HOUSE BILL 1375

State of Washington 64th Legislature 2015 Regular Session

By Representatives Taylor, Scott, Young, G. Hunt, Shea, and Buys

Read first time 01/19/15. Referred to Committee on State Government.

AN ACT Relating to criminal trespass on private property; 1 2 amending RCW 15.08.040, 15.09.070, 15.13.265, 15.13.265, 15.14.035, 3 15.37.120, 15.49.370, 15.54.370, 15.58.280, 15.115.300, 16.52.085, 16.57.170, 17.04.280, 17.10.160, 17.21.320, 17.24.021, 18.39.170, 4 5 19.28.101, 19.28.470, 19.94.260, 22.16.020, 35.43.045, 35.67.310, 35.80.030, 35.80A.040, 35.81.070, 36.70.500, 36.88.390, 38.32.030, 6 43.30.450, 43.44.010, 43.44.020, 43.92.080, 43.190.080, 47.01.170, 7 8 47.41.070, 47.42.080, 57.08.005, 59.18.115, 59.20.130, 64.44.020, 66.28.090, 69.50.501, 70.77.450, 70.87.120, 70.97.160, 70.105D.030, 9 70.119A.150, 76.04.035, 76.06.130, 76.09.150, 76.09.160, 77.12.154, 10 78.04.015, 78.04.040, 79.14.440, 79.14.450, 79.14.530, 79.14.540, 11 12 80.32.070, 80.36.020, 80.36.030, 81.36.020, 81.64.050, 82.26.060, 13 82.26.080, 86.09.226, 87.03.140, 89.30.211, 90.16.040, 90.48.090, and 90.76.060; reenacting and amending RCW 9A.52.010; creating a new 14 15 section; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration 16 date.

17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) The legislature declares that the people of this state have a right to a reasonable expectation of privacy on their private property. The legislature finds, however, that over time statutory authority for entry onto private property

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- has expanded to the point where the people no longer feel secure from the unreasonable intrusion of government officials and others who have been granted special immunity from prosecution for trespass. The legislature further finds that this unnecessary erosion of the right of privacy creates dangerous tension between the people of the state and their government and jeopardizes the orderly resolution of issues.
- (2) The legislature intends, with certain limited and necessary 8 exceptions, that all persons, whether government employees or private 9 persons, be made subject to the same restrictions with regard to 10 11 entering upon the property of another. It is the intent of the legislature to eliminate special immunities from prosecution for 12 13 trespass, whether those immunities have been legislatively granted to 14 the government or to private persons or entities. It is not the intent of the legislature to change the elements of the crime of 15 16 trespass, but only to make all persons subject to the same law with 17 exceptions from uniform application of that law only for the kinds of entries onto property by law enforcement officers that are lawful as 18 of the effective date of this section and those entries onto property 19 by government personnel that are specified in this act. 20
- 21 Sec. 2. RCW 9A.52.010 and 2011 c 336 s 369 are each reenacted 22 and amended to read as follows:
 - The following definitions apply in this chapter:

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- (1) "Access" means to approach, instruct, communicate with, store data in, retrieve data from, or otherwise make use of any resources of a computer, directly or by electronic means.
 - (2) "Computer program" means an ordered set of data representing coded instructions or statements that when executed by a computer cause the computer to process data.
- 30 (3) "Data" means a representation of information, knowledge, 31 facts, concepts, or instructions that are being prepared or have been 32 prepared in a formalized manner and are intended for use in a 33 computer.
- 34 (4) "Enter." The word "enter" when constituting an element or 35 part of a crime, shall include the entrance of the person, or the 36 insertion of any part of his or her body, or any instrument or weapon 37 held in his or her hand and used or intended to be used to threaten 38 or intimidate a person or to detach or remove property;

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(5) "Enters or remains unlawfully." A person "enters or remains unlawfully" in or upon premises when he or she is not then licensed, invited, or otherwise privileged to so enter or remain. A public official or employee "enters or remains unlawfully" under the same circumstances as any other person, except that it is not unlawful for such an official or employee to enter or remain in or upon premises:

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- (a) When necessary to do so in response to a fire or a medical emergency;
- 9 <u>(b) When acting under authority of a warrant or other court</u> 10 order; or
 - (c) When the official or employee is a law enforcement officer entering or remaining in or upon premises in a manner and under circumstances that are lawful as of the effective date of this section.

A license or privilege to enter or remain in a building which is only partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of a building which is not open to the public. A person who enters or remains upon unimproved and apparently unused land, which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, does so with license and privilege unless notice against trespass is personally communicated to him or her by the owner of the land or some other authorized person, or unless notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner. Land that is used for commercial aquaculture or for growing an agricultural crop or crops, other than timber, is not unimproved and apparently unused land if a crop or any other sign of cultivation is clearly visible or if notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner. Similarly, a field fenced in any manner is not unimproved and apparently unused land. A license or privilege to enter or remain on improved and apparently used land that is open to the public at particular times, which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner to exclude intruders, is not a license or privilege to enter or remain on the land at other times if notice of prohibited times of entry is posted in a conspicuous manner.

If a property owner has requested and obtained a service, permit, certificate, or license that requires the provider of the service, permit, certificate, or license to have access to the owner's property for the purpose of ensuring that the requirements of the service, permit, certificate, or license are met, the provider is licensed, after notifying the owner or the owner's agent, and in the

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- 1 owner's or agent's presence, to enter or remain upon that portion of
- 2 the property to which the service, permit, certificate, or license
- 3 pertains exclusively for that purpose. A property owner or the
- 4 owner's agent may not unreasonably deny a provider access to the
- 5 <u>owner's property.</u>
- 6 (6) "Premises" includes any building, dwelling, structure used 7 for commercial aquaculture, or any real property.
- 8 **Sec. 3.** RCW 15.08.040 and 2010 c 8 s 6006 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- 10 The director, supervisor, and horticultural inspectors ((are
- 11 authorized to at any time)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and
- 12 <u>9A.52.080</u>, enter horticultural premises and any structure where
- 13 fruit, vegetables, nursery stock, or horticultural products are grown
- 14 or situated for any purpose, to inspect the same for infection.
- 15 ((No person shall hinder or interfere with any such officer in
- 16 entering or inspecting or performing any duty imposed upon him or
- 17 her.))

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- 18 **Sec. 4.** RCW 15.09.070 and 1969 c 113 s 7 are each amended to 19 read as follows:
 - Any authorized agent or employee of the county horticultural pest and disease board may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any property for the purpose of administering this chapter and any power exercisable pursuant thereto, including the taking of specimens, general inspection, and the performance of such acts as are necessary for controlling and preventing the spreading of horticultural pests and diseases. ((Such entry may be without the consent of the owner, and no action for trespass or damages shall lie so long as such entry and any activities connected therewith are undertaken and prosecuted with reasonable care.))
- 30 Should any such employee or authorized agent of the county 31 horticultural pest and disease board be denied access to such 32 property where such access was sought to carry out the purpose and 33 provisions of this chapter, the said board may apply to any court of 34 competent jurisdiction for a search warrant authorizing access to 35 such property for said purpose. The court may upon such application 36 issue the search warrant for the purpose requested.

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Sec. 5. RCW 15.13.265 and 2007 c 335 s 3 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

- (1) The director may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter and inspect the horticultural facilities of a nursery dealer at reasonable times for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter.
- (2) If the director is denied access, the director may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant authorizing access to the premises. The court may upon such application issue the search warrant for the purposes requested. The warrant shall be issued on probable cause. It is sufficient probable cause to show (a) the inspection is pursuant to a general administrative practice to determine compliance with this chapter or (b) the director has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter has occurred, is occurring, or may occur.
- (((3) Denial of access to the director to perform inspections may
 subject a nursery dealer or Christmas tree grower to license
 revocation.))
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 15.13.265 and 2000 c 144 s 4 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
- 21 (1) The director may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, 22 enter and inspect the horticultural facilities of a nursery dealer at 23 reasonable times for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of 24 this chapter.
 - (2) If the director is denied access, the director may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant authorizing access to the premises. The court may upon such application issue the search warrant for the purposes requested. The warrant shall be issued on probable cause. It is sufficient probable cause to show (a) the inspection is pursuant to a general administrative practice to determine compliance with this chapter or (b) the director has reason to believe that a violation of this chapter has occurred, is occurring, or may occur.
- 34 (((3) Denial of access to the director to perform inspections may
 35 subject a nursery dealer to revocation of the nursery license.))
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 15.14.035 and 1999 c 144 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

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In order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, the director may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter at reasonable times as determined by the director and inspect any property or premises and any records required under this chapter. If the director is denied access to any property, premises, or records, the director may ((suspend, cancel, or refuse certification or other approval of the planting stock or may)) apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant authorizing access to the property, premises, or records. The court may upon the application issue a search warrant for the purpose requested.

Sec. 8. RCW 15.37.120 and 2010 c 8 s 6056 are each amended to 12 read as follows:

The director or his or her duly authorized representative may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter, during reasonable business hours, any premises where milk, cream, or skim milk subject to the provisions of this chapter is produced, handled, distributed, sold, offered for sale, held for sale, or used for the inducement of the sale of another product to determine if such milk, cream, or skim milk has been properly decharacterized as provided in RCW 15.37.100 or rules adopted hereunder. No person shall interfere with the director or his or her duly authorized representative when he or she is performing or carrying out the duties imposed on him or her by this chapter or rules adopted hereunder.

Sec. 9. RCW 15.49.370 and 1981 c 297 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:

The department shall have the authority to:

(1) Sample, inspect, make analysis of, and test seeds distributed within this state at such time and place and to such extent as it may deem necessary to determine whether such seeds are in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. The methods of sampling and analysis shall be those adopted by the department from officially recognized sources. The department, in determining for administrative purposes whether seeds are in violation of this chapter, shall be guided by records, and by the official sample obtained and analyzed as provided for in this section. Analysis of an official sample, by the department, shall be accepted as prima facie evidence by any court of competent jurisdiction.

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- 1 (2) Enter, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, any dealer's or seed labeling registrant's premises at all reasonable times in order to have access to seeds and to records. This includes the determination of the weight of packages and bulk shipments.
 - (3) Adopt and enforce regulations for certifying seeds, and shall fix and collect fees for such service. The director of the department may appoint persons as agents for the purpose of assisting in the certification of seeds.

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- 9 (4) Adopt and enforce regulations for inspecting, grading, and 10 certifying growing crops of seeds; inspect, grade, and issue 11 certificates upon request; and fix and collect fees for such 12 services.
- 13 (5) Make purity, germination and other tests of seed on request, 14 and fix and collect charges for the tests made.
- 15 (6) Establish and maintain seed testing facilities, employ 16 qualified persons, establish by rule special assessments as needed, 17 and incur such expenses as may be necessary to carry out the 18 provisions of this chapter.
- 19 (7) Adopt a list of the prohibited and restricted noxious weed 20 seeds.
 - (8) Publish reports of official seed inspections, seed certifications, laboratory statistics, verified violations of this chapter, and other seed branch activities which do not reveal confidential information regarding individual company operations or production.
 - (9) Deny, suspend, or revoke licenses, permits and certificates provided for in this chapter subsequent to a hearing, subject to the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW (Administrative Procedure Act) as enacted or hereafter amended, in any case in which the department finds that there has been a failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of this chapter or regulations adopted hereunder.
- 32 **Sec. 10.** RCW 15.54.370 and 1993 c 183 s 8 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- 34 (1) It shall be the duty of the department to inspect, sample, 35 make analysis of, and test commercial fertilizers distributed within 36 this state at such time and place and to such an extent as it may 37 deem necessary to determine whether such fertilizers are in 38 compliance with the provisions of this chapter. The department is 39 authorized to stop any commercial vehicle transporting fertilizers on

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- 1 the public highways and direct it to the nearest scales approved by
- 2 the department to check weights of fertilizers being delivered. The
- 3 department ((is also authorized)) may, upon presentation of proper
- 4 identification, ((to)) and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080,
- 5 enter any distributor's premises, including any vehicle of transport,
- 6 at all reasonable times in order to have access to commercial
- 7 fertilizers and to records relating to their distribution.
- 8 (2) The methods of sampling and analysis shall be those adopted 9 by the department from officially recognized sources.
- 10 (3) The department, in determining for administrative purposes 11 whether a fertilizer is deficient in any component or total 12 nutrients, shall be guided solely by the official sample as defined 13 in RCW 15.54.270 and obtained and analyzed as provided for in this 14 section.
- 15 (4) When the inspection and analysis of an official sample has 16 been made, the results of analysis shall be forwarded by the 17 department to the registrant or licensee and to the purchaser, if 18 known. Upon request and within thirty days, the department shall 19 furnish to the registrant or licensee a portion of the sample 20 concerned.
- 21 (5) Analysis of an official sample by the department shall be 22 accepted as prima facie evidence by any court of competent 23 jurisdiction.
- 24 **Sec. 11.** RCW 15.58.280 and 2010 c 8 s 6067 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

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The sampling and examination of pesticides or devices shall be made under the direction of the director for the purpose of determining whether or not they comply with the requirements of this chapter. The director ((is authorized)) may, upon presentation of proper identification, ((to)) and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter any distributor's premises, including any vehicle of transport, at all reasonable times in order to have access to pesticides or devices. If it appears from such examination that a pesticide or device fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, and the director contemplates instituting criminal proceedings against any person, the director shall cause notice to be given to such person. Any person so notified shall be given an opportunity to present his or her views, either orally or in writing, with regard to the contemplated

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- proceedings. If thereafter in the opinion of the director it appears that the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter have been violated by such person, the director shall refer a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such pesticide or device to the prosecuting attorney for the county in
- 7 **Sec. 12.** RCW 15.115.300 and 2009 c 33 s 31 are each amended to

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which the violation occurred.

read as follows:

- (1) To prove eligibility to vote or hold a position on the commission, each producer must show records of sales of commercial quantities of wheat or barley sold within the past three years if requested by the commission.
- 13 (2) Each handler shall keep a complete and accurate record of all wheat and barley handled.
 - (3) Handlers' records must be in the form and contain the information as the commission may by rule prescribe, must be preserved for a period of three years, and are subject to inspection at any time upon demand of the commission or its agents.
 - (4) The commission through its agents may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter and inspect the premises and records of any handler of wheat or barley for the purpose of enforcing this chapter. The commission has the authority to issue subpoenas for the production of books, records, documents, and other writings of any kind from any handler and from any person having, either directly or indirectly, actual or legal control of or over the premises, books, records, documents, or other writings, for the purpose of enforcing this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.
 - (5) All information furnished to or acquired by the commission or by an agent of the commission under this section must be kept confidential by all officers, employees, and agents of the commission, except as may be necessary in a suit or other legal proceeding brought by, on behalf of, or against the commission or its employees or agents involving the enforcement of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.
 - (6) This section does not prohibit:
- 36 (a) The issuance of general statements based upon the reports of 37 a number of persons subject to this chapter, which statements do not 38 identify the information furnished by any person; or

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(b) The publication by the commission or the director of the name of any person violating this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, together with a statement of the particular provisions and the manner of the violation.

