

2 **SHB 2939** - S AMD - 288

3 By Senators Eide, Swecker, Fraser and Morton

4 ADOPTED 3/9/00

5 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the  
6 following:

7 "NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The department of general  
8 administration shall work with commercial and industrial construction  
9 industry organizations to develop guidelines for implementing on-site  
10 construction waste management planning. The topics addressed in the  
11 guidelines shall include, but shall not be limited to:

12 (a) Standards for identifying the type of wastes generated during  
13 construction;

14 (b) Methods for analyzing the availability and cost-effectiveness  
15 of recycling services for each type of waste;

16 (c) Methods for evaluating construction waste management  
17 alternatives given limited recycling services in rural areas of the  
18 state;

19 (d) Strategies to maximize reuse and recycling of wastes and  
20 minimize landfill disposal;

21 (e) Standardized formats for on-site construction waste management  
22 planning and reporting documents; and

23 (f) A training and technical assistance plan for public and private  
24 building owners and construction industry members, in order to  
25 facilitate incorporation of waste management planning and recycling  
26 into standard construction industry practice.

27 (2) By December 15, 2000, the department of general administration  
28 shall provide a report to the legislature on the development of the  
29 guidelines required by subsection (1) of this section. The report  
30 shall include recommendations for incorporating job-site waste  
31 management planning and recycling into standard construction industry  
32 practice.

33 **Sec. 2.** RCW 43.19A.020 and 1996 c 198 s 1 are each amended to read  
34 as follows:

1 (1) The ((USEPA)) federal product standards, ((as now or hereafter  
2 amended)) adopted under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6962(e) as it exists on the  
3 effective date of this act, are adopted as the minimum standards for  
4 the state of Washington. These standards shall be implemented for at  
5 least the products listed in ((~~(a) and (b) of~~)) this subsection ((~~by~~  
6 ~~the dates indicated~~)), unless the director finds that a different  
7 standard would significantly increase recycled product availability or  
8 competition.

9 (a) ((~~By July 1, 1997:~~

10 ~~(i)~~) Paper and paper products;

11 ~~((ii)) (b)~~ Organic recovered materials; ((and

12 ~~(iii)) (c)~~ Latex paint products;

13 ~~((b) By July 1, 1997:~~

14 ~~(i)~~) (d) Products for lower value uses containing recycled  
15 plastics;

16 ~~((ii)) (e)~~ Retread and remanufactured tires;

17 ~~((iii)) (f)~~ Lubricating oils;

18 ~~((iv)) (g)~~ Automotive batteries;

19 ~~((v)) (h)~~ Building ~~((insulation))~~ products and materials;

20 ~~((vi)) (i)~~ Panelboard; and

21 ~~((vii)) (j)~~ Compost products.

22 (2) By July 1, 2001, the director shall adopt product standards for  
23 strawboard manufactured using as an ingredient straw that is produced  
24 as a by-product in the production of cereal grain or turf or grass  
25 seed.

26 (3) The standards required by this section shall be applied to  
27 recycled product purchasing by the department and other state agencies.  
28 The standards may be adopted or applied by any other local government  
29 in product procurement. The standards shall provide for exceptions  
30 under appropriate circumstances to allow purchases of recycled products  
31 that do not meet the minimum content requirements of the standards.

32 **Sec. 3.** RCW 39.04.133 and 1996 c 198 s 5 are each amended to read  
33 as follows:

34 (1) The state's preferences for the purchase and use of recycled  
35 content products shall be included as a factor in the design and  
36 development of state capital improvement projects.

37 (2) ~~((Specifications for materials in state construction projects~~  
38 ~~shall include the use of recycled content products and recyclable~~

1 ~~products whenever practicable))~~ If a construction project receives  
2 state public funding, the product standards, as provided in RCW  
3 43.19A.020, shall apply to the materials used in the project, whenever  
4 the administering agency and project owner determine that such products  
5 would be cost-effective and are readily available.

6 (3) This section does not apply to contracts entered into by a  
7 municipality.

