

2 **SHB 1182** - S COMM AMD  
3 By Committee on Law & Justice

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

7 **"Sec. 1.** RCW 62A.1-201 and 1993 c 230 s 2A-602 and 1993 c 229 s 1  
8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

9 Subject to additional definitions contained in the subsequent  
10 Articles of this Title which are applicable to specific Articles or  
11 Parts thereof, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this  
12 Title:

13 (1) "Action" in the sense of a judicial proceeding includes  
14 recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, suit in equity and any other  
15 proceedings in which rights are determined.

16 (2) "Aggrieved party" means a party entitled to resort to a remedy.

17 (3) "Agreement" means the bargain of the parties in fact as found  
18 in their language or by implication from other circumstances including  
19 course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance as  
20 provided in this Title (RCW 62A.1-205 (~~and~~), RCW 62A.2-208, and RCW  
21 62A.2A-207). Whether an agreement has legal consequences is determined  
22 by the provisions of this Title, if applicable; otherwise by the law of  
23 contracts (RCW 62A.1-103). (Compare "Contract".)

24 (4) "Bank" means any person engaged in the business of banking.

25 (5) "Bearer" means the person in possession of an instrument,  
26 document of title, or certificated security payable to bearer or  
27 indorsed in blank.

28 (6) "Bill of lading" means a document evidencing the receipt of  
29 goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in the business of  
30 transporting or forwarding goods, and includes an airbill. "Airbill"  
31 means a document serving for air transportation as a bill of lading  
32 does for marine or rail transportation, and includes an air consignment  
33 note or air waybill.

34 (7) "Branch" includes a separately incorporated foreign branch of  
35 a bank.

36 (8) "Burden of establishing" a fact means the burden of persuading

1 the triers of fact that the existence of the fact is more probable than  
2 its non-existence.

3 (9) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in  
4 good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him or her is in  
5 violation of the ownership rights or security interest of a third party  
6 in the goods buys in ordinary course from a person in the business of  
7 selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. All  
8 persons who sell minerals or the like (including oil and gas) at  
9 wellhead or minehead shall be deemed to be persons in the business of  
10 selling goods of that kind. "Buying" may be for cash or by exchange of  
11 other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving  
12 goods or documents of title under a pre-existing contract for sale but  
13 does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or  
14 partial satisfaction of a money debt.

15 (10) "Conspicuous": A term or clause is conspicuous when it is so  
16 written that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to  
17 have noticed it. A printed heading in capitals (as: NON-NEGOTIABLE  
18 BILL OF LADING) is conspicuous. Language in the body of a form is  
19 "conspicuous" if it is in larger or other contrasting type or color.  
20 But in a telegram any stated term is "conspicuous". Whether a term or  
21 clause is "conspicuous" or not is for decision by the court.

22 (11) "Contract" means the total legal obligation which results from  
23 the parties' agreement as affected by this Title and any other  
24 applicable rules of law. (Compare "Agreement".)

25 (12) "Creditor" includes a general creditor, a secured creditor, a  
26 lien creditor and any representative of creditors, including an  
27 assignee for the benefit of creditors, a trustee in bankruptcy, a  
28 receiver in equity and an executor or administrator of an insolvent  
29 debtor's or assignor's estate.

30 (13) "Defendant" includes a person in the position of defendant in  
31 a cross-action or counterclaim.

32 (14) "Delivery" with respect to instruments, documents of title,  
33 chattel paper, or certificated securities means voluntary transfer of  
34 possession.

35 (15) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant,  
36 dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and  
37 also any other document which in the regular course of business or  
38 financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in  
39 possession of it is entitled to receive, hold and dispose of the

1 document and the goods it covers. To be a document of title a document  
2 must purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to  
3 cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or  
4 are fungible portions of an identified mass.

5 (16) "Fault" means wrongful act, omission or breach.