- **Sec. 13.** RCW 16.52.085 and 2011 c 172 s 3 are each amended to 6 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 a person owns, cares for, or resides with an animal in violation of an order issued under RCW 16.52.200(4) 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 and the removal does not violate RCW 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080.
 - (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

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1 suffering animals at any time. An owner may prevent the animal's destruction or adoption by: (a) Petitioning the district court of the 2 county where the animal was seized for the animal's immediate return 3 subject to court-imposed conditions, or (b) posting a bond 4 security in an amount sufficient to provide for the animal's care for 5 б a minimum of thirty days from the seizure date. If the custodial agency still has custody of the animal when the bond or security 7 expires, the animal shall become the agency's property unless the 8 court orders an alternative disposition. If a court order prevents 9 the agency from assuming ownership and the agency continues to care 10 11 for the animal, the court shall order the owner to renew a bond or 12 security for the agency's continuing costs for the animal's care. When a court has prohibited the owner from owning, caring for, or 13 residing with a similar animal under RCW 16.52.200(4), the agency 14 having custody of the animal may assume ownership upon seizure and 15 16 the owner may not prevent the animal's destruction or adoption by 17 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.

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- (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.
- 32 (7) Any authorized person treating or attempting to restore an 33 animal to health under this chapter shall not be civilly or 34 criminally liable for such action.
- 35 **Sec. 14.** RCW 16.57.170 and 2003 c 326 s 20 are each amended to 36 read as follows:
- The director may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter at any reasonable time any slaughterhouse or public livestock market to inspect livestock or hides, and may enter at any reasonable time

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an establishment where hides are held to inspect them for brands or other means of identification. The director may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter any of these premises at any reasonable time to examine all books and records required by law in matters relating to livestock identification. For purposes of this section, "any reasonable time" means during regular business hours or during any working shift.

Sec. 15. RCW 17.04.280 and 2011 c 336 s 452 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

All weed district directors, all weed inspectors, official agents of all weed districts, in the performance of their official duties, ((have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter and go upon any of the lands within their weed district at any reasonable time for any reason necessary to effectuate the purposes of the weed district. ((Any person who prevents or threatens to prevent any lawful agent of the weed district, after said agent identifies himself or herself and the purpose for which he or she is going upon the land, from entering or going upon the land within said weed district at a reasonable time and for a lawful purpose of the weed district, is guilty of a misdemeanor.))

Sec. 16. RCW 17.10.160 and 1997 c 353 s 20 are each amended to 23 read as follows:

Any authorized agent or employee of the county noxious weed control board or of the state noxious weed control board or of the department of agriculture where not otherwise proscribed by law may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any property for the purpose of administering this chapter and any power exercisable pursuant thereto, including the taking of specimens of weeds, general inspection, and the performance of eradication or control work. Prior to carrying out the purpose for which the entry is made, the official making such entry or someone in his or her behalf, shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the owner of the property as to the purpose and need for the entry.

(1) When there is probable cause to believe that there is property within this state not otherwise exempt from process or execution upon which noxious weeds are standing or growing and the owner refuses permission to inspect the property, a judge of the

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- superior court or district court in the county in which the property is located may, upon the request of the county noxious weed control board or its agent, issue a warrant directed to the board or agent authorizing the taking of specimens of weeds or other materials, general inspection, and the performance of eradication or control work.
 - (2) Application for issuance and execution and return of the warrant authorized by this section shall be in accordance with the applicable rules of the superior court or the district courts.

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- (3) Nothing in this section requires the application for and issuance of any warrant not otherwise required by law: PROVIDED, That civil liability for negligence shall lie in any case in which entry and any of the activities connected therewith are not undertaken with reasonable care.
- 15 (4) Any person who improperly prevents or threatens to prevent 16 entry upon land as authorized in this section or any person who 17 interferes with the carrying out of this chapter shall be upon 18 conviction guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 19 **Sec. 17.** RCW 17.21.320 and 1989 c 380 s 62 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
- 21 (1) For purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter 22 the director may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon 23 any public or private premises at reasonable times, in order:
 - (a) To have access for the purpose of inspecting any equipment subject to this chapter and such premises on which such equipment is kept or stored;
- 27 (b) To inspect lands actually or reported to be exposed to 28 pesticides;
 - (c) To inspect storage or disposal areas;
- 30 (d) To inspect or investigate complaints of injury to humans or land; or
 - (e) To sample pesticides being applied or to be applied.
- 33 (2) Should the director be denied access to any land where such access was sought for the purposes set forth in this chapter, the director may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant authorizing access to such land for said purposes. The court may upon such application, issue the search warrant for the purposes requested.

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- 1 (3) It shall be the duty of each prosecuting attorney to whom any violation of this chapter is reported, to cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay.
- 5 (4) The director may bring an action to enjoin the violation or 6 threatened violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule 7 made pursuant to this chapter in the superior court of the county in 8 which such violation occurs or is about to occur.
- 9 **Sec. 18.** RCW 17.24.021 and 1991 c 257 s 6 are each amended to 10 read as follows:
 - (1) The director may intercept and hold or order held for inspection, or cause to be inspected while in transit or after arrival at their destination, all plants, plant products, bees, or other articles likely to carry plant pests, bee pests, or noxious weeds being moved into this state from another state, territory, or a foreign country or within or through this state for plant and bee pests and disease.
 - (2) The director may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon public and private premises at reasonable times for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. If the director be denied access, the director may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant authorizing access to such premises. The court may upon such application issue the search warrant for the purposes requested.
- 25 (3) The director may adopt rules in accordance with chapter 34.05 26 RCW as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of 27 this chapter.
- 28 **Sec. 19.** RCW 18.39.170 and 2005 c 365 s 12 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

There shall be appointed by the director an agent whose title shall be "inspector of funeral establishments, crematories, funeral directors, and embalmers of the state of Washington." No person shall be eligible for such appointment unless he or she has been a licensed funeral director and embalmer in the state of Washington, with a minimum experience of not less than five consecutive years.

(1) The inspector shall:

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- (a) Serve at the pleasure of the director; and
- (b) At all times be under the supervision of the director.

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(2) The inspector ((is authorized to)) may:

- 2 (a) <u>Subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080</u>, enter the office, 3 premises, establishment, or place of business, where funeral 4 directing, embalming, or cremation is carried on for the purpose of 5 inspecting the premises;
 - (b) Inspect the licenses and registrations of funeral directors, embalmers, funeral director interns, and embalmer interns;
- 8 (c) Serve and execute any papers or process issued by the 9 director under authority of this chapter; and
- 10 (d) Perform any other duty or duties prescribed or ordered by the 11 director.
- **Sec. 20.** RCW 19.28.101 and 2008 c 181 s 201 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
 - (1) The director shall cause an inspector to, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, inspect all wiring, appliances, devices, and equipment to which this chapter applies except for basic electrical work as defined in this chapter. The department may not require an electrical work permit for class A basic electrical work unless deficiencies in the installation or repair require inspection. The department may inspect class B basic electrical work on a random basis as specified by the department in rule. Nothing contained in this chapter may be construed as providing any authority for any subdivision of government to adopt by ordinance any provisions contained or provided for in this chapter except those pertaining to cities and towns pursuant to RCW 19.28.010(3).
 - (2) Upon request, electrical inspections will be made by the department within forty-eight hours, excluding holidays, Saturdays, and Sundays. If, upon written request, the electrical inspector fails to make an electrical inspection within twenty-four hours, the serving utility may immediately connect electrical power to the installation if the necessary electrical work permit is displayed: PROVIDED, That if the request is for an electrical inspection that relates to a mobile home installation, the applicant shall provide proof of a current building permit issued by the local government agency authorized to issue such permits as a prerequisite for inspection approval or connection of electrical power to the mobile home.
- 38 (3) Whenever the installation of any wiring, device, appliance, 39 or equipment is not in accordance with this chapter, or is in such a

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condition as to be dangerous to life or property, the person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity owning, using, or operating it shall be notified by the department and shall within fifteen days, or such further reasonable time as may upon request be granted, make such repairs and changes as are required to remove the danger to life or property and to make it conform to this chapter. The director, through the inspector, is hereby empowered to disconnect or order the discontinuance of electrical service to conductors or equipment that are found to be in a dangerous or unsafe condition and not in accordance with this chapter. Upon making a disconnection the inspector shall attach a notice stating that the conductors have been found dangerous to life or property and are not in accordance with this chapter. It is unlawful for any person to reconnect such defective conductors or equipment without the approval of department, and until the conductors and equipment have been placed in a safe and secure condition, and in a condition that complies with this chapter.

(4) The director, through the electrical inspector, ((has the right)) during reasonable hours ((to)), and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, may enter into and upon any building or premises in the discharge of his or her official duties for the purpose of making any inspection or test of the installation of new construction or altered electrical wiring, electrical devices, equipment, or material contained in or on the buildings or premises. No electrical wiring or equipment subject to this chapter may be concealed until it has been approved by the inspector making the inspection. At the time of the inspection, electrical wiring or equipment subject to this chapter must be sufficiently accessible to permit the inspector to employ any testing methods that will verify conformance with the national electrical code and any other requirements of this chapter.

(5) Persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, or other entities making electrical installations shall obtain inspection and approval from an authorized representative of the department as required by this chapter before requesting the electric utility to connect to the installations. Electric utilities may connect to the installations if approval is clearly indicated by certification of the electrical work permit required to be affixed to each installation or by equivalent means, except that increased or relocated services may be reconnected immediately at the discretion of the utility before approval if an

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electrical work permit is displayed. The permits shall be furnished upon payment of the fee to the department.

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- (6) The director, subject to the recommendations and approval of the board, shall set by rule a schedule of license and electrical work permit fees that will cover the costs of administration and enforcement of this chapter. The rules shall be adopted in accordance with the administrative procedure act, chapter 34.05 RCW. No fee may be charged for plug-in mobile homes, recreational vehicles, or portable appliances.
- (7) Nothing in this chapter shall authorize the inspection of any wiring, appliance, device, or equipment, or installations thereof, by any utility or by any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity employed by a utility in connection with the installation, repair, or maintenance of lines, wires, apparatus, or equipment owned by or under the control of the utility. All work covered by the national electric code not exempted by the 1981 edition of the national electric code 90-2(B)(5) shall be inspected by the department.
- 19 (8) During a state of emergency declared under RCW 43.06.010(12), 20 the governor may waive or suspend the collection of fees under this 21 section or any portion of this section or under any administrative 22 rule, and issue any orders to facilitate the operation of state or 23 local government or to promote and secure the safety and protection 24 of the civilian population.
- 25 **Sec. 21.** RCW 19.28.470 and 2000 c 238 s 211 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
 - (1) The director shall require permits and require an inspector to inspect all installations of telecommunications systems on the customer side of the network demarcation point for projects greater than ten outlets. However:
- 31 (a) All projects penetrating fire barriers, passing through 32 hazardous locations and all backbone installations regardless of size 33 shall be inspected;
- 34 (b) All installations in single-family residences, duplex 35 residences, and horizontal cabling systems within apartment 36 residential units, including cooperatives and condominiums, do not 37 require permits or inspections;

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(c) No permits or inspections may be required for installation or replacement of cord and plug connected telecommunications equipment or for patch cord and jumper cross-connected equipment;

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- (d) The chief electrical inspector may allow a building owner or licensed electrical/telecommunications contractor to apply for annual permitting and regularly scheduled inspection of telecommunications installations made by licensed electrical/telecommunications contractors or the building owner for large commercial and industrial installations where:
- (i) The building owner or licensed electrical/telecommunications contractor has a full-time telecommunications maintenance staff or a yearly maintenance contract with a licensed electrical/ telecommunications contractor;
- 14 (ii) The permit is purchased before beginning any 15 telecommunications work; and
- 16 (iii) The building owner or licensed electrical/ 17 telecommunications contractor assumes responsibility for correcting 18 all installation deficiencies.
 - (2) Upon request, the department shall make the required inspection within forty-eight hours. The forty-eight hour period excludes holidays, Saturdays, and Sundays.
 - (3) A written report of the inspection, which plainly and clearly states any corrections or changes required, shall be made by the inspector. A copy of the report shall be furnished to the person or entity doing the installation work, and a copy shall be filed by the department.
 - (4) Whenever the installation of any telecommunications cabling and associated hardware is not in accordance with this chapter, or is in such a condition as to be dangerous to life or property, the person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other entity owning, using, or operating it shall be notified by the department and shall within fifteen working days, or such further reasonable time as may upon request be granted, make such repairs and changes as are required to remove the danger to life or property and to make it conform to this chapter. The director, through the inspector, empowered to disconnect or order the discontinuance of the telecommunications cabling or electrical service to conductors or equipment that are found to be in a dangerous or unsafe condition and not in accordance with this chapter. Upon making a disconnection, the inspector shall attach a notice stating that the conductors have been

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found dangerous to life or property and are not in accordance with this chapter. It is unlawful for any person to reconnect such defective conductors or equipment without the approval of the department, and until the conductors and equipment have been placed in a safe and secure condition that complies with this chapter.

- (5) The director, through the electrical inspector, ((has the right)) and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, may during reasonable hours to enter into and upon any building or premises in the discharge of his or her official duties related to permitting activities for the purpose of making any inspection or test of the installation of new or altered telecommunications systems contained in or on the buildings or premises. No telecommunications cabling subject to this chapter may be concealed until it has been approved by the inspector making the inspection. At the time of the inspection, wiring or equipment subject to this chapter must be sufficiently accessible to permit the inspector installation conformance with the adopted codes and any other requirements of this chapter.
- **Sec. 22.** RCW 19.94.260 and 1992 c 237 s 18 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
 - (1) With respect to the enforcement of this chapter and any other acts dealing with weights and measures that he or she is, or may be empowered to enforce, the director or a city sealer may reject or seize for use as evidence incorrect weighing or measuring instruments or devices or packages of commodities to be used, retained, offered, exposed for sale, or sold in violation of the law.
 - (2) In the performance of his or her official duties conferred under this chapter, the director or a city sealer ((is authorized)) at reasonable times during the normal business hours of the person using a weighing or measuring instrument or device ((to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter into or upon any structure or premises where such weighing or measuring instrument or device is used or kept for commercial purposes. If the director or a city sealer is denied access to any premises or establishment where such access was sought for the purposes set forth in this chapter, the director or a city sealer may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for a search warrant authorizing access to such premises or establishment for such purposes. The court may, upon such application, issue the search warrant for the purposes requested.

