

2 **E2SSB 5633** - H COMM AMD **NOT ADOPTED 4/12/95**

3 By Committee on Agriculture & Ecology

4

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

7 "NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature finds that:

8 (1) *Spartina alterniflora*, *Spartina anglica*, *Spartina x townsendii*,
9 and *Spartina patens* which are collectively called spartina are not
10 native to the state of Washington nor to the west coast of North
11 America. This noxious weed was inadvertently introduced into the
12 wetlands of the state and is now aggressively invading new areas to the
13 detriment of native ecosystems and aquatic habitat. The spread of
14 spartina threatens to permanently convert and displace native
15 freshwater and saltwater wetlands and intertidal zones, including
16 critical habitat for migratory birds, many fish species, bivalves,
17 invertebrates, marine mammals, and other animals. The continued spread
18 of spartina will permanently reduce the diversity and the quantity of
19 these species and will have a significant negative environmental
20 impact.

21 *Spartina* poses a significant hydrological threat. Clumps and
22 meadows of spartina are dense environments that bind sediments and lift
23 the intertidal gradient up out of the intertidal zone through time.
24 This process reduces flows during flood conditions, raises flood
25 levels, and significantly alters the hydrological regime of estuarine
26 areas.

27 *Spartina* spreads by rhizomes and seed production. Through lateral
28 growth by rhizomes, spartina establishes a dense monotypic meadow.
29 Through seed production and the spread of seed through the air and by
30 water, spartina is currently being spread to other states and to
31 Canadian provinces.

32 (2) Purple loosestrife was first documented in the state in 1929
33 along freshwater shorelands. It is now present throughout the state
34 and is particularly abundant in Grant county and its neighboring
35 counties. The plant appears to be colonizing more rapidly on the
36 eastern side of the state than on the western side. It was first

1 introduced to the Winchester Wasteway area in the 1960's and has
2 invaded the area rapidly. Purple loosestrife is displacing native
3 plants and as a result is threatening an extremely important part of
4 this state's wildlife habitat. Lythrum salicaria and L. virgatum are
5 closely related loosestrife species that are morphologically similar
6 and not easily distinguished from each other in the field. Both
7 species have been referred to as purple loosestrife.

8 (3) Current laws and rules designed to protect the environment and
9 preserve the wetland habitats, fish, and wildlife of the state are not
10 designed to respond to an ecosystem-wide threat of this kind. State
11 and federal agencies, local governments, weed boards, concerned
12 individuals, and property owners attempting to deal with the ecological
13 emergency posed by spartina and purple loosestrife infestations have
14 been frustrated by interagency disagreements, demands for an undue
15 amount of procedural and scientific process and information, dilatory
16 appeals, and the improper application of laws and regulations by
17 agencies that have in fact undermined the legislative purposes of those
18 same laws while ignoring the long-term implications of delay and
19 inaction. There is a compelling need for strong leadership,
20 coordination, and reporting by a single state agency to respond
21 appropriately to this urgent environmental challenge.

22 Any further delay of control efforts will significantly increase
23 the cost of spartina and purple loosestrife control and reduce the
24 likelihood of long-term success. Control efforts must be coordinated
25 across political and ownership boundaries in order to be effective.

26 (4) The presence of noxious weeds on public lands constitutes a
27 public nuisance and negatively impacts public and private lands. The
28 legislature finds that control and eradication of noxious weeds on
29 private lands is in the public interest.

30 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** This state is facing an environmental
31 disaster that will affect other states as well as other nations. The
32 legislature finds that six years is sufficient time for state agencies
33 to debate solutions to the spartina and purple loosestrife problems
34 that are occurring in state waters. One of the purposes of this act is
35 to focus agency action on control and future eradication of spartina
36 and purple loosestrife. It is the mandate of the legislature that one
37 state agency, the department of agriculture, be responsible for a
38 unified effort to eliminate spartina and purple loosestrife, with the

1 advice of the state noxious weed control board, and that state agency
2 shall be directly accountable to the legislature on the progress of the
3 spartina and purple loosestrife eradication program.