6 (17) "Fungible" with respect to goods or securities means goods or  
7 securities of which any unit is, by nature or usage of trade, the  
8 equivalent of any other like unit. Goods which are not fungible shall  
9 be deemed fungible for the purposes of this Title to the extent that  
10 under a particular agreement or document unlike units are treated as  
11 equivalents.

12 (18) "Genuine" means free of forgery or counterfeiting.

13 (19) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or  
14 transaction concerned.

15 (20) "Holder" with respect to a negotiable instrument, means the  
16 person in possession if the instrument is payable to bearer or, in the  
17 case of an instrument payable to an identified person, if the  
18 identified person is in possession. "Holder" with respect to a  
19 document of title means the person in possession if the goods are  
20 deliverable to bearer or to the order of the person in possession.

21 (21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or where a credit  
22 so engages to purchase or discount a draft complying with the terms of  
23 the credit.

24 (22) "Insolvency proceedings" includes any assignment for the  
25 benefit of creditors or other proceedings intended to liquidate or  
26 rehabilitate the estate of the person involved.

27 (23) A person is "insolvent" who either has ceased to pay his or  
28 her debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his or her  
29 debts as they become due or is insolvent within the meaning of the  
30 federal bankruptcy law.

31 (24) "Money" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a  
32 domestic or foreign government and includes a monetary unit of account  
33 established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement  
34 between two or more nations.

35 (25) A person has "notice" of a fact when

36 (a) he or she has actual knowledge of it; or

37 (b) he or she has received a notice or notification of it; or

38 (c) from all the facts and circumstances known to him or her at the  
39 time in question he or she has reason to know that it exists.

1 A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when he or she has actual  
2 knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a word or phrase of similar  
3 import refers to knowledge rather than to reason to know. The time and  
4 circumstances under which a notice or notification may cease to be  
5 effective are not determined by this Title.

6 (26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to  
7 another by taking such steps as may be reasonably required to inform  
8 the other in ordinary course whether or not such other actually comes  
9 to know of it. A person "receives" a notice or notification when

10 (a) it comes to his or her attention; or

11 (b) it is duly delivered at the place of business through which the  
12 contract was made or at any other place held out by him or her as the  
13 place for receipt of such communications.

14 (27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by an  
15 organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time  
16 when it is brought to the attention of the individual conducting that  
17 transaction, and in any event from the time when it would have been  
18 brought to his or her attention if the organization had exercised due  
19 diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains  
20 reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the  
21 person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance  
22 with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting  
23 for the organization to communicate information unless such  
24 communication is part of his or her regular duties or unless he or she  
25 has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be  
26 materially affected by the information.

27 (28) "Organization" includes a corporation, government or  
28 governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust,  
29 partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or  
30 common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

31 (29) "Party", as distinct from "third party", means a person who  
32 has engaged in a transaction or made an agreement within this Title.

33 (30) "Person" includes an individual or an organization (See RCW  
34 62A.1-102).

35 (31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier of fact must  
36 find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is  
37 introduced which would support a finding of its nonexistence.

38 (32) "Purchase" includes taking by sale, discount, negotiation,  
39 mortgage, pledge, lien, issue or re-issue, gift or any other voluntary

1 transaction creating an interest in property.

2 (33) "Purchaser" means a person who takes by purchase.

3 (34) "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an aggrieved party  
4 is entitled with or without resort to a tribunal.

5 (35) "Representative" includes an agent, an officer of a  
6 corporation or association, and a trustee, executor or administrator of  
7 an estate, or any other person empowered to act for another.

8 (36) "Rights" includes remedies.

9 (37) "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or  
10 fixtures which secures payment or performance of an obligation, except  
11 for lease-purchase agreements under chapter 63.19 RCW. The retention  
12 or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment  
13 or delivery to the buyer (RCW 62A.2-401) is limited in effect to a  
14 reservation of a "security interest". The term also includes any  
15 interest of a buyer of accounts or chattel paper which is subject to  
16 Article 9. The special property interest of a buyer of goods on  
17 identification of such goods to a contract for sale under RCW 62A.2-401  
18 is not a "security interest", but a buyer may also acquire a "security  
19 interest" by complying with Article 9. Unless a consignment is  
20 intended as security, reservation of title thereunder is not a  
21 "security interest" but a consignment in any event is subject to the  
22 provisions on consignment sales (RCW 62A.2-326).