8 **Sec. 4.** RCW 70.95.010 and 1989 c 431 s 1 are each amended to read  
9 as follows:

10 The legislature finds:

11 (1) Continuing technological changes in methods of manufacture,  
12 packaging, and marketing of consumer products, together with the  
13 economic and population growth of this state, the rising affluence of  
14 its citizens, and its expanding industrial activity have created new  
15 and ever-mounting problems involving disposal of garbage, refuse, and  
16 solid waste materials resulting from domestic, agricultural, and  
17 industrial activities.

18 (2) Traditional methods of disposing of solid wastes in this state  
19 are no longer adequate to meet the ever-increasing problem. Improper  
20 methods and practices of handling and disposal of solid wastes pollute  
21 our land, air and water resources, blight our countryside, adversely  
22 affect land values, and damage the overall quality of our environment.

23 (3) Considerations of natural resource limitations, energy  
24 shortages, economics and the environment make necessary the development  
25 and implementation of solid waste recovery and/or recycling plans and  
26 programs.

27 (4) Waste reduction must become a fundamental strategy of solid  
28 waste management. It is therefore necessary to change manufacturing  
29 and purchasing practices and waste generation behaviors to reduce the  
30 amount of waste that becomes a governmental responsibility.

31 (5) Source separation of waste must become a fundamental strategy  
32 of solid waste management. Collection and handling strategies should  
33 have, as an ultimate goal, the source separation of all materials with  
34 resource value or environmental hazard.

35 (6)(a) It (~~is the responsibility~~) should be the goal of every  
36 person to minimize his or her production of wastes and to separate  
37 recyclable or hazardous materials from mixed waste.

1 (b) It is the responsibility of state, county, and city governments  
2 to provide for a waste management infrastructure to fully implement  
3 waste reduction and source separation strategies and to process and  
4 dispose of remaining wastes in a manner that is environmentally safe  
5 and economically sound. It is further the responsibility of state,  
6 county, and city governments to monitor the cost-effectiveness and  
7 environmental safety of combusting separated waste, processing mixed  
8 waste, and recycling programs.

9 (c) It is the responsibility of county and city governments to  
10 assume primary responsibility for solid waste management and to develop  
11 and implement aggressive and effective waste reduction and source  
12 separation strategies.

13 (d) It is the responsibility of state government to ensure that  
14 local governments are providing adequate source reduction and  
15 separation opportunities and incentives to all, including persons in  
16 both rural and urban areas, and nonresidential waste generators such as  
17 commercial, industrial, and institutional entities, recognizing the  
18 need to provide flexibility to accommodate differing population  
19 densities, distances to and availability of recycling markets, and  
20 collection and disposal costs in each community; and to provide county  
21 and city governments with adequate technical resources to accomplish  
22 this responsibility.

23 (7) Environmental and economic considerations in solving the  
24 state's solid waste management problems requires strong consideration  
25 by local governments of regional solutions and intergovernmental  
26 cooperation.

27 (8) The following priorities for the collection, handling, and  
28 management of solid waste are necessary and should be followed in  
29 descending order as applicable:

30 (a) Waste reduction;

31 (b) Recycling, with source separation of recyclable materials as  
32 the preferred method;

33 (c) Energy recovery, incineration, or landfill of separated waste;

34 (d) Energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of mixed wastes.

35 (9) It is the state's goal to achieve a fifty percent recycling  
36 rate by ((1995)) 2005.

37 (10) It is the state's goal that programs be established to  
38 eliminate residential or commercial yard debris in landfills by 2010.

1        (11) Steps should be taken to make recycling at least as affordable  
2 and convenient to the ratepayer as mixed waste disposal.

3        ~~((11))~~ (12) It is necessary to compile and maintain adequate data  
4 on the types and quantities of solid waste that are being generated and  
5 to monitor how the various types of solid waste are being managed.

6        ~~((12))~~ (13) Vehicle batteries should be recycled and the disposal  
7 of vehicle batteries into landfills or incinerators should be  
8 discontinued.

9        ~~((13))~~ (14) Excessive and nonrecyclable packaging of products  
10 should be avoided.

