counted if the original documents are received before certification of the election; and

(6) A voter may obtain a ballot via electronic mail, which the voter may print out, vote, and return by mail. In order to facilitate the electronic acquisition of ballots by overseas and service voters, the ballot instructions shall include the web site of the office of the secretary of state.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 13.** The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:

(1) RCW 29A.04.236 (Manual of election laws and rules) and 2005 c 244 s 1; and

(2) RCW 29A.04.245 (Voter guide) and 2003 c 111 s 140 & 2001 c 41 s 4.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 14.** The sums of eighty thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, and eighty thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are appropriated from the state general fund to the office of the secretary of state solely for legal advertising under RCW 29A.52.330.

Passed by the Senate April 26, 2009.

Passed by the House April 25, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I have approved, except for Section 1, Substitute Senate Bill 6122 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to reducing costs of the elections division of the office of the secretary of state."

Section 1 of Substitute Senate Bill 6122 exempts the Elections Division from being required to use the State Printer for printing Voter Pamphlets. The State Printer provides consolidated and centralized print services on behalf of the State. Preserving that centralized capability brings important cost savings and efficiencies to State agencies. If the State Printer is not able to meet the price available to the Office of the Secretary of State from other printers, however, I will direct the State Printer to allow the Office of the Secretary of State to print the Voter Pamphlet elsewhere.

For this reason, I have vetoed Section 1 of Substitute Senate Bill 6122. With the exception of Section 1, Substitute Senate Bill 6122 is approved."

CHAPTER 416

[House Bill 1184]

CONSERVATION PROJECTS—LOAN REPAYMENT PERIODS

AN ACT Relating to modifying the loan repayment period for conservation projects funded by municipal utilities and public utility districts; and amending RCW 35.92.360 and 54.16.032.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 35.92.360 and 2002 c 276 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any city or town engaged in the generation, sale, or distribution of energy is hereby authorized, within limits established by the Constitution of the state of Washington, to assist the owners of structures or equipment in financing the acquisition and installation of materials and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of energy in such structures or equipment pursuant to an energy conservation plan adopted by the city or town if the cost per unit of energy saved or produced by the use of such materials and equipment is less than the cost per unit of energy produced by the next least costly new energy resource which the city or town could acquire to meet future demand. Any financing authorized under this chapter shall only be used for

conservation purposes in existing structures, and such financing shall not be used for any purpose which results in a conversion from one energy source to another. For the purposes of this section, "conservation purposes in existing structures" may include projects to allow a municipal electric utility's customers to generate all or a portion of their own electricity through the on-site installation of a distributed electricity generation system that uses as its fuel solar, wind, geothermal, or hydropower, or other renewable resource that is available on-site and not from a commercial source. Such projects shall not be considered "a conversion from one energy source to another" which is limited to the change or substitution of one commercial energy supplier for another commercial energy supplier. Except where otherwise authorized, such assistance shall be limited to:

~~((1))~~ (a) Providing an inspection of the structure or equipment, either directly or through one or more inspectors under contract, to determine and inform the owner of the estimated cost of purchasing and installing conservation materials and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings in energy costs that are likely to result from the installation of such materials or equipment;

~~((2))~~ (b) Providing a list of businesses who sell and install such materials and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the city or town, each of which businesses shall have requested to be included and shall have the ability to provide the products in a workmanlike manner and to utilize such materials in accordance with the prevailing national standards~~((-))~~;

~~((3))~~ (c) Arranging to have approved conservation materials and equipment installed by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the owner of the residential structure and verifying such installation; and

~~((4))~~ (d) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation materials and equipment. Such materials and equipment shall be purchased from a private business and shall be installed by a private business or the owner.

~~((5))~~ (2) Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed ~~((one hundred twenty))~~ two hundred forty months in length.

Sec. 2. RCW 54.16.032 and 1989 c 421 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

Any district is hereby authorized, within limits established by the Constitution of the state of Washington, to assist the owners of structures in financing the acquisition and installation of fixtures, systems, and equipment, for compensation or otherwise, for the conservation or more efficient use of water in the structures under a water conservation plan adopted by the district if the cost per unit of water saved or conserved by the use of the fixtures, systems, and equipment is less than the cost per unit of water supplied by the next least costly new water source available to the district to meet future demand. Except where otherwise authorized, assistance shall be limited to:

(1) Providing an inspection of the structure, either directly or through one or more inspectors under contract, to determine and inform the owner of the estimated cost of purchasing and installing conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment for which financial assistance will be approved and the estimated life cycle savings to the water system and the consumer that are likely to result from the installation of the fixtures, systems, or equipment;

(2) Providing a list of businesses that sell and install the fixtures, systems, and equipment within or in close proximity to the service area of the city or town, each of which businesses shall have requested to be included and shall have the ability to provide the products in a workmanlike manner and to utilize the fixtures, systems, and equipment in accordance with the prevailing national standards;

(3) Arranging to have approved conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment installed by a private contractor whose bid is acceptable to the owner of the structure and verifying the installation; and

(4) Arranging or providing financing for the purchase and installation of approved conservation fixtures, systems, and equipment. The fixtures, systems, and equipment shall be purchased or installed by a private business, the owner, or the utility.

Pay back shall be in the form of incremental additions to the utility bill, billed either together with use charge or separately. Loans shall not exceed (~~(one)~~) two hundred (~~(twenty)~~) forty months in length.

Passed by the House April 18, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 417

[Engrossed Senate Bill 5013]

COUNTY CLERK FEES

AN ACT Relating to fees collected by county clerks; amending RCW 36.18.012 and 36.18.016; and reenacting and amending RCW 36.18.020.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 36.18.012 and 2006 c 192 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Revenue collected under this section is subject to division with the state for deposit in the public safety and education account under RCW 36.18.025.

(2) The party filing a transcript or abstract of judgment or verdict from a United States court held in this state, or from the superior court of another county or from a district court in the county of issuance, shall pay at the time of filing a fee of twenty dollars.

(3) The clerk shall collect a fee of twenty dollars for: Filing a (~~(paper)~~) document not related to or a part of a proceeding, civil or criminal, or a probate matter, required or permitted to be filed in the clerk's office for which no other charge is provided by law.

(4) If the defendant serves or files an answer to an unlawful detainer complaint under chapter 59.18 or 59.20 RCW, the plaintiff shall pay before proceeding with the unlawful detainer action one hundred twelve dollars.

(5) Any party filing a counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim in an unlawful detainer action under chapter 59.18 or 59.20 RCW shall pay the equivalent to the total filing fee of an unlawful detainer action pursuant to RCW 36.18.020, including the fee for an unlawful detainer answer pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

(6) For a restrictive covenant for filing a petition to strike discriminatory provisions in real estate under RCW 49.60.227 a fee of twenty dollars must be charged.

(7) A fee of twenty dollars must be charged for filing a will only, when no probate of the will is contemplated.

(8) A fee of twenty dollars must be charged for filing a petition, written agreement, or written memorandum in a nonjudicial probate dispute under RCW 11.96A.220, if it is filed within an existing case in the same court.

(9) A fee of thirty-five dollars must be charged for filing a petition regarding a common law lien under RCW 60.70.060.

(10) For the filing of a tax warrant for unpaid taxes or overpayment of benefits by any agency of the state of Washington, a fee of five dollars on or after July 22, 2001, and for the filing of such a tax warrant or overpayment of benefits on or after July 1, 2003, a fee of twenty dollars, of which forty-six percent of the first five dollars is directed to the public safety and education account established under RCW 43.08.250.

Sec. 2. RCW 36.18.016 and 2007 c 496 s 204 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Revenue collected under this section is not subject to division under RCW 36.18.025 or 27.24.070.

(2)(a) For the filing of a petition for modification of a decree of dissolution or paternity, within the same case as the original action, and any party filing a counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim in any such action, a fee of thirty-six dollars must be paid.

(b) The party filing the first or initial petition for dissolution, legal separation, or declaration concerning the validity of marriage shall pay, at the time and in addition to the filing fee required under RCW 36.18.020, a fee of thirty dollars. The clerk of the superior court shall transmit monthly twenty-four dollars of the thirty-dollar fee collected under this subsection to the state treasury for deposit in the domestic violence prevention account. The remaining six dollars shall be retained by the county for the purpose of supporting community-based services within the county for victims of domestic violence, except for five percent of the six dollars, which may be retained by the court for administrative purposes.

(3)(a) The party making a demand for a jury of six in a civil action shall pay, at the time, a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars; if the demand is for a jury of twelve, a fee of two hundred fifty dollars. If, after the party demands a jury of six and pays the required fee, any other party to the action requests a jury of twelve, an additional one hundred twenty-five dollar fee will be required of the party demanding the increased number of jurors.

(b) Upon conviction in criminal cases a jury demand charge of one hundred twenty-five dollars for a jury of six, or two hundred fifty dollars for a jury of twelve may be imposed as costs under RCW 10.46.190.

(4) For preparing a certified copy of an instrument on file or of record in the clerk's office, for the first page or portion of the first page, a fee of five dollars, and for each additional page or portion of a page, a fee of one dollar must be charged. For authenticating or exemplifying an instrument, a fee of two dollars for each additional seal affixed must be charged. For preparing a copy of an instrument on file or of record in the clerk's office without a seal, a fee of fifty

cents per page must be charged. When copying a document without a seal or file that is in an electronic format, a fee of twenty-five cents per page must be charged. For copies made on a compact disc, an additional fee of twenty dollars for each compact disc must be charged.

(5) For executing a certificate, with or without a seal, a fee of two dollars must be charged.

(6) For a garnishee defendant named in an affidavit for garnishment and for a writ of attachment, a fee of twenty dollars must be charged.

(7) For filing a supplemental proceeding, a fee of twenty dollars must be charged.

(8) For approving a bond, including justification on the bond, in other than civil actions and probate proceedings, a fee of two dollars must be charged.

(9) For the issuance of a certificate of qualification and a certified copy of letters of administration, letters testamentary, or letters of guardianship, there must be a fee of ~~((two))~~ five dollars.

(10) For the preparation of a passport application, the clerk may collect an execution fee as authorized by the federal government.

(11) For clerk's services such as ~~((processing ex parte orders,))~~ performing historical searches, compiling statistical reports, and conducting exceptional record searches, the clerk may collect a fee not to exceed ~~((twenty))~~ thirty dollars per hour ~~((or portion of an hour))~~.

(12) For processing ex parte orders, the clerk may collect a fee of thirty dollars.

(13) For duplicated recordings of court's proceedings there must be a fee of ten dollars for each audio tape and twenty-five dollars for each video tape or other electronic storage medium.

~~((13))~~ (14) For registration of land titles, Torrens Act, under RCW 65.12.780, a fee of twenty dollars must be charged.

~~((14))~~ (15) For the issuance of extension of judgment under RCW 6.17.020 and chapter 9.94A RCW, a fee of two hundred dollars must be charged. When the extension of judgment is at the request of the clerk, the two hundred dollar charge may be imposed as court costs under RCW 10.46.190.

~~((15))~~ (16) A facilitator surcharge of up to twenty dollars must be charged as authorized under RCW 26.12.240.

~~((16))~~ (17) For filing a water rights statement under RCW 90.03.180, a fee of twenty-five dollars must be charged.

~~((17))~~ (18) For filing a claim of frivolous lien under RCW 60.04.081, a fee of thirty-five dollars must be charged.

~~((18))~~ (19) For preparation of a change of venue, a fee of twenty dollars must be charged by the originating court in addition to the per page charges in subsection (4) of this section.

~~((19))~~ (20) A service fee of ~~((three))~~ five dollars for the first page and one dollar for each additional page must be charged for receiving faxed documents, pursuant to Washington state rules of court, general rule 17.

~~((20))~~ (21) For preparation of clerk's papers under RAP 9.7, a fee of fifty cents per page must be charged.

~~((21))~~ (22) For copies and reports produced at the local level as permitted by RCW 2.68.020 and supreme court policy, a variable fee must be charged.

~~((22))~~ (23) Investment service charge and earnings under RCW 36.48.090 must be charged.

~~((23))~~ (24) Costs for nonstatutory services rendered by clerk by authority of local ordinance or policy must be charged.

~~((24))~~ (25) For filing a request for mandatory arbitration, a filing fee may be assessed against the party filing a statement of arbitrability not to exceed two hundred twenty dollars as established by authority of local ordinance. This charge shall be used solely to offset the cost of the mandatory arbitration program.

~~((25))~~ (26) For filing a request for trial de novo of an arbitration award, a fee not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars as established by authority of local ordinance must be charged.

~~((26))~~ (27) A public agency may not charge a fee to a law enforcement agency, for preparation, copying, or mailing of certified copies of the judgment and sentence, information, affidavit of probable cause, and/or the notice of requirement to register, of a sex offender convicted in a Washington court, when such records are necessary for risk assessment, preparation of a case for failure to register, or maintenance of a sex offender's registration file.

~~((27))~~ (28) For the filing of a will or codicil under the provisions of chapter 11.12 RCW, a fee of twenty dollars must be charged.

~~((28))~~ (29) For the collection of unpaid legal financial obligations, the clerk may impose an annual fee of up to one hundred dollars, pursuant to RCW 9.94A.780.

(30) A surcharge of up to twenty dollars may be charged in dissolution and legal separation actions as authorized by RCW 26.12.260.

The revenue to counties from the fees established in this section shall be deemed to be complete reimbursement from the state for the state's share of benefits paid to the superior court judges of the state prior to July 24, 2005, and no claim shall lie against the state for such benefits.

Sec. 3. RCW 36.18.020 and 2005 c 457 s 19 and 2005 c 374 s 5 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

(1) Revenue collected under this section is subject to division with the state public safety and education account under RCW 36.18.025 and with the county or regional law library fund under RCW 27.24.070.

(2) Clerks of superior courts shall collect the following fees for their official services:

(a) In addition to any other fee required by law, the party filing the first or initial ~~((paper))~~ document in any civil action, including, but not limited to an action for restitution, adoption, or change of name, and any party filing a counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim in any such civil action, shall pay, at the time the ~~((paper))~~ document is filed, a fee of two hundred dollars except, in an unlawful detainer action under chapter 59.18 or 59.20 RCW for which the plaintiff shall pay a case initiating filing fee of forty-five dollars, or in proceedings filed under RCW 28A.225.030 alleging a violation of the compulsory attendance laws where the petitioner shall not pay a filing fee. The forty-five dollar filing fee under this subsection for an unlawful detainer action shall not include an order to show cause or any other order or judgment except a default order or default judgment in an unlawful detainer action.

(b) Any party, except a defendant in a criminal case, filing the first or initial ~~((paper))~~ document on an appeal from a court of limited jurisdiction or any party on any civil appeal, shall pay, when the ~~((paper))~~ document is filed, a fee of two hundred dollars.

(c) For filing of a petition for judicial review as required under RCW 34.05.514 a filing fee of two hundred dollars.

(d) For filing of a petition for unlawful harassment under RCW 10.14.040 a filing fee of fifty-three dollars.

(e) For filing the notice of debt due for the compensation of a crime victim under RCW 7.68.120(2)(a) a fee of two hundred dollars.

(f) In probate proceedings, the party instituting such proceedings, shall pay at the time of filing the first ~~((paper))~~ document therein, a fee of two hundred dollars.

(g) For filing any petition to contest a will admitted to probate or a petition to admit a will which has been rejected, or a petition objecting to a written agreement or memorandum as provided in RCW 11.96A.220, there shall be paid a fee of two hundred dollars.

(h) Upon conviction or plea of guilty, upon failure to prosecute an appeal from a court of limited jurisdiction as provided by law, or upon affirmance of a conviction by a court of limited jurisdiction, a defendant in a criminal case shall be liable for a fee of two hundred dollars.

(i) With the exception of demands for jury hereafter made and garnishments hereafter issued, civil actions and probate proceedings filed prior to midnight, July 1, 1972, shall be completed and governed by the fee schedule in effect as of January 1, 1972: PROVIDED, That no fee shall be assessed if an order of dismissal on the clerk's record be filed as provided by rule of the supreme court.

(3) No fee shall be collected when a petition for relinquishment of parental rights is filed pursuant to RCW 26.33.080 or for forms and instructional brochures provided under RCW 26.50.030.