23 Whether a transaction creates a lease or security interest is  
24 determined by the facts of each case. However, a transaction creates  
25 a security interest if the consideration the lessee is to pay the  
26 lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is an  
27 obligation for the term of the lease not subject to termination by the  
28 lessee, and:

29 (a) The original term of the lease is equal to or greater than the  
30 remaining economic life of the goods;

31 (b) The lessee is bound to renew the lease for the remaining  
32 economic life of the goods or is bound to become the owner of the  
33 goods;

34 (c) The lessee has an option to renew the lease for the remaining  
35 economic life of the goods for no additional consideration or nominal  
36 additional consideration upon compliance with the lease agreement; or

37 (d) The lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for  
38 no additional consideration or nominal additional consideration upon  
39 compliance with the lease agreement.

1 A transaction does not create a security interest merely because it  
2 provides that:

3 (a) The present value of the consideration the lessee is obligated  
4 to pay the lessor for the right to possession and use of the goods is  
5 substantially equal to or is greater than the fair market value of the  
6 goods at the time the lease is entered into;

7 (b) The lessee assumes risk of loss of the goods, or agrees to pay  
8 taxes, insurance, filing, recording, or registration fees, or service  
9 or maintenance costs with respect to the goods;

10 (c) The lessee has an option to renew the lease or to become the  
11 owner of the goods;

12 (d) The lessee has an option to renew the lease for a fixed rent  
13 that is equal to or greater than the reasonably predictable fair market  
14 rent for the use of the goods for the term of the renewal at the time  
15 the option is to be performed;

16 (e) The lessee has an option to become the owner of the goods for  
17 a fixed price that is equal to or greater than the reasonably  
18 predictable fair market value of the goods at the time the option is to  
19 be performed; or

20 (f) The amount of rental payments may or will be increased or  
21 decreased by reference to the amount realized by the lessor upon sale  
22 or disposition of the goods.

23 For purposes of this subsection (37):

24 (a) Additional consideration is not nominal if (i) when the option  
25 to renew the lease is granted to the lessee the rent is stated to be  
26 the fair market rent for the use of the goods for the term of the  
27 renewal determined at the time the option is to be performed, or (ii)  
28 when the option to become the owner of the goods is granted to the  
29 lessee the price is stated to be the fair market value of the goods  
30 determined at the time the option is to be performed. Additional  
31 consideration is nominal if it is less than the lessee's reasonably  
32 predictable cost of performing under the lease agreement if the option  
33 is not exercised;

34 (b) "Reasonably predictable" and "remaining economic life of the  
35 goods" are to be determined with reference to the facts and  
36 circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into; and

37 (c) "Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or  
38 more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain. The  
39 discount is determined by the interest rate specified by the parties if

1 the rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is  
2 entered into; otherwise, the discount is determined by a commercially  
3 reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances of  
4 each case at the time the transaction was entered into.

5 (38) "Send" in connection with any writing or notice means to  
6 deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other usual  
7 means of communication with postage or cost of transmission provided  
8 for and properly addressed and in the case of an instrument to an  
9 address specified thereon or otherwise agreed, or if there be none to  
10 any address reasonable under the circumstances. The receipt of any  
11 writing or notice within the time at which it would have arrived if  
12 properly sent has the effect of a proper sending.

13 (39) "Signed" includes any symbol executed or adopted by a party  
14 with present intention to authenticate a writing.

15 (40) "Surety" includes guarantor.

16 (41) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by radio, teletype,  
17 cable, any mechanical method of transmission, or the like.

18 (42) "Term" means that portion of an agreement which relates to a  
19 particular matter.

20 (43) "Unauthorized" signature means one made without actual,  
21 implied or apparent authority and includes a forgery.