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1 **Sec. 23.** RCW 22.16.020 and 1919 c 98 s 2 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

3 Every corporation incorporated or that may hereafter incorporated under the laws of this state or of any other state or 4 5 territory, and qualified to transact business in this state for the 6 purpose of acquiring, owning or operating public warehouses or 7 storing and handling grain, produce elevators for and other agricultural commodities which may desire to erect and operate any 8 such public warehouse or elevator, or to erect and operate tramways 9 cable tramways for the purpose of carrying, conveying 10 transporting such grain, produce or commodities to or from such 11 12 warehouse or elevator or to acquire rights-of-way for roadways to and from such warehouse or elevator or to acquire boat landing or 13 wharving facilities in connection with such warehouse or elevator 14 ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 15 16 9A.52.080, enter upon any lands proposed to be used for any such 17 purpose for the purpose of examining, locating and surveying the 18 lines and boundaries thereof, doing no unnecessary damage thereby.

19 **Sec. 24.** RCW 35.43.045 and 1965 c 7 s 35.43.045 are each amended 20 to read as follows:

21 Every city or town ((shall have the right of entry)) may, subject 22 to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon all irrigation, drainage, or flood control canal or ditch rights-of-way within its limits for 23 24 all purposes necessary to safeguard the public from the hazards of such open canals or ditches, and the right to cause to be 25 constructed, installed, and maintained upon or adjacent to such 26 27 rights-of-way safeguards as provided in RCW 35.43.040: PROVIDED, That 28 such safequards must not unreasonably interfere with maintenance of the canal or ditch or with the operation thereof. The city or town, 29 30 at its option, notwithstanding any laws to the contrary, may require 31 the irrigation, drainage, flood control, or other district, agency, person, corporation, or association maintaining the canal or ditch to 32 supervise the installation and construction of such safeguards, or to 33 maintain the same. If such option is exercised reimbursement must be 34 35 made by the city or town for all actual costs thereof.

36 **Sec. 25.** RCW 35.67.310 and 1965 c 7 s 35.67.310 are each amended to read as follows:

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Every city or town may permit connections with any of its sewers, either directly or indirectly, from property beyond its limits, upon such terms, conditions and payments as may be prescribed by ordinance, which may be required by the city or town to be evidenced by a written agreement between the city or town and the owner of the property to be served by the connecting sewer.

If any such agreement is made and filed with the county auditor of the county in which said property is located, it shall constitute a covenant running with the land and the agreements and covenants therein shall be binding on the owner and all persons subsequently acquiring any right, title or interest in or to said property.

If the terms and conditions of the ordinance or of the agreement are not kept and performed, or the payments made, as required, the city or town may disconnect the sewer and for that purpose may at any time enter upon any public street or road or upon said property. Any such entry is subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080.

- Sec. 26. RCW 35.80.030 and 2005 c 364 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Whenever the local governing body of a municipality finds that one or more conditions of the character described in RCW 35.80.010 exist within its territorial limits, that governing body may adopt ordinances relating to such dwellings, buildings, structures, or premises. Such ordinances may provide for the following:
- (a) That an "improvement board" or officer be designated or appointed to exercise the powers assigned to such board or officer by the ordinance as specified in this section. The board or officer may be an existing municipal board or officer in the municipality, or may be a separate board or officer appointed solely for the purpose of exercising the powers assigned by the ordinance.
- If a board is created, the ordinance shall specify the terms, method of appointment, and type of membership of the board, which may be limited, if the local governing body chooses, to public officers under this section.
- 35 (b) That if a board is created, a public officer, other than a 36 member of the improvement board, may be designated to work with the 37 board and carry out the duties and exercise the powers assigned to 38 the public officer by the ordinance.

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(c) That if, after a preliminary investigation of any dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the board or officer finds that it is unfit for human habitation or other use, he or she shall cause to be served either personally or by certified mail, with return receipt requested, upon all persons having any interest therein, as shown upon the records of the auditor's office of the county in which such property is located, and shall post in a conspicuous place on such property, a complaint stating in what respects such dwelling, building, structure, or premises is unfit for human habitation or other use. If the whereabouts of any of such persons is unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the board or officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence, and the board or officer makes an affidavit to that effect, then the serving of such complaint or order upon such persons may be made either by personal service or by mailing a copy of the complaint and order by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to each such person at the address of the building involved in the proceedings, and mailing a copy of the complaint and order by first-class mail to any address of each such person in the records of the county assessor or the county auditor for the county where the property is located. Such complaint shall contain a notice that a hearing will be held before the board or officer, at a place therein fixed, not less than ten days nor more than thirty days after the serving of the complaint; and that all parties in interest shall be given the right to file an answer to the complaint, to appear in person, or otherwise, and to give testimony at the time and place in the complaint. The rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling in hearings before the board or officer. A copy of such complaint shall also be filed with the auditor of the county in which the dwelling, building, structure, or premises is located, and such filing of the complaint or order shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law.

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(d) That the board or officer may determine that a dwelling, building, structure, or premises is unfit for human habitation or other use if it finds that conditions exist in such dwelling, building, structure, or premises which are dangerous or injurious to the health or safety of the occupants of such dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the occupants of neighboring dwellings, or other residents of such municipality. Such conditions may include the following, without limitations: Defects therein increasing the

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hazards of fire or accident; inadequate ventilation, light, 1 sanitary facilities, dilapidation, disrepair, structural defects, 2 uncleanliness, overcrowding, or inadequate drainage. The ordinance 3 state reasonable and minimum standards covering 4 shall conditions, including those contained in ordinances adopted in 5 6 accordance with subsection (7)(a) of this section, to guide the board 7 or the public officer and the agents and employees of either, in determining the fitness of a dwelling for human habitation, or 8 building, structure, or premises for other use. 9

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- (e) That the determination of whether a dwelling, building, structure, or premises should be repaired or demolished, shall be based on specific stated standards on (i) the degree of structural deterioration of the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, or (ii) the relationship that the estimated cost of repair bears to the value of the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, with the method of determining this value to be specified in the ordinance.
- (f) That if, after the required hearing, the board or officer determines that the dwelling is unfit for human habitation, building or structure or premises is unfit for other use, it shall state in writing its findings of fact in support of determination, and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner or party in interest thereof, as is provided in (c) of this subsection, and shall post in a conspicuous place on the property, an order that (i) requires the owner or party in interest, within the time specified in the order, to repair, alter, or improve such dwelling, building, structure, or premises to render it fit for human habitation, or for other use, or to vacate and close the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, if such course of action is deemed proper on the basis of the standards set forth as required in (e) of this subsection; or (ii) requires the owner or party in interest, within the time specified in the order, to remove or demolish such dwelling, building, structure, or premises, if this course of action is deemed proper on the basis of those standards. If no appeal is filed, a copy of such order shall be filed with the auditor of the county in which the dwelling, building, structure, or premises is located.
- (g) That the owner or any party in interest, within thirty days from the date of service upon the owner and posting of an order issued by the board under (c) of this subsection, may file an appeal with the appeals commission.

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The local governing body of the municipality shall designate or establish a municipal agency to serve as the appeals commission. The local governing body shall also establish rules of procedure adequate to assure a prompt and thorough review of matters submitted to the appeals commission, and such rules of procedure shall include the following, without being limited thereto: (i) All matters submitted to the appeals commission must be resolved by the commission within sixty days from the date of filing therewith and (ii) a transcript of the findings of fact of the appeals commission shall be made available to the owner or other party in interest upon demand.

The findings and orders of the appeals commission shall be reported in the same manner and shall bear the same legal consequences as if issued by the board, and shall be subject to review only in the manner and to the extent provided in subsection (2) of this section.

If the owner or party in interest, following exhaustion of his or her rights to appeal, fails to comply with the final order to repair, alter, improve, vacate, close, remove, or demolish the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the board or officer may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, direct or cause such dwelling, building, structure, or premises to be repaired, altered, improved, vacated, and closed, removed, or demolished.

(h) That the amount of the cost of such repairs, alterations or improvements; or vacating and closing; or removal or demolition by the board or officer, shall be assessed against the real property upon which such cost was incurred unless such amount is previously paid. For purposes of this subsection, the cost of vacating and closing shall include (i) the amount of relocation assistance payments that a property owner has not repaid to a municipality or other local government entity that has advanced relocation assistance payments to tenants under RCW 59.18.085 and (ii) all penalties and interest that accrue as a result of the failure of the property owner to timely repay the amount of these relocation assistance payments under RCW 59.18.085. Upon certification to him or her by the treasurer of the municipality in cases arising out of the city or town or by the county improvement board or officer, in cases arising out of the county, of the assessment amount being due and owing, the county treasurer shall enter the amount of such assessment upon the tax rolls against the property for the current year and the same shall become a part of the general taxes for that year to be

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1 collected at the same time and with interest at such rates and in such manner as provided for in RCW 84.56.020 for delinquent taxes, 2 and when collected to be deposited to the credit of the general fund 3 of the municipality. If the dwelling, building, 4 structure, premises is removed or demolished by the board or officer, the board 5 б or officer shall, if possible, sell the materials of such dwelling, 7 building, structure, or premises in accordance with procedures set forth in the ordinance, and shall credit the proceeds of such sale 8 against the cost of the removal or demolition and if there be any 9 balance remaining, it shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto, 10 as determined by the board or officer, after deducting the costs 11 12 incident thereto.

The assessment shall constitute a lien against the property which shall be of equal rank with state, county and municipal taxes.

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- (2) Any person affected by an order issued by the appeals commission pursuant to subsection (1)(g) of this section may, within thirty days after the posting and service of the order, petition to the superior court for an injunction restraining the public officer or members of the board from carrying out the provisions of the order. In all such proceedings the court is authorized to affirm, reverse, or modify the order and such trial shall be heard de novo.
- (3) An ordinance adopted by the local governing body of the municipality may authorize the board or officer to exercise such powers as may be necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this section. These powers shall include the following in addition to others granted in this section: (a)(i) To determine which dwellings within the municipality are unfit for human habitation; (ii) to determine which buildings, structures, or premises are unfit for other use; (b) to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence; and (c) to investigate the dwelling and other property conditions municipality or county and, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, to enter upon premises for the purpose of making examinations when the board or officer has reasonable ground for believing they are unfit for human habitation, or for other use: PROVIDED, That such entries shall be made in such manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession, and to obtain an order this purpose after submitting evidence in support of application which is adequate to justify such an order from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted.

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(4) The local governing body of any municipality adopting an ordinance pursuant to this chapter may appropriate the necessary funds to administer such ordinance.

- (5) This section does not abrogate or impair the powers of the courts or of any department of any municipality to enforce any provisions of its charter or its ordinances or regulations, nor to prevent or punish violations thereof; and the powers conferred by this section shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law.
- (6) This section does not impair or limit in any way the power of the municipality to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement, by summary proceedings or otherwise.
- (7) Any municipality may by ordinance adopted by its governing body (a) prescribe minimum standards for the use and occupancy of dwellings throughout the municipality or county, (b) prescribe minimum standards for the use or occupancy of any building, structure, or premises used for any other purpose, (c) prevent the use or occupancy of any dwelling, building, structure, or premises, that is injurious to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare, and (d) prescribe punishment for the violation of any provision of such ordinance.
- **Sec. 27.** RCW 35.80A.040 and 1989 c 271 s 242 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
- Every county, city, or town may, in addition to any other authority granted by this chapter: (1) Subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any building or property found to constitute a blight on the surrounding neighborhood in order to make surveys and appraisals, and to obtain an order for this purpose from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted; and (2) borrow money, apply for, and accept, advances, loans, grants, contributions, and any other form of financial assistance from the federal government, the state, a county, or other public body, or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this chapter, and enter into and carry out contracts in connection herewith.
- **Sec. 28.** RCW 35.81.070 and 2002 c 218 s 7 are each amended to 37 read as follows:

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Every municipality shall have all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including the following powers in addition to others granted under this chapter:

- (1) To undertake and carry out community renewal projects within the municipality, to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this chapter, and to disseminate blight clearance and community renewal information.
- (2) To provide or to arrange or contract for the furnishing or repair by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works, streets, roads, public utilities or other facilities for, or in connection with, a community renewal project; to install, construct, and reconstruct streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements; and to agree to any conditions that it may deem reasonable and appropriate attached to federal financial assistance and imposed pursuant to federal law relating to the determination of prevailing salaries or wages or compliance with labor standards, in the undertaking or carrying out of a community renewal project, and to include in any contract let in connection with such a project, provisions to fulfill such of said conditions as it may deem reasonable and appropriate.
- (3) To provide financial or technical assistance, using available public or private funds, to a person or public body for the purpose of creating or retaining jobs, a substantial portion of which, as determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income.
- (4) To make payments, loans, or grants to, provide assistance to, and contract with existing or new owners and tenants of property in the community renewal areas as compensation for any adverse impacts, such as relocation or interruption of business, that may be caused by the implementation of a community renewal project, and/or consideration for commitments to develop, expand, or retain land uses that contribute to the success of the project or plan, including without limitation businesses that will create or retain jobs, a substantial portion of which, as determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income.
- (5) To contract with a person or public body to provide financial assistance, authorized under this section, to property owners and tenants impacted by the implementation of the community renewal plan and to provide incentives to property owners and tenants to encourage

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them to locate in the community renewal area after adoption of the community renewal plan.

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- (6) Within the municipality and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, to enter upon any building or property in any community renewal area, in order to make surveys and appraisals, provided that such entries shall be made in such a manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession, and to obtain an order for this purpose from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted; to acquire by purchase, lease, option, gift, grant, bequest, devise, eminent domain, or otherwise, any real property and such personal property as may be necessary for the administration of the provisions herein contained, together with any improvements thereon; to hold, improve, clear, or prepare for redevelopment any such property; to dispose of any real property; to insure or provide for the insurance of any real or personal property or operations of the municipality against any risks or hazards, including the power to pay premiums on any such insurance: PROVIDED, That no statutory provision with respect to the acquisition, clearance, or disposition of property by public bodies shall restrict a municipality in the exercise of such functions with respect to a community renewal project.
 - (7) To invest any community renewal project funds held in reserves or sinking funds or any such funds which are not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which mutual savings banks may legally invest funds subject to their control; to redeem such bonds as have been issued pursuant to RCW 35.81.100 at the redemption price established therein or to purchase such bonds at less than redemption price, all such bonds so redeemed or purchased to be canceled.
- (8) To borrow money and to apply for, and accept, advances, loans, grants, contributions and any other form of financial assistance from the federal government, the state, county, or other public body, or from any sources, public or private, for the purposes of this chapter, and to enter into and carry out contracts in connection therewith. A municipality may include in any application or contract for financial assistance with the federal government for a community renewal project such conditions imposed pursuant to federal laws as the municipality may deem reasonable and appropriate and which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this chapter.