(4) No fee shall be collected when an abstract of judgment is filed by the county clerk of another county for the purposes of collection of legal financial obligations.

Passed by the Senate April 26, 2009.

Passed by the House April 25, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 418

[Engrossed Senate Bill 6166]

STATE TRUST LANDS—TIMBER SALES

AN ACT Relating to the sale of timber from state trust lands; amending RCW 79.15.510, 79.15.520, and 79.15.060; adding a new section to chapter 79.15 RCW; creating new sections; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that it is in the best interest of the trust beneficiaries to capture additional revenues while providing for additional environmental protection and improving forest health on state trust lands. Further, the legislature finds that contract harvesting is one method to

achieve these desired outcomes while also providing the department of natural resources with the ability to offer opportunities to merchandise high value wood. The legislature intends that the department of natural resources should have the ability to expand their contract sales in areas where other sales do not generate as much revenue or provide resource management benefits. The legislature further intends that the department of natural resources distribute the increased contract harvest authority across all trusts and markets.

Sec. 2. RCW 79.15.510 and 2004 c 218 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department may establish a contract harvesting program for directly contracting for the removal of timber and other valuable materials from state lands and for conducting silvicultural treatments consistent with RCW 79.15.540.

(2) The contract requirements must be compatible with the office of financial management's guide to public service contracts.

(3) The department may not use contract harvesting for more than ~~((ten))~~ twenty percent of the total annual volume of timber offered for sale. However, volume removed primarily to address an identified forest health issue under RCW 79.15.540 may not be included in calculating the ten [twenty] percent annual limit of contract harvesting sales.

Sec. 3. RCW 79.15.520 and 2004 c 218 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The contract harvesting revolving account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from the gross proceeds of the sale of logs from a contract harvesting sale must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for the payment of harvesting costs incurred on contract harvesting sales and for payment of costs incurred from silvicultural treatments necessary to improve forest health conducted under RCW 79.15.540. Only the commissioner or the commissioner's designee may authorize expenditures from the account. The board of natural resources has oversight of the account, and the commissioner must periodically report to the board of natural resources as to the status of the account, its disbursement, and receipts. The account is subject to allotment procedures under chapter 43.88 RCW, but an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

(2) When the logs from a contract harvesting sale are sold, the gross proceeds must be deposited into the contract harvesting revolving account. Moneys equal to the harvesting costs must be retained in the account and be deducted from the gross proceeds to determine the net proceeds. The net proceeds from the sale of the logs must be distributed in accordance with RCW 43.30.325(1)(b). The final receipt of gross proceeds on a contract harvesting sale must be retained in the contract harvesting revolving account until all required costs for that sale have been paid. The contract harvesting revolving account is an interest-bearing account and the interest must be credited to the account. The account balance may not exceed ~~((one))~~ five million dollars at the end of each ~~((fiscal))~~ calendar year. Moneys in excess of ~~((one))~~ five million dollars must be disbursed according to RCW 79.22.040, 79.22.050, and 79.64.040. If the department permanently discontinues the use of contract harvesting sales, any sums remaining in the contract harvesting revolving

account must be returned to the resource management cost account and the forest development account in proportion to each account's contribution to the initial balance of the contract harvesting revolving account.

Sec. 4. RCW 79.15.060 and 2003 c 334 s 329 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) For the sale of valuable materials under this chapter, if the board is required by law to appraise the sale, the board must establish a minimum appraisal value that is valid for a period of one hundred eighty days, or a longer period as may be established by resolution. The board may reestablish the minimum appraisal value at any time. For any valuable materials sales that the board is required by law to appraise, the board may by resolution transfer this authority to the department.

(2) Where the board has set a minimum appraisal value for a valuable materials sale, the department may set the final appraisal value of valuable materials for auction, which must be ~~((equal to or greater than the board's minimum appraisal value))~~ based on current market prices. The department may also appraise any valuable materials sale not required by law to be approved by the board.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 79.15 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department is directed, to the extent possible under current law consistent with its responsibility to the trust beneficiaries, to consider requests from purchasers for timber sale extensions and to provide flexibility in timber sale contract administration to help mitigate against the potential for contract default.

(2) By December 1, 2009, the department shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature on the status of existing contracts, contract extensions, contract defaults, and shall provide a timber market forecast for 2010 and 2011.

****NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. The department of natural resources must report to the appropriate committees of the legislature by December 1, 2013, on the effectiveness of the twenty percent contract harvesting program. The report must include a comparison of the revenues generated through contracts compared to other sale processes, including differences in management costs, efficiencies, and market opportunities. The report must provide recommendations regarding the department's contract harvesting program and the contract harvest volume limit.***

**Sec. 6 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.*

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. This act expires January 1, 2014.

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2009.

Passed by the House April 25, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am approving, except for Section 6, Engrossed Senate Bill 6166 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to the sale of timber from state trust lands."

Section 6 requires the Department of Natural Resources to prepare a report for which no funding was provided in the budget. In these challenging economic times, state agencies are already struggling to meet their existing obligations. This requirement places a large, unfunded burden upon the agency. For this reason, I have vetoed Section 6 of Engrossed Senate Bill 6166.

With the exception of Section 6 of Engrossed Senate Bill 6166 is approved."

CHAPTER 419

[Senate Bill 5107]

ENERGY OVERLAY ZONES

AN ACT Relating to energy overlay zones; and amending RCW 36.70C.020 and 36.70C.130.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 36.70C.020 and 1995 c 347 s 703 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

(1) "Energy overlay zone" means a formal plan enacted by the county legislative authority that establishes suitable areas for siting renewable resource projects based on currently available resources and existing infrastructure with sensitivity to adverse environmental impact.

(2) "Land use decision" means a final determination by a local jurisdiction's body or officer with the highest level of authority to make the determination, including those with authority to hear appeals, on:

(a) An application for a project permit or other governmental approval required by law before real property may be improved, developed, modified, sold, transferred, or used, but excluding applications for permits or approvals to use, vacate, or transfer streets, parks, and similar types of public property; excluding applications for legislative approvals such as area-wide rezones and annexations; and excluding applications for business licenses;

(b) An interpretative or declaratory decision regarding the application to a specific property of zoning or other ordinances or rules regulating the improvement, development, modification, maintenance, or use of real property; and

(c) The enforcement by a local jurisdiction of ordinances regulating the improvement, development, modification, maintenance, or use of real property. However, when a local jurisdiction is required by law to enforce the ordinances in a court of limited jurisdiction, a petition may not be brought under this chapter.

~~((2))~~ (3) "Local jurisdiction" means a county, city, or incorporated town.

~~((3))~~ (4) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, public or private organization, or governmental entity or agency.

(5) "Renewable resources" has the same meaning provided in RCW 19.280.020.

Sec. 2. RCW 36.70C.130 and 1995 c 347 s 714 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The superior court, acting without a jury, shall review the record and such supplemental evidence as is permitted under RCW 36.70C.120. The court may grant relief only if the party seeking relief has carried the burden of

establishing that one of the standards set forth in (a) through (f) of this subsection has been met. The standards are:

(a) The body or officer that made the land use decision engaged in unlawful procedure or failed to follow a prescribed process, unless the error was harmless;

(b) The land use decision is an erroneous interpretation of the law, after allowing for such deference as is due the construction of a law by a local jurisdiction with expertise;

(c) The land use decision is not supported by evidence that is substantial when viewed in light of the whole record before the court;

(d) The land use decision is a clearly erroneous application of the law to the facts;

(e) The land use decision is outside the authority or jurisdiction of the body or officer making the decision; or

(f) The land use decision violates the constitutional rights of the party seeking relief.

(2) In order to grant relief under this chapter, it is not necessary for the court to find that the local jurisdiction engaged in arbitrary and capricious conduct. A grant of relief by itself may not be deemed to establish liability for monetary damages or compensation.

(3) Land use decisions made by a local jurisdiction concerning renewable resource projects within a county energy overlay zone are presumed to be reasonable if they are in compliance with the requirements and standards established by local ordinance for that zone. However, for land use decisions concerning wind power generation projects, either:

(a) The local ordinance for that zone is consistent with the department of fish and wildlife's wind power guidelines; or

(b) The local jurisdiction prepared an environmental impact statement under chapter 43.21C RCW on the energy overlay zone; and

(i) The local ordinance for that zone requires project mitigation, as addressed in the environmental impact statement and consistent with local, state, and federal law;

(ii) The local ordinance for that zone requires site specific fish and wildlife and cultural resources analysis; and

(iii) The local jurisdiction has adopted an ordinance that addresses critical areas under chapter 36.70A RCW.

(4) If a local jurisdiction has taken action and adopted local ordinances consistent with subsection (3)(b) of this section, then wind power generation projects permitted consistently with the energy overlay zone are deemed to have adequately addressed their environmental impacts as required under chapter 43.21C RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 420

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5421]

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON AND STEELHEAD PILOT STAMP PROGRAM

AN ACT Relating to creating the Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program; adding new sections to chapter 77.12 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 77.32 RCW; creating new sections; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. It is the intent of the legislature to establish the Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program to continue and, to the maximum extent possible, increase recreational selective fishing opportunities on the Columbia river and its tributaries.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 77.12 RCW to read as follows:

The department shall create and administer a Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program. The program must facilitate continued and, to the maximum extent possible, improved recreational salmon and steelhead selective fishing opportunities on the Columbia river and its tributaries by supplementing the resources available to the department to carry out the scientific monitoring and evaluation, data collection, permitting, reporting, enforcement, and other activities necessary to provide such opportunities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 77.32 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In addition to a recreational license required under this chapter, a Columbia river salmon and steelhead stamp or endorsement is required in order for any person fifteen years of age or older to fish recreationally for salmon or steelhead in the Columbia river and its tributaries where these fisheries have been authorized by the department. The cost for each stamp or endorsement is seven dollars and fifty cents. The department shall deposit all receipts from stamp or endorsement purchases into the Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program account created in section 4 of this act.

(2) For the purposes of this section and sections 2 and 4 through 6 of this act, the term "Columbia river" means the Columbia river from a line across the Columbia river between Rocky Point in Washington and Tongue Point in Oregon to the Chief Joseph dam.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 77.12 RCW to read as follows:

The Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program account is created in the custody of the state treasurer. All receipts from Columbia river salmon and steelhead stamp or endorsement purchases under section 3 of this act and gifts made for purposes of the Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program must be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may be used only for purposes of the program created in section 2 of this act. 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 an appropriation is not required for expenditures.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 77.12 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department shall administer the Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program in consultation with a Columbia river salmon and steelhead recreational anglers board. The board shall serve in an advisory capacity to the department.

(2) The department shall solicit recommendations for membership on the Columbia river salmon and steelhead recreational anglers board from recognized recreational fishing organizations of the Columbia river, and the director or director's designee shall give deference to such recommendations when selecting board members. In making these selections, the director or director's designee shall seek to provide equitable representation from the various geographic areas of the Columbia river. The board must consist of no fewer than six and no more than ten members at any one time.

(3) The Columbia river salmon and steelhead recreational anglers board shall make annual recommendations to the department regarding program expenditures. To the maximum extent possible, the board and department shall seek to reach consensus regarding program activities and expenditures. The director or the director's designee shall provide the board with a written explanation when the department expends funds from the Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program account created in section 4 of this act in a manner that differs substantially from board recommendations.

(4) Columbia river salmon and steelhead recreational anglers board members shall be reimbursed for travel expenses in accordance with RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 77.12 RCW to read as follows:

By December 1, 2014, the department and the Columbia river salmon and steelhead recreational anglers board shall review the Columbia river recreational salmon and steelhead pilot stamp program, prepare a brief summary of the activities conducted under the program, and provide this summary and a recommendation whether the program should be continued to the appropriate committees of the senate and house of representatives.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. Sections 2 through 6 of this act expire June 30, 2016.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. By September 1, 2009, the department of fish and wildlife shall:

(1) Establish and make publicly available a list of tributaries to the Columbia river where a Columbia river salmon and steelhead stamp or endorsement is required to fish recreationally for salmon or steelhead pursuant to section 3 of this act; and

(2) Elect between issuing stamps or issuing endorsements pursuant to section 3 of this act. The department of fish and wildlife shall proceed using the option that it determines will result in the least administrative costs.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Nothing in this act changes the allocation of salmon or steelhead fisheries in the Columbia river and its tributaries or the authorities or processes by which such allocations are determined.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** Section 2 of this act takes effect January 1, 2010.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** A Columbia river salmon and steelhead stamp or endorsement is not subject to the additional ten percent transaction fee on recreational licenses, permits, tags, stamps, or raffle tickets to be charged during the 2009-2011 biennium under chapter . . . (Substitute House Bill No. 1778), Laws of 2009 if it or a subsequent version thereof becomes law.

Passed by the Senate April 25, 2009.

Passed by the House April 25, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 421

[Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5473]

PROJECTS OF STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

AN ACT Relating to streamlining development through the designation of projects of statewide significance; amending RCW 43.157.005, 43.157.010, 43.157.020, 43.157.030, 28A.525.166, 28C.18.080, 43.21A.350, 43.42.060, 90.58.100, and 43.131.402; and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 43.157.005 and 1997 c 369 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature declares that certain ~~((industrial))~~ investments, such as investments for industrial development, environmental improvement, and innovation activities, merit special designation and treatment by governmental bodies when they are proposed. Such investments bolster the economies of their locale and impact the economy of the state as a whole. It is the intention of the legislature to recognize ~~((industrial))~~ projects of statewide significance and to encourage local governments and state agencies to expedite their completion.

Sec. 2. RCW 43.157.010 and 2004 c 275 s 63 are each amended to read as follows:

~~((+))~~ For purposes of this chapter and RCW 28A.525.166, 28B.76.210, 28C.18.080, 43.21A.350, ~~((47.06.030,))~~ and 90.58.100 ~~((and an industrial)),~~ unless the context requires otherwise:

(1)(a) A project of statewide significance is:

(i) A border crossing project that involves both private and public investments carried out in conjunction with adjacent states or provinces;

(ii) A development project that will provide a net environmental benefit;

(iii) A development project in furtherance of the commercialization of innovations; or

(iv) A private industrial development with private capital investment in manufacturing or research and development.

(b) To qualify for designation under RCW 43.157.030 as ((an industrial)) a project of statewide significance: ~~((+))~~

(i) The project must be completed after January 1, ((+1997)) 2009; ((+))

(ii) The applicant must submit an application to the department for designation as ~~((an industrial))~~ a project of statewide significance to the department of community, trade, and economic development; and ~~((e))~~

(iii) The project must have:

~~((+))~~ (A) In counties with a population ~~((e))~~ less than or equal to twenty thousand, a capital investment of ~~((twenty))~~ five million dollars;

~~((+))~~ (B) In counties with a population ~~((e))~~ greater than twenty thousand but no more than fifty thousand, a capital investment of ~~((fifty))~~ ten million dollars;

~~((+))~~ (C) In counties with a population ~~((e))~~ greater than fifty thousand but no more than one hundred thousand, a capital investment of ~~((one hundred))~~ fifteen million dollars;

~~((+))~~ (D) In counties with a population ~~((e))~~ greater than one hundred thousand but no more than two hundred thousand, a capital investment of ~~((two hundred))~~ twenty million dollars;

~~((+))~~ (E) In counties with a population ~~((e))~~ greater than two hundred thousand but no more than four hundred thousand, a capital investment of ~~((four hundred))~~ thirty million dollars;

~~((+))~~ (F) In counties with a population ~~((e))~~ greater than four hundred thousand but no more than one million, a capital investment of ~~((six hundred))~~ forty million dollars;

~~((+))~~ (G) In counties with a population ~~((e))~~ greater than one million, a capital investment of ~~((one billion))~~ fifty million dollars;

~~((+))~~ (H) In rural counties ~~((with fewer than one hundred persons per square mile as determined annually by the office of financial management and published by the department of revenue effective for the period July 1st through June 30th))~~ as defined by RCW 82.14.370, projected full-time employment positions after completion of construction of fifty or greater;

~~((+))~~ (I) In counties ~~((with one hundred or more persons per square mile as determined annually by the office of financial management and published by the department of revenue effective for the period July 1st through June 30th))~~ other than rural counties as defined by RCW 82.14.370, projected full-time employment positions after completion of construction of one hundred or greater; or

~~((+))~~ (J) Been ~~((designated))~~ qualified by the director of ~~((community, trade, and economic development))~~ the department as ~~((an industrial))~~ a project of statewide significance either because: ~~((A) Because the county in which the project is to be located is a distressed county and)~~

(I) The economic circumstances of the county merit the additional assistance such designation will bring; ~~((or (B) because))~~

(II) The impact on a region due to the size and complexity of the project merits such designation;

(III) The project resulted from or is in furtherance of innovation activities at a public research institution in the state or is in or resulted from innovation activities within an innovation partnership zone; or

(IV) The project will provide a net environmental benefit as evidenced by plans for design and construction under green building standards or for the creation of renewable energy technology or components or under other

environmental criteria established by the director in consultation with the director of the department of ecology.