4 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 90.48 RCW
5 to read as follows:

6 (1) The director shall issue water quality modification permits to
7 federal, state, or local governmental agencies and to licensed
8 applicators for the purpose of using herbicides approved under state or
9 federal pesticide control laws for aquatic noxious weed control. The
10 issuance of the permits shall be subject only to compliance with:
11 Federal and state pesticide label requirements, the requirements of the
12 federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act, the Washington
13 pesticide control act, the Washington pesticide application act, and
14 the state environmental policy act; and applicable requirements
15 established in an option or options recommended for controlling the
16 noxious weed by a final environmental impact statement published by the
17 department of agriculture or by the department of agriculture jointly
18 with other state agencies under chapter 43.21C RCW. The use of
19 surfactants authorized for use with a pesticide as part of a state or
20 federal label for the pesticide is regulated by the label and may not
21 be further limited by the permit. This section may not be construed as
22 requiring the preparation of a new environmental impact statement to
23 replace a final environmental impact statement published before the
24 effective date of this section.

25 (2) The director of ecology may not utilize this permit authority
26 to otherwise condition or burden weed control efforts. The director's
27 authority to issue water quality modification permits for activities
28 other than the application of surfactants and approved herbicides, to
29 control aquatic noxious weeds, is unaffected by this section.

30 (3) As used in this section, "aquatic noxious weed" means an
31 aquatic weed on the state noxious weed list adopted under RCW
32 17.10.080.

33 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 75.20 RCW
34 to read as follows:

35 (1) An activity conducted solely for the removal or control of
36 spartina or purple loosestrife shall not require hydraulic project
37 approval. By June 30, 1997, the department of fish and wildlife shall

1 develop rules for projects conducted solely for the removal or control
2 of various aquatic noxious weeds other than spartina and purple
3 loosestrife, which projects will use, divert, obstruct, or change the
4 natural flow or bed of any of the salt or fresh waters of the state.
5 Following the adoption of the rules, hydraulic project approval is not
6 required for any project conducted solely for the removal or control of
7 such other aquatic noxious weeds that is conducted in conformity with
8 the rules. The department is encouraged to produce and distribute one
9 or more pamphlets describing the methods of controlling these other
10 aquatic noxious weeds that are exempted from hydraulic project approval
11 by this subsection. From time to time as information becomes
12 available, the department shall adopt similar rules for additional
13 aquatic noxious weeds other than spartina and purple loosestrife and a
14 hydraulic project approval shall not be required for projects conducted
15 solely for the removal or control of such additional aquatic noxious
16 weeds that are conducted in conformity with these additional rules.
17 The department is encouraged to produce and distribute pamphlets
18 regarding the removal and control of such additional aquatic noxious
19 weeds.

20 (2) As used in this section, "spartina," "purple loosestrife," and
21 "aquatic noxious weeds" have the meanings prescribed by section 12 of
22 this act.

23 (3) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the department of fish
24 and wildlife from requiring a hydraulic project approval for those
25 parts of hydraulic projects that are not specifically for the control
26 or removal of spartina, purple loosestrife, or other aquatic noxious
27 weeds.

28 **Sec. 5.** RCW 90.58.030 and 1987 c 474 s 1 are each amended to read
29 as follows:

30 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the
31 following definitions and concepts apply:

32 (1) Administration:

33 (a) "Department" means the department of ecology;

34 (b) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology;

35 (c) "Local government" means any county, incorporated city, or town
36 which contains within its boundaries any lands or waters subject to
37 this chapter;

38 (d) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation,

1 association, organization, cooperative, public or municipal
2 corporation, or agency of the state or local governmental unit however
3 designated;

4 (e) "Hearing board" means the shoreline hearings board established
5 by this chapter.