11       ~~((14))~~ (15) Comprehensive education should be conducted  
12 throughout the state so that people are informed of the need to reduce,  
13 source separate, and recycle solid waste.

14       ~~((15))~~ (16) All governmental entities in the state should set an  
15 example by implementing aggressive waste reduction and recycling  
16 programs at their workplaces and by purchasing products that are made  
17 from recycled materials and are recyclable.

18       ~~((16))~~ (17) To ensure the safe and efficient operations of solid  
19 waste disposal facilities, it is necessary for operators and regulators  
20 of landfills and incinerators to receive training and certification.

21       ~~((17))~~ (18) It is necessary to provide adequate funding to all  
22 levels of government so that successful waste reduction and recycling  
23 programs can be implemented.

24       ~~((18))~~ (19) The development of stable and expanding markets for  
25 recyclable materials is critical to the long-term success of the  
26 state's recycling goals. Market development must be encouraged on a  
27 state, regional, and national basis to maximize its effectiveness. The  
28 state shall assume primary responsibility for the development of a  
29 multifaceted market development program to carry out the purposes of  
30 this act.

31       ~~((19))~~ (20) There is an imperative need to anticipate, plan for,  
32 and accomplish effective storage, control, recovery, and recycling of  
33 discarded tires and other problem wastes with the subsequent  
34 conservation of resources and energy.

35       **Sec. 5.** RCW 70.95.030 and 1998 c 36 s 17 are each amended to read  
36 as follows:

37       As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:

38       (1) "City" means every incorporated city and town.

- 1 (2) "Commission" means the utilities and transportation commission.
- 2 (3) "Committee" means the state solid waste advisory committee.
- 3 (4) "Composted material" means organic solid waste that has been  
4 subjected to controlled aerobic degradation at a solid waste facility  
5 in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Natural decay of  
6 organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions does not result in  
7 composted material.
- 8 (5) "Department" means the department of ecology.
- 9 (6) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.
- 10 (7) "Disposal site" means the location where any final treatment,  
11 utilization, processing, or deposit of solid waste occurs.
- 12 (8) "Energy recovery" means a process operating under federal and  
13 state environmental laws and regulations for converting solid waste  
14 into usable energy and for reducing the volume of solid waste.
- 15 (9) "Functional standards" means criteria for solid waste handling  
16 expressed in terms of expected performance or solid waste handling  
17 functions.
- 18 (10) "Incineration" means a process of reducing the volume of solid  
19 waste operating under federal and state environmental laws and  
20 regulations by use of an enclosed device using controlled flame  
21 combustion.
- 22 (11) "Jurisdictional health department" means city, county, city-  
23 county, or district public health department.
- 24 (12) "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility at  
25 which solid waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land  
26 treatment facility.
- 27 (13) "Local government" means a city, town, or county.
- 28 (14) "Modify" means to substantially change the design or  
29 operational plans including, but not limited to, removal of a design  
30 element previously set forth in a permit application or the addition of  
31 a disposal or processing activity that is not approved in the permit.
- 32 (15) "Multiple family residence" means any structure housing two or  
33 more dwelling units.
- 34 (16) "Person" means individual, firm, association, copartnership,  
35 political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry,  
36 public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever.
- 37 (17) "Recyclable materials" means those solid wastes that are  
38 separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass,  
39 that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local

1 comprehensive solid waste plan. Prior to the adoption of the local  
2 comprehensive solid waste plan, adopted pursuant to RCW 70.95.110(2),  
3 local governments may identify recyclable materials by ordinance from  
4 July 23, 1989.

5 (18) "Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing waste  
6 materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than  
7 landfill disposal or incineration.

8 (19) "Residence" means the regular dwelling place of an individual  
9 or individuals.

10 (20) "Sewage sludge" means a semisolid substance consisting of  
11 settled sewage solids combined with varying amounts of water and  
12 dissolved materials, generated from a wastewater treatment system, that  
13 does not meet the requirements of chapter 70.95J RCW.