A project may be qualified under this subsection (1)(b)(iii)(J) only after consultation on the availability of staff resources of the office of regulatory assistance.

(2) ~~((The term))~~ "Department" means the department of community, trade, and economic development.

(3) "Manufacturing" shall have the meaning assigned it in RCW ~~((82.61.010))~~ 82.62.010.

~~((3) The term)~~ (4) "Research and development" shall have the meaning assigned it in RCW ~~((82.61.010))~~ 82.62.010.

~~((4) The term)~~ (5) "Applicant" means a person applying to the department ~~((of community, trade, and economic development))~~ for designation of a development project as ~~((an industrial))~~ a project of statewide significance.

Sec. 3. RCW 43.157.020 and 2003 c 54 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Counties and cities with development projects designated as ~~((industrial))~~ projects of statewide significance within their jurisdictions shall enter into an agreement with the office of ~~((permit))~~ regulatory assistance and the project managers of ~~((industrial))~~ projects of statewide significance for expediting the completion of ~~((industrial))~~ projects of statewide significance. The agreement shall require:

(1) Expedited permit processing for the design and construction of the project;

(2) Expedited environmental review processing;

(3) Expedited processing of requests for street, right-of-way, or easement vacations necessary for the construction of the project; ~~((and))~~

(4) Participation of local officials on the team assembled under the requirements of RCW 43.157.030(2)(b); and

(5) Such other actions or items as are deemed necessary by the office of ~~((permit))~~ regulatory assistance for the design and construction of the project.

Sec. 4. RCW 43.157.030 and 2003 c 54 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department of community, trade, and economic development shall:

(a) Develop an application for designation of development projects as ~~((industrial))~~ projects of statewide significance. The application must be accompanied by a letter of approval from the legislative authority of any jurisdiction that will have the proposed ~~((industrial))~~ project of statewide significance within its boundaries. No designation of a project as ~~((an industrial))~~ a project of statewide significance shall be made without such letter of approval. The letter of approval must state that the jurisdiction joins in the request for the designation of the project as one of statewide significance and has or will hire the professional staff that will be required to expedite the processes necessary to the completion of ~~((an industrial))~~ a project of statewide significance. The development project proponents may provide the funding necessary for the jurisdiction to hire the professional staff that will be required to so expedite. The application shall contain information regarding the location of the project, the applicant's average employment in the state for the prior year,

estimated new employment related to the project, estimated wages of employees related to the project, estimated time schedules for completion and operation, and other information required by the department; and

(b) ~~((Certify that))~~ Designate a development project as a project of statewide significance if the department determines:

(i) After review of the application under criteria adopted by rule, the development project will provide significant economic benefit to the local or state economy, or both, the project is aligned with the state's comprehensive plan for economic development under RCW 43.162.020, and, by its designation, the project will not prevent equal consideration of all categories of proposals under RCW 43.157.010; and

(ii) The development project meets or will meet the requirements of RCW 43.157.010 regarding designation as ~~((an industrial))~~ a project of statewide significance.

(2) The office of ~~((permit))~~ regulatory assistance shall assign a project facilitator or coordinator to each ~~((industrial))~~ project of statewide significance to:

(a) Assist in the scoping and coordinating functions provided for in chapter 43.42 RCW;

(b) Assemble a team of state and local government and private officials to help meet the planning, permitting, and development needs of each project, which team shall include those responsible for planning, permitting and licensing, infrastructure development, workforce development services including higher education, transportation services, and the provision of utilities; and

(c) Work with each team member to expedite their actions in furtherance of the project.

Sec. 5. RCW 28A.525.166 and 2006 c 263 s 311 are each amended to read as follows:

Allocations to school districts of state funds provided by RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180 shall be made by the superintendent of public instruction and the amount of state assistance to a school district in financing a school plant project shall be determined in the following manner:

(1) The boards of directors of the districts shall determine the total cost of the proposed project, which cost may include the cost of acquiring and preparing the site, the cost of constructing the building or of acquiring a building and preparing the same for school use, the cost of necessary equipment, taxes chargeable to the project, necessary architects' fees, and a reasonable amount for contingencies and for other necessary incidental expenses: PROVIDED, That the total cost of the project shall be subject to review and approval by the superintendent.

(2) The state matching percentage for a school district shall be computed by the following formula:

The ratio of the school district's adjusted valuation per pupil divided by the ratio of the total state adjusted valuation per pupil shall be subtracted from three, and then the result of the foregoing shall be divided by three plus (the ratio of the school district's adjusted valuation per pupil divided by the ratio of the total state adjusted valuation per pupil).

$$\begin{array}{rcc} \text{Computed} & & \text{District adjusted} & & \text{Total state} \\ \text{State} & = & \text{3-valuation} & \div & \text{adjusted valuation} \\ \text{Ratio} & & \text{per pupil} & & \text{per pupil} & \text{State} \\ & & & & & \text{Assistance} \\ & & \text{District adjusted} & & \text{Total state} \\ & & \text{3+valuation} & \div & \text{adjusted valuation} \\ & & \text{per pupil} & & \text{per pupil} \end{array} = - \% \text{ Assistance}$$

PROVIDED, That in the event the percentage of state assistance to any school district based on the above formula is less than twenty percent and such school district is otherwise eligible for state assistance under RCW 28A.525.162 through 28A.525.180, the superintendent may establish for such district a percentage of state assistance not in excess of twenty percent of the approved cost of the project, if the superintendent finds that such additional assistance is necessary to provide minimum facilities for housing the pupils of the district.

(3) In addition to the computed percent of state assistance developed in subsection (2) of this section, a school district shall be entitled to additional percentage points determined by the average percentage of growth for the past three years. One percent shall be added to the computed percent of state assistance for each percent of growth, with a maximum of twenty percent.

(4) The approved cost of the project determined in the manner prescribed in this section multiplied by the percentage of state assistance derived as provided for in this section shall be the amount of state assistance to the district for the financing of the project: PROVIDED, That need therefor has been established to the satisfaction of the superintendent: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That additional state assistance may be allowed if it is found by the superintendent, considering policy recommendations from the school facilities citizen advisory panel that such assistance is necessary in order to meet (a) a school housing emergency resulting from the destruction of a school building by fire, the condemnation of a school building by properly constituted authorities, a sudden excessive and clearly foreseeable future increase in school population, or other conditions similarly emergent in nature; or (b) a special school housing burden resulting from ((industrial)) projects of statewide significance or imposed by virtue of the admission of nonresident students into educational programs established, maintained and operated in conformity with the requirements of law; or (c) a deficiency in the capital funds of the district resulting from financing, subsequent to April 1, 1969, and without benefit of the state assistance provided by prior state assistance programs, the construction of a needed school building project or projects approved in conformity with the requirements of such programs, after having first applied for and been denied state assistance because of the inadequacy of state funds available for the purpose, or (d) a condition created by the fact that an excessive number of students live in state owned housing, or (e) a need for the construction of a school building to provide for improved school district organization or racial balance, or (f) conditions similar to those defined under (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this subsection, creating a like emergency.

Sec. 6. RCW 28C.18.080 and 1997 c 369 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The state comprehensive plan for workforce training and education shall be updated every two years and presented to the governor and the appropriate

legislative policy committees. Following public hearings, the legislature shall, by concurrent resolution, approve or recommend changes to the initial plan and the updates. The plan shall then become the state's workforce training policy unless legislation is enacted to alter the policies set forth in the plan.

(2) The comprehensive plan shall include workforce training role and mission statements for the workforce development programs of operating agencies represented on the board and sufficient specificity regarding expected actions by the operating agencies to allow them to carry out actions consistent with the comprehensive plan.

(3) Operating agencies represented on the board shall have operating plans for their workforce development efforts that are consistent with the comprehensive plan and that provide detail on implementation steps they will take to carry out their responsibilities under the plan. Each operating agency represented on the board shall provide an annual progress report to the board.

(4) The comprehensive plan shall include recommendations to the legislature and the governor on the modification, consolidation, initiation, or elimination of workforce training and education programs in the state.

(5) The comprehensive plan shall address how the state's workforce development system will meet the needs of employers hiring for (~~industrial~~) projects of statewide significance.

(6) The board shall report to the appropriate legislative policy committees by December 1 of each year on its progress in implementing the comprehensive plan and on the progress of the operating agencies in meeting their obligations under the plan.

Sec. 7. RCW 43.21A.350 and 1997 c 369 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

The department of ecology shall prepare and perfect from time to time a state master plan for flood control, state public reservations, financed in whole or in part from moneys collected by the state, sites for state public buildings and for the orderly development of the natural and agricultural resources of the state. The plan shall address how the department will expedite the completion of (~~industrial~~) projects of statewide significance. The plan shall be a guide in making recommendations to the officers, boards, commissions, and departments of the state.

Whenever an improvement is proposed to be established by the state, the state agency having charge of the establishment thereof shall request of the director a report thereon, which shall be furnished within a reasonable time thereafter. In case an improvement is not established in conformity with the report, the state agency having charge of the establishment thereof shall file in its office and with the department a statement setting forth its reasons for rejecting or varying from such report which shall be open to public inspection.

The department shall insofar as possible secure the cooperation of adjacent states, and of counties and municipalities within the state in the coordination of their proposed improvements with such master plan.

Sec. 8. RCW 43.42.060 and 2007 c 94 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The office may coordinate the processing by participating permit agencies of permits required for a project, at the request of the project proponent

through a cost-reimbursement agreement as provided in subsection (3) of this section or with the agreement of the project proponent as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(2) The office shall assign a project coordinator to perform any or all of the following functions, as specified by the terms of a cost-reimbursement agreement under subsection (3) of this section or an agreement under subsection (4) of this section:

- (a) Serve as the main point of contact for the project proponent;
- (b) Conduct a project scoping as provided in RCW 43.42.050(2);
- (c) Verify that the project proponent has all the information needed to complete applications;
- (d) Coordinate the permit processes of the permit agencies;
- (e) Manage the applicable administrative procedures;
- (f) Work to assure that timely permit decisions are made by the permit agencies and maintain contact with the project proponent and the permit agencies to ensure adherence to schedules;
- (g) Assist in resolving any conflict or inconsistency among permit requirements and conditions; and
- (h) Coordinate with relevant federal permit agencies and tribal governments to the extent possible.

(3) At the request of a project proponent and as provided in RCW 43.42.070, the project coordinator shall coordinate negotiations among the project proponent, the office, and participating permit agencies to enter into a cost-reimbursement agreement and shall coordinate implementation of the agreement, which shall govern coordination of permit processing by the participating permit agencies.

(4) For ~~((industrial))~~ projects of statewide significance or if the office determines that it is in the public interest to coordinate the processing of permits for certain projects that are complex in scope, require multiple permits, involve multiple jurisdictions, or involve a significant number of affected parties, the office shall, upon the proponent's request, enter into an agreement with the project proponent and the participating permit agencies to coordinate the processing of permits for the project. The office may limit the number of such agreements according to the resources available to the office and the permit agencies at the time.

Sec. 9. RCW 90.58.100 and 1997 c 369 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The master programs provided for in this chapter, when adopted or approved by the department shall constitute use regulations for the various shorelines of the state. In preparing the master programs, and any amendments thereto, the department and local governments shall to the extent feasible:

- (a) Utilize a systematic interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts;
- (b) Consult with and obtain the comments of any federal, state, regional, or local agency having any special expertise with respect to any environmental impact;
- (c) Consider all plans, studies, surveys, inventories, and systems of classification made or being made by federal, state, regional, or local agencies,

by private individuals, or by organizations dealing with pertinent shorelines of the state;

(d) Conduct or support such further research, studies, surveys, and interviews as are deemed necessary;

(e) Utilize all available information regarding hydrology, geography, topography, ecology, economics, and other pertinent data;

(f) Employ, when feasible, all appropriate, modern scientific data processing and computer techniques to store, index, analyze, and manage the information gathered.

(2) The master programs shall include, when appropriate, the following:

(a) An economic development element for the location and design of industries, (~~industrial~~) projects of statewide significance, transportation facilities, port facilities, tourist facilities, commerce and other developments that are particularly dependent on their location on or use of the shorelines of the state;

(b) A public access element making provision for public access to publicly owned areas;

(c) A recreational element for the preservation and enlargement of recreational opportunities, including but not limited to parks, tidelands, beaches, and recreational areas;

(d) A circulation element consisting of the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the shoreline use element;

(e) A use element which considers the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the use on shorelines and adjacent land areas for housing, business, industry, transportation, agriculture, natural resources, recreation, education, public buildings and grounds, and other categories of public and private uses of the land;

(f) A conservation element for the preservation of natural resources, including but not limited to scenic vistas, aesthetics, and vital estuarine areas for fisheries and wildlife protection;

(g) An historic, cultural, scientific, and educational element for the protection and restoration of buildings, sites, and areas having historic, cultural, scientific, or educational values;

(h) An element that gives consideration to the statewide interest in the prevention and minimization of flood damages; and

(i) Any other element deemed appropriate or necessary to effectuate the policy of this chapter.

(3) The master programs shall include such map or maps, descriptive text, diagrams and charts, or other descriptive material as are necessary to provide for ease of understanding.

(4) Master programs will reflect that state-owned shorelines of the state are particularly adapted to providing wilderness beaches, ecological study areas, and other recreational activities for the public and will give appropriate special consideration to same.

(5) Each master program shall contain provisions to allow for the varying of the application of use regulations of the program, including provisions for permits for conditional uses and variances, to insure that strict implementation of a program will not create unnecessary hardships or thwart the policy enumerated

in RCW 90.58.020. Any such varying shall be allowed only if extraordinary circumstances are shown and the public interest suffers no substantial detrimental effect. The concept of this subsection shall be incorporated in the rules adopted by the department relating to the establishment of a permit system as provided in RCW 90.58.140(3).

(6) Each master program shall contain standards governing the protection of single family residences and appurtenant structures against damage or loss due to shoreline erosion. The standards shall govern the issuance of substantial development permits for shoreline protection, including structural methods such as construction of bulkheads, and nonstructural methods of protection. The standards shall provide for methods which achieve effective and timely protection against loss or damage to single family residences and appurtenant structures due to shoreline erosion. The standards shall provide a preference for permit issuance for measures to protect single family residences occupied prior to January 1, 1992, where the proposed measure is designed to minimize harm to the shoreline natural environment.

Sec. 10. RCW 43.131.402 and 2007 c 231 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

The following acts or parts of acts, as now existing or hereafter amended, are each repealed, effective June 30, 2012:

- (1) RCW 43.42.005 and 2003 c 71 s 1 & 2002 c 153 s 1;
- (2) RCW 43.42.010 and 2007 c 231 s 5, 2003 c 71 s 2, & 2002 c 153 § 2;
- (3) RCW 43.42.020 and 2002 c 153 s 3;
- (4) RCW 43.42.030 and 2003 c 71 s 3 & 2002 c 153 s 4;
- (5) RCW 43.42.040 and 2003 c 71 s 4 & 2002 c 153 s 5;
- (6) RCW 43.42.050 and 2002 c 153 s 6;
- (7) RCW 43.42.060 and 2009 c . . . s 8 (section 8 of this act) & 2002 c 153 s 7;
- (8) RCW 43.42.070 and 2002 c 153 s 8;
- (9) RCW 43.42.905 and 2002 c 153 s 10;
- (10) RCW 43.42.900 and 2002 c 153 s 11; and
- (11) RCW 43.42.901 and 2002 c 153 s 12.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. 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 immediately.