6 (2) Geographical:

7 (a) "Extreme low tide" means the lowest line on the land reached by
8 a receding tide;

9 (b) "Ordinary high water mark" on all lakes, streams, and tidal
10 water is that mark that will be found by examining the bed and banks
11 and ascertaining where the presence and action of waters are so common
12 and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon
13 the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland, in
14 respect to vegetation as that condition exists on June 1, 1971, as it
15 may naturally change thereafter, or as it may change thereafter in
16 accordance with permits issued by a local government or the department:
17 PROVIDED, That in any area where the ordinary high water mark cannot be
18 found, the ordinary high water mark adjoining salt water shall be the
19 line of mean higher high tide and the ordinary high water mark
20 adjoining fresh water shall be the line of mean high water;

21 (c) "Shorelines of the state" are the total of all "shorelines" and
22 "shorelines of state-wide significance" within the state;

23 (d) "Shorelines" means all of the water areas of the state,
24 including reservoirs, and their associated wetlands, together with the
25 lands underlying them; except (i) shorelines of state-wide
26 significance; (ii) shorelines on segments of streams upstream of a
27 point where the mean annual flow is twenty cubic feet per second or
28 less and the wetlands associated with such upstream segments; and (iii)
29 shorelines on lakes less than twenty acres in size and wetlands
30 associated with such small lakes;

31 (e) "Shorelines of state-wide significance" means the following
32 shorelines of the state:

33 (i) The area between the ordinary high water mark and the western
34 boundary of the state from Cape Disappointment on the south to Cape
35 Flattery on the north, including harbors, bays, estuaries, and inlets;

36 (ii) Those areas of Puget Sound and adjacent salt waters and the
37 Strait of Juan de Fuca between the ordinary high water mark and the
38 line of extreme low tide as follows:

39 (A) Nisqually Delta--from DeWolf Bight to Tatsolo Point,

1 (B) Birch Bay--from Point Whitehorn to Birch Point,
2 (C) Hood Canal--from Tala Point to Foulweather Bluff,
3 (D) Skagit Bay and adjacent area--from Brown Point to Yokeko Point,
4 and
5 (E) Padilla Bay--from March Point to William Point;
6 (iii) Those areas of Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca and
7 adjacent salt waters north to the Canadian line and lying seaward from
8 the line of extreme low tide;
9 (iv) Those lakes, whether natural, artificial, or a combination
10 thereof, with a surface acreage of one thousand acres or more measured
11 at the ordinary high water mark;
12 (v) Those natural rivers or segments thereof as follows:
13 (A) Any west of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a
14 point where the mean annual flow is measured at one thousand cubic feet
15 per second or more,
16 (B) Any east of the crest of the Cascade range downstream of a
17 point where the annual flow is measured at two hundred cubic feet per
18 second or more, or those portions of rivers east of the crest of the
19 Cascade range downstream from the first three hundred square miles of
20 drainage area, whichever is longer;
21 (vi) Those wetlands associated with (i), (ii), (iv), and (v) of
22 this subsection (2)(e);
23 (f) "Wetlands" or "wetland areas" means those lands extending
24 landward for two hundred feet in all directions as measured on a
25 horizontal plane from the ordinary high water mark; floodways and
26 contiguous floodplain areas landward two hundred feet from such
27 floodways; and all marshes, bogs, swamps, and river deltas associated
28 with the streams, lakes, and tidal waters which are subject to the
29 provisions of this chapter; the same to be designated as to location by
30 the department of ecology: PROVIDED, That any county or city may
31 determine that portion of a one-hundred-year-flood plain to be included
32 in its master program as long as such portion includes, as a minimum,
33 the floodway and the adjacent land extending landward two hundred feet
34 therefrom;
35 (g) "Floodway" means those portions of the area of a river valley
36 lying streamward from the outer limits of a watercourse upon which
37 flood waters are carried during periods of flooding that occur with
38 reasonable regularity, although not necessarily annually, said floodway
39 being identified, under normal condition, by changes in surface soil

1 conditions or changes in types or quality of vegetative ground cover
2 condition. The floodway shall not include those lands that can
3 reasonably be expected to be protected from flood waters by flood
4 control devices maintained by or maintained under license from the
5 federal government, the state, or a political subdivision of the state.