22 (44) "Value". Except as otherwise provided with respect to  
23 negotiable instruments and bank collections (RCW 62A.3-303, RCW  
24 (~~62A.4-208~~) 62A.4-210, and RCW (~~62A.4-209~~) 62A.4-211) a person  
25 gives "value" for rights if he or she acquires them

26 (a) in return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the  
27 extension of immediately available credit whether or not drawn upon and  
28 whether or not a charge-back is provided for in the event of  
29 difficulties in collection; or

30 (b) as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a  
31 preexisting claim; or

32 (c) by accepting delivery pursuant to a pre-existing contract for  
33 purchase; or

34 (d) generally, in return for any consideration sufficient to  
35 support a simple contract.

36 (45) "Warehouse receipt" means a receipt issued by a person engaged  
37 in the business of storing goods for hire.

38 (46) "Written" or "writing" includes printing, typewriting or any  
39 other intentional reduction to tangible form.

1       **Sec. 2.** RCW 62A.2-511 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 2-511 are each  
2 amended to read as follows:

3       (1) Unless otherwise agreed tender of payment is a condition to the  
4 seller's duty to tender and complete any delivery.

5       (2) Tender of payment is sufficient when made by any means or in  
6 any manner current in the ordinary course of business unless the seller  
7 demands payment in legal tender and gives any extension of time  
8 reasonably necessary to procure it.

9       (3) Subject to the provisions of this Title on the effect of an  
10 instrument on an obligation (RCW (~~62A.3-802~~) 62A.3-310), payment by  
11 check is conditional and is defeated as between the parties by dishonor  
12 of the check on due presentment.

13       **Sec. 3.** RCW 62A.3-112 and 1993 c 229 s 14 are each amended to read  
14 as follows:

15       (a) Unless otherwise provided in the instrument, (i) (~~an~~  
16 ~~instrument is not payable with~~) interest is payable pursuant to RCW  
17 19.52.010, and (ii) interest on an interest-bearing instrument is  
18 payable from the date of the instrument.

19       (b) Interest may be stated in an instrument as a fixed or variable  
20 amount of money or it may be expressed as a fixed or variable rate or  
21 rates. The amount or rate of interest may be stated or described in  
22 the instrument in any manner and may require reference to information  
23 not contained in the instrument. (~~If an instrument provides for~~  
24 ~~interest, but the amount of interest payable cannot be ascertained from~~  
25 ~~the description, interest is payable at the judgment rate in effect at~~  
26 ~~the place of payment of the instrument and at the time interest first~~  
27 ~~accrues.))~~

28       **Sec. 4.** RCW 62A.9-203 and 1986 c 35 s 47 are each amended to read  
29 as follows:

30       (1) Subject to the provisions of RCW (~~62A.4-208~~) 62A.4-210 on the  
31 security interest of a collecting bank, RCW 62A.8-321 on security  
32 interests in securities and RCW 62A.9-113 on a security interest  
33 arising under the Article on Sales, a security interest is not  
34 enforceable against the debtor or third parties with respect to the  
35 collateral and does not attach unless:

36       (a) the collateral is in the possession of the secured party  
37 pursuant to agreement, or the debtor has signed a security agreement



1 which contains a description of the collateral and in addition, when  
2 the security interest covers crops growing or to be grown or timber to  
3 be cut, a description of the land concerned;

4 (b) value has been given; and

5 (c) the debtor has rights in the collateral.

6 (2) A security interest attaches when it becomes enforceable  
7 against the debtor with respect to the collateral. Attachment occurs  
8 as soon as all of the events specified in subsection (1) have taken  
9 place unless explicit agreement postpones the time of attaching.

10 (3) Unless otherwise agreed a security agreement gives the secured  
11 party the rights to proceeds provided by RCW 62A.9-306.

12 (4) A transaction, although subject to this Article, is also  
13 subject to chapters 31.04, (~~(31.087)~~) 31.12, 31.16, 31.20, and 31.24  
14 RCW, and in the case of conflict between the provisions of this Article  
15 and any such statute, the provisions of such statute control. Failure  
16 to comply with any applicable statute has only the effect which is  
17 specified therein.