Passed by the Senate April 19, 2009.

Passed by the House April 15, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 422

[Senate Bill 6165]

SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD—SHORT BOARDS

AN ACT Relating to allowing greater use of short boards for appeals before the shorelines hearings board; and amending RCW 90.58.185.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 90.58.185 and 2005 c 34 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In the case of an appeal involving a single-family residence or appurtenance to a single-family residence, including a dock or pier designed to serve a single-family residence, ~~((or of))~~ appeals involving a penalty of fifteen thousand dollars or less, or other cases designated by the chair of the hearings board, the request for review may be heard by a panel of three board members, at least one and not more than two of whom shall be members of the pollution control hearings board. Two members of the three must agree to issue a final decision of the board. In designating appeals for review by panels of three hearings board members, the chair shall consider factors such as the complexity and precedential nature of the case and the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of using a short board versus a full board.

(2) The board shall define by rule alternative processes to expedite appeals, including those involving a single-family residence or appurtenance to a single-family residence, including a dock or pier designed to serve a single-family residence, or involving a penalty of fifteen thousand dollars or less. These alternatives may include: Mediation, upon agreement of all parties; submission of testimony by affidavit; or other forms that may lead to less formal and faster resolution of appeals.

Passed by the Senate April 23, 2009.

Passed by the House April 25, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 423

[Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5854]

CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION—ENERGY EFFICIENCY

AN ACT Relating to reducing climate pollution in the built environment; amending RCW 19.27A.020; adding new sections to chapter 19.27A RCW; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that energy efficiency is the cheapest, quickest, and cleanest way to meet rising energy needs, confront climate change, and boost our economy. More than thirty percent of Washington's greenhouse gas emissions come from energy use in buildings. Making homes, businesses, and public institutions more energy efficient will save money, create good local jobs, enhance energy security, reduce pollution that causes global warming, and speed economic recovery while reducing the need to invest in costly new generation. Washington can spur its economy and assert its regional and national clean energy leadership by putting efficiency first. Washington can accomplish this by: Promoting super efficient, low-energy use building codes; requiring disclosure of buildings' energy use to prospective buyers; making public buildings models of energy efficiency; financing energy saving upgrades to existing buildings; and reducing utility bills for low-income households.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply to sections 1 through 3 and 5 through 8 of this act and RCW 19.27A.020 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Benchmark" means the energy used by a facility as recorded monthly for at least one year and the facility characteristics information inputs required for a portfolio manager.

(2) "Conditioned space" means conditioned space, as defined in the Washington state energy code.

(3) "Consumer-owned utility" includes a municipal electric utility formed under Title 35 RCW, a public utility district formed under Title 54 RCW, an irrigation district formed under chapter 87.03 RCW, a cooperative formed under chapter 23.86 RCW, a mutual corporation or association formed under chapter 24.06 RCW, a port district formed under Title 53 RCW, or a water-sewer district formed under Title 57 RCW, that is engaged in the business of distributing electricity to one or more retail electric customers in the state.

(4) "Cost-effectiveness" means that a project or resource is forecast:

(a) To be reliable and available within the time it is needed; and

(b) To meet or reduce the power demand of the intended consumers at an estimated incremental system cost no greater than that of the least-cost similarly reliable and available alternative project or resource, or any combination thereof.

(5) "Council" means the state building code council.

(6) "Department" means the department of community, trade, and economic development.

(7) "Embodied energy" means the total amount of fossil fuel energy consumed to extract raw materials and to manufacture, assemble, transport, and install the materials in a building and the life-cycle cost benefits including the recyclability and energy efficiencies with respect to building materials, taking into account the total sum of current values for the costs of investment, capital, installation, operating, maintenance, and replacement as estimated for the lifetime of the product or project.

(8) "Energy consumption data" means the monthly amount of energy consumed by a customer as recorded by the applicable energy meter for the most recent twelve-month period.

(9) "Energy service company" has the same meaning as in RCW 43.19.670.

(10) "General administration" means the department of general administration.

(11) "Greenhouse gas" and "greenhouse gases" includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(12) "Investment grade energy audit" means an intensive engineering analysis of energy efficiency and management measures for the facility, net energy savings, and a cost-effectiveness determination.

(13) "Investor-owned utility" means a corporation owned by investors that meets the definition of "corporation" as defined in RCW 80.04.010 and is engaged in distributing either electricity or natural gas, or both, to more than one retail electric customer in the state.

(14) "Major facility" means any publicly owned or leased building, or a group of such buildings at a single site, having ten thousand square feet or more of conditioned floor space.

(15) "National energy performance rating" means the score provided by the energy star program, to indicate the energy efficiency performance of the building compared to similar buildings in that climate as defined in the United States environmental protection agency "ENERGY STAR® Performance Ratings Technical Methodology."

(16) "Net zero energy use" means a building with net energy consumption of zero over a typical year.

(17) "Portfolio manager" means the United States environmental protection agency's energy star portfolio manager or an equivalent tool adopted by the department.

(18) "Preliminary energy audit" means a quick evaluation by an energy service company of the energy savings potential of a building.

(19) "Qualifying public agency" includes all state agencies, colleges, and universities.

(20) "Qualifying utility" means a consumer-owned or investor-owned gas or electric utility that serves more than twenty-five thousand customers in the state of Washington.

(21) "Reporting public facility" means any of the following:

(a) A building or structure, or a group of buildings or structures at a single site, owned by a qualifying public agency, that exceed ten thousand square feet of conditioned space;

(b) Buildings, structures, or spaces leased by a qualifying public agency that exceeds ten thousand square feet of conditioned space, where the qualifying public agency purchases energy directly from the investor-owned or consumer-owned utility;

(c) A wastewater treatment facility owned by a qualifying public agency; or

(d) Other facilities selected by the qualifying public agency.

(22) "State portfolio manager master account" means a portfolio manager account established to provide a single shared portfolio that includes reports for all the reporting public facilities.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) To the extent that funding is appropriated specifically for the purposes of this section, the department shall develop and implement a strategic plan for enhancing energy efficiency in and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from homes, buildings, districts, and neighborhoods. The strategic plan must be used to help direct the future code increases in RCW 19.27A.020, with targets for new buildings consistent with section 5 of this act. The strategic plan will identify barriers to achieving net zero energy use in homes and buildings and identify how to overcome these barriers in future energy code updates and through complementary policies.

(2) The department must complete and release the strategic plan to the legislature and the council by December 31, 2010, and update the plan every three years.

(3) The strategic plan must include recommendations to the council on energy code upgrades. At a minimum, the strategic plan must:

(a) Consider development of aspirational codes separate from the state energy code that contain economically and technically feasible optional standards that could achieve higher energy efficiency for those builders that elected to follow the aspirational codes in lieu of or in addition to complying with the standards set forth in the state energy code;

(b) Determine the appropriate methodology to measure achievement of state energy code targets using the United States environmental protection agency's target finder program or equivalent methodology;

(c) Address the need for enhanced code training and enforcement;

(d) Include state strategies to support research, demonstration, and education programs designed to achieve a seventy percent reduction in annual net energy consumption as specified in section 5 of this act and enhance energy efficiency and on-site renewable energy production in buildings;

(e) Recommend incentives, education, training programs and certifications, particularly state-approved training or certification programs, joint apprenticeship programs, or labor-management partnership programs that train workers for energy-efficiency projects to ensure proposed programs are designed to increase building professionals' ability to design, construct, and operate buildings that will meet the seventy percent reduction in annual net energy consumption as specified in section 5 of this act;

(f) Address barriers for utilities to serve net zero energy homes and buildings and policies to overcome those barriers;

(g) Address the limits of a prescriptive code in achieving net zero energy use homes and buildings and propose a transition to performance-based codes;

(h) Identify financial mechanisms such as tax incentives, rebates, and innovative financing to motivate energy consumers to take action to increase energy efficiency and their use of on-site renewable energy. Such incentives, rebates, or financing options may consider the role of government programs as well as utility-sponsored programs;

(i) Address the adequacy of education and technical assistance, including school curricula, technical training, and peer-to-peer exchanges for professional and trade audiences;

(j) Develop strategies to develop and install district and neighborhood-wide energy systems that help meet net zero energy use in homes and buildings;

(k) Identify costs and benefits of energy efficiency measures on residential and nonresidential construction; and

(l) Investigate methodologies and standards for the measurement of the amount of embodied energy used in building materials.

(4) The department and the council shall convene a work group with the affected parties to inform the initial development of the strategic plan.

Sec. 4. RCW 19.27A.020 and 1998 c 245 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) ~~((No later than January 1, 1991,))~~ The state building code council shall adopt rules to be known as the Washington state energy code as part of the state building code.

(2) The council shall follow the legislature's standards set forth in this section to adopt rules to be known as the Washington state energy code. The Washington state energy code shall be designed to:

(a) Construct increasingly energy efficient homes and buildings that help achieve the broader goal of building zero fossil-fuel greenhouse gas emission homes and buildings by the year 2031;

(b) Require new buildings to meet a certain level of energy efficiency, but allow flexibility in building design, construction, and heating equipment

efficiencies within that framework(~~(The Washington state energy code shall be designed to)~~); and

(c) Allow space heating equipment efficiency to offset or substitute for building envelope thermal performance.

(3) The Washington state energy code shall take into account regional climatic conditions. Climate zone 1 shall include all counties not included in climate zone 2. Climate zone 2 includes: Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman counties.

(4) The Washington state energy code for residential buildings shall ~~(require:~~

~~(a) New residential buildings that are space heated with electric resistance heating systems to achieve energy use equivalent to that used in typical buildings constructed with:~~

~~(i) Ceilings insulated to a level of R-38. The code shall contain an exception which permits single rafter or joist vaulted ceilings insulated to a level of R-30 (R value includes insulation only);~~

~~(ii) In zone 1, walls insulated to a level of R-19 (R value includes insulation only), or constructed with two by four members, R-13 insulation batts, R-3.2 insulated sheathing, and other normal assembly components; in zone 2 walls insulated to a level of R-24 (R value includes insulation only), or constructed with two by six members, R-22 insulation batts, R-3.2 insulated sheathing, and other normal construction assembly components; for the purpose of determining equivalent thermal performance, the wall U-value shall be 0.058 in zone 1 and 0.044 in zone 2;~~

~~(iii) Below grade walls, insulated on the interior side, to a level of R-19 or, if insulated on the exterior side, to a level of R-10 in zone 1 and R-12 in zone 2 (R value includes insulation only);~~

~~(iv) Floors over unheated spaces insulated to a level of R-30 (R value includes insulation only);~~

~~(v) Slab on grade floors insulated to a level of R-10 at the perimeter;~~

~~(vi) Double glazed windows with values not more than U-0.4;~~

~~(vii) In zone 1 the glazing area may be up to twenty-one percent of floor area and in zone 2 the glazing area may be up to seventeen percent of floor area where consideration of the thermal resistance values for other building components and solar heat gains through the glazing result in thermal performance equivalent to that achieved with thermal resistance values for other components determined in accordance with the equivalent thermal performance criteria of (a) of this subsection and glazing area equal to fifteen percent of the floor area. Throughout the state for the purposes of determining equivalent thermal performance, the maximum glazing area shall be fifteen percent of the floor area; and~~

~~(viii) Exterior doors insulated to a level of R-5; or an exterior wood door with a thermal resistance value of less than R-5 and values for other components determined in accordance with the equivalent thermal performance criteria of (a) of this subsection.~~

~~(b) New residential buildings which are space heated with all other forms of space heating to achieve energy use equivalent to that used in typical buildings constructed with:~~

(i) Ceilings insulated to a level of R-30 in zone 1 and R-38 in zone 2 the code shall contain an exception which permits single rafter or joist vaulted ceilings insulated to a level of R-30 (R value includes insulation only);

(ii) Walls insulated to a level of R-19 (R value includes insulation only), or constructed with two by four members, R-13 insulation batts, R-3.2 insulated sheathing, and other normal assembly components;

(iii) Below grade walls, insulated on the interior side, to a level of R-19 or, if insulated on the exterior side, to a level of R-10 in zone 1 and R-12 in zone 2 (R value includes insulation only);

(iv) Floors over unheated spaces insulated to a level of R-19 in zone 1 and R-30 in zone 2 (R value includes insulation only);

(v) Slab on grade floors insulated to a level of R-10 at the perimeter;

(vi) Heat pumps with a minimum heating season performance factor (HSPF) of 6.8 or with all other energy sources with a minimum annual fuel utilization efficiency (AFUE) of seventy eight percent;

(vii) Double glazed windows with values not more than U-0.65 in zone 1 and U-0.60 in zone 2. The state building code council, in consultation with the department of community, trade, and economic development, shall review these U-values, and, if economically justified for consumers, shall amend the Washington state energy code to improve the U-values by December 1, 1993. The amendment shall not take effect until July 1, 1994; and

(viii) In zone 1, the maximum glazing area shall be twenty one percent of the floor area. In zone 2 the maximum glazing area shall be seventeen percent of the floor area. Throughout the state for the purposes of determining equivalent thermal performance, the maximum glazing area shall be fifteen percent of the floor area.

(e) The requirements of (b)(ii) of this subsection do not apply to residences with log or solid timber walls with a minimum average thickness of three and one half inches and with space heat other than electric resistance.

(d) The state building code council may approve an energy code for pilot projects of residential construction that use innovative energy efficiency technologies intended to result in savings that are greater than those realized in the levels specified in this section.

(5) U-values for glazing shall be determined using the area weighted average of all glazing in the building. U-values for vertical glazing shall be determined, certified, and labeled in accordance with the appropriate national fenestration rating council (NFRC) standard, as determined and adopted by the state building code council. Certification of U-values shall be conducted by a certified, independent agency licensed by the NFRC. The state building code council may develop and adopt alternative methods of determining, certifying, and labeling U-values for vertical glazing that may be used by fenestration manufacturers if determined to be appropriate by the council. The state building code council shall review and consider the adoption of the NFRC standards for determining, certifying, and labeling U-values for doors and skylights when developed and published by the NFRC. The state building code council may develop and adopt appropriate alternative methods for determining, certifying, and labeling U-values for doors and skylights. U-values for doors and skylights determined, certified, and labeled in accordance with the appropriate NFRC standard shall be acceptable for compliance with the state energy code. Sealed

~~insulation glass, where used, shall conform to, or be in the process of being tested for, ASTM E-774-81 class A or better)) be the 2006 edition of the Washington state energy code, or as amended by rule by the council.~~

~~((6))~~ (5) The minimum state energy code for new nonresidential buildings shall be the Washington state energy code, ~~((1986))~~ 2006 edition, or as amended by the council by rule.

~~((7))~~ (6)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the Washington state energy code for residential structures shall preempt the residential energy code of each city, town, and county in the state of Washington.

(b) The state energy code for residential structures does not preempt a city, town, or county's energy code for residential structures which exceeds the requirements of the state energy code and which was adopted by the city, town, or county prior to March 1, 1990. Such cities, towns, or counties may not subsequently amend their energy code for residential structures to exceed the requirements adopted prior to March 1, 1990.

~~((8))~~ (7) The state building code council shall consult with the department of community, trade, and economic development as provided in RCW 34.05.310 prior to publication of proposed rules. ~~((The department of community, trade, and economic development shall review the proposed rules for consistency with the guidelines adopted in subsection (4) of this section.))~~ The director of the department of community, trade, and economic development shall recommend to the state building code council any changes necessary to conform the proposed rules to the requirements of this section.

(8) The state building code council shall evaluate and consider adoption of the international energy conservation code in Washington state in place of the existing state energy code.

(9) The definitions in section 2 of this act apply throughout this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, residential and nonresidential construction permitted under the 2031 state energy code must achieve a seventy percent reduction in annual net energy consumption, using the adopted 2006 Washington state energy code as a baseline.