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- 1 (9) Within the municipality, to make or have made all plans necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of this chapter and to 2 3 contract with any person, public or private, in making and carrying out such plans and to adopt or approve, modify, and amend such plans. 4 Such plans may include, without limitation: (a) A comprehensive plan 5 6 or parts thereof for the locality as a whole, (b) community renewal 7 plans, (c) plans for carrying out a program of voluntary compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements, 8 (d) plans for the enforcement of state and local laws, codes, and 9 regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of 10 11 buildings and improvements and to the compulsory 12 rehabilitation, demolition, or removal of buildings and improvements, appraisals, title searches, surveys, studies, 13 and 14 preliminary plans and work necessary to prepare for the undertaking of community renewal projects, and (f) plans to provide financial or 15 16 technical assistance to a person or public body for the purpose of 17 creating or retaining jobs, a substantial portion of which, 18 determined by the municipality, shall be for persons of low income. 19 The municipality is authorized to develop, test, and report methods and techniques, and carry out demonstrations and other activities, 20 21 for the prevention and the elimination of blight, for job creation or retention activities, and to apply for, accept, and utilize grants 22 of, funds from the federal government for such purposes. 23
 - (10) To prepare plans for the relocation of families displaced from a community renewal area, and to coordinate public and private agencies in such relocation, including requesting such assistance for this purpose as is available from other private and governmental agencies, both for the municipality and other parties.

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(11) To appropriate such funds and make such expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, and in accordance with state law: (a) Levy taxes and assessments for such purposes; (b) acquire land either by negotiation or eminent domain, or both; (c) close, vacate, plan, or replan streets, roads, sidewalks, ways, or other places; (d) plan or replan, zone or rezone any part of the municipality; (e) adopt annual budgets for the operation of a community renewal agency, department, or offices vested with community renewal project powers under RCW 35.81.150; and (f) enter into agreements with such agencies or departments (which agreements may extend over any period) respecting action to be taken

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- by such municipality pursuant to any of the powers granted by this
 chapter.
- 3 (12) Within the municipality, to organize, coordinate, and direct 4 the administration of the provisions of this chapter as they apply to 5 such municipality in order that the objective of remedying blighted 6 areas and preventing the causes thereof within such municipality may 7 be most effectively promoted and achieved, and to establish such new 8 office or offices of the municipality or to reorganize existing 9 offices in order to carry out such purpose most effectively.
- 10 (13) To contract with a person or public body to assist in 11 carrying out the purposes of this chapter.
- 12 (14) To exercise all or any part or combination of powers herein 13 granted.
- 14 **Sec. 29.** RCW 36.70.500 and 1963 c 4 s 36.70.500 are each amended to read as follows:
- In the performance of their functions and duties, duly authorized members of a commission or planning staff may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land and make examinations and surveys: PROVIDED, That such entries, examinations and surveys do not damage or interfere with the use of the land by those persons lawfully entitled to the possession thereof.
- 22 **Sec. 30.** RCW 36.88.390 and 1963 c 4 s 36.88.390 are each amended to read as follows:
- 24 Every county ((shall have the right of entry)) may, subject to 25 RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon every irrigation, drainage, or flood control canal or ditch right-of-way within its boundaries 26 for all purposes necessary to safequard the public from the hazards 27 of open canals or ditches, including the right to clean such canals 28 29 or ditches to prevent their flooding adjacent lands, and the right to cause to be constructed and maintained on such rights-of-way or 30 adjacent thereto safequards as authorized by RCW 36.88.015: PROVIDED, 31 That such safeguards must not unreasonably interfere with maintenance 32 33 of the canal or ditch or with the operation thereof.
- 34 **Sec. 31.** RCW 38.32.030 and 2011 c 336 s 768 are each amended to read as follows:
- No person belonging to the military forces of this state shall be arrested on any warrant, except for treason or felony, while going

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1 to, remaining at, or returning from any place at which he or she may be required to attend military duty. Any members of the organized 2 militia parading, or performing any duty according to the law shall 3 have the right-of-way in any street or highway through which they may 4 pass and while on field duty ((shall have the right to)) may, subject 5 6 to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon, cross, or occupy any 7 uninclosed lands, or any inclosed lands where no damage will be caused thereby: PROVIDED, That the carriage of the United States mail 8 and legitimate functions of the police and fire departments shall not 9 be interfered with thereby. 10

11 **Sec. 32.** RCW 43.30.450 and 2003 c 334 s 204 are each amended to 12 read as follows:

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Any authorized assistants, employees, agents, appointees, representatives of the department may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, in the course of their inspection and enforcement duties as provided for in chapters 76.04, 76.06, 76.09, and 76.36 RCW, enter upon any lands, real estate, waters, or premises except the dwelling house or appurtenant buildings in this state whether public or private and remain thereon while performing such duties. Similar entry by the department may be made for the purpose of making examinations, locations, surveys, and/or appraisals of all lands under the management and jurisdiction of the department; or for making examinations, appraisals and, after five days' written notice to the landowner, making surveys for the purpose of possible acquisition of property to provide public access to public lands. In no event other than an emergency such as firefighting shall motor vehicles be used to cross a field customarily cultivated, without prior consent of the owner. ((None of the entries herein provided for shall constitute trespass, but)) Nothing contained herein shall limit or diminish any liability which would otherwise exist as a result of the acts or omissions of the department or its representatives.

- 32 **Sec. 33.** RCW 43.44.010 and 1995 c 369 s 25 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- (1) The chief of the Washington state patrol, through the director of fire protection or his or her authorized deputy, ((shall have authority at all times of day and night, in the performance of duties imposed by this chapter, to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon and examine any building or premises where

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- any fire has occurred and other buildings and premises adjoining or near thereto.
- 3 (2) The chief of the Washington state patrol, through the 4 director of fire protection or his or her authorized deputy, shall 5 have authority at any reasonable hour to enter into any public 6 building or premises or any building or premises used for public 7 purposes to inspect for fire hazards.
- 8 **Sec. 34.** RCW 43.44.020 and 1995 c 369 s 26 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- 10 The chief of the Washington state patrol, through the director of fire protection or his or her authorized deputy, ((shall 11 have authority to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, 12 13 enter upon all premises and into all buildings except private dwellings for the purpose of inspection to ascertain if any fire 14 15 hazard exists, and to require conformance with minimum standards for 16 the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property 17 against fire and panic as to use of premises, and may adopt by 18 reference nationally recognized standards applicable to local conditions. 19
- 20 (2) The chief of the Washington state patrol, through the 21 director of fire protection or his or her authorized deputy, may, 22 upon request by the chief fire official or the local governing body 23 or of taxpayers of such area, assist in the enforcement of any such 24 code.
- 25 **Sec. 35.** RCW 43.92.080 and 2006 c 340 s 8 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

In order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, all persons employed by the department of natural resources to carry out the duties of this chapter ((are authorized to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter and cross all land within the state as long as no damage is done to private property.

- 32 **Sec. 36.** RCW 43.190.080 and 2013 c 23 s 95 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- (1) The office of the state long-term care ombuds shall develop procedures, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, governing the right of entry of all long-term care ombuds to long-term care facilities and, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, shall have

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access to residents with provisions made for privacy for the purpose of hearing, investigating, and resolving complaints of, and rendering advice to, individuals who are patients or residents of the facilities at any time deemed necessary and reasonable by the state ombuds to effectively carry out the provisions of this chapter.

- (2) Nothing in this chapter restricts, limits, or increases any existing right of any organizations or individuals not described in subsection (1) of this section to enter or provide assistance to patients or residents of long-term care facilities.
- 10 (3) Nothing in this chapter restricts any right or privilege of 11 any patient or resident of a long-term care facility to receive 12 visitors of his or her choice.
- **Sec. 37.** RCW 47.01.170 and 1984 c 7 s 77 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
 - The department or its duly authorized and acting assistants, agents, or appointees ((have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land, real estate, or premises in this state, whether public or private, for purposes of making examinations, locations, surveys, and appraisals for highway purposes. ((The making of any such entry for those purposes does not constitute any trespass by the department or by its duly authorized and acting assistants, agents, or appointees.))
 - Sec. 38. RCW 47.41.070 and 2003 c 53 s 261 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) If the owner of the land upon which any such junkyard is located, or the operator thereof, as the case may be, fails to comply with the notice or remove any such junk within the time provided in this chapter after being so notified, he or she is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to the penalties imposed by law upon conviction, an order may be entered compelling compliance with this chapter. Each day the junkyard is maintained in a manner so as not to comply with this chapter constitutes a separate offense.
 - (2) If the operator of the junkyard or the owner of the property upon which it is located, as the case may be, is not found or refuses receipt of the notice, the department, the chief of the Washington state patrol, the county sheriff, or the chief of police of any city or town shall post the property upon which it is located with a notice that the junkyard constitutes a public nuisance and that the

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junk thereon must be removed as provided in this chapter. If the notice is not complied with, the department, the chief of the Washington state patrol, the county sheriff, or the chief of police of any city or town shall abate the nuisance and remove the junk, and for that purpose may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon private property without incurring liability for doing so.

Sec. 39. RCW 47.42.080 and 2013 c 312 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Any sign erected or maintained contrary to the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted hereunder that is designed to be viewed from the interstate system, the primary system, or the scenic system is a public nuisance, and the department, the chief of the Washington state patrol, the county sheriff, or the chief of police of any city or town shall notify the permittee or, if there is no permittee, the owner of the property on which the sign is located, by certified mail at his or her last known address, that it constitutes a public nuisance and must comply with the chapter or be removed.
- (2) If the permittee or owner, as the case may be, fails to comply with the chapter or remove any such sign within fifteen days after being notified to remove the sign he or she is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to the penalties imposed by law upon conviction, an order may be entered compelling removal of the sign. Each day the sign is maintained constitutes a separate offense.
- (3) If the permittee or owner, as the case may be, fails to comply with this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter or fails to remove any sign erected or maintained contrary to the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter within fifteen days after being notified to remove the sign, the department shall assess a fine of one hundred dollars per calendar day until the sign is brought into compliance or is removed. The one hundred dollar per calendar day fine is not contingent on a misdemeanor conviction. Fines collected under this subsection must be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the motor vehicle fund.
- (4) If the permittee or the owner of the property upon which it is located, as the case may be, is not found or refuses receipt of the notice, the department, the chief of the Washington state patrol, the county sheriff, or the chief of police of any city or town shall post the sign and property upon which it is located with a notice that the sign constitutes a public nuisance and must be removed. If

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- the sign is not removed within fifteen days after such posting, the department, the chief of the Washington state patrol, the county sheriff, or the chief of police of any city or town shall abate the nuisance and destroy the sign, and for that purpose may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon private property without incurring liability for doing so.
- 7 (5) Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the 8 provisions contained in RCW 47.42.102 requiring the payment of 9 compensation upon the removal of any signs compensable under state 10 law.
- 11 (6) Any sign erected or maintained on state highway right-of-way 12 contrary to this chapter or rules adopted under it is a public 13 nuisance, and the department is authorized to remove any such sign 14 without notice.
- **Sec. 40.** RCW 57.08.005 and 2009 c 253 s 1 are each amended to 16 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

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1 or transient basis, a district may charge for providing water service to such a customer, regardless of the amount of water, if any, used 2 by the customer. District waterworks may include facilities which 3 result in combined water supply and electric generation, if the 4 electricity generated thereby is a by-product of the water supply 5 6 system. That electricity may be used by the district or sold to any 7 entity authorized by law to use or distribute electricity. Electricity is deemed a by-product when the electrical generation is 8 subordinate to the primary purpose of water supply. 9 purposes, a district may take, condemn and purchase, acquire, and 10 11 retain water from any public or navigable lake, river or watercourse, 12 or any underflowing water, and by means of aqueducts or pipeline conduct the same throughout the district and any city or town therein 13 14 and carry it along and upon public highways, roads, and streets, within and without such district. For the purpose of constructing or 15 16 laying aqueducts or pipelines, dams, or waterworks or other necessary 17 structures in storing and retaining water or for any other lawful purpose such district may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, 18 19 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 20 21 condemnation such property or property rights or privileges as may be necessary to protect its water supply from pollution. For the 22 purposes of waterworks which include facilities for the generation of 23 electricity as a by-product, nothing in this section may be construed 24 25 to authorize a district to condemn electric generating, transmission, 26 or distribution rights or facilities of entities authorized by law to distribute electricity, or to acquire such rights or facilities 27 28 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;

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(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

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1 facilities, approved septic tanks or approved septic tank systems, 2 on-site sanitary sewerage systems, inspection services maintenance services for private and public on-site systems, point 3 and nonpoint water pollution monitoring programs that are directly 4 related to the sewerage facilities and programs operated by a 5 6 district, other facilities, programs, and systems for the collection, 7 interception, treatment, and disposal of wastewater, and for the control of pollution from wastewater with full authority to regulate 8 the use and operation thereof and the service rates to be charged. 9 Under this chapter, after July 1, 1998, any requirements for pumping 10 11 the septic tank of an on-site sewage system should be based, among 12 other things, on actual measurement of accumulation of sludge and scum by a trained inspector, trained owner's agent, or trained owner. 13 14 Training must occur in a program approved by the state board of health or by a local health officer. Sewage facilities may include 15 16 facilities which result in combined sewage disposal or treatment and 17 electric or methane gas generation, except that the electricity or 18 methane gas generated thereby is a by-product of the system of 19 sewers. Such electricity or methane gas may be used by the district or sold to any entity authorized by law to distribute electricity or 20 21 methane gas. Electricity and methane gas are deemed by-products when the electrical or methane gas generation is subordinate to the 22 primary purpose of sewage disposal or treatment. The district may 23 also sell surplus methane gas, which may be produced as a by-product. 24 25 For such purposes a district may conduct sewage throughout the 26 district and throughout other political subdivisions within the district, and construct and lay sewer pipe along and upon public 27 highways, roads, and streets, within and without the district, and 28 29 condemn and purchase or acquire land and rights-of-way necessary for such sewer pipe. A district may erect sewage treatment plants within 30 31 without the district, and may acquire, by purchase 32 condemnation, properties or privileges necessary to be had to protect any lakes, rivers, or watercourses and also other areas of land from 33 pollution from its sewers or its sewage treatment plant. For the 34 purposes of sewage facilities which include facilities that result in 35 36 combined sewage disposal or treatment and electric generation where the electric generation is a by-product, nothing in this section may 37 be construed to authorize a district to condemn electric generating, 38 39 transmission, or distribution rights or facilities of entities

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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 by-product 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 by-product 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

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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, may acquire, by purchase or condemnation, properties 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 by-product, 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;

(8) To construct, condemn, acquire, and own buildings and other necessary district facilities;

- (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, and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, 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;
- (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;
- (11) Subject to subsection (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

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1 systems, as a condition to granting the right to so connect, addition to the cost of the connection, such reasonable connection 2 charge as the board of commissioners shall determine to be proper in 3 order that those property owners shall bear their equitable share of 4 the cost of the system. For the purposes of calculating a connection 5 6 charge, the board of commissioners shall determine the pro rata share of the cost of existing facilities and facilities planned for 7 construction within the next ten years and contained in an adopted 8 comprehensive plan and other costs borne by the district which are 9 directly attributable to the improvements required by property owners 10 11 seeking to connect to the system. The cost of existing facilities 12 shall not include those portions of the system which have been donated or which have been paid for by grants. The connection charge 13 may include interest charges applied from the date of construction of 14 the system until the connection, or for a period not to exceed ten 15 16 years, whichever is shorter, at a rate commensurate with the rate of 17 interest applicable to the district at the time of construction or major rehabilitation of the system, or at the time of installation of 18 19 the lines to which the property owner is seeking to connect. In lieu of requiring the installation of permanent local facilities not 20 21 planned for construction by the district, a district may permit 22 connection to the water and/or sewer systems through temporary facilities installed at the property owner's expense, provided the 23 property owner pays a connection charge consistent with 24 25 provisions of this chapter and agrees, in the future, to connect to permanent facilities when they are installed; or a district may 26 permit connection to the water and/or sewer systems through temporary 27 28 facilities and collect from property owners so connecting proportionate share of the estimated cost of future local facilities 29 needed to serve the property, as determined by the district. The 30 31 amount collected, including interest at a rate commensurate with the 32 rate of interest applicable to the district at the time 33 construction of the temporary facilities, shall be held for contribution to the construction of the permanent local facilities by 34 other developers or the district. The amount collected shall be 35 deemed full satisfaction of the proportionate share of the actual 36 cost of construction of the permanent local facilities. If the 37 permanent local facilities are not constructed within fifteen years 38 39 of the date of payment, the amount collected, including any accrued 40 interest, shall be returned to the property owner, according to the

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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 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.