18 **Sec. 5.** RCW 62A.9-206 and 1965 ex.s. c 157 s 9-206 are each  
19 amended to read as follows:

20 (1) Subject to any statute or decision which establishes a  
21 different rule for buyers or lessees of consumer goods, an agreement by  
22 a buyer or lessee that he will not assert against an assignee any claim  
23 or defense which he may have against the seller or lessor is  
24 enforceable by an assignee who takes his assignment for value, in good  
25 faith and without notice of a claim or defense, except as to defenses  
26 of a type which may be asserted against a holder in due course of a  
27 negotiable instrument under the Article on (~~Commercial Paper~~)  
28 Negotiable Instruments (Article 3).

29 (2) When a seller retains a purchase money security interest in  
30 goods the Article on Sales (Article 2) governs the sale and any  
31 disclaimer, limitation or modification of the seller's warranties.

32 **Sec. 6.** RCW 62A.9-302 and 1987 c 189 s 1 and 1986 c 35 s 48 are  
33 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

34 (1) A financing statement must be filed to perfect all security  
35 interests except the following:

36 (a) a security interest in collateral in possession of the secured  
37 party under RCW 62A.9-305;

1 (b) a security interest temporarily perfected in instruments or  
2 documents without delivery under RCW 62A.9-304 or in proceeds for a ten  
3 day period under RCW 62A.9-306;

4 (c) a security interest created by an assignment of a beneficial  
5 interest in a trust or a decedent's estate;

6 (d) a purchase money security interest in consumer goods; but  
7 filing is required for a motor vehicle required to be registered and  
8 other property subject to subsection (3) of this section; and fixture  
9 filing is required for priority over conflicting interests in fixtures  
10 to the extent provided in RCW 62A.9-313;

11 (e) a security interest of a collecting bank (RCW 62A.4-208) or in  
12 securities (RCW 62A.8-321) or arising under the Articles on Sales and  
13 Leases (RCW 62A.9-113) or covered in subsection (3) of this section;

14 (f) an assignment for the benefit of all the creditors of the  
15 transferor, and subsequent transfers by the assignee thereunder.

16 (2) If a secured party assigns a perfected security interest, no  
17 filing under this Article is required in order to continue the  
18 perfected status of the security interest against creditors of and  
19 transferees from the original debtor.

20 (3) The filing of a financing statement otherwise required by this  
21 Article is not necessary or effective to perfect a security interest in  
22 property subject to

23 (a) a statute or treaty of the United States which provides for a  
24 national or international registration or a national or international  
25 certificate of title or which specifies a place of filing different  
26 from that specified in this Article for filing of the security  
27 interest; or

28 (b) the following statute of this state: RCW 46.12.095 or  
29 88.02.070; but during any period in which collateral is inventory held  
30 for sale by a person who is in the business of selling goods of that  
31 kind, the filing provisions of this Article (Part 4) apply to a  
32 security interest in that collateral created by him as debtor; or

33 (c) a certificate of title statute of another jurisdiction under  
34 the law of which indication of a security interest on the certificate  
35 is required as a condition of perfection (subsection (2) of RCW 62A.9-  
36 103).

37 (4) Compliance with a statute or treaty described in subsection (3)  
38 is equivalent to the filing of a financing statement under this  
39 Article, and a security interest in property subject to the statute or

1 treaty can be perfected only by compliance therewith except as provided  
2 in RCW 62A.9-103 on multiple state transactions. Duration and renewal  
3 of perfection of a security interest perfected by compliance with the  
4 statute or treaty are governed by the provisions of the statute or  
5 treaty; in other respects the security interest is subject to this  
6 Article.