(2) The council shall adopt state energy codes from 2013 through 2031 that incrementally move towards achieving the seventy percent reduction in annual net energy consumption as specified in subsection (1) of this section. The council shall report its progress by December 31, 2012, and every three years thereafter. If the council determines that economic, technological, or process factors would significantly impede adoption of or compliance with this subsection, the council may defer the implementation of the proposed energy code update and shall report its findings to the legislature by December 31st of the year prior to the year in which those codes would otherwise be enacted.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) On and after January 1, 2010, qualifying utilities shall maintain records of the energy consumption data of all nonresidential and qualifying public agency buildings to which they provide service. This data must be maintained for at least the most recent twelve months in a format compatible for uploading to the United States environmental protection agency's energy star portfolio manager.

(2) On and after January 1, 2010, upon the written authorization or secure electronic authorization of a nonresidential building owner or operator, a qualifying utility shall upload the energy consumption data for the accounts specified by the owner or operator for a building to the United States environmental protection agency's energy star portfolio manager in a form that does not disclose personally identifying information.

(3) In carrying out the requirements of this section, a qualifying utility shall use any method for providing the specified data in order to maximize efficiency and minimize overall program cost. Qualifying utilities are encouraged to consult with the United States environmental protection agency and their customers in developing reasonable reporting options.

(4) Disclosure of nonpublic nonresidential benchmarking data and ratings required under subsection (5) of this section will be phased in as follows:

(a) By January 1, 2011, for buildings greater than fifty thousand square feet; and

(b) By January 1, 2012, for buildings greater than ten thousand square feet.

(5) Based on the size guidelines in subsection (4) of this section, a building owner or operator, or their agent, of a nonresidential building shall disclose the United States environmental protection agency's energy star portfolio manager benchmarking data and ratings to a prospective buyer, lessee, or lender for the most recent continuously occupied twelve-month period. A building owner or operator, or their agent, who delivers United States environmental protection agency's energy star portfolio manager benchmarking data and ratings to a prospective buyer, lessee, or lender is not required to provide additional information regarding energy consumption, and the information is deemed to be adequate to inform the prospective buyer, lessee, or lender regarding the United States environmental protection agency's energy star portfolio manager benchmarking data and ratings for the most recent twelve-month period for the building that is being sold, leased, financed, or refinanced.

(6) Notwithstanding subsections (4) and (5) of this section, nothing in this section increases or decreases the duties, if any, of a building owner, operator, or their agent under this chapter or alters the duty of a seller, agent, or broker to disclose the existence of a material fact affecting the real property.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. By December 31, 2009, to the extent that funding is appropriated specifically for the purposes of this section, the department shall develop and recommend to the legislature a methodology to determine an energy performance score for residential buildings and an implementation strategy to use such information to improve the energy efficiency of the state's existing housing supply. In developing its strategy, the department shall seek input from providers of residential energy audits, utilities, building contractors, mixed use developers, the residential real estate industry, and real estate listing and form providers.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) The requirements of this section apply to the department of general administration and other qualifying state agencies only to the extent that specific appropriations are provided to those agencies referencing this act or chapter number and this section.

(2) By July 1, 2010, each qualifying public agency shall:

(a) Create an energy benchmark for each reporting public facility using a portfolio manager;

(b) Report to general administration, the environmental protection agency national energy performance rating for each reporting public facility included in the technical requirements for this rating; and

(c) Link all portfolio manager accounts to the state portfolio manager master account to facilitate public reporting.

(3) By January 1, 2010, general administration shall establish a state portfolio manager master account. The account must be designed to provide shared reporting for all reporting public facilities.

(4) By July 1, 2010, general administration shall select a standardized portfolio manager report for reporting public facilities. General administration, in collaboration with the United States environmental protection agency, shall make the standard report of each reporting public facility available to the public through the portfolio manager web site.

(5) General administration shall prepare a biennial report summarizing the statewide portfolio manager master account reporting data. The first report must be completed by December 1, 2012. Subsequent reporting shall be completed every two years thereafter.

(6) By July 1, 2010, general administration shall develop a technical assistance program to facilitate the implementation of a preliminary audit and the investment grade energy audit. General administration shall design the technical assistance program to utilize audit services provided by utilities or energy services contracting companies when possible.

(7) For a reporting public facility that is leased by the state with a national energy performance rating score below seventy-five, a qualifying public agency may not enter into a new lease or lease renewal on or after January 1, 2010, unless:

(a) A preliminary audit has been conducted within the last two years; and

(b) The owner or lessor agrees to perform an investment grade audit and implement any cost-effective energy conservation measures within the first two years of the lease agreement if the preliminary audit has identified potential cost-effective energy conservation measures.

(8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, for each reporting public facility with a national energy performance rating score below fifty, the qualifying public agency, in consultation with general administration, shall undertake a preliminary energy audit by July 1, 2011. If potential cost-effective energy savings are identified, an investment grade energy audit must be completed by July 1, 2013. Implementation of cost-effective energy conservation measures are required by July 1, 2016. For a major facility that is leased by a state agency, college, or university, energy audits and implementation of cost-effective energy conservation measures are required only for that portion of the facility that is leased by the state agency, college, or university.

(b) A reporting public facility that is leased by the state is deemed in compliance with (a) of this subsection if the qualifying public agency has already complied with the requirements of subsection (7) of this section.

(9) Schools are strongly encouraged to follow the provisions in subsections (2) through (8) of this section.

(10) The director of the department of general administration, in consultation with the affected state agencies and the office of financial management, shall review the cost and delivery of agency programs to determine the viability of relocation when a facility leased by the state has a national energy performance rating score below fifty. The department of general administration shall establish a process to determine viability.

(11) General administration, in consultation with the office of financial management, shall develop a waiver process for the requirements in subsection (7) of this section. The director of the office of financial management, in consultation with general administration, may waive the requirements in subsection (7) of this section if the director determines that compliance is not cost-effective or feasible. The director of the office of financial management shall consider the review conducted by the department of general administration on the viability of relocation as established in subsection (10) of this section, if applicable, prior to waiving the requirements in subsection (7) of this section.

(12) By July 1, 2011, general administration shall conduct a review of facilities not covered by the national energy performance rating. Based on this review, general administration shall develop a portfolio of additional facilities that require preliminary energy audits. For these facilities, the qualifying public agency, in consultation with general administration, shall undertake a preliminary energy audit by July 1, 2012. If potential cost-effective energy savings are identified, an investment grade energy audit must be completed by July 1, 2013.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Sections 2, 3, and 5 through 8 of this act are each added to chapter 19.27A RCW.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 424

[Substitute Senate Bill 5931]

LICENSED MENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONER PRIVILEGE

AN ACT Relating to licensed mental health practitioner privilege; and amending RCW 5.60.060.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 5.60.060 and 2008 c 6 s 402 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A spouse or domestic partner shall not be examined for or against his or her spouse or domestic partner, without the consent of the spouse or domestic partner; nor can either during marriage or during the domestic partnership or afterward, be without the consent of the other, examined as to any communication made by one to the other during the marriage or the domestic partnership. But this exception shall not apply to a civil action or proceeding by one against the other, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by one against the other, nor to a criminal action or proceeding against a spouse or domestic partner if the marriage or the domestic partnership

occurred subsequent to the filing of formal charges against the defendant, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by said spouse or domestic partner against any child of whom said spouse or domestic partner is the parent or guardian, nor to a proceeding under chapter 70.96A, 70.96B, 71.05, or 71.09 RCW: PROVIDED, That the spouse or the domestic partner of a person sought to be detained under chapter 70.96A, 70.96B, 71.05, or 71.09 RCW may not be compelled to testify and shall be so informed by the court prior to being called as a witness.

(2)(a) An attorney or counselor shall not, without the consent of his or her client, be examined as to any communication made by the client to him or her, or his or her advice given thereon in the course of professional employment.

(b) A parent or guardian of a minor child arrested on a criminal charge may not be examined as to a communication between the child and his or her attorney if the communication was made in the presence of the parent or guardian. This privilege does not extend to communications made prior to the arrest.

(3) A member of the clergy, a Christian Science practitioner listed in the Christian Science Journal, or a priest shall not, without the consent of a person making the confession or sacred confidence, be examined as to any confession or sacred confidence made to him or her in his or her professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he or she belongs.

(4) Subject to the limitations under RCW 70.96A.140 or 71.05.360 (8) and (9), a physician or surgeon or osteopathic physician or surgeon or podiatric physician or surgeon shall not, without the consent of his or her patient, be examined in a civil action as to any information acquired in attending such patient, which was necessary to enable him or her to prescribe or act for the patient, except as follows:

(a) In any judicial proceedings regarding a child's injury, neglect, or sexual abuse or the cause thereof; and

(b) Ninety days after filing an action for personal injuries or wrongful death, the claimant shall be deemed to waive the physician-patient privilege. Waiver of the physician-patient privilege for any one physician or condition constitutes a waiver of the privilege as to all physicians or conditions, subject to such limitations as a court may impose pursuant to court rules.

(5) A public officer shall not be examined as a witness as to communications made to him or her in official confidence, when the public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

(6)(a) A peer support group counselor shall not, without consent of the law enforcement officer or firefighter making the communication, be compelled to testify about any communication made to the counselor by the officer or firefighter while receiving counseling. The counselor must be designated as such by the sheriff, police chief, fire chief, or chief of the Washington state patrol, prior to the incident that results in counseling. The privilege only applies when the communication was made to the counselor while acting in his or her capacity as a peer support group counselor. The privilege does not apply if the counselor was an initial responding officer or firefighter, a witness, or a party to the incident which prompted the delivery of peer support group counseling services to the law enforcement officer or firefighter.

(b) For purposes of this section, "peer support group counselor" means a:

(i) Law enforcement officer, firefighter, civilian employee of a law enforcement agency, or civilian employee of a fire department, who has received training to provide emotional and moral support and counseling to an officer or firefighter who needs those services as a result of an incident in which the officer or firefighter was involved while acting in his or her official capacity; or

(ii) Nonemployee counselor who has been designated by the sheriff, police chief, fire chief, or chief of the Washington state patrol to provide emotional and moral support and counseling to an officer or firefighter who needs those services as a result of an incident in which the officer or firefighter was involved while acting in his or her official capacity.

(7) A sexual assault advocate may not, without the consent of the victim, be examined as to any communication made between the victim and the sexual assault advocate.

(a) For purposes of this section, "sexual assault advocate" means the employee or volunteer from a rape crisis center, victim assistance unit, program, or association, that provides information, medical or legal advocacy, counseling, or support to victims of sexual assault, who is designated by the victim to accompany the victim to the hospital or other health care facility and to proceedings concerning the alleged assault, including police and prosecution interviews and court proceedings.

(b) A sexual assault advocate may disclose a confidential communication without the consent of the victim if failure to disclose is likely to result in a clear, imminent risk of serious physical injury or death of the victim or another person. Any sexual assault advocate participating in good faith in the disclosing of records and communications under this section shall have immunity from any liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that might result from the action. In any proceeding, civil or criminal, arising out of a disclosure under this section, the good faith of the sexual assault advocate who disclosed the confidential communication shall be presumed.

(8) A domestic violence advocate may not, without the consent of the victim, be examined as to any communication between the victim and the domestic violence advocate.

(a) For purposes of this section, "domestic violence advocate" means an employee or supervised volunteer from a community-based domestic violence program or human services program that provides information, advocacy, counseling, crisis intervention, emergency shelter, or support to victims of domestic violence and who is not employed by, or under the direct supervision of, a law enforcement agency, a prosecutor's office, or the child protective services section of the department of social and health services as defined in RCW 26.44.020.

(b) A domestic violence advocate may disclose a confidential communication without the consent of the victim if failure to disclose is likely to result in a clear, imminent risk of serious physical injury or death of the victim or another person. This section does not relieve a domestic violence advocate from the requirement to report or cause to be reported an incident under RCW 26.44.030(1) or to disclose relevant records relating to a child as required by RCW 26.44.030(12). Any domestic violence advocate participating in good faith in the disclosing of communications under this subsection is immune from liability, civil, criminal, or otherwise, that might result from the action. In any

proceeding, civil or criminal, arising out of a disclosure under this subsection, the good faith of the domestic violence advocate who disclosed the confidential communication shall be presumed.

(9) A mental health counselor, independent clinical social worker, or marriage and family therapist licensed under chapter 18.225 RCW may not disclose, or be compelled to testify about, any information acquired from persons consulting the individual in a professional capacity when the information was necessary to enable the individual to render professional services to those persons except:

(a) With the written authorization of that person or, in the case of death or disability, the person's personal representative;

(b) If the person waives the privilege by bringing charges against the mental health counselor licensed under chapter 18.225 RCW;

(c) In response to a subpoena from the secretary of health. The secretary may subpoena only records related to a complaint or report under RCW 18.130.050;

(d) As required under chapter 26.44 or 74.34 RCW or RCW 71.05.360 (8) and (9); or

(e) To any individual if the mental health counselor, independent clinical social worker, or marriage and family therapist licensed under chapter 18.225 RCW reasonably believes that disclosure will avoid or minimize an imminent danger to the health or safety of the individual or any other individual; however, there is no obligation on the part of the provider to so disclose.

Passed by the Senate April 21, 2009.

Passed by the House April 7, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 425

[Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 6015]

LIFE SCIENCES AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY— DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION

AN ACT Relating to directing the department of community, trade, and economic development to review commercialization and innovation in the life sciences and technology sectors; and creating new sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) Washington state is fortunate to have a dynamic technology industry sector that benefits from vibrant global demand for its output and that helps drive the state's economy. Washington state is uniquely positioned to shape its future success in innovation in the technology sectors of life sciences and high technology. Nearly every state in the nation is competing to develop a strong innovation economy. Washington has world-class research institutions, entrepreneurial spirit and talent, an actively collaborative community, and an existing foundational sector.

(2) To leverage its potential, the state must actively work to create and ensure a supportive environment that enables entrepreneurial people and companies to convert their innovative ideas into marketable new products and services. Providing such an environment would: Solidify Washington state as a

global leader of knowledge and technology commercialization; create more highly rewarding and well-paying careers for Washington's citizens; grow more companies in new and far-reaching markets; renew traditional industries through value-added technology adaptation; and generate solid returns for Washington state.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) By December 1, 2009, the department of community, trade, and economic development shall report to the governor and the legislature on how the state can best encourage and support the growth of innovation in the development and commercialization of proprietary technology in the life sciences and information technology industries.

(2) In consultation with life sciences trade and technology trade associations, the department shall:

(a) Investigate and recommend strategies to increase the amount of local or regional capital targeted to preseed, seed, and other early stage investments in life sciences and information technology companies;

(b) Examine state laws, rules, appropriations, and taxes related to life sciences and information technology, identify barriers, and recommend alternatives that will support growth of these industries;

(c) Evaluate the state's technology-based economic development efforts and recommend any additional infrastructure needed to assist companies at each stage of the business life cycle; and

(d) Review the status of technology transfer and commercialization efforts by the state's public research universities.

(3) The department shall provide a draft report of its findings and recommendations to the Washington state economic development commission. The commission shall compare the recommendations in the draft report to the overall direction and strategies related to life sciences and information technology adopted in the state's comprehensive economic development plan. The commission shall provide written observations to the department on areas of alignment or nonalignment between the report and the plan. The final report shall include the commission's observations and shall reflect any changes made to the report by the department in response to the commission's comments.

(4) For purposes of the report: (a) "Life sciences" must include but is not limited to: Medical devices and biotechnology as defined in RCW 82.63.010; and (b) "information technology" must include but is not limited to: Hardware, software, and internet infrastructure, that address high potential emerging and growing markets.

(5) From the funds appropriated for the purposes of this section, the money available for expenditure may not exceed the amount matched dollar-for-dollar by cash or in-kind contributions from nonstate sources.

(6) This section expires December 31, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 21, 2009.

Passed by the House April 13, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 426

[Senate Bill 6070]

DISPOSAL OF DREDGED MATERIALS—MT. ST. HELENS ERUPTION

AN ACT Relating to disposal of dredged riverbed materials from the Mt. St. Helens eruption; adding a new section to chapter 79.140 RCW; and decodifying RCW 79.140.120.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 79.140 RCW under the subchapter heading "special provisions and leases" to read as follows:

(1)(a) The legislature finds and declares that an extraordinary volume of material washed down onto beds of navigable waters and shorelands in the Toutle river, Coweeman river, and portions of the Cowlitz river following the eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980.

