

**(Effective until January 1, 2021)**

**WAC 296-17A-3902 Classification 3902.**

**3902-00 Fruit and vegetable: Cannery and freezer operations**

Applies to establishments engaged in fruit and vegetable canning or freezing operations for wholesale customers. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit and vegetables directly from growers or dealers, preparing produce for canning by removing foreign materials such as leaves or weeds, washing, sterilizing, grading, peeling, slicing, coring, blanching, scalding and pre-cooking, premeasuring, mixing them in a hopper with sugar or other ingredients, and further processing into canned or frozen products. Pea vining, when performed by employees of a cannery, is also included in this classification.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-01; establishments engaged in manufacturing fruit juice, cider, jam or jelly which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-02; establishments engaged in packing *fresh* vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and pea vining when done by employees of farm operations or farm labor contractors which is to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-01 Fruit and vegetable: Evaporating, preserving or dehydrating**

Applies to establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving, or dehydrating fruits and vegetables for wholesale customers. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit and vegetables directly from growers or dealers, washing, peeling, cooking, pressing fruits and vegetables by machine, adding preservatives and congealants, pasteurizing, then dehydrating, drying, or evaporating to remove the moisture which preserves the fruits and vegetables and leaves only the dry, solid portion. Finished products are packaged in cans, plastic bags, or boxes for shipping.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in manufacturing fruit juice, cider, jam or jelly which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-02; establishments engaged in packing fresh vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-02 Fruit syrup or juice, cider, jam or jelly: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam, or jelly. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of fruit directly from growers or dealers, washing, peeling, and cooking the fruit, extracting juice and separating seeds from pulp with fruit presses or separators, adding sugars, congealants and preservatives, pasteurizing, blending juices to produce a variety of flavors, and further processing to produce bottled, canned, or concentrate products.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported

separately in classification 3902