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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

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- 1 rates and charges, consideration may be made of in-kind services, 2 such as stream improvements or donation of property;
- 3 (12) To contract with individuals, associations and corporations, 4 the state of Washington, and the United States;
- 5 (13) To employ such persons as are needed to carry out the 6 district's purposes and fix salaries and any bond requirements for 7 those employees;
- 8 (14) To contract for the provision of engineering, legal, and 9 other professional services as in the board of commissioner's 10 discretion is necessary in carrying out their duties;
- 11 (15) To sue and be sued;

- 12 (16) To loan and borrow funds and to issue bonds and instruments 13 evidencing indebtedness under chapter 57.20 RCW and other applicable 14 laws;
- 15 (17) To transfer funds, real or personal property, property 16 interests, or services subject to RCW 57.08.015;
- 17 (18) To levy taxes in accordance with this chapter and chapters 18 57.04 and 57.20 RCW;
- 19 (19) To provide for making local improvements and to levy and 20 collect special assessments on property benefited thereby, and for 21 paying for the same or any portion thereof in accordance with chapter 22 57.16 RCW;
 - (20) To establish street lighting systems under RCW 57.08.060;
- 24 (21) To exercise such other powers as are granted to water-sewer 25 districts by this title or other applicable laws; and
- (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.
- 30 **Sec. 41.** RCW 59.18.115 and 1989 c 342 s 16 are each amended to 31 read as follows:
- 12 (1) The legislature finds that some tenants live in residences 33 that are substandard and dangerous to their health and safety and 34 that the repair and deduct remedies of RCW 59.18.100 may not be 35 adequate to remedy substandard and dangerous conditions. Therefore, 36 an extraordinary remedy is necessary if the conditions substantially 37 endanger or impair the health and safety of the tenant.
- 38 (2)(a) If a landlord fails to fulfill any substantial obligation 39 imposed by RCW 59.18.060 that substantially endangers or impairs the

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health or safety of a tenant, including (i) structural members that 1 are of insufficient size or strength to carry imposed loads with 2 3 safety, (ii) exposure of the occupants to the weather, (iii) plumbing and sanitation defects that directly expose the occupants to the risk 4 of illness or injury, (iv) lack of water, including hot water, (v) 5 6 heating or ventilation systems that are not functional or are hazardous, (vi) defective, hazardous, or missing electrical wiring or 7 electrical service, (vii) defective or inadequate exits that increase 8 the risk of injury to occupants, and (viii) conditions that increase 9 the risk of fire, the tenant shall give notice in writing to the 10 landlord, specifying the conditions, acts, omissions, or violations. 11 12 Such notice shall be sent to the landlord or to the person or place where rent is normally paid. 13

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- (b) If after receipt of the notice described in (a) of this subsection the landlord fails to remedy the condition or conditions within a reasonable amount of time under RCW 59.18.070, the tenant may request that the local government provide for an inspection of the premises with regard to the specific condition or conditions that exist as provided in (a) of this subsection. The local government shall have the appropriate government official, or may designate a public or disinterested private person or company capable conducting the inspection and making the certification, conduct an inspection of the specific condition or conditions listed by the tenant, and shall not inspect nor be liable for any other condition or conditions of the premises. The purpose of this inspection is to verify, to the best of the inspector's ability, whether the tenant's listed condition or conditions exist and substantially endanger the tenant's health or safety under (a) of this subsection; the inspection is for the purposes of this private civil remedy, and therefore shall not be related to any other governmental function such as enforcement of any code, ordinance, or state law.
- (c) The local government or its designee, after receiving the request from the tenant to conduct an inspection under this section, shall conduct the inspection and make any certification within a reasonable amount of time not more than five days from the date of receipt of the request. The local government or its designee may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter the premises at any reasonable time to do the inspection, provided that he or she first shall display proper credentials and request entry. The local government or its designee shall whenever practicable, taking into

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consideration the imminence of any threat to the tenant's health or safety, give the landlord at least twenty-four hours notice of the date and time of inspection and provide the landlord with an opportunity to be present at the time of the inspection. The landlord shall have no power or authority to prohibit entry for the inspection.

- (d) The local government or its designee shall certify whether the condition or the conditions specified by the tenant do exist and do make the premises substantially unfit for human habitation or can be a substantial risk to the health and safety of the tenant as described in (a) of this subsection. The certification shall be provided to the tenant, and a copy shall be included by the tenant with the notice sent to the landlord under subsection (3) of this section. The certification may be appealed to the local board of appeals, but the appeal shall not delay or preclude the tenant from proceeding with the escrow under this section.
- (e) The tenant shall not be entitled to deposit rent in escrow pursuant to this section unless the tenant first makes a good faith determination that he or she is unable to repair the conditions described in the certification issued pursuant to subsection (2)(d) of this section through use of the repair remedies authorized by RCW 59.18.100.
- (f) If the local government or its designee certifies that the condition or conditions specified by the tenant exist, the tenant shall then either pay the periodic rent due to the landlord or deposit all periodic rent then called for in the rental agreement and all rent thereafter called for in the rental agreement into an escrow account maintained by a person authorized by law to set up and maintain escrow accounts, including escrow companies under chapter 18.44 RCW, financial institutions, or attorneys, or with the clerk of the court of the district or superior court where the property is located. These depositories are hereinafter referred to as "escrow." The tenant shall notify the landlord in writing of the deposit by mailing the notice postage prepaid by first-class mail or by delivering the notice to the landlord promptly but not more than twenty-four hours after the deposit.
 - (g) This section, when elected as a remedy by the tenant by sending the notice under subsection (3) of this section, shall be the exclusive remedy available to the tenant regarding defects described in the certification under subsection (2)(d) of this section:

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- PROVIDED, That the tenant may simultaneously commence or pursue an action in an appropriate court, or at arbitration if so agreed, to determine past, present, or future diminution in rental value of the premises due to any defective conditions.
- 5 (3) The notice to the landlord of the rent escrow under this 6 section shall be a sworn statement by the tenant in substantially the 7 following form:

NOTICE TO LANDLORD OF RENT ESCROW

9 Name of tenant:

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10 Name of landlord:

11 Name and address of escrow:

12 Date of deposit of rent into escrow:

13 Amount of rent deposited into escrow:

14 The following condition has been certified by a local

building official to substantially endanger, impair, or

affect the health or safety of a tenant:

17 That written notice of the conditions needing repair was

provided to the landlord on . . ., and . . . days have

19 elapsed and the repairs have not been made.

21 (Sworn Signature)

- (4) The escrow shall place all rent deposited in a separate rent escrow account in the name of the escrow in a bank or savings and loan association domiciled in this state. The escrow shall keep in a separate docket an account of each deposit, with the name and address of the tenant, and the name and address of the landlord and of the agent, if any.
- (5)(a) A landlord who receives notice that the rent due has been deposited with an escrow pursuant to subsection (2) of this section may:
 - (i) Apply to the escrow for release of the funds after the local government certifies that the repairs to the conditions listed in the notice under subsection (3) of this section have been properly repaired. The escrow shall release the funds to the landlord less any escrow costs for which the tenant is entitled to reimbursement pursuant to this section, immediately upon written receipt of the local government certification that the repairs to the conditions

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listed in the notice under subsection (3) of this section have been properly completed.

- (ii) File an action with the court and apply to the court for release of the rent on the grounds that the tenant did not comply with the notice requirement of subsection (2) or (3) of this section. Proceedings under this subsection shall be governed by the time, service, and filing requirements of RCW 59.18.370 regarding show cause hearings.
- (iii) File an action with the court and apply to the court for release of the rent on the grounds that there was no violation of any obligation imposed upon the landlord or that the condition has been remedied.
- (iv) This action may be filed in any court having jurisdiction, including small claims court. If the tenant has vacated the premises or if the landlord has failed to commence an action with the court for release of the funds within sixty days after rent is deposited in escrow, the tenant may file an action to determine how and when any rent deposited in escrow shall be released or disbursed. The landlord shall not commence an unlawful detainer action for nonpayment of rent by serving or filing a summons and complaint if the tenant initially pays the rent called for in the rental agreement that is due into escrow as provided for under this section on or before the date rent is due or on or before the expiration of a three-day notice to pay rent or vacate and continues to pay the rent into escrow as the rent becomes due or prior to the expiration of a three-day notice to pay rent or vacate; provided that the landlord shall not be barred from commencing an unlawful detainer action for nonpayment of rent if the amount of rent that is paid into escrow is less than the amount of rent agreed upon in the rental agreement between the parties.
- (b) The tenant shall be named as a party to any action filed by the landlord under this section, and shall have the right to file an answer and counterclaim, although any counterclaim shall be dismissed without prejudice if the court or arbitrator determines that the tenant failed to follow the notice requirements contained in this section. Any counterclaim can only claim diminished rental value related to conditions specified by the tenant in the notice required under subsection (3) of this section. This limitation on the tenant's right to counterclaim shall not affect the tenant's right to bring his or her own separate action. A trial shall be held within sixty days of the date of filing of the landlord's or tenant's complaint.

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(c) The tenant shall be entitled to reimbursement for any escrow costs or fees incurred for setting up or maintaining an escrow account pursuant to this section, unless the tenant did not comply with the notice requirements of subsection (2) or (3) of this section. Any escrow fees that are incurred for which the tenant is entitled to reimbursement shall be deducted from the rent deposited in escrow and remitted to the tenant at such time as any rent is released to the landlord. The prevailing party in any court action or arbitration brought under this section may also be awarded its costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

- 11 (d) If a court determines a diminished rental value of the 12 premises, the tenant may pay the rent due based on the diminished 13 value of the premises into escrow until the landlord makes the 14 necessary repairs.
 - (6)(a) If a landlord brings an action for the release of rent deposited, the court may, upon application of the landlord, release part of the rent on deposit for payment of the debt service on the premises, the insurance premiums for the premises, utility services, and repairs to the rental unit.
 - (b) In determining whether to release rent for the payments described in (a) of this subsection, the court shall consider the amount of rent the landlord receives from other rental units in the buildings of which the residential premises are a part, the cost of operating those units, and the costs which may be required to remedy the condition contained in the notice. The court shall also consider whether the expenses are due or have already been paid, whether the landlord has other financial resources, or whether the landlord or tenant will suffer irreparable damage. The court may request the landlord to provide additional security, such as a bond, prior to authorizing release of any of the funds in escrow.
- **Sec. 42.** RCW 59.20.130 and 1999 c 359 s 11 are each amended to 32 read as follows:
 - It shall be the duty of the landlord to:
- 34 (1) Comply with codes, statutes, ordinances, and administrative 35 rules applicable to the mobile home park;
- 36 (2) Maintain the common premises and prevent the accumulation of 37 stagnant water and to prevent the detrimental effects of moving water 38 when such condition is not the fault of the tenant;

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(3) Keep any shared or common premises reasonably clean, sanitary, and safe from defects to reduce the hazards of fire or accident;

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- (4) Keep all common premises of the mobile home park, and vacant mobile home lots, not in the possession of tenants, free of weeds or plant growth noxious and detrimental to the health of the tenants and free from potentially injurious or unsightly objects and condition;
- (5) Exterminate or make a reasonable effort to exterminate rodents, vermin, or other pests dangerous to the health and safety of the tenant whenever infestation exists on the common premises or whenever infestation occurs in the interior of a mobile home, manufactured home, or park model as a result of infestation existing on the common premises;
- (6) Maintain and protect all utilities provided to the mobile home, manufactured home, or park model in good working condition. Maintenance responsibility shall be determined at that point where the normal mobile home, manufactured home, or park model utilities "hook-ups" connect to those provided by the landlord or utility company;
- (7) Respect the privacy of the tenants and shall have no right of entry to a mobile home, manufactured home, or park model without the prior written consent of the occupant((, except in case of emergency or when the occupant has abandoned the mobile home, manufactured home, or park model)). Such consent may be revoked in writing by the occupant at any time. The ownership or management ((shall have a right of entry)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon the land upon which a mobile home, manufactured home, or park model is situated for maintenance of utilities, to insure compliance with applicable codes, statutes, ordinances, administrative rules, and the rental agreement and the rules of the park, and protection of the mobile home park at any reasonable time or in an emergency, but not in a manner or at a time which would interfere with the occupant's quiet enjoyment. The ownership or management shall make a reasonable effort to notify the tenant of their intention of entry upon the land which a mobile home, manufactured home, or park model is located prior to entry;
- (8) Allow tenants freedom of choice in the purchase of goods and 37 services, and not unreasonably restrict access to the mobile home 38 park for such purposes;

p. 48 HB 1375 1 (9) Maintain roads within the mobile home park in good condition; 2 and

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(10) Notify each tenant within five days after a petition has been filed by the landlord for a change in the zoning of the land where the mobile home park is located and make a description of the change available to the tenant.

A landlord shall not have a duty to repair a defective condition under this section, nor shall any defense or remedy be available to the tenant under this chapter, if the defective condition complained of was caused by the conduct of the tenant, the tenant's family, invitee, or other person acting under the tenant's control, or if a tenant unreasonably fails to allow the landlord access to the property for purposes of repair.