(b) The legislature further finds that the owners of private lands located near the impacted rivers were authorized to sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any dredge spoils removed from the river between the years of 1980 and 1995 without the necessity of any charge by the department.

(c) The legislature further finds that the dredging activities following the eruption of Mount St. Helens are no longer adequate to protect engineered structures on the affected rivers or the public health and safety of the communities located in proximity to the affected rivers. Future river dredging will be necessary as part of managing the post-eruption state of the rivers, and with the commencement of new dredging activities, the underlying conditions leading to the previous authority for private landowners to dispose of the dredged materials without the necessity of any charge by the department are replicated.

(d) The legislature further finds that just as between the years of 1980 and 1995, the dredge spoils placed upon adjacent publicly and privately owned property in the affected areas, if further disposed, will be of nominal value to the state and that it is in the best interests of the state to allow further disposal without charge.

(2)(a) All dredge spoil or materials removed from the state-owned beds and shores of the Toutle river, Coweeman river, and that portion of the Cowlitz river from two miles above the confluence of the Toutle river to its mouth deposited on adjacent public and private lands prior to January 1, 2009, as a result of dredging the affected rivers for navigation and flood control purposes may be sold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of by owners of the lands without the necessity of any charge by the department and free and clear of any interest of the department.

(b) All dredge spoil or materials removed from the state-owned beds and shores of the Toutle river, Coweeman river, and that portion of the Cowlitz river from two miles above the confluence of the Toutle river to its mouth deposited on adjacent public and private lands after January 1, 2009, but before December 31, 2017, as a result of dredging the affected rivers for navigation and flood control purposes may be sold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of by owners of the lands without the necessity of any charge by the department and free and clear of any interest of the department if the land in question was not used as a source for commercially sold materials prior to January 1, 2009. If the land in question was used as a source for commercially sold materials prior to January 1,

2009, the dredge spoils may be used without the necessity of any charge by the department. However, any sale of the materials would not be exempt from charges by the department consistent with this title.

(3)(a) Prior to selling or otherwise using any materials under this section for commercial purposes, written notification must be provided by the owners of the lands to the department outlining the type and amount of material that is planned to be sold or otherwise used.

(b) The department shall report to the appropriate committees of the legislature each biennium through the end of the 2015-2017 biennium a summary of any notifications received under (a) of this subsection. The report must include a determination of whether any revenue that would otherwise accrue to the state has been diverted by the provisions of this section and a summation of the diverted amount for the previous biennium. The initial report is due by January 2, 2012, with subsequent reports due by January 2nd of each even-numbered year.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. RCW 79.140.120 is decodified.

Passed by the Senate April 21, 2009.

Passed by the House April 14, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 427

[Substitute Senate Bill 6088]

COMMUTE TRIP REDUCTION PROGRAMS

AN ACT Relating to commute trip reduction for state agencies; amending RCW 70.94.541, 70.94.547, and 70.94.551; and creating a new section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 70.94.541 and 2006 c 329 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The department of transportation shall provide staff support to the commute trip reduction board in carrying out the requirements of RCW 70.94.537.

(2) The department of transportation shall provide technical assistance to regional transportation planning organizations, counties, cities, ~~((and))~~ towns, ~~((the department of general administration, other))~~ state agencies, as defined in RCW 40.06.010, and other employers in developing and implementing commute trip reduction plans and programs. The technical assistance shall include: (a) Guidance in single measurement methodology and practice to be used in determining progress in attaining plan goals; (b) developing model plans and programs appropriate to different situations; and (c) providing consistent training and informational materials for the implementation of commute trip reduction programs. Model plans and programs, training, and informational materials shall be developed in cooperation with representatives of regional transportation planning organizations, local governments, transit agencies, and employers.

(3) In carrying out this section the department of transportation may contract with statewide associations representing cities, towns, and counties to

assist cities, towns, and counties in implementing commute trip reduction plans and programs.

Sec. 2. RCW 70.94.547 and 2006 c 329 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislature hereby recognizes the state's crucial leadership role in establishing and implementing effective commute trip reduction programs. Therefore, it is the policy of the state that the department of (~~general administration~~) transportation and other state agencies, including institutions of higher education, shall aggressively develop substantive programs to reduce commute trips by state employees. Implementation of these programs will reduce energy consumption, congestion in urban areas, and air and water pollution associated with automobile travel.

Sec. 3. RCW 70.94.551 and 2006 c 329 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The (~~director~~) secretary of the department of (~~general administration~~) transportation may coordinate an interagency board or other interested parties for the purpose of developing policies or guidelines that promote consistency among state agency commute trip reduction programs required by RCW 70.94.527 and 70.94.531 or developed under the joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan described in this section. The board shall include representatives of the departments of transportation, general administration, ecology, and community, trade, and economic development and such other departments and interested groups as the (~~director~~) secretary of the department of (~~general administration~~) transportation determines to be necessary. Policies and guidelines shall be applicable to all state agencies including but not limited to policies and guidelines regarding parking and parking charges, employee incentives for commuting by other than single-occupant automobiles, flexible and alternative work schedules, alternative worksites, and the use of state-owned vehicles for car and van pools and guaranteed rides home. The policies and guidelines shall also consider the costs and benefits to state agencies of achieving commute trip reductions and consider mechanisms for funding state agency commute trip reduction programs.

(2) State agencies sharing a common location in affected urban growth areas where the total number of state employees is one hundred or more shall, with assistance from the department of (~~general administration~~) transportation, develop and implement a joint commute trip reduction program. The worksite (~~shall~~) must be treated as specified in RCW 70.94.531 and 70.94.534.

(3) The department of transportation shall develop a joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan for all state agencies, including institutions of higher education, located in the Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater urban growth areas.

(a) In developing the joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan, the department of transportation shall work with applicable state agencies, including institutions of higher education, and shall collaborate with the following entities: Local jurisdictions; regional transportation planning organizations as described in chapter 47.80 RCW; transit agencies, including regional transit authorities as described in chapter 81.112 RCW and transit agencies that serve areas within

twenty-five miles of the Olympia, Lacey, or Tumwater urban growth areas; and the capitol campus design advisory committee established in RCW 43.34.080.

(b) The joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan must build on existing commute trip reduction programs and policies. At a minimum, the joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan must include strategies for telework and flexible work schedules, parking management, and consideration of the impacts of worksite location and design on multimodal transportation options.

(c) The joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan must include performance measures and reporting methods and requirements.

(d) The joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan may include strategies to accommodate differences in worksite size and location.

(e) The joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan must be consistent with jurisdictional and regional transportation, land use, and commute trip reduction plans, the state six-year facilities plan, and the master plan for the capitol of the state of Washington.

(f) Not more than ninety days after the adoption of the joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan, state agencies within the three urban growth areas must implement a commute trip reduction program consistent with the objectives and strategies of the joint comprehensive commute trip reduction plan.

~~(4)~~ The department of ~~((general administration))~~ transportation shall review the initial commute trip reduction program of each state agency subject to the commute trip reduction plan for state agencies to determine if the program is likely to meet the applicable commute trip reduction goals and notify the agency of any deficiencies. If it is found that the program is not likely to meet the applicable commute trip reduction goals, the department of ~~((general administration))~~ transportation will work with the agency to modify the program as necessary.

~~((4))~~ ~~(5)~~ Each state agency implementing a commute trip reduction plan shall report at least once per year to its agency director on the performance of the agency's commute trip reduction program as part of the agency's quality management, accountability, and performance system as defined by RCW 43.17.385. The reports shall assess the performance of the program, progress toward state goals established under RCW 70.94.537, and recommendations for improving the program.

~~((5))~~ ~~(6)~~ The department of ~~((general administration))~~ transportation shall review the agency performance reports defined in subsection ~~((4))~~ ~~(5)~~ of this section and submit a biennial report for state agencies subject to this chapter to the governor and incorporate the report in the commute trip reduction board report to the legislature as directed in RCW 70.94.537~~(6)~~. The report shall include, but is not limited to, an evaluation of the most recent measurement results, progress toward state goals established under RCW 70.94.537, and recommendations for improving the performance of state agency commute trip reduction programs. The information shall be reported in a form established by the commute trip reduction board.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2009, in the omnibus capital appropriations act, this act is null and void.

Passed by the Senate April 21, 2009.
Passed by the House April 14, 2009.
Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 428

[Senate Bill 6104]

STATE AGENCIES—HOURS OF OPERATION

AN ACT Relating to state agency hours of operation; and amending RCW 42.04.060 and 42.56.090.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 42.04.060 and 1973 2nd ex.s. c 1 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

All state elective and appointive officers shall keep their offices open for the transaction of business (~~((from eight o'clock a.m. to five o'clock p.m. of each business day from Monday through Friday,))~~ for a minimum of forty hours per week, except weeks that include state legal holidays ((excepted. On Saturday, such offices may be closed)). Customary business hours must be posted on the agency or office's web site and made known by other means designed to provide the public with notice.

This section shall not apply to the courts of record of this state or to their officers nor to the office of the attorney general and the lieutenant governor.

Sec. 2. RCW 42.56.090 and 1995 c 397 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

Public records shall be available for inspection and copying during the customary office hours of the agency, the office of the secretary of the senate, and the office of the chief clerk of the house of representatives(~~(: PROVIDED, That if the entity does not have customary office hours of at least))~~ for a minimum of thirty hours per week, ((the public records shall be available from nine o'clock a.m. to noon and from one o'clock p.m. to four o'clock p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding)) except weeks that include state legal holidays, unless the person making the request and the agency, the office of the secretary of the senate, or the office of the chief clerk of the house of representatives or its representative agree on a different time. Customary business hours must be posted on the agency or office's web site and made known by other means designed to provide the public with notice.

Passed by the Senate April 22, 2009.
Passed by the House April 8, 2009.
Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 429

[Senate Bill 6126]

BOXING, MARTIAL ARTS, WRESTLING—EVENT FEES

AN ACT Relating to boxing, martial arts, and wrestling events; and amending RCW 67.08.050, 67.08.055, 67.08.105, and 43.24.150.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 67.08.050 and 2000 c 151 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any promoter shall within seven days prior to the holding of any event file with the department a statement setting forth the name of each licensee who is a potential participant, his or her manager or managers, and such other information as the department may require. Participant changes regarding a wrestling event may be allowed after notice to the department, if the new participant holds a valid license under this chapter. The department may stop any wrestling event in which a participant is not licensed under this chapter.

(2) Upon the termination of any event 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 the event, the price charged for the 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 report under this section ~~((a tax equal to five percent of such gross receipts))~~ an event fee to be determined by the director pursuant to RCW 67.08.105. However, the ~~((tax))~~ event fee may not be less than twenty-five dollars. The ~~((five percent of such gross receipts shall be immediately))~~ event fee and license fees collected under this chapter shall be paid by the department into the ((state general fund)) business and professions account under RCW 43.24.150.

~~((3) A complimentary ticket may not have a face value of less than the least expensive ticket available for sale to the general public. The number of untaxed complimentary tickets shall be limited to ten percent of the total tickets sold per event location, not to exceed one thousand tickets. All complimentary tickets exceeding this exemption shall be subject to taxation.))~~

Sec. 2. RCW 67.08.055 and 1993 c 278 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

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 therefor 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))~~ an event fee to be determined by the director pursuant to RCW 67.08.105. In no event, however, shall the ~~((tax))~~ event fee be less than twenty-five dollars. ~~((The tax shall apply uniformly at the same rate to all persons subject to the tax. Such receipts))~~ The event fee shall be immediately paid by the department into the ((general fund of the state)) business and professions account under RCW 43.24.150.

Sec. 3. RCW 67.08.105 and 1999 c 282 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

The department shall set license ~~((and)),~~ renewal, and event fees by rule ~~((; but the fees collected do not have to offset the cost of the program as required~~

under RCW 43.24.086)) in amounts that, pursuant to the fee policy established in RCW 43.24.086, when combined with all license and fee revenue under this chapter, are sufficient to defray the costs of the department in administering this chapter.

Sec. 4. RCW 43.24.150 and 2008 c 119 s 22 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The business and professions account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from business or professional licenses, registrations, certifications, renewals, examinations, or civil penalties assessed and collected by the department from the following chapters must be deposited into the account:

- (a) Chapter 18.11 RCW, auctioneers;
- (b) Chapter 18.16 RCW, cosmetologists, barbers, and manicurists;
- (c) Chapter 18.96 RCW, landscape architects;
- (d) Chapter 18.145 RCW, court reporters;
- (e) Chapter 18.165 RCW, private investigators;
- (f) Chapter 18.170 RCW, security guards;
- (g) Chapter 18.185 RCW, bail bond agents;
- (h) Chapter 18.280 RCW, home inspectors;
- (i) Chapter 19.16 RCW, collection agencies;
- (j) Chapter 19.31 RCW, employment agencies;
- (k) Chapter 19.105 RCW, camping resorts;
- (l) Chapter 19.138 RCW, sellers of travel;
- (m) Chapter 42.44 RCW, notaries public; ~~((and))~~
- (n) Chapter 64.36 RCW, timeshares; and
- (o) Chapter 67.08 RCW, boxing, martial arts, and wrestling.

Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only for expenses incurred in carrying out these business and professions licensing activities of the department. Any residue in the account shall be accumulated and shall not revert to the general fund at the end of the biennium.

(2) The director shall biennially prepare a budget request based on the anticipated costs of administering the business and professions licensing activities listed in subsection (1) of this section, which shall include the estimated income from these business and professions fees.

Passed by the Senate April 26, 2009.

Passed by the House April 25, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

CHAPTER 430

[Senate Bill 6157]

PUBLIC RETIREMENT—COMPENSATION CALCULATION

AN ACT Relating to the calculation of compensation for public retirement purposes during the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium; and amending RCW 41.40.010.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Sec. 1. RCW 41.40.010 and 2007 c 50 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context:

(1) "Retirement system" means the public employees' retirement system provided for in this chapter.

(2) "Department" means the department of retirement systems created in chapter 41.50 RCW.

(3) "State treasurer" means the treasurer of the state of Washington.

(4)(a) "Employer" for plan 1 members, means every branch, department, agency, commission, board, and office of the state, any political subdivision or association of political subdivisions of the state admitted into the retirement system, and legal entities authorized by RCW 35.63.070 and 36.70.060 or chapter 39.34 RCW; and the term shall also include any labor guild, association, or organization the membership of a local lodge or division of which is comprised of at least forty percent employees of an employer (other than such labor guild, association, or organization) within this chapter. The term may also include any city of the first class that has its own retirement system.

(b) "Employer" for plan 2 and plan 3 members, means every branch, department, agency, commission, board, and office of the state, and any political subdivision and municipal corporation of the state admitted into the retirement system, including public agencies created pursuant to RCW 35.63.070, 36.70.060, and 39.34.030; except that after August 31, 2000, school districts and educational service districts will no longer be employers for the public employees' retirement system plan 2.

(5) "Member" means any employee included in the membership of the retirement system, as provided for in RCW 41.40.023. RCW 41.26.045 does not prohibit a person otherwise eligible for membership in the retirement system from establishing such membership effective when he or she first entered an eligible position.

(6) "Original member" of this retirement system means:

(a) Any person who became a member of the system prior to April 1, 1949;

(b) Any person who becomes a member through the admission of an employer into the retirement system on and after April 1, 1949, and prior to April 1, 1951;

(c) Any person who first becomes a member by securing employment with an employer prior to April 1, 1951, provided the member has rendered at least one or more years of service to any employer prior to October 1, 1947;

(d) Any person who first becomes a member through the admission of an employer into the retirement system on or after April 1, 1951, provided, such person has been in the regular employ of the employer for at least six months of the twelve-month period preceding the said admission date;

(e) Any member who has restored all contributions that may have been withdrawn as provided by RCW 41.40.150 and who on the effective date of the individual's retirement becomes entitled to be credited with ten years or more of membership service except that the provisions relating to the minimum amount of retirement allowance for the member upon retirement at age seventy as found in RCW 41.40.190(4) shall not apply to the member;

(f) Any member who has been a contributor under the system for two or more years and who has restored all contributions that may have been withdrawn as provided by RCW 41.40.150 and who on the effective date of the individual's

retirement has rendered five or more years of service for the state or any political subdivision prior to the time of the admission of the employer into the system; except that the provisions relating to the minimum amount of retirement allowance for the member upon retirement at age seventy as found in RCW 41.40.190(4) shall not apply to the member.