14 (21) "Soil amendment" means any substance that is intended to  
15 improve the physical characteristics of the soil, except composted  
16 material, commercial fertilizers, agricultural liming agents,  
17 unmanipulated animal manures, unmanipulated vegetable manures, food  
18 wastes, food processing wastes, and materials exempted by rule of the  
19 department, such as biosolids as defined in chapter 70.95J RCW and  
20 wastewater as regulated in chapter 90.48 RCW.

21 (22) "Solid waste" or "wastes" means all putrescible and  
22 nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited  
23 to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge,  
24 demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts  
25 thereof, and recyclable materials.

26 (23) "Solid waste handling" means the management, storage,  
27 collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and  
28 final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of  
29 materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from  
30 solid wastes or the conversion of the energy in solid wastes to more  
31 useful forms or combinations thereof.

32 (24) "Source separation" means the separation of different kinds of  
33 solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

34 (25) "Vehicle" includes every device physically capable of being  
35 moved upon a public or private highway, road, street, or watercourse  
36 and in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be  
37 transported or drawn upon a public or private highway, road, street, or  
38 watercourse, except devices moved by human or animal power or used  
39 exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

1 (26) "Waste-derived soil amendment" means any soil amendment as  
2 defined in this chapter that is derived from solid waste as defined in  
3 RCW 70.95.030, but does not include biosolids or biosolids products  
4 regulated under chapter 70.95J RCW or wastewaters regulated under  
5 chapter 90.48 RCW.

6 (27) "Waste reduction" means reducing the amount or toxicity of  
7 waste generated or reusing materials.

8 (28) "Yard debris" means plant material commonly created in the  
9 course of maintaining yards and gardens, and through horticulture,  
10 gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes  
11 but is not limited to grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds,  
12 flowers, roots, windfall fruit, vegetable garden debris, holiday trees,  
13 and tree prunings four inches or less in diameter.

14 **Sec. 6.** RCW 70.95.090 and 1991 c 298 s 3 are each amended to read  
15 as follows:

16 Each county and city comprehensive solid waste management plan  
17 shall include the following:

18 (1) A detailed inventory and description of all existing solid  
19 waste handling facilities including an inventory of any deficiencies in  
20 meeting current solid waste handling needs.

21 (2) The estimated long-range needs for solid waste handling  
22 facilities projected twenty years into the future.

23 (3) A program for the orderly development of solid waste handling  
24 facilities in a manner consistent with the plans for the entire county  
25 which shall:

26 (a) Meet the minimum functional standards for solid waste handling  
27 adopted by the department and all laws and regulations relating to air  
28 and water pollution, fire prevention, flood control, and protection of  
29 public health;

30 (b) Take into account the comprehensive land use plan of each  
31 jurisdiction;

32 (c) Contain a six year construction and capital acquisition program  
33 for solid waste handling facilities; and

34 (d) Contain a plan for financing both capital costs and operational  
35 expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system.

36 (4) A program for surveillance and control.

1 (5) A current inventory and description of solid waste collection  
2 needs and operations within each respective jurisdiction which shall  
3 include:

4 (a) Any franchise for solid waste collection granted by the  
5 utilities and transportation commission in the respective jurisdictions  
6 including the name of the holder of the franchise and the address of  
7 his or her place of business and the area covered by the franchise;

8 (b) Any city solid waste operation within the county and the  
9 boundaries of such operation;

10 (c) The population density of each area serviced by a city  
11 operation or by a franchised operation within the respective  
12 jurisdictions;

13 (d) The projected solid waste collection needs for the respective  
14 jurisdictions for the next six years.

15 (6) A comprehensive waste reduction and recycling element that, in  
16 accordance with the priorities established in RCW 70.95.010, provides  
17 programs that (a) reduce the amount of waste generated, (b) provide  
18 incentives and mechanisms for source separation, and (c) establish  
19 recycling opportunities for the source separated waste.