7 (5) Part 4 of this Article does not apply to a security interest in  
8 property of any description created by a deed of trust or mortgage made  
9 by any corporation primarily engaged in the railroad or street railway  
10 business, the furnishing of telephone or telegraph service, the  
11 transmission of oil, gas or petroleum products by pipe line, or the  
12 production, transmission or distribution of electricity, steam, gas or  
13 water, but such security interest may be perfected under this Article  
14 by filing such deed of trust or mortgage with the department of  
15 licensing. When so filed, such instrument shall remain effective until  
16 terminated, without the need for filing a continuation statement.  
17 Assignments and releases of such instruments may also be filed with the  
18 department of licensing. The director of licensing shall be a filing  
19 officer for the foregoing purposes.

20 **Sec. 7.** RCW 62A.9-312 and 1989 c 251 s 1 are each amended to read  
21 as follows:

22 (1) The rules of priority stated in other sections of this Part and  
23 in the following sections shall govern when applicable: RCW ((~~62A.4-~~  
24 ~~208~~)) 62A.4-210 with respect to the security interests of collecting  
25 banks in items being collected, accompanying documents and proceeds;  
26 RCW 62A.9-103 on security interests related to other jurisdictions; RCW  
27 62A.9-114 on consignments.

28 (2) Conflicting priorities between security interests in crops  
29 shall be governed by chapter 60.11 RCW.

30 (3) A perfected purchase money security interest in inventory has  
31 priority over a conflicting security interest in the same inventory and  
32 also has priority in identifiable cash proceeds received on or before  
33 the delivery of the inventory to a buyer if

34 (a) the purchase money security interest is perfected at the time  
35 the debtor receives possession of the inventory; and

36 (b) the purchase money secured party gives notification in writing  
37 to the holder of the conflicting security interest if the holder had  
38 filed a financing statement covering the same types of inventory (i)

1 before the date of the filing made by the purchase money secured party,  
2 or (ii) before the beginning of the twenty-one day period where the  
3 purchase money security interest is temporarily perfected without  
4 filing or possession (subsection (5) of RCW 62A.9-304); and

5 (c) the holder of the conflicting security interest receives the  
6 notification within five years before the debtor receives possession of  
7 the inventory; and

8 (d) the notification states that the person giving the notice has  
9 or expects to acquire a purchase money security interest in inventory  
10 of the debtor, describing such inventory by item or type.

11 (4) A purchase money security interest in collateral other than  
12 inventory has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same  
13 collateral or its proceeds if the purchase money security interest is  
14 perfected at the time the debtor receives possession of the collateral  
15 or within twenty days thereafter.

16 (5) In all cases not governed by other rules stated in this section  
17 (including cases of purchase money security interests which do not  
18 qualify for the special priorities set forth in subsections (3) and (4)  
19 of this section), priority between conflicting security interests in  
20 the same collateral shall be determined according to the following  
21 rules:

22 (a) Conflicting security interests rank according to priority in  
23 time of filing or perfection. Priority dates from the time a filing is  
24 first made covering the collateral or the time the security interest is  
25 first perfected, whichever is earlier, provided that there is no period  
26 thereafter when there is neither filing nor perfection.

27 (b) So long as conflicting security interests are unperfected, the  
28 first to attach has priority.

29 (6) For the purposes of subsection (5) a date of filing or  
30 perfection as to collateral is also a date of filing or perfection as  
31 to proceeds.

32 (7) If future advances are made while a security interest is  
33 perfected by filing, the taking of possession, or under RCW 62A.8-321  
34 on securities, the security interest has the same priority for the  
35 purposes of subsection (5) with respect to the future advances as it  
36 does with respect to the first advance. If a commitment is made before  
37 or while the security interest is so perfected, the security interest  
38 has the same priority with respect to advances made pursuant thereto.  
39 In other cases a perfected security interest has priority from the date

1 the advance is made."

2 **SHB 1182** - S COMM AMD

3 By Committee on Law & Justice

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5 On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "code;" strike the remainder  
6 of the title and insert "amending RCW 62A.2-511, 62A.3-112, 62A.9-203,  
7 62A.9-206, and 62A.9-312; and reenacting and amending RCW 62A.1-201 and  
8 62A.9-302."

--- END ---