(7) "New member" means a person who becomes a member on or after April 1, 1949, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(8)(a) "Compensation earnable" for plan 1 members, means salaries or wages earned during a payroll period for personal services and where the compensation is not all paid in money, maintenance compensation shall be included upon the basis of the schedules established by the member's employer.

(i) "Compensation earnable" for plan 1 members also includes the following actual or imputed payments, which are not paid for personal services:

(A) Retroactive payments to an individual by an employer on reinstatement of the employee in a position, or payments by an employer to an individual in lieu of reinstatement in a position which are awarded or granted as the equivalent of the salary or wage which the individual would have earned during a payroll period shall be considered compensation earnable and the individual shall receive the equivalent service credit;

(B) If a leave of absence is taken by an individual for the purpose of serving in the state legislature, the salary which would have been received for the position from which the leave of absence was taken, shall be considered as compensation earnable if the employee's contribution is paid by the employee and the employer's contribution is paid by the employer or employee;

(C) Assault pay only as authorized by RCW 27.04.100, 72.01.045, and 72.09.240;

(D) Compensation that a member would have received but for a disability occurring in the line of duty only as authorized by RCW 41.40.038;

(E) Compensation that a member receives due to participation in the leave sharing program only as authorized by RCW 41.04.650 through 41.04.670; and

(F) Compensation that a member receives for being in standby status. For the purposes of this section, a member is in standby status when not being paid for time actually worked and the employer requires the member to be prepared to report immediately for work, if the need arises, although the need may not arise.

(ii) "Compensation earnable" does not include:

(A) Remuneration for unused sick leave authorized under RCW 41.04.340, 28A.400.210, or 28A.310.490;

(B) Remuneration for unused annual leave in excess of thirty days as authorized by RCW 43.01.044 and 43.01.041.

(b) "Compensation earnable" for plan 2 and plan 3 members, means salaries or wages earned by a member during a payroll period for personal services, including overtime payments, and shall include wages and salaries deferred under provisions established pursuant to sections 403(b), 414(h), and 457 of the United States Internal Revenue Code, but shall exclude nonmoney maintenance compensation and lump sum or other payments for deferred annual sick leave, unused accumulated vacation, unused accumulated annual leave, or any form of severance pay.

"Compensation earnable" for plan 2 and plan 3 members also includes the following actual or imputed payments, which are not paid for personal services:

(i) Retroactive payments to an individual by an employer on reinstatement of the employee in a position, or payments by an employer to an individual in lieu of reinstatement in a position which are awarded or granted as the equivalent of the salary or wage which the individual would have earned during a payroll period shall be considered compensation earnable to the extent provided above, and the individual shall receive the equivalent service credit;

(ii) In any year in which a member serves in the legislature, the member shall have the option of having such member's compensation earnable be the greater of:

(A) The compensation earnable the member would have received had such member not served in the legislature; or

(B) Such member's actual compensation earnable received for nonlegislative public employment and legislative service combined. Any additional contributions to the retirement system required because compensation earnable under (b)(ii)(A) of this subsection is greater than compensation earnable under (b)(ii)(B) of this subsection shall be paid by the member for both member and employer contributions;

(iii) Assault pay only as authorized by RCW 27.04.100, 72.01.045, and 72.09.240;

(iv) Compensation that a member would have received but for a disability occurring in the line of duty only as authorized by RCW 41.40.038;

(v) Compensation that a member receives due to participation in the leave sharing program only as authorized by RCW 41.04.650 through 41.04.670; and

(vi) Compensation that a member receives for being in standby status. For the purposes of this section, a member is in standby status when not being paid for time actually worked and the employer requires the member to be prepared to report immediately for work, if the need arises, although the need may not arise.

(9)(a) "Service" for plan 1 members, except as provided in RCW 41.40.088, means periods of employment in an eligible position or positions for one or more employers rendered to any employer for which compensation is paid, and includes time spent in office as an elected or appointed official of an employer. Compensation earnable earned in full time work for seventy hours or more in any given calendar month shall constitute one service credit month except as provided in RCW 41.40.088. Compensation earnable earned for less than seventy hours in any calendar month shall constitute one-quarter service credit month of service except as provided in RCW 41.40.088. Only service credit months and one-quarter service credit months shall be counted in the computation of any retirement allowance or other benefit provided for in this chapter. Any fraction of a year of service shall be taken into account in the computation of such retirement allowance or benefits. Time spent in standby status, whether compensated or not, is not service.

(i) Service by a state employee officially assigned by the state on a temporary basis to assist another public agency, shall be considered as service as a state employee: PROVIDED, That service to any other public agency shall not be considered service as a state employee if such service has been used to establish benefits in any other public retirement system.

(ii) An individual shall receive no more than a total of twelve service credit months of service during any calendar year. If an individual is employed in an eligible position by one or more employers the individual shall receive no more than one service credit month during any calendar month in which multiple service for seventy or more hours is rendered.

(iii) A school district employee may count up to forty-five days of sick leave as creditable service solely for the purpose of determining eligibility to retire under RCW 41.40.180 as authorized by RCW 28A.400.300. For purposes of plan 1 "forty-five days" as used in RCW 28A.400.300 is equal to two service credit months. Use of less than forty-five days of sick leave is creditable as allowed under this subsection as follows:

(A) Less than twenty-two days equals one-quarter service credit month;

(B) Twenty-two days equals one service credit month;

(C) More than twenty-two days but less than forty-five days equals one and one-quarter service credit month.

(b) "Service" for plan 2 and plan 3 members, means periods of employment by a member in an eligible position or positions for one or more employers for which compensation earnable is paid. Compensation earnable earned for ninety or more hours in any calendar month shall constitute one service credit month except as provided in RCW 41.40.088. Compensation earnable earned for at least seventy hours but less than ninety hours in any calendar month shall constitute one-half service credit month of service. Compensation earnable earned for less than seventy hours in any calendar month shall constitute one-quarter service credit month of service. Time spent in standby status, whether compensated or not, is not service.

Any fraction of a year of service shall be taken into account in the computation of such retirement allowance or benefits.

(i) Service in any state elective position shall be deemed to be full time service, except that persons serving in state elective positions who are members of the Washington school employees' retirement system, teachers' retirement system, public safety employees' retirement system, or law enforcement officers' and firefighters' retirement system at the time of election or appointment to such position may elect to continue membership in the Washington school employees' retirement system, teachers' retirement system, public safety employees' retirement system, or law enforcement officers' and firefighters' retirement system.

(ii) A member shall receive a total of not more than twelve service credit months of service for such calendar year. If an individual is employed in an eligible position by one or more employers the individual shall receive no more than one service credit month during any calendar month in which multiple service for ninety or more hours is rendered.

(iii) Up to forty-five days of sick leave may be creditable as service solely for the purpose of determining eligibility to retire under RCW 41.40.180 as authorized by RCW 28A.400.300. For purposes of plan 2 and plan 3 "forty-five days" as used in RCW 28A.400.300 is equal to two service credit months. Use of less than forty-five days of sick leave is creditable as allowed under this subsection as follows:

(A) Less than eleven days equals one-quarter service credit month;

(B) Eleven or more days but less than twenty-two days equals one-half service credit month;

(C) Twenty-two days equals one service credit month;

(D) More than twenty-two days but less than thirty-three days equals one and one-quarter service credit month;

(E) Thirty-three or more days but less than forty-five days equals one and one-half service credit month.

(10) "Service credit year" means an accumulation of months of service credit which is equal to one when divided by twelve.

(11) "Service credit month" means a month or an accumulation of months of service credit which is equal to one.

(12) "Prior service" means all service of an original member rendered to any employer prior to October 1, 1947.

(13) "Membership service" means:

(a) All service rendered, as a member, after October 1, 1947;

(b) All service after October 1, 1947, to any employer prior to the time of its admission into the retirement system for which member and employer contributions, plus interest as required by RCW 41.50.125, have been paid under RCW 41.40.056 or 41.40.057;

(c) Service not to exceed six consecutive months of probationary service rendered after April 1, 1949, and prior to becoming a member, in the case of any member, upon payment in full by such member of the total amount of the employer's contribution to the retirement fund which would have been required under the law in effect when such probationary service was rendered if the member had been a member during such period, except that the amount of the employer's contribution shall be calculated by the director based on the first month's compensation earnable as a member;

(d) Service not to exceed six consecutive months of probationary service, rendered after October 1, 1947, and before April 1, 1949, and prior to becoming a member, in the case of any member, upon payment in full by such member of five percent of such member's salary during said period of probationary service, except that the amount of the employer's contribution shall be calculated by the director based on the first month's compensation earnable as a member.

(14)(a) "Beneficiary" for plan 1 members, means any person in receipt of a retirement allowance, pension or other benefit provided by this chapter.

(b) "Beneficiary" for plan 2 and plan 3 members, means any person in receipt of a retirement allowance or other benefit provided by this chapter resulting from service rendered to an employer by another person.

(15) "Regular interest" means such rate as the director may determine.

(16) "Accumulated contributions" means the sum of all contributions standing to the credit of a member in the member's individual account, including any amount paid under RCW 41.50.165(2), together with the regular interest thereon.

(17)(a) "Average final compensation" for plan 1 members, means the annual average of the greatest compensation earnable by a member during any consecutive two year period of service credit months for which service credit is allowed; or if the member has less than two years of service credit months then the annual average compensation earnable during the total years of service for which service credit is allowed.

(b) "Average final compensation" for plan 2 and plan 3 members, means the member's average compensation earnable of the highest consecutive sixty months of service credit months prior to such member's retirement, termination, or death. Periods constituting authorized leaves of absence may not be used in the calculation of average final compensation except under RCW 41.40.710(2) or (c) of this subsection.

(c) In calculating average final compensation under this subsection for a member of plan 1, 2, or 3, the department of retirement systems shall include any compensation forgone by the member during the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium as a result of reduced work hours, voluntary leave without pay, or temporary furloughs if the reduced compensation is an integral part of the employer's expenditure reduction efforts, as certified by the employer.

(18) "Final compensation" means the annual rate of compensation earnable by a member at the time of termination of employment.

(19) "Annuity" means payments for life derived from accumulated contributions of a member. All annuities shall be paid in monthly installments.

(20) "Pension" means payments for life derived from contributions made by the employer. All pensions shall be paid in monthly installments.

(21) "Retirement allowance" means the sum of the annuity and the pension.

(22) "Employee" or "employed" means a person who is providing services for compensation to an employer, unless the person is free from the employer's direction and control over the performance of work. The department shall adopt rules and interpret this subsection consistent with common law.

(23) "Actuarial equivalent" means a benefit of equal value when computed upon the basis of such mortality and other tables as may be adopted by the director.

(24) "Retirement" means withdrawal from active service with a retirement allowance as provided by this chapter.

(25) "Eligible position" means:

(a) Any position that, as defined by the employer, normally requires five or more months of service a year for which regular compensation for at least seventy hours is earned by the occupant thereof. For purposes of this chapter an employer shall not define "position" in such a manner that an employee's monthly work for that employer is divided into more than one position;

(b) Any position occupied by an elected official or person appointed directly by the governor, or appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court under RCW 2.04.240(2) or 2.06.150(2), for which compensation is paid.

(26) "Ineligible position" means any position which does not conform with the requirements set forth in subsection (25) of this section.

(27) "Leave of absence" means the period of time a member is authorized by the employer to be absent from service without being separated from membership.

(28) "Totally incapacitated for duty" means total inability to perform the duties of a member's employment or office or any other work for which the member is qualified by training or experience.

(29) "Retiree" means any person who has begun accruing a retirement allowance or other benefit provided by this chapter resulting from service rendered to an employer while a member.

(30) "Director" means the director of the department.

(31) "State elective position" means any position held by any person elected or appointed to statewide office or elected or appointed as a member of the legislature.

(32) "State actuary" or "actuary" means the person appointed pursuant to RCW 44.44.010(2).

(33) "Plan 1" means the public employees' retirement system, plan 1 providing the benefits and funding provisions covering persons who first became members of the system prior to October 1, 1977.

(34) "Plan 2" means the public employees' retirement system, plan 2 providing the benefits and funding provisions covering persons who first became members of the system on and after October 1, 1977, and are not included in plan 3.

(35) "Plan 3" means the public employees' retirement system, plan 3 providing the benefits and funding provisions covering persons who:

(a) First become a member on or after:

(i) March 1, 2002, and are employed by a state agency or institute of higher education and who did not choose to enter plan 2; or

(ii) September 1, 2002, and are employed by other than a state agency or institute of higher education and who did not choose to enter plan 2; or

(b) Transferred to plan 3 under RCW 41.40.795.

(36) "Index" means, for any calendar year, that year's annual average consumer price index, Seattle, Washington area, for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor.

(37) "Index A" means the index for the year prior to the determination of a postretirement adjustment.

(38) "Index B" means the index for the year prior to index A.

(39) "Index year" means the earliest calendar year in which the index is more than sixty percent of index A.

(40) "Adjustment ratio" means the value of index A divided by index B.

(41) "Annual increase" means, initially, fifty-nine cents per month per year of service which amount shall be increased each July 1st by three percent, rounded to the nearest cent.

(42) "Separation from service" occurs when a person has terminated all employment with an employer. Separation from service or employment does not occur, and if claimed by an employer or employee may be a violation of RCW 41.40.055, when an employee and employer have a written or oral agreement to resume employment with the same employer following termination. Mere expressions or inquiries about postretirement employment by an employer or employee that do not constitute a commitment to reemploy the employee after retirement are not an agreement under this subsection.

(43) "Member account" or "member's account" for purposes of plan 3 means the sum of the contributions and earnings on behalf of the member in the defined contribution portion of plan 3.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 25, 2009.

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CHAPTER 431

[Senate Bill 6167]

PROPERTY CRIMES—ORGANIZED RETAIL CRIME TASK FORCE—
THRESHOLD AMOUNTS

AN ACT Relating to crimes against property; amending RCW 4.24.230, 9A.48.070, 9A.48.080, 9A.48.090, 9A.56.030, 9A.56.040, 9A.56.050, 9A.56.060, 9A.56.096, 9A.56.150, 9A.56.160, 9A.56.170, and 9A.56.350; adding a new section to chapter 9.94A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 3.50 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 3.66 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 35.20 RCW; creating new sections; and prescribing penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) An organized retail crime task force is created for the purpose of monitoring the effects of raising the monetary threshold amounts differentiating the various degrees of property crimes in Washington state. The task force is directed to examine the impact of raising these values on (a) the retail industry; (b) the district and municipal courts; and (c) the county and city offices of the prosecuting attorney. The task force shall also examine the best methods for apportionment and sharing of costs for prosecution when multiple jurisdictions are involved. In addition, the task force is charged with identifying any policies or procedures which would enhance the successful investigation and prosecution of property crimes in Washington state.

(2) The task force shall consist of the following members:

(a) One member from each of the two largest caucuses of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(b) One member from each of the two largest caucuses of the senate, appointed by the president of the senate;

(c) One member appointed by the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys;

(d) One member appointed by the Washington association of criminal defense lawyers;

(e) One member appointed by the association of Washington cities;

(f) One member appointed by the association of Washington counties;

(g) One member appointed by the food industry association of Washington representing retail grocers who own a single store or a regional chain with less than ten million five hundred thousand dollars in gross revenues per location annually;

(h) One member appointed by the Washington association of retailers representing a retailer who owns a single store or a chain with one million five hundred thousand dollars or more in gross revenues annually; and

(i) The superior court judges association and the district and municipal court judges association are each invited to select a judge to be a member of the task force.

(3) The task force shall choose its chair from among its members and may conduct meetings, select officers, and prescribe rules of procedure.

(4) Staff for the task force will be provided by the staff of the legislature.

(5) Legislative members of the task force shall not be reimbursed for travel expenses. Nonlegislative members appointed under subsection (2)(c) through (h) of this section are not entitled to reimbursement under RCW 43.03.050 or 43.03.060 for travel or other expenses related to service on the task force. The

participation of an organization in the task force shall not result in any finding or determination that the organization is a governmental or public agency.