20 (7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the  
21 following:

22 (a) Waste reduction strategies;

23 (b) Source separation strategies, including:

24 (i) Programs for the collection of source separated materials from  
25 residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs  
26 shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from  
27 single and multiple family residences, unless the department approves  
28 an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning  
29 guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates  
30 and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally  
31 sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials,  
32 unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning  
33 period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and  
34 recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural  
35 areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off  
36 boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste  
37 transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to  
38 the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers  
39 may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons;

1 (ii) Programs to monitor the collection of source separated waste  
2 at nonresidential sites where there is sufficient density to sustain a  
3 program;

4 (iii) Programs to collect yard waste, if the county or city  
5 submitting the plan finds that there are adequate markets or capacity  
6 for composted yard waste within or near the service area to consume the  
7 majority of the material collected; and

8 (iv) Programs to educate and promote the concepts of waste  
9 reduction and recycling;

10 (c) Recycling strategies, including a description of markets for  
11 recyclables, a review of waste generation trends, a description of  
12 waste composition, a discussion and description of existing programs  
13 and any additional programs needed to assist public and private sector  
14 recycling, and an implementation schedule for the designation of  
15 specific materials to be collected for recycling, and for the provision  
16 of recycling collection services;

17 (d) Consideration of residential collection rate structures that  
18 provide economic incentives for customers to reduce their level of  
19 solid waste collection service and increase their participation in  
20 waste reduction, recycling, and yard waste collection programs. Any  
21 jurisdiction that is a signatory to a comprehensive solid waste plan  
22 that adopts residential incentive rates shall adopt ordinances to  
23 implement rate structures that are consistent with the guidelines in  
24 the comprehensive plans. The utilities and transportation commission  
25 is authorized to issue rules to implement this section for solid waste  
26 companies regulated under Title 81 RCW; and

27 (e) Other information the county or city submitting the plan  
28 determines is necessary.

29 (8) An assessment of the plan's impact on the costs of solid waste  
30 collection. The assessment shall be prepared in conformance with  
31 guidelines established by the utilities and transportation commission.  
32 The commission shall cooperate with the Washington state association of  
33 counties and the association of Washington cities in establishing such  
34 guidelines.

35 (9) A review of potential areas that meet the criteria as outlined  
36 in RCW 70.95.165.

37 **Sec. 7.** RCW 70.95.290 and 1988 c 184 s 3 are each amended to read  
38 as follows:

1 (1) The evaluation of the solid waste stream required in RCW  
2 70.95.280 shall include the following elements:

3 (a) The department shall determine which management method for each  
4 category of solid waste will have the least environmental impact; and

5 (b) The department shall evaluate the costs of various management  
6 options for each category of solid waste, including a review of market  
7 availability, and shall take into consideration the economic impact on  
8 affected parties;

9 (c) Based on the results of (a) and (b) of this subsection, the  
10 department shall determine the best management for each category of  
11 solid waste. Different management methods for the same categories of  
12 waste may be developed for different parts of the state.

13 (2) The department shall give priority to evaluating categories of  
14 solid waste that, in relation to other categories of solid waste,  
15 comprise a large volume of the solid waste stream or present a high  
16 potential of harm to human health. At a minimum the following  
17 categories of waste shall be evaluated:

18 (a) By January 1, 1989, yard ~~((waste))~~ debris and other  
19 biodegradable materials, paper products, disposable diapers, and  
20 batteries; ~~((and))~~

21 (b) By January 1, 1990, metals, glass, plastics, styrofoam or rigid  
22 lightweight cellular polystyrene, and tires; and

23 (c) By January 1, 2004, construction, demolition, and land-clearing  
24 debris, manure, and major food-processing wastes.

25 (3) The department is prohibited from adopting rules that mandate  
26 best management practices for the categories of solid waste identified  
27 in subsection (2) of this section.