14 **Sec. 43.** RCW 64.44.020 and 2006 c 339 s 202 are each amended to 15 read as follows:

Whenever a law enforcement agency becomes aware that property has been contaminated by hazardous chemicals, that agency shall report the contamination to the local health officer. The local health officer shall cause a posting of a written warning on the premises within one working day of notification of the contamination and shall inspect the property within fourteen days after receiving the notice of contamination. The warning posting for any property that includes a hotel or motel holding a current license under RCW 70.62.220, shall be limited to inside the room or on the door of the contaminated room and no written warning posting shall be posted in the lobby of the facility. The warning shall inform the potential occupants that hazardous chemicals may exist on, or have been removed from, the premises and that entry is unsafe. If a property owner believes that a tenant has contaminated property that was being leased or rented, and the property is vacated or abandoned, then the property owner shall contact the local health officer about the possible contamination. Local health officers or boards may charge property owners reasonable fees for inspections of suspected contaminated property requested by property owners.

A local health officer may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter, inspect, and survey at reasonable times any properties for which there are reasonable grounds to believe that the property has become contaminated. If the property is contaminated, the local health officer shall post a written notice declaring that

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the officer intends to issue an order prohibiting use of the property as long as the property is contaminated.

If access to the property is denied, a local health officer in consultation with law enforcement may seek a warrant for the purpose of conducting administrative inspections. A superior, district, or municipal court within the jurisdiction of the property may, based upon probable cause that the property is contaminated, issue warrants for the purpose of conducting administrative inspections.

Local health officers must report all cases of contaminated property to the state department of health. The department may make the list of contaminated properties available to health associations, landlord and realtor organizations, prosecutors, and other interested groups. The department shall promptly update the list of contaminated properties to remove those which have been decontaminated according to provisions of this chapter.

The local health officer may determine when the services of an authorized contractor are necessary.

Sec. 44. RCW 66.28.090 and 1981 1st ex.s. c 5 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:

(((1))) All licensed premises used in the manufacture, storage, or sale of liquor, or any premises or parts of premises used or in any way connected, physically or otherwise, with the licensed business, and/or any premises where a banquet permit has been granted, ((shall at all times)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, be open to inspection by any liquor enforcement officer, inspector or peace officer.

(((2) Every person, being on any such premises and having charge thereof, who refuses or fails to admit a liquor enforcement officer, inspector or peace officer demanding to enter therein in pursuance of this section in the execution of his/her duty, or who obstructs or attempts to obstruct the entry of such liquor enforcement officer, inspector or officer of the peace, or who refuses to allow a liquor enforcement officer, and/or an inspector to examine the books of the licensee, or who refuses or neglects to make any return required by this title or the regulations, shall be guilty of a violation of this title.))

Sec. 45. RCW 69.50.501 and 2013 c 19 s 108 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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The commission may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, make administrative inspections of controlled premises in accordance with the following provisions:

- (1) For purposes of this section only, "controlled premises" means:
- (a) places where persons registered or exempted from registration requirements under this chapter are required to keep records; and
- (b) places including factories, warehouses, establishments, and conveyances in which persons registered or exempted from registration requirements under this chapter are permitted to hold, manufacture, compound, process, sell, deliver, or otherwise dispose of any controlled substance.
- (2) When authorized by an administrative inspection warrant issued pursuant to RCW 69.50.502 an officer or employee designated by the commission, upon presenting the warrant and appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, may enter controlled premises for the purpose of conducting an administrative inspection.
- (3) When authorized by an administrative inspection warrant, an officer or employee designated by the commission may:
 - (a) inspect and copy records required by this chapter to be kept;
- (b) inspect, within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, controlled premises and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished material, containers and labeling found therein, and, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, all other things therein, including records, files, papers, processes, controls, and facilities bearing on violation of this chapter; and
- 28 (c) inventory any stock of any controlled substance therein and 29 obtain samples thereof.
- 30 (4) This section does not prevent the inspection without a warrant of books and records pursuant to an administrative subpoena issued in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, nor does it prevent entries and administrative inspections, including seizures of property, ((without a warrant)) subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080:
- 36 (a) <u>I</u>f the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the controlled premises consents;
 - (b) In situations presenting imminent danger to health or safety;

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(c) <u>In situations involving inspection of conveyances if there is</u> reasonable cause to believe that the mobility of the conveyance makes it impracticable to obtain a warrant;

- (d) In any other exceptional or emergency circumstance where time or opportunity to apply for a warrant is lacking; or (7)
- 6 (e) $\underline{I}n$ all other situations in which a warrant is not 7 constitutionally required.
- 8 (5) An inspection authorized by this section shall not extend to 9 financial data, sales data, other than shipment data, or pricing data 10 unless the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the controlled 11 premises consents in writing.
- **Sec. 46.** RCW 70.77.450 and 2012 c 117 s 395 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

The chief of the Washington state patrol, through the director of fire protection, may make an examination of the books and records of any licensee, or other person relative to fireworks, and may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, visit and inspect the premises of any licensee he or she may deem at any time necessary for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter. ((The licensee, owner, lessee, manager, or operator of any such building or premises shall permit the chief of the Washington state patrol, through the director of fire protection, his or her deputies or salaried assistants, the local fire official, and their authorized representatives to enter and inspect the premises at the time and for the purpose stated in this section.))

- **Sec. 47.** RCW 70.87.120 and 2008 c 181 s 207 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The department shall appoint and employ inspectors, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, under the provisions of the rules adopted by the Washington personnel resources board in accordance with chapter 41.06 RCW.
- (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the department shall cause all conveyances to be inspected and tested at least once each year. Inspectors ((have the right)), during reasonable hours ((to)), and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, may enter into and upon any building or premises in the discharge of their official duties, for the purpose of making any inspection or testing any conveyance contained thereon or therein. Inspections and

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1 tests shall conform with the rules adopted by the department. The department shall inspect all installations before it issues any initial permit for operation. Permits shall not be issued until the 3 fees required by this chapter have been paid. 4

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- (b)(i) Private residence conveyances operated exclusively for single-family use ((shall)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, be inspected and tested only when required under RCW 70.87.100 or as necessary for the purposes of subsection (4) of this section and shall be exempt from RCW 70.87.090 unless an annual inspection and operating permit are requested by the owner.
- (ii) The department may perform additional inspections of a private residence conveyance at the request of the owner of the conveyance. Fees for these inspections shall be in accordance with the schedule of fees adopted for operating permits pursuant to RCW 70.87.030. An inspection requested under this subsection (2)(b)(ii) shall not be performed until the required fees have been paid.
- (3) If inspection shows a conveyance to be in an unsafe condition, the department shall issue an inspection report in writing requiring the repairs or alterations to be made to the conveyance that are necessary to render it safe and may also suspend or revoke a permit pursuant to RCW 70.87.125 or order the operation of a conveyance discontinued pursuant to RCW 70.87.145.
- (a) A penalty may be assessed under RCW 70.87.185 for failure to 23 correct a violation within ninety days after the owner is notified in 24 25 writing of inspection results.
 - (b) The owner may be assessed a penalty under RCW 70.87.185 for failure to submit official notification in writing to the department that all corrections have been completed.
- 29 (4) The department may investigate accidents and alleged or apparent violations of this chapter. 30
 - (5) During a state of emergency declared under RCW 43.06.010(12), the governor may waive or suspend the collection of fees under this section or any portion of this section or under any administrative rule, and issue any orders to facilitate the operation of state or local government or to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population.
- Sec. 48. RCW 70.97.160 and 2005 c 504 s 418 are each amended to 37 38 read as follows:

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(1) The department shall make or cause to be made at least one inspection of each facility prior to licensure and an unannounced full inspection of facilities at least once every eighteen months. The statewide average interval between full facility inspections must be fifteen months.

- (2) Any duly authorized officer, employee, or agent of the department may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter and inspect any facility at any time to determine that the facility is in compliance with this chapter and applicable rules, and to enforce any provision of this chapter. Complaint inspections shall be unannounced and conducted in such a manner as to ensure maximum effectiveness. No advance notice shall be given of any inspection unless authorized or required by federal law.
- (3) During inspections, the facility must give the department access to areas, materials, and equipment used to provide care or support to residents, including resident and staff records, accounts, and the physical premises, including the buildings, grounds, and equipment. The department has the authority to privately interview the provider, staff, residents, and other individuals familiar with resident care and treatment.
- (4) Any public employee giving advance notice of an inspection in violation of this section shall be suspended from all duties without pay for a period of not less than five nor more than fifteen days.
- (5) The department shall prepare a written report describing the violations found during an inspection, and shall provide a copy of the inspection report to the facility.
- (6) The facility shall develop a written plan of correction for any violations identified by the department and provide a plan of correction to the department within ten working days from the receipt of the inspection report.
- **Sec. 49.** RCW 70.105D.030 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 1 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 (1) The department may exercise the following powers in addition 34 to any other powers granted by law:
 - (a) Investigate, provide for investigating, or require potentially liable persons to investigate any releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, including but not limited to inspecting, sampling, or testing to determine the nature or extent of any release or threatened release. If there is a reasonable basis to

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believe that a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance may exist, the department's authorized employees, agents, contractors may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any property and conduct investigations. The department shall not violate RCW 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080 and shall give reasonable notice before entering property unless an emergency prevents such notice. The department may by subpoena require the attendance or testimony of witnesses and the production of documents or other information that the department deems necessary;

- (b) Conduct, provide for conducting, or require potentially liable persons to conduct remedial actions (including investigations under (a) of this subsection) to remedy releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. In carrying out such powers, the department's authorized employees, agents, or contractors may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon property. The department shall not violate RCW 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080 and shall give reasonable notice before entering property unless an emergency prevents such notice. In conducting, providing for, or requiring remedial action, the department shall give preference to permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable and shall provide for or require adequate monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the remedial action;
- (c) Indemnify contractors retained by the department for carrying out investigations and remedial actions, but not for any contractor's reckless or willful misconduct;
 - (d) Carry out all state programs authorized under the federal cleanup law and the federal resource, conservation, and recovery act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq., as amended;
 - (e) Classify substances as hazardous substances for purposes of RCW 70.105D.020 and classify substances and products as hazardous substances for purposes of RCW 82.21.020(1);
 - (f) Issue orders or enter into consent decrees or agreed orders that include, or issue written opinions under (i) of this subsection that may be conditioned upon, environmental covenants where necessary to protect human health and the environment from a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from a facility. Prior to establishing an environmental covenant under this subsection, the department shall consult with and seek comment from a city or county department with land use planning authority for real property subject to the environmental covenant;

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(g) Enforce the application of permanent and effective institutional controls that are necessary for a remedial action to be protective of human health and the environment and the notification requirements established in RCW 70.105D.110, and impose penalties for violations of that section consistent with RCW 70.105D.050;

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- (h) Require holders to conduct remedial actions necessary to abate an imminent or substantial endangerment pursuant to RCW 70.105D.020(22)(b)(ii)(C);
- (i) Provide informal advice and assistance to persons regarding the administrative and technical requirements of this chapter. This may include site-specific advice to persons who are conducting or otherwise interested in independent remedial actions. Any such advice or assistance shall be advisory only, and shall not be binding on the department. As a part of providing this advice and assistance for independent remedial actions, the department may prepare written opinions regarding whether the independent remedial actions proposals for those actions meet the substantive requirements of this chapter or whether the department believes further remedial action is necessary at the facility. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to preclude the department from issuing a written opinion on whether further remedial action is necessary at any portion of the real property located within a facility, even if further remedial action is still necessary elsewhere at the same facility. Such a written opinion on a portion of a facility must also provide an opinion on the status of the facility as a whole. The department may collect, from persons requesting advice and assistance, the costs incurred by the department in providing such advice and assistance; however, the department shall, where appropriate, waive collection of costs in order to provide an appropriate level of technical assistance in support of public participation. The state, the department, and officers and employees of the state are immune from all liability, and no cause of action of any nature may arise from any act or omission in providing, or failing to provide, informal advice and assistance. The department must track the number of requests for reviews of planned or completed independent remedial actions and establish performance measures to track how quickly the department is able to respond to those requests. By November 1, 2015, the submit department must to the governor and the appropriate legislative fiscal and policy committees a report on achieving the

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performance measures and provide recommendations for improving performance, including staffing needs;

- (j) In fulfilling the objectives of this chapter, the department shall allocate staffing and financial assistance in a manner that considers both the reduction of human and environmental risks and the land reuse potential and planning for the facilities to be cleaned up. This does not preclude the department from allocating resources to a facility based solely on human or environmental risks;
- 9 (k) Establish model remedies for common categories of facilities, 10 types of hazardous substances, types of media, or geographic areas to 11 streamline and accelerate the selection of remedies for routine types 12 of cleanups at facilities;
 - (i) When establishing a model remedy, the department shall:
 - (A) Identify the requirements for characterizing a facility to select a model remedy, the applicability of the model remedy for use at a facility, and monitoring requirements;
 - (B) Describe how the model remedy meets clean-up standards and the requirements for selecting a remedy established by the department under this chapter; and
 - (C) Provide public notice and an opportunity to comment on the proposed model remedy and the conditions under which it may be used at a facility;
 - (ii) When developing model remedies, the department shall solicit and consider proposals from qualified persons. The proposals must, in addition to describing the model remedy, provide the information required under (k)(i)(A) and (B) of this subsection;
 - (iii) If a facility meets the requirements for use of a model remedy, an analysis of the feasibility of alternative remedies is not required under this chapter. For department-conducted and department-supervised remedial actions, the department must provide public notice and consider public comments on the proposed use of a model remedy at a facility. The department may waive collection of its costs for providing a written opinion under (i) of this subsection on a cleanup that qualifies for and appropriately uses a model remedy; and
- 36 (1) Take any other actions necessary to carry out the provisions 37 of this chapter, including the power to adopt rules under chapter 38 34.05 RCW.
- 39 (2) The department shall immediately implement all provisions of 40 this chapter to the maximum extent practicable, including

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investigative and remedial actions where appropriate. The department shall adopt, and thereafter enforce, rules under chapter 34.05 RCW to:

- (a) Provide for public participation, including at least (i) public notice of the development of investigative plans or remedial plans for releases or threatened releases and (ii) concurrent public notice of all compliance orders, agreed orders, enforcement orders, or notices of violation;
 - (b) Establish a hazard ranking system for hazardous waste sites;
- (c) Provide for requiring the reporting by an owner or operator of releases of hazardous substances to the environment that may be a threat to human health or the environment within ninety days of discovery, including such exemptions from reporting as the department deems appropriate, however this requirement shall not modify any existing requirements provided for under other laws;
- (d) Establish reasonable deadlines not to exceed ninety days for initiating an investigation of a hazardous waste site after the department receives notice or otherwise receives information that the site may pose a threat to human health or the environment and other reasonable deadlines for remedying releases or threatened releases at the site;
- (e) Publish and periodically update minimum clean-up standards for remedial actions at least as stringent as the clean-up standards under section 121 of the federal cleanup law, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 9621, and at least as stringent as all applicable state and federal laws, including health-based standards under state and federal law; and
- (f) Apply industrial clean-up standards at industrial properties. Rules adopted under this subsection shall ensure that industrial properties cleaned up to industrial standards cannot be converted to nonindustrial uses without approval from the department. The department may require that a property cleaned up to industrial standards is cleaned up to a more stringent applicable standard as a condition of conversion to a nonindustrial use. Industrial clean-up standards may not be applied to industrial properties where hazardous substances remaining at the property after remedial action pose a threat to human health or the environment in adjacent nonindustrial areas.
- (3) To achieve and protect the state's long-term ecological health, the department shall plan to clean up hazardous waste sites and prevent the creation of future hazards due to improper disposal