6 (3) Procedural terms:

7 (a) "Guidelines" means those standards adopted to implement the
8 policy of this chapter for regulation of use of the shorelines of the
9 state prior to adoption of master programs. Such standards shall also
10 provide criteria to local governments and the department in developing
11 master programs;

12 (b) "Master program" shall mean the comprehensive use plan for a
13 described area, and the use regulations together with maps, diagrams,
14 charts, or other descriptive material and text, a statement of desired
15 goals, and standards developed in accordance with the policies
16 enunciated in RCW 90.58.020;

17 (c) "State master program" is the cumulative total of all master
18 programs approved or adopted by the department of ecology;

19 (d) "Development" means a use consisting of the construction or
20 exterior alteration of structures; dredging; drilling; dumping;
21 filling; removal of any sand, gravel, or minerals; bulkheading; driving
22 of piling; placing of obstructions; or any project of a permanent or
23 temporary nature which interferes with the normal public use of the
24 surface of the waters overlying lands subject to this chapter at any
25 state of water level;

26 (e) "Substantial development" shall mean any development of which
27 the total cost or fair market value exceeds two thousand five hundred
28 dollars, or any development which materially interferes with the normal
29 public use of the water or shorelines of the state; except that the
30 following shall not be considered substantial developments for the
31 purpose of this chapter:

32 (i) Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or
33 developments, including damage by accident, fire, or elements;

34 (ii) Construction of the normal protective bulkhead common to
35 single family residences;

36 (iii) Emergency construction necessary to protect property from
37 damage by the elements;

38 (iv) Construction and practices normal or necessary for farming,
39 irrigation, and ranching activities, including agricultural service

1 roads and utilities on wetlands, and the construction and maintenance
2 of irrigation structures including but not limited to head gates,
3 pumping facilities, and irrigation channels: PROVIDED, That a feedlot
4 of any size, all processing plants, other activities of a commercial
5 nature, alteration of the contour of the wetlands by leveling or
6 filling other than that which results from normal cultivation, shall
7 not be considered normal or necessary farming or ranching activities.
8 A feedlot shall be an enclosure or facility used or capable of being
9 used for feeding livestock hay, grain, silage, or other livestock feed,
10 but shall not include land for growing crops or vegetation for
11 livestock feeding and/or grazing, nor shall it include normal livestock
12 wintering operations;

13 (v) Construction or modification of navigational aids such as
14 channel markers and anchor buoys;

15 (vi) Construction on wetlands by an owner, lessee, or contract
16 purchaser of a single family residence for his own use or for the use
17 of his family, which residence does not exceed a height of thirty-five
18 feet above average grade level and which meets all requirements of the
19 state agency or local government having jurisdiction thereof, other
20 than requirements imposed pursuant to this chapter;

21 (vii) Construction of a dock, including a community dock, designed
22 for pleasure craft only, for the private noncommercial use of the
23 owner, lessee, or contract purchaser of single and multiple family
24 residences, the cost of which does not exceed two thousand five hundred
25 dollars;

26 (viii) Operation, maintenance, or construction of canals,
27 waterways, drains, reservoirs, or other facilities that now exist or
28 are hereafter created or developed as a part of an irrigation system
29 for the primary purpose of making use of system waters, including
30 return flow and artificially stored ground water for the irrigation of
31 lands;

32 (ix) The marking of property lines or corners on state owned lands,
33 when such marking does not significantly interfere with normal public
34 use of the surface of the water;

35 (x) Operation and maintenance of any system of dikes, ditches,
36 drains, or other facilities existing on September 8, 1975, which were
37 created, developed, or utilized primarily as a part of an agricultural
38 drainage or diking system;

39 (xi) Any action commenced prior to December 31, 1982, pertaining to

1 (A) the restoration of interim transportation services as may be
2 necessary as a consequence of the destruction of the Hood Canal bridge,
3 including, but not limited to, improvements to highways, development of
4 park and ride facilities, and development of ferry terminal facilities
5 until a new or reconstructed Hood Canal bridge is open to traffic; and

6 (B) the reconstruction of a permanent bridge at the site of the
7 original Hood Canal bridge;

8 (xii) The process of removing or controlling an aquatic noxious
9 weed, as defined in section 12 of this act, through the use of an
10 herbicide or other treatment methods applicable to weed control that
11 are recommended by a final environmental impact statement published by
12 the department of agriculture or the department jointly with other
13 state agencies under chapter 43.21C RCW.