28 **Sec. 8.** RCW 43.19.1905 and 1995 c 269 s 1402 are each amended to  
29 read as follows:

30 The director of general administration shall establish overall  
31 state policy for compliance by all state agencies, including  
32 educational institutions, regarding the following purchasing and  
33 material control functions:

34 (1) Development of a state commodity coding system, including  
35 common stock numbers for items maintained in stores for reissue;

36 (2) Determination where consolidations, closures, or additions of  
37 stores operated by state agencies and educational institutions should  
38 be initiated;

- 1 (3) Institution of standard criteria for determination of when and  
2 where an item in the state supply system should be stocked;
- 3 (4) Establishment of stock levels to be maintained in state stores,  
4 and formulation of standards for replenishment of stock;
- 5 (5) Formulation of an overall distribution and redistribution  
6 system for stock items which establishes sources of supply support for  
7 all agencies, including interagency supply support;
- 8 (6) Determination of what function data processing equipment,  
9 including remote terminals, shall perform in state-wide purchasing and  
10 material control for improvement of service and promotion of economy;
- 11 (7) Standardization of records and forms used state-wide for supply  
12 system activities involving purchasing, receiving, inspecting, storing,  
13 requisitioning, and issuing functions, including a standard  
14 notification form for state agencies to report cost-effective direct  
15 purchases, which shall at least identify the price of the goods as  
16 available through the division of purchasing, the price of the goods as  
17 available from the alternative source, the total savings, and the  
18 signature of the notifying agency's director or the director's  
19 designee;
- 20 (8) Screening of supplies, material, and equipment excess to the  
21 requirements of one agency for overall state need before sale as  
22 surplus;
- 23 (9) Establishment of warehouse operation and storage standards to  
24 achieve uniform, effective, and economical stores operations;
- 25 (10) Establishment of time limit standards for the issuing of  
26 material in store and for processing requisitions requiring purchase;
- 27 (11) Formulation of criteria for determining when centralized  
28 rather than decentralized purchasing shall be used to obtain maximum  
29 benefit of volume buying of identical or similar items, including  
30 procurement from federal supply sources;
- 31 (12) Development of criteria for use of leased, rather than state  
32 owned, warehouse space based on relative cost and accessibility;
- 33 (13) Institution of standard criteria for purchase and placement of  
34 state furnished materials, carpeting, furniture, fixtures, and nonfixed  
35 equipment, in newly constructed or renovated state buildings;
- 36 (14) Determination of how transportation costs incurred by the  
37 state for materials, supplies, services, and equipment can be reduced  
38 by improved freight and traffic coordination and control;

1 (15) Establishment of a formal certification program for state  
2 employees who are authorized to perform purchasing functions as agents  
3 for the state under the provisions of chapter 43.19 RCW;

4 (16) Development of performance measures for the reduction of total  
5 overall expense for material, supplies, equipment, and services used  
6 each biennium by the state;

7 (17) Establishment of a standard system for all state organizations  
8 to record and report dollar savings and cost avoidance which are  
9 attributable to the establishment and implementation of improved  
10 purchasing and material control procedures;

11 (18) Development of procedures for mutual and voluntary cooperation  
12 between state agencies, including educational institutions, and  
13 political subdivisions for exchange of purchasing and material control  
14 services;

15 (19) Resolution of all other purchasing and material matters which  
16 require the establishment of overall state-wide policy for effective  
17 and economical supply management;

18 (20) Development of guidelines and criteria for the purchase of  
19 vehicles, alternate vehicle fuels and systems, equipment, and materials  
20 that reduce overall energy-related costs and energy use by the state,  
21 including the requirement that new passenger vehicles purchased by the  
22 state meet the minimum standards for passenger automobile fuel economy  
23 established by the United States secretary of transportation pursuant  
24 to the energy policy and conservation act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 2002);

25 (21) Development of goals for state use of recycled and  
26 environmentally preferable products through specifications for products  
27 and services, processes for requests for proposals and requests for  
28 qualifications, contractor selection, and contract negotiations."

29 **SHB 2939** - S AMD - 288

30 By Senators Eide, Swecker, Fraser and Morton

31 ADOPTED 3/9/00

32 On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "reduction;" strike the  
33 remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 43.19A.020, 39.04.133,  
34 70.95.010, 70.95.030, 70.95.090, 70.95.290, and 43.19.1905; and  
35 creating a new section."

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