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- 1 of toxic wastes at a pace that matches the estimated cash resources in the state and local toxics control accounts and the environmental 2 legacy stewardship account created in RCW 70.105D.170. Estimated cash 3 resources must consider the annual cash flow requirements of major 4 5 projects that receive appropriations expected to cross multiple 6 biennia. To effectively monitor toxic accounts expenditures, the 7 department shall develop a comprehensive ten-year financing report that identifies long-term remedial action project costs, tracks 8 expenses, and projects future needs. 9
- (4) By November 1, 2016, the department must submit to the 10 11 governor and the appropriate legislative committees a report on the 12 status of developing model remedies and their use under this chapter. The report must include: The number and types of model remedies 13 identified by the department under subsection (1)(k) of this section; 14 the number and types of model remedy proposals prepared by qualified 15 16 private sector engineers, consultants, or contractors that were 17 accepted or rejected under subsection (1)(k) of this section and the 18 reasons for rejection; and the success of model remedies 19 accelerating the cleanup as measured by the number of jobs created by the cleanup, where this information is available to the department, 20 21 acres of land restored, and the number and types of hazardous waste 22 sites successfully remediated using model remedies.
- 23 (5) Before September 20th of each even-numbered year, the 24 department shall:

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- (a) Develop a comprehensive ten-year financing report in coordination with all local governments with clean-up responsibilities that identifies the projected biennial hazardous waste site remedial action needs that are eligible for funding from the state and local toxics control account and the environmental legacy stewardship account;
- 31 (b) Work with local governments to develop working capital 32 reserves to be incorporated in the ten-year financing report;
 - (c) Identify the projected remedial action needs for orphaned, abandoned, and other clean-up sites that are eligible for funding from the state toxics control account;
 - (d) Project the remedial action need, cost, revenue, and any recommended working capital reserve estimate to the next biennium's long-term remedial action needs from both the local and state toxics control account and the environmental legacy stewardship account, and submit this information to the appropriate standing fiscal and

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- 1 environmental committees of the senate and house of representatives.
- 2 This submittal must also include a ranked list of such remedial
- 3 action projects for both accounts. The submittal must also identify
- 4 separate budget estimates for large, multibiennia clean-up projects
- 5 that exceed ten million dollars. The department shall prepare its
- 6 ten-year capital budget plan that is submitted to the office of
- 7 financial management to reflect the separate budget estimates for
- 8 these large clean-up projects and include information on the
- 9 anticipated private and public funding obligations for completion of
- 10 the relevant projects.

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- (6) By December 1st of each odd-numbered year, the department must provide the legislature and the public a report of the department's activities supported by appropriations from the state and local toxics control accounts and the environmental legacy stewardship account. The report must be prepared and displayed in a manner that allows the legislature and the public to easily determine the statewide and local progress made in cleaning up hazardous waste sites under this chapter. The report must include, at a minimum:
- (a) The name, location, hazardous waste ranking, and a short description of each site on the hazardous sites list, and the date the site was placed on the hazardous waste sites list; and
- (b) For sites where there are state contracts, grants, loans, or direct investments by the state:
 - (i) The amount of money from the state and local toxics control accounts and the environmental legacy stewardship account used to conduct remedial actions at the site and the amount of that money recovered from potentially liable persons;
 - (ii) The actual or estimated start and end dates and the actual or estimated expenditures of funds authorized under this chapter for the following project phases:
 - (A) Emergency or interim actions, if needed;
 - (B) Remedial investigation;
 - (C) Feasibility study and selection of a remedy;
- (D) Engineering design and construction of the selected remedy;
- 35 (E) Operation and maintenance or monitoring of the constructed 36 remedy; and
 - (F) The final completion date.
- 38 (7) The department shall establish a program to identify 39 potential hazardous waste sites and to encourage persons to provide 40 information about hazardous waste sites.

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- (8) For all facilities where an environmental covenant has been required under subsection (1)(f) of this section, including all facilities where the department has required an environmental covenant under an order, agreed order, or consent decree, or as a condition of a written opinion issued under the authority of subsection (1)(i) of this section, the department shall periodically review the environmental covenant for effectiveness. Except as otherwise provided in (c) of this subsection, the department shall conduct a review at least once every five years after an environmental covenant is recorded.
 - (a) The review shall consist of, at a minimum:

- (i) A review of the title of the real property subject to the environmental covenant to determine whether the environmental covenant was properly recorded and, if applicable, amended or terminated;
- (ii) A physical inspection of the real property subject to the environmental covenant to determine compliance with the environmental covenant, including whether any development or redevelopment of the real property has violated the terms of the environmental covenant; and
- (iii) A review of the effectiveness of the environmental covenant in limiting or prohibiting activities that may interfere with the integrity of the remedial action or that may result in exposure to or migration of hazardous substances. This shall include a review of available monitoring data.
- (b) If an environmental covenant has been amended or terminated without proper authority, or if the terms of an environmental covenant have been violated, or if the environmental covenant is no longer effective in limiting or prohibiting activities that may interfere with the integrity of the remedial action or that may result in exposure to or migration of hazardous substances, then the department shall take any and all appropriate actions necessary to ensure compliance with the environmental covenant and the policies and requirements of this chapter.
- (c) For facilities where an environmental covenant required by the department under subsection (1)(f) of this section was required before July 1, 2007, the department shall:
- 38 (i) Enter all required information about the environmental 39 covenant into the registry established under RCW 64.70.120 by June 40 30, 2008;

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- (ii) For those facilities where more than five years has elapsed since the environmental covenant was required and the department has yet to conduct a review, conduct an initial review according to the following schedule:
 - (A) By December 30, 2008, fifty facilities;

- (B) By June 30, 2009, fifty additional facilities; and
- (C) By June 30, 2010, the remainder of the facilities;
- 8 (iii) Once this initial review has been completed, conduct 9 subsequent reviews at least once every five years.
- **Sec. 50.** RCW 70.119A.150 and 1993 c 305 s 4 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
 - (1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in (b) of this subsection, the secretary or his or her designee ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter a premises under the control of a public water system at reasonable times with prior notification in order to determine compliance with laws and rules administered by the department of health to test, inspect, or sample features of a public water system and inspect, copy, or photograph monitoring equipment or other features of a public water system, or records required to be kept under laws or rules regulating public water systems. For the purposes of this section, "premises under the control of a public water system" does not include the premises or private property of a customer of a public water system past the point on the system where the service connection is made.
 - (b) The secretary or his or her designee need not give prior notification to enter a premises under (a) of this subsection if the purpose of the entry is to ensure compliance by the public water system with a prior order of the department or if the secretary or the secretary's designee has reasonable cause to believe the public water system is violating the law and poses a serious threat to public health and safety.
 - (2) The secretary or his or her designee may apply for an administrative search warrant to a court official authorized to issue a criminal search warrant. An administrative search warrant may be issued for the purposes of inspecting or examining property, buildings, premises, place, books, records, or other physical evidence, or conducting tests or taking samples. The warrant shall be issued upon probable cause. It is sufficient probable cause to show any of the following:

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- 1 (a) The inspection, examination, test, or sampling is pursuant to 2 a general administrative plan to determine compliance with laws or 3 rules administered by the department; or
 - (b) The secretary or his or her designee has reason to believe that a violation of a law or rule administered by the department has occurred, is occurring, or may occur.
- 7 (3) The local health officer or the designee of a local health officer of a local board of health that is enforcing rules regulating 8 public water systems under an agreement with the department 9 allocating state and local responsibility is authorized to conduct 10 investigations and to apply for, obtain, and execute administrative 11 12 search warrants necessary to perform the local board's agreed-to responsibilities under the same limitations and requirements imposed 13 14 on the department under this section.
- 15 **Sec. 51.** RCW 76.04.035 and 1986 c 100 s 4 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
- 17 (1) The department may appoint any of its employees as wardens, 18 at the times and localities as it considers the public welfare 19 demands, within any area of the state where there is forest land 20 requiring protection. <u>The duties and authority of wardens are subject</u> 21 to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080.
 - (2) The duties of wardens shall be:

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- 23 (a) To provide forest fire prevention and protection information 24 to the public;
- 25 (b) To investigate discovered or reported fires on forest lands 26 and take appropriate action;
 - (c) To patrol their areas as necessary;
- 28 (d) To visit all parts of their area, and frequented places and 29 camps as far as possible, and warn campers or other users and 30 visitors of fire hazards;
- 31 (e) To see that all locomotives and all steam, internal 32 combustion, and other spark-emitting equipment are provided with 33 spark arresters and adequate devices for preventing the escape of 34 fire or sparks in accordance with the law;
- 35 (f) To see that operations or activities on forest land have all 36 required fire prevention and suppression equipment or devices as 37 required by law;
 - (g) To extinguish wildfires;
 - (h) To set back-fires to control fires;

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- 1 (i) To summons, impress, and employ help in controlling 2 wildfires;
- 3 (j) To see that all laws for the protection of forests are 4 enforced;

- (k) To investigate, arrest, and initiate prosecution of all offenders of this chapter or other chapters as allowed by law; and
- (1) To perform all other duties as prescribed by law and as the department directs.
- (3) All wardens and rangers shall render reports to the department on blanks or forms, or in the manner and at the times as may be ordered, giving a summary of how employed, the area visited, expenses incurred, and other information as required by the department.
- (4) The department may suspend the authority of any warden who may be incompetent or unwilling to discharge properly the duties of the office.
 - (5) The department shall determine the placement of the wardens and, upon its request to the county commissioners of any county, the county commissioners shall designate and furnish the wardens with suitably equipped office quarters in the county courthouse.
- (6) The authority of the wardens regarding the prevention, suppression, and control of forest fires, summoning, impressing, or employing help, or making arrests for violations of this chapter may extend to any part of the state.
- **Sec. 52.** RCW 76.06.130 and 2003 c 314 s 3 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

The department is authorized to contribute resources and expertise to assist the department of agriculture in control or eradication efforts authorized under chapter 17.24 RCW in order to protect forest lands of the state.

If either the department of agriculture has not taken action under chapter 17.24 RCW or the commissioner finds that additional efforts are required to control or prevent an outbreak of an exotic forest insect or disease which has not become so habituated that it can no longer be eradicated and that poses an imminent danger of damage to the forested environment by threatening the diversity, abundance, and survivability of native tree species, or both, the commissioner may declare a forest health emergency.

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Upon declaration of a forest health emergency, the department must delineate the area at risk and determine the most appropriate integrated pest management methods to control the outbreak, in consultation with other interested agencies, affected tribes, and affected forest landowners. The department must notify affected forest landowners of its intent to conduct control operations.

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Upon declaration of a forest health emergency by the commissioner, the department is authorized to enter into agreements with forest landowners, companies, individuals, tribal entities, and federal, state, and local agencies to accomplish control of exotic forest insects or diseases on any affected forest lands using such funds as have been, or may be, made available.

The department must proceed with the control of the exotic forest insects or diseases on affected nonfederal and nontribal forest lands with or without the cooperation of the owner. The department may reimburse cooperating forest landowners and agencies for actual cost of equipment, labor, and materials utilized in cooperative exotic forest insect or disease control projects, as agreed to by the department. Any such control, eradication, or destruction is subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080.

A forest health emergency no longer exists when the department finds that the exotic forest insect or disease has been controlled or eradicated, that the imminent threat no longer exists, or that there is no longer good likelihood of effective control.

Nothing under this chapter diminishes the authority and responsibility of the department of agriculture under chapter 17.24 RCW.

- 28 **Sec. 53.** RCW 76.09.150 and 2012 1st sp.s. c 1 s 207 are each 29 amended to read as follows:
- 30 (1) The department shall make inspections of forest lands, 31 before, during, and after the conducting of forest practices as 32 necessary for the purpose of ensuring compliance with this chapter, 33 the forest practices rules, including forest practices rules 34 incorporated under RCW 76.09.040(3), and to ensure that no material 35 damage occurs to the natural resources of this state as a result of 36 forest practices.
- 37 (2) Any duly authorized representative of the department ((shall 38 have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080,

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enter upon forest land at any reasonable time to enforce the provisions of this chapter and the forest practices rules.

- (3) The department or the department of ecology may apply for an administrative inspection warrant to either Thurston county superior court, or the superior court in the county in which the property is located. An administrative inspection warrant may be issued where:
- (a) The department has attempted an inspection of forest lands under this chapter to ensure compliance with this chapter and the forest practices rules or to ensure that no potential or actual material damage occurs to the natural resources of this state, and access to all or part of the forest lands has been actually or constructively denied; or
- (b) The department has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter or of rules adopted under this chapter is occurring or has occurred.
- (4) In connection with any watershed analysis, any review of a pending application by an identification team appointed by the department, any compliance studies, any effectiveness monitoring, or other research that has been agreed to by a landowner, the department may invite representatives of other agencies, tribes, and interest groups to accompany a department representative and, at the landowner's election, the landowner, on any such inspections. Reasonable efforts shall be made by the department to notify the landowner of the persons being invited onto the property and the purposes for which they are being invited.
- **Sec. 54.** RCW 76.09.160 and 1974 ex.s. c 137 s 16 are each 27 amended to read as follows:
- Any duly authorized representative of the department of ecology ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon forest land at any reasonable time to administer the provisions of this chapter and RCW 90.48.420.
- **Sec. 55.** RCW 77.12.154 and 1998 c 190 s 71 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- The director, fish and wildlife officers, ex officio fish and wildlife officers, and department employees may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land or waters and remain there while performing their duties without liability for trespass.

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Subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, it is lawful for aircraft operated by the department to land and take off from the beaches or waters of the state.

Sec. 56. RCW 78.04.015 and 1897 c 60 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Every corporation incorporated or that may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this state or any state or territory of the United States, and doing business in this state, for the purpose of acquiring, owning or operating mines, mills or reduction works, or mining or milling gold and silver or other minerals, which may desire to erect and operate surface tramways or elevated cable tramways for the purpose of carrying, conveying or transporting the products of such mines, mills or reduction works, ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land between the termini of the proposed lines for the purpose of examining, locating and surveying such lines, doing no unnecessary damage thereby.