(6) The task force is subject to the open public meetings act, chapter 42.30 RCW.

(7) The task force shall report its findings and recommendations to the appropriate committees of the legislature eighteen months after the effective date of this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:

The sentencing guidelines commission shall review the monetary threshold amounts differentiating the various degrees of property crimes in Washington state to determine whether such amounts should be modified. The sentencing guidelines commission shall report to the legislature with its recommendations by November 1, 2014, and every five years thereafter.

Sec. 3. RCW 4.24.230 and 1994 c 9 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) An adult or emancipated minor who takes possession of any goods, wares, or merchandise displayed or offered for sale by any wholesale or retail store or other mercantile establishment without the consent of the owner or seller, and with the intention of converting such goods, wares, or merchandise to his or her own use without having paid the purchase price thereof (~~(shall be)~~) is liable in addition to actual damages, for a penalty to the owner or seller in the amount of the retail value thereof not to exceed (~~(one)~~) two thousand eight hundred fifty dollars, plus an additional penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than (~~(two)~~) six hundred fifty dollars, plus all reasonable attorney's fees and court costs expended by the owner or seller. A customer who orders a meal in a restaurant or other eating establishment, receives at least a portion thereof, and then leaves without paying, is subject to liability under this section. A person who shall receive any food, money, credit, lodging, or accommodation at any hotel, motel, boarding house, or lodging house, and then leaves without paying the proprietor, manager, or authorized employee thereof, is subject to liability under this section.

(2) The parent or legal guardian having the custody of an unemancipated minor who takes possession of any goods, wares, or merchandise displayed or offered for sale by any wholesale or retail store or other mercantile establishment without the consent of the owner or seller and with the intention of converting such goods, wares, or merchandise to his or her own use without having paid the purchase price thereof, (~~(shall be)~~) is liable as a penalty to the owner or seller for the retail value of such goods, wares, or merchandise not to exceed (~~(five)~~) one thousand four hundred twenty-five dollars plus an additional penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than (~~(two)~~) six hundred fifty dollars, plus all reasonable attorney's fees and court costs expended by the owner or seller. The parent or legal guardian having the custody of an unemancipated minor, who orders a meal in a restaurant or other eating establishment, receives at least a portion thereof, and then leaves without paying, is subject to liability under this section. The parent or legal guardian having the custody of an unemancipated minor, who receives any food, money, credit, lodging, or accommodation at any hotel, motel, boarding house, or lodging house, and then leaves without paying

the proprietor, manager, or authorized employee thereof, is subject to liability under this section. For the purposes of this subsection, liability shall not be imposed upon any governmental entity, private agency, or foster parent assigned responsibility for the minor child pursuant to court order or action of the department of social and health services.

(3) Judgments and claims arising under this section may be assigned.

(4) A conviction for violation of chapter 9A.56 RCW shall not be a condition precedent to maintenance of a civil action authorized by this section.

(5) An owner or seller demanding payment of a penalty under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall give written notice to the person or persons from whom the penalty is sought. The notice shall state:

"IMPORTANT NOTICE: The payment of any penalty demanded of you does not prevent criminal prosecution under a related criminal provision."

This notice shall be boldly and conspicuously displayed, in at least the same size type as is used in the demand, and shall be sent with the demand for payment of a penalty described in subsection (1) or (2) of this section.

Sec. 4. RCW 9A.48.070 and 1983 1st ex.s. c 4 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of malicious mischief in the first degree if he or she knowingly and maliciously:

(a) Causes physical damage to the property of another in an amount exceeding (~~(one)~~) five thousand (~~(five hundred)~~) dollars;

(b) Causes an interruption or impairment of service rendered to the public by physically damaging or tampering with an emergency vehicle or property of the state, a political subdivision thereof, or a public utility or mode of public transportation, power, or communication; or

(c) Causes an impairment of the safety, efficiency, or operation of an aircraft by physically damaging or tampering with the aircraft or aircraft equipment, fuel, lubricant, or parts.

(2) Malicious mischief in the first degree is a class B felony.

Sec. 5. RCW 9A.48.080 and 1994 c 261 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of malicious mischief in the second degree if he or she knowingly and maliciously:

(a) Causes physical damage to the property of another in an amount exceeding (~~(two)~~) seven hundred fifty dollars; or

(b) Creates a substantial risk of interruption or impairment of service rendered to the public, by physically damaging or tampering with an emergency vehicle or property of the state, a political subdivision thereof, or a public utility or mode of public transportation, power, or communication.

(2) Malicious mischief in the second degree is a class C felony.

Sec. 6. RCW 9A.48.090 and 2003 c 53 s 71 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of malicious mischief in the third degree if he or she:

(a) Knowingly and maliciously causes physical damage to the property of another, under circumstances not amounting to malicious mischief in the first or second degree; or

(b) Writes, paints, or draws any inscription, figure, or mark of any type on any public or private building or other structure or any real or personal property owned by any other person unless the person has obtained the express permission of the owner or operator of the property, under circumstances not amounting to malicious mischief in the first or second degree.

~~(2)((a)) Malicious mischief in the third degree ((under subsection (1)(a) of this section is a gross misdemeanor if the damage to the property is in an amount exceeding fifty dollars.~~

~~(b) Malicious mischief in the third degree under subsection (1)(a) of this section is a misdemeanor if the damage to the property is fifty dollars or less.~~

~~(c) Malicious mischief in the third degree under subsection (1)(b) of this section)) is a gross misdemeanor.~~

Sec. 7. RCW 9A.56.030 and 2007 c 199 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of theft in the first degree if he or she commits theft of:

(a) Property or services which exceed(s) ~~((one))~~ five thousand ~~((five hundred))~~ dollars in value other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010;

(b) Property of any value, other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 or a motor vehicle, taken from the person of another; or

(c) A search and rescue dog, as defined in RCW 9.91.175, while the search and rescue dog is on duty.

(2) Theft in the first degree is a class B felony.

Sec. 8. RCW 9A.56.040 and 2007 c 199 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of theft in the second degree if he or she commits theft of:

(a) Property or services which exceed(s) ~~((two))~~ seven hundred fifty dollars in value but does not exceed ~~((one))~~ five thousand ~~((five hundred))~~ dollars in value, other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 or a motor vehicle; or

(b) A public record, writing, or instrument kept, filed, or deposited according to law with or in the keeping of any public office or public servant; or

(c) An access device.

(2) Theft in the second degree is a class C felony.

Sec. 9. RCW 9A.56.050 and 1998 c 236 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of theft in the third degree if he or she commits theft of property or services which (a) does not exceed ~~((two))~~ seven hundred ~~((and))~~ fifty dollars in value, or (b) includes ten or more merchandise pallets, or ten or more beverage crates, or a combination of ten or more merchandise pallets and beverage crates.

(2) Theft in the third degree is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 10. RCW 9A.56.060 and 1982 c 138 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Any person who shall with intent to defraud, make, or draw, or utter, or deliver to another person any check, or draft, on a bank or other depository for the payment of money, knowing at the time of such drawing, or delivery, that he or she has not sufficient funds in, or credit with ~~((said))~~ the bank or other

depository, to meet (~~said~~) the check or draft, in full upon its presentation, (~~shall be~~) is guilty of unlawful issuance of bank check. The word "credit" as used herein shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or other depository for the payment of such check or draft, and the uttering or delivery of such a check or draft to another person without such fund or credit to meet the same shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to defraud.

(2) Any person who shall with intent to defraud, make, or draw, or utter, or deliver to another person any check, or draft on a bank or other depository for the payment of money and who issues a stop-payment order directing the bank or depository on which the check is drawn not to honor (~~said~~) the check, and who fails to make payment of money in the amount of the check or draft or otherwise arrange a settlement agreed upon by the holder of the check within twenty days of issuing (~~said~~) the check or draft (~~shall be~~) is guilty of unlawful issuance of a bank check.

(3) When any series of transactions which constitute unlawful issuance of a bank check would, when considered separately, constitute unlawful issuance of a bank check in an amount of (~~two~~) seven hundred fifty dollars or less because of value, and the series of transactions are a part of a common scheme or plan, the transactions may be aggregated in one count and the sum of the value of all of the transactions shall be the value considered in determining whether the unlawful issuance of a bank check is to be punished as a class C felony or a gross misdemeanor.

(4) Unlawful issuance of a bank check in an amount greater than (~~two~~) seven hundred fifty dollars is a class C felony.

(5) Unlawful issuance of a bank check in an amount of (~~two~~) seven hundred fifty dollars or less is a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished as follows:

(a) The court shall order the defendant to make full restitution;

(b) The defendant need not be imprisoned, but the court shall impose a (~~minimum~~) fine of (~~five~~) up to one thousand one hundred twenty-five dollars. Of the fine imposed, at least (~~fifty~~) three hundred seventy-five dollars or an amount equal to one hundred fifty percent of the amount of the bank check, whichever is greater, shall not be suspended or deferred. Upon conviction for a second offense within any twelve-month period, the court may not suspend or defer (~~only that~~) any portion of the fine (~~which is in excess of five hundred dollars~~).

Sec. 11. RCW 9A.56.096 and 2007 c 199 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person who, with intent to deprive the owner or owner's agent, wrongfully obtains, or exerts unauthorized control over, or by color or aid of deception gains control of personal property that is rented, leased, or loaned by written agreement to the person, is guilty of theft of rental, leased, lease-purchased, or loaned property.

(2) The finder of fact may presume intent to deprive if the finder of fact finds either of the following:

(a) That the person who rented or leased the property failed to return or make arrangements acceptable to the owner of the property or the owner's agent to return the property to the owner or the owner's agent within seventy-two hours

after receipt of proper notice following the due date of the rental, lease, lease-purchase, or loan agreement; or

(b) That the renter, lessee, or borrower presented identification to the owner or the owner's agent that was materially false, fictitious, or not current with respect to name, address, place of employment, or other appropriate items.

(3) As used in subsection (2) of this section, "proper notice" consists of a written demand by the owner or the owner's agent made after the due date of the rental, lease, lease-purchase, or loan period, mailed by certified or registered mail to the renter, lessee, or borrower at: (a) The address the renter, lessee, or borrower gave when the contract was made; or (b) the renter, lessee, or borrower's last known address if later furnished in writing by the renter, lessee, borrower, or the agent of the renter, lessee, or borrower.

(4) The replacement value of the property obtained must be utilized in determining the amount involved in the theft of rental, leased, lease-purchased, or loaned property.

(5)(a) Theft of rental, leased, lease-purchased, or loaned property is a class B felony if the rental, leased, lease-purchased, or loaned property is valued at ~~((one))~~ five thousand ~~((five hundred))~~ dollars or more.

(b) Theft of rental, leased, lease-purchased, or loaned property is a class C felony if the rental, leased, lease-purchased, or loaned property is valued at ~~((two))~~ seven hundred fifty dollars or more but less than ~~((one))~~ five thousand ~~((five hundred))~~ dollars.

(c) Theft of rental, leased, lease-purchased, or loaned property is a gross misdemeanor if the rental, leased, lease-purchased, or loaned property is valued at less than ~~((two))~~ seven hundred fifty dollars.

(6) This section applies to rental agreements that provide that the renter may return the property any time within the rental period and pay only for the time the renter actually retained the property, in addition to any minimum rental fee, to lease agreements, to lease-purchase agreements as defined under RCW 63.19.010, and to vehicles loaned to prospective purchasers borrowing a vehicle by written agreement from a motor vehicle dealer licensed under chapter 46.70 RCW. This section does not apply to rental or leasing of real property under the residential landlord-tenant act, chapter 59.18 RCW.

Sec. 12. RCW 9A.56.150 and 2007 c 199 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of possessing stolen property in the first degree if he or she possesses stolen property, other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 or a motor vehicle, which exceeds ~~((one))~~ five thousand ~~((five hundred))~~ dollars in value.

(2) Possessing stolen property in the first degree is a class B felony.

Sec. 13. RCW 9A.56.160 and 2007 c 199 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of possessing stolen property in the second degree if:

(a) He or she possesses stolen property, other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 or a motor vehicle, which exceeds ~~((two))~~ seven hundred fifty dollars in value but does not exceed ~~((one))~~ five thousand ~~((five hundred))~~ dollars in value; or

(b) He or she possesses a stolen public record, writing or instrument kept, filed, or deposited according to law; or

(c) He or she possesses a stolen access device.

(2) Possessing stolen property in the second degree is a class C felony.

Sec. 14. RCW 9A.56.170 and 1998 c 236 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of possessing stolen property in the third degree if he or she possesses (a) stolen property which does not exceed ~~((two))~~ seven hundred fifty dollars in value, or (b) ten or more stolen merchandise pallets, or ten or more stolen beverage crates, or a combination of ten or more stolen merchandise pallets and beverage crates.

(2) Possessing stolen property in the third degree is a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 15. RCW 9A.56.350 and 2006 c 277 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A person is guilty of organized retail theft if he or she:

(a) Commits theft of property with a value of at least ~~((two))~~ seven hundred fifty dollars from a mercantile establishment with an accomplice; ~~((or))~~

(b) Possesses stolen property, as defined in RCW 9A.56.140, with a value of at least ~~((two))~~ seven hundred fifty dollars from a mercantile establishment with an accomplice; or

(c) Commits theft of property with a cumulative value of at least seven hundred fifty dollars from one or more mercantile establishments within a period of up to one hundred eighty days.

(2) A person is guilty of organized retail theft in the first degree if the property stolen or possessed has a value of ~~((one))~~ five thousand ~~((five hundred))~~ dollars or more. Organized retail theft in the first degree is a class B felony.

(3) A person is guilty of organized retail theft in the second degree if the property stolen or possessed has a value of at least ~~((two))~~ seven hundred fifty dollars, but less than ~~((one))~~ five thousand ~~((five hundred))~~ dollars. Organized retail theft in the second degree is a class C felony.

(4) For purposes of this section, a series of thefts committed by the same person from one or more mercantile establishments over a period of one hundred eighty days may be aggregated in one count and the sum of the value of all the property shall be the value considered in determining the degree of the organized retail theft involved. Theft committed by the same person in different counties that have been aggregated in one county may be prosecuted in any county in which any one of the thefts occurred.

(5) The mercantile establishment or establishments whose property is alleged to have been stolen may request that the charge be aggregated with other thefts of property about which the mercantile establishment or establishments is aware. In the event a request to aggregate the prosecution is declined, the mercantile establishment or establishments shall be promptly advised by the prosecuting jurisdiction making the decision to decline aggregating the prosecution of the decision and the reasons for such decision.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 3.50 RCW to read as follows:

Before a sentence is imposed upon a defendant convicted of a crime against property, the court or the prosecuting authority shall check existing judicial information systems to determine the criminal history of the defendant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. A new section is added to chapter 3.66 RCW to read as follows:

Before a sentence is imposed upon a defendant convicted of a crime against property, the court or the prosecuting authority shall check existing judicial information systems to determine the criminal history of the defendant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. A new section is added to chapter 35.20 RCW to read as follows:

Before a sentence is imposed upon a defendant convicted of a crime against property, the court or the prosecuting authority shall check existing judicial information systems to determine the criminal history of the defendant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. Merchants and other parties who create a database of individuals who have been: Apprehended in the process of committing a property crime; assessed a civil fine or penalty for committing a property crime; or convicted of a property crime are not subject to civil fines or penalties for sharing information from the database with other merchants, law enforcement officials, or legal professionals.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. This act applies to crimes committed on or after September 1, 2009.

Passed by the Senate April 20, 2009.

Passed by the House April 25, 2009.

Approved by the Governor May 8, 2009.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 11, 2009.

AUTHENTICATION

I, K. Kyle Thiessen, Code Reviser of the State of Washington, certify that, with the exception of such corrections as I have made in accordance with the powers vested in me by RCW 44.20.060, the laws published in this volume are a true and correct reproduction of the copies of the enrolled laws of the 2009 session (61st Legislature), chapters 192 through 431, as certified and transmitted to the Statute Law Committee by the Secretary of State under RCW 44.20.020.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at Olympia, Washington, this 9th day of June, 2009.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "K. Kyle Thiessen". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

K. KYLE THIESSEN
Code Reviser