14 **Sec. 6.** RCW 17.10.010 and 1987 c 438 s 1 are each amended to read
15 as follows:

16 Unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, the
17 following words and phrases as hereinafter used in this chapter shall
18 have the following meanings:

19 (1) "Noxious weed" means any plant which when established is highly
20 destructive, competitive, or difficult to control by cultural or
21 chemical practices.

22 (2) "State noxious weed list" means a list of noxious weeds adopted
23 by the state noxious weed control board which list is divided into
24 three classes:

25 (a) Class A shall consist of those noxious weeds not native to the
26 state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in the state
27 and that pose a serious threat to the state;

28 (b) Class B shall consist of those noxious weeds not native to the
29 state that are of limited distribution or are unrecorded in a region of
30 the state and that pose a serious threat to that region;

31 (c) Class C shall consist of any other noxious weeds.

32 (3) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, firm,
33 the state or any department, agency, or subdivision thereof, or any
34 other entity.

35 (4) "Owner" means the person in actual control of property, or his
36 agent, whether such control is based on legal or equitable title or on
37 any other interest entitling the holder to possession and, for purposes
38 of liability, pursuant to RCW 17.10.170 or 17.10.210, means the

1 possessor of legal or equitable title or the possessor of an easement:
2 PROVIDED, That when the possessor of an easement has the right to
3 control or limit the growth of vegetation within the boundaries of an
4 easement, only the possessor of such easement shall be deemed, for the
5 purpose of this chapter, an "owner" of the property within the
6 boundaries of such easement.

7 (5) As pertains to the duty of an owner, the words "control",
8 "contain", "eradicate", and the term "prevent the spread of noxious
9 weeds" shall mean conforming to the standards of noxious weed control
10 or prevention adopted by rule or regulation by the state noxious weed
11 control board and an activated county noxious weed control board.

12 (6) "Agent" means any occupant or any other person acting for the
13 owner and working or in charge of the land.

14 (7) "Agricultural purposes" are those which are intended to provide
15 for the growth and harvest of food and fiber.

16 (8) "Director" means the director of the department of agriculture
17 or the director's appointed representative.

18 (9) "Weed district" means a weed district as defined in chapters
19 17.04 and 17.06 RCW.

20 (10) "Aquatic noxious weed" means an aquatic plant species that is
21 listed on the state weed list under RCW 17.10.080.

22 **Sec. 7.** RCW 90.48.020 and 1987 c 109 s 122 are each amended to
23 read as follows:

24 Whenever the word "person" is used in this chapter, it shall be
25 construed to include any political subdivision, government agency,
26 municipality, industry, public or private corporation, copartnership,
27 association, firm, individual or any other entity whatsoever.

28 Wherever the words "waters of the state" shall be used in this
29 chapter, they shall be construed to include lakes, rivers, ponds,
30 streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters and all other
31 surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of
32 Washington.

33 Whenever the word "pollution" is used in this chapter, it shall be
34 construed to mean such contamination, or other alteration of the
35 physical, chemical or biological properties, of any waters of the
36 state, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or
37 odor of the waters, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid,
38 radioactive, or other substance into any waters of the state as will or

1 is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful,
2 detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to
3 domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other
4 legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish
5 or other aquatic life.

6 Wherever the word "department" is used in this chapter it shall
7 mean the department of ecology.

8 Whenever the word "director" is used in this chapter it shall mean
9 the director of ecology.

10 Whenever the words "aquatic noxious weed" are used in this chapter,
11 they have the meaning prescribed under section 12 of this act.

12 NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. State agencies and local governments may not
13 use any other local, state, or federal permitting requirement,
14 regulatory authority, or legal mechanism to override the legislative
15 intent and statutory mandates of this act.

16 NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Spartina removal shall include restoration
17 to return intertidal land and other infested lands to the condition
18 found on adjacent unaffected lands in the same tidal elevation. The
19 department of fish and wildlife, the department of ecology, the
20 department of agriculture, and the department of natural resources
21 shall develop a restoration plan in cooperation with owners of spartina
22 infested lands and shall submit the plan to the appropriate standing
23 committees of the house of representatives and the senate by December
24 31, 1995.

25 NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. (1) The state department of agriculture is
26 the lead agency for the control of spartina and purple loosestrife with
27 the advice of the state noxious weed control board.

28 (2) Responsibilities of the lead agency include:

29 (a) Coordination of the control program including memorandums of
30 understanding, contracts, and agreements with local, state, federal,
31 and tribal governmental entities and private parties;

32 (b) Preparation of a state-wide spartina management plan utilizing
33 integrated vegetation management strategies that encompass all of
34 Washington's tidelands. The plan shall be developed in cooperation
35 with local, state, federal, and tribal governments, private landowners,
36 and concerned citizens. The plan shall prioritize areas for control.

1 Nothing in this subsection prohibits the department from taking action
2 to control spartina in a particular area of the state in accordance
3 with a plan previously prepared by the state while preparing the state-
4 wide plan;

5 (c) Directing on the ground control efforts that include, but are
6 not limited to: (i) Control work and contracts; (ii) spartina survey;
7 (iii) collection and maintenance of spartina location data; (iv)
8 purchasing equipment, goods, and services; (v) survey of threatened and
9 endangered species; and (vi) site-specific environmental information
10 and documents; and

11 (d) Evaluating the effectiveness of the control efforts.

12 The lead agency shall report to the appropriate standing committees
13 of the house of representatives and the senate no later than May 15th
14 and December 15th of each year through the year 1999 on the progress of
15 the program, the number of acres treated by various methods of control,
16 and on the funds spent.

17 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** This section applies to appropriations made
18 to the department of agriculture specifically for the removal or
19 control of spartina or purple loosestrife or both plants. The
20 legislature finds that: The presence of spartina or purple loosestrife
21 on private lands threatens wildlife habitat and provides a source of
22 renewed infestation for public lands; and effective eradication and
23 control of spartina or purple loosestrife requires concerted efforts on
24 both public and private lands to protect public resources. The
25 department of agriculture may grant funds to other state agencies,
26 local governments, and nonprofit corporations for eradication purposes
27 and may use those moneys itself. The department of agriculture may
28 match private funds for eradication programs on private property on a
29 fifty-fifty matching basis. The accounting and supervision of the
30 funds at the local level shall be conducted by the department of
31 agriculture.

32 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12.** (1) Facilitating the control of spartina
33 and purple loosestrife is a high priority for all state agencies.

34 (2) The department of natural resources is responsible for spartina
35 and purple loosestrife control on state-owned aquatic lands managed by
36 the department of natural resources.

37 (3) The department of fish and wildlife is responsible for spartina

1 and purple loosestrife control on state-owned aquatic lands managed by
2 the department of fish and wildlife.

3 (4) The state parks and recreation commission is responsible for
4 spartina and purple loosestrife control on state-owned aquatic lands
5 managed by the state parks and recreation commission.

6 (5) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions
7 in this subsection apply throughout this chapter, RCW 90.48.020,
8 90.58.030, and section 4 of this act:

9 (a) "Spartina" means *Spartina alterniflora*, *Spartina anglica*,
10 *Spartina x townsendii*, and *Spartina patens*.

11 (b) "Purple loosestrife" means *Lythrum salicaria* and *Lythrum*
12 *virgatum*.

13 (c) "Aquatic noxious weed" means an aquatic weed on the state
14 noxious weed list adopted under RCW 17.10.080.

15 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 13.** Sections 1, 2, and 8 through 12 of this act
16 shall constitute a new chapter in Title 17 RCW.

17 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 14.** If any provision of this act or its
18 application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
19 remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other
20 persons or circumstances is not affected.

21 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 15.** This act is necessary for the immediate
22 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the
23 state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take
24 effect immediately."

25 **E2SSB 5633** - H COMM AMD
26 By Committee on Agriculture & Ecology

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28 On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "control;" strike the
29 remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 90.58.030, 17.10.010,
30 and 90.48.020; adding a new section to chapter 90.48 RCW; adding a new
31 section to chapter 75.20 RCW; adding a new chapter to Title 17 RCW; and
32 declaring an emergency."

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