Sec. 57. RCW 78.04.040 and 1901 c 120 s 1 are each amended to 19 read as follows:

Any owner of stock to the amount of one thousand shares, in any corporation doing business under the laws of the state of Washington for the purposes of mining, ((shall)) may, at all hours of business or labor on or about the premises or property of such corporation, ((have the right to)) and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon such property and examine the same, either on the surface or underground. ((And it is hereby made the duty of any and all officers, managers, agents, superintendents, or persons in charge, to allow any such stockholder to enter upon and examine any of the property of such corporation at any time during the hours of business or labor; and)) The presentation of certificates of stock in the corporation of the amount of one thousand shares, to the officer or person in charge, shall be prima facie evidence of ownership ((and right to enter upon or into, and make examinations of the property of the corporation)).

Sec. 58. RCW 79.14.440 and 2003 c 334 s 412 are each amended to read as follows:

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Any person designated by the department ((shall have the right at any time to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon the lands and inspect and examine the structures, works, and mines situated thereon, and ((shall also have the right to)) may examine such books, records, and accounts of the lessee as are directly connected with the determination of royalties on the property under lease from the state but it shall be unlawful for any person so appointed to disclose any information thus obtained to any person other than the departmental officials and employees, except the attorney general and prosecuting attorneys of the state.

Sec. 59. RCW 79.14.450 and 2003 c 334 s 413 are each amended to 12 read as follows:

The state shall have the right to sell or otherwise dispose of any surface resource, timber, rock, gravel, sand, silt, coal, or hydrocarbons, except minerals or materials specifically covered by a mineral prospecting lease or mining contract, found upon the land during the period covered by the lease or contract. The state ((shall also have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon such land and remove same, and shall not be obliged to withhold from any sale any timber for prospecting or mining purposes. The lessee shall, upon payment to the department, have the right to cut and use timber found on the leased premises for mining purposes as provided in rules adopted by the department.

Sec. 60. RCW 79.14.530 and 2003 c 334 s 420 are each amended to read as follows:

The commissioner or any person designated by the commissioner ((has the right at any time to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon the lands and inspect and examine the structures, works, and mines situated thereon, and ((also has the right to)) may examine such books, records, and accounts of the lessee as are directly connected with the operation of the mine on the property under lease from the state; but it shall be unlawful for the commissioner or any person so appointed to disclose any information thus obtained to any person other than the commissioner or an employee of the department, except the attorney general and prosecuting attorneys of the state.

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1 **Sec. 61.** RCW 79.14.540 and 2003 c 334 s 421 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

The state shall have the right to sell or otherwise dispose of 3 any timber, stone, or other valuable materials, except coal, found 4 upon the land during the period covered by any option contract, or 5 6 lease issued under the foregoing provisions, ((with the right to)) and may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon such 7 lands and cut and remove the same, and shall not be obliged to 8 withhold from sale any timber for coal mining or prospecting 9 purposes. However, the lessee shall be permitted to use in mining 10 operations any timber found upon the land, first paying therefor to 11 the department the value thereof as fixed by the department. Further, 12 any bill of sale for the removal of timber, stone, or other material 13 14 given subsequent to the coal lease shall contain provisions preventing any interference with the operations of the coal lease. 15

- 16 **Sec. 62.** RCW 80.32.070 and 1961 c 14 s 80.32.070 are each 17 amended to read as follows:
- Every such corporation ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land between the termini of the proposed lines for the purpose of examining, locating and surveying such lines, doing no unnecessary damage thereby.
- 22 **Sec. 63.** RCW 80.36.020 and 1985 c 450 s 16 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
- 24 Every corporation incorporated under the laws of this state or any state or territory of the United States for the purpose of 25 constructing, operating or maintaining any telecommunications line in 26 this state ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 27 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land between the termini of its 28 proposed telecommunications lines for the purpose of examining, 29 30 locating and surveying the telecommunications line, doing unnecessary damage thereby. 31
- 32 **Sec. 64.** RCW 80.36.030 and 1985 c 450 s 17 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- Such telecommunications company may appropriate so much land as may be actually necessary for its telecommunications line, ((with the right to)) and may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon lands immediately adjacent thereto, for the purpose of

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- 1 constructing, maintaining and operating its line and making all necessary repair. Such telecommunications company may also, for the 2 purpose aforesaid and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter 3 upon and appropriate such portion of the right-of-way of any railroad 4 company as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and 5 6 operation of its telecommunications line: PROVIDED, That such 7 appropriation shall not obstruct such railroad of the travel thereupon, nor interfere with the operation of such railroad. 8
- 9 **Sec. 65.** RCW 81.36.020 and 1961 c 14 s 81.36.020 are each 10 amended to read as follows:
- 11 A corporation organized for the construction of any railway, macadamized road, plank road, clay road, canal or bridge, ((shall 12 have a right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter 13 upon any land, real estate or premises, or any of the lands granted 14 15 to the state of Washington for school, university or other purposes, 16 between the termini thereof, for the purpose of examining, locating 17 and surveying the line of such road or canal, or the site of such 18 bridge, doing no unnecessary damage thereby.
- 19 **Sec. 66.** RCW 81.64.050 and 1961 c 14 s 81.64.050 are each 20 amended to read as follows:
- Every such corporation ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land between the termini of the proposed lines for the purpose of examining, locating and surveying such lines, doing no unnecessary damage thereby.
- 25 **Sec. 67.** RCW 82.26.060 and 2009 c 154 s 3 are each amended to 26 read as follows:

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- (1) Every distributor shall keep at each place of business complete and accurate records for that place of business, including itemized invoices, of tobacco products held, purchased, manufactured, brought in or caused to be brought in from without the state, or shipped or transported to retailers in this state, and of all sales of tobacco products made.
- (2) These records shall show the names and addresses of purchasers, the inventory of all tobacco products, and other pertinent papers and documents relating to the purchase, sale, or disposition of tobacco products. All invoices and other records required by this section to be kept shall be preserved for a period

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of five years from the date of the invoices or other documents or the date of the entries appearing in the records.

- (3) At any time during usual business hours the department, board, or its duly authorized agents or employees, may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter any place of business of a distributor, without a search warrant, and inspect the premises, the records required to be kept under this chapter, and the tobacco products contained therein, to determine whether or not all the provisions of this chapter are being fully complied with. ((If the department, board, or any of its agents or employees, are denied free access or are hindered or interfered with in making such examination, the registration certificate issued under RCW 82.32.030 of the distributor at such premises shall be subject to revocation, and any licenses issued under this chapter or chapter 82.24 RCW are subject to suspension or revocation, by the department or board.))
- **Sec. 68.** RCW 82.26.080 and 2005 c 180 s 5 are each amended to 17 read as follows:
 - (1) Every retailer shall procure itemized invoices of all tobacco products purchased. The invoices shall show the seller's name and address, the date of purchase, and all prices and discounts.
 - (2) The retailer shall keep at each retail outlet copies of complete, accurate, and legible invoices for that retail outlet or place of business. All invoices required to be kept under this section shall be preserved for five years from the date of purchase.
 - (3) At any time during usual business hours the department, board, or its duly authorized agents or employees may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter any retail outlet without a search warrant, and inspect the premises for invoices required to be kept under this section and the tobacco products contained in the retail outlet, to determine whether or not all the provisions of this chapter are being fully complied with. ((If the department, board, or any of its agents or employees, are denied free access or are hindered or interfered with in making the inspection, the registration certificate issued under RCW 82.32.030 of the retailer at the premises is subject to revocation, and any licenses issued under this chapter or chapter 82.24 RCW are subject to suspension or revocation by the department.))

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1 **Sec. 69.** RCW 86.09.226 and 1937 c 72 s 76 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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The district board and its agents and employees ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land, to make surveys and may locate the necessary flood control works and the line for canal or canals, dike or dikes and other instrumentalities and the necessary branches and parts for the same on any lands which may be deemed necessary for such location.

Sec. 70. RCW 87.03.140 and 1921 c 129 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

The board, and its agents and employees, ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land to make surveys, and may locate the necessary irrigation or drainage works, power plants, power sites or power lines and the line for any canal or canals, and the necessary branches of laterals for the same, on any lands which may be deemed best for such location. Said board shall also have the power to acquire, either by purchase or condemnation, or other legal means, all lands, waters, water rights, and other property necessary for the construction, use, supply, maintenance, repair and improvements of said canal or canals and irrigation and drainage works, including canals and works constructed or being constructed by private owners, or any other person, lands for reservoirs for the storage of needful waters and all necessary appurtenances. The board may also construct the necessary dams, reservoirs and works for the collection of water for the said district, and may enter into contracts for a water supply to be delivered to the canals and works of the district, and do any and every lawful act necessary to be done in order to carry out the purposes of this act; and in carrying out the aforesaid purposes the bonds of the district may be used by the board, at not less than ninety percent of their par value in payment. The board may enter into any obligation or contract with the United States or with the state of Washington for the supervision of the construction, for the construction, reconstruction, betterment, extension, purchase, or operation and maintenance of the necessary works for the delivery and distribution of water therefrom under the provisions of the state reclamation act, or under the provisions of the federal reclamation act, and all amendments or extensions thereof, and the rules and regulations established thereunder, or it may contract with

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the United States for a water supply or for reclamation purposes in general under any act of congress which, for the purposes of this act, shall be deemed to include any act of congress for reclamation purposes heretofore or hereafter enacted providing for and permitting such contract, or for the collection of money due or to become due to the United States, or for the assumption of the control and management of the works; and in case contract has been or may hereafter be made with the United States, as herein provided, bonds of the district may be deposited with the United States as payment or as security for future payment at not less than ninety percent of their par value, the interest on said bonds to be provided for by assessment and levy as in the case of other bonds of the district, and regularly paid to the United States to be applied as provided in such contract, and if bonds of the district are not so deposited, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to include as part of any levy or assessment provided in RCW 87.03.260 an amount sufficient to meet each year all payments accruing under the terms of any such contract. The board may accept on behalf of the district appointment of the district as fiscal agent of the United States or the state of Washington or other authorization of the district by the United States or the state of Washington to make collections of money for or on behalf of the United States or the state of Washington in connection with any federal or other reclamation project, whereupon the district, and the county treasurer for the district, shall be authorized to so act and to assume the duties and liability incident to such action, and the said board shall have full power to do any and all things required by the federal statutes now or hereafter enacted in connection therewith, and all things required by the rules and regulations now or that may hereafter be established by any department of the federal government in regard thereto.

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The use of all water required for the irrigation of the lands within any district, together with rights-of-way for canals, laterals, ditches, sites for reservoirs, power plants, sites, and lines, and all other property required in fully carrying out the purposes of the organization of the district is hereby declared to be a public use; and in condemnation proceedings to acquire any property or property rights for the use of the district, the board of directors shall proceed in the name of the district, in the manner provided in this state in cases of appropriation of lands, real estate and other property by private corporations: PROVIDED, That the

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1 irrigation district, at its option, pursuant to resolution to that end duly passed by its board of directors may unite in a single 2 action proceedings for the acquisition and condemnation of different 3 tracts of land needed by it for rights-of-way for canals, laterals, 4 power plants, sites, and lines and other irrigation works which are 5 б held by separate owners. And the court may, on the motion of any party, consolidate into a single action separate suits for the 7 condemnation of rights-of-way for such irrigation works whenever from 8 motives of economy or the expediting of business it appears desirable 9 so to do: PROVIDED FURTHER, That there shall be a separate finding of 10 11 the court or jury as to each tract held in separate ownership.

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In any condemnation proceeding brought under the provisions of this act to acquire canals, laterals and ditches and rights-of-way therefor, sites, reservoirs, power plants and pumping plants and sites therefor, power canals, transmission lines, electrical equipment and any other property, and if the owner or owners thereof or their predecessors shall have issued contracts or deeds agreeing to deliver to the holders of said contracts or deeds water for irrigation purposes, or authorizing the holders thereof to take or receive water for irrigation purposes from any portion of said property or works, and if the delivery of said water or the right to take or receive the same shall in any manner constitute a charge upon, or a right in the property and works sought to be acquired, or any portion thereof, the district shall be authorized to institute and maintain said condemnation proceedings for the purpose of acquiring said property and works, and the interest of the owners therein subject to the rights of the holders of such contracts or deeds, and the court or jury making the award shall determine and award to such owner or owners the value of the interest to be so appropriated in said condemnation proceedings.

Sec. 71. RCW 89.30.211 and 1933 c 149 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

The reclamation district board and its agents and employees ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter upon any land, to make surveys and may locate the necessary irrigation works and the line for canal or canals and the necessary branches for the same or for necessary transmission power lines on any lands which may be deemed necessary for such location.

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1 **Sec. 72.** RCW 90.16.040 and 1901 c 143 s 2 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

3 Every corporation that is now or that may hereafter incorporated under the laws of this state, or of any other state or 4 territory of the United States and doing business in this state, for 5 the purpose of conveying water by ditches, flumes, pipe lines, б 7 tunnels or any other means for the utilization of water power, ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 8 9 9A.52.080, enter upon any land between the termini of the proposed ditches, flumes, pipe lines, tunnels or any other means for the 10 utilization of water power, for the purpose of examining, locating 11 12 and surveying such ditches, flumes, pipe lines, tunnels or any other 13 means for the utilization of water power, doing no unnecessary damage 14 thereby.

15 **Sec. 73.** RCW 90.48.090 and 1994 c 232 s 21 are each amended to 16 read as follows:

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The department or its duly appointed agent ((shall have the right to)) may, subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080, enter at all reasonable times in or upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the pollution of or the possible pollution of any of the waters of this state.

The department shall have special inspection requirements for metals mining and milling operations regulated under chapter 232, Laws of 1994. The department shall inspect these mining and milling operations at least quarterly in order to ensure compliance with the intent and any permit issued pursuant to this chapter. The department shall conduct additional inspections as needed during the construction phase of these mining operations in order to ensure compliance with this chapter.

- Sec. 74. RCW 90.76.060 and 1998 c 155 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) If necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of this chapter, an authorized representative of the state engaged in compliance inspections, monitoring, and testing may, by request, require an owner or operator to submit relevant information or documents. The department may subpoena witnesses, documents, and other relevant information that the department deems necessary. In

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- 1 the case of any refusal to obey the subpoena, the superior court for
- 2 any county in which the person is found, resides, or transacts
- 3 business has jurisdiction to issue an order requiring the person to
- 4 appear before the department and give testimony or produce documents.
- 5 Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the 6 court as contempt.
- 7 (2) Any authorized representative of the state may require an 8 owner or operator to conduct monitoring or testing.

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- (3) Upon reasonable notice <u>and subject to RCW 9A.52.070 and 9A.52.080</u>, an authorized representative of the state may enter a premises or site subject to regulation under this chapter or in which records relevant to the operation of an underground storage tank system are kept. In the event of an emergency or in circumstances where notice would undermine the effectiveness of an inspection, notice is not required. The authorized representative may copy these records, obtain samples of regulated substances, and inspect or conduct monitoring or testing of an underground storage tank system.
- 18 (4) For purposes of this section, the term "authorized 19 representative" or "authorized representative of the state" means an 20 enforcement officer, employee, or representative of the department.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 75. Section 6 of this act takes effect July 1, 2020.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 76. Section 5 of this act expires July 1, 24 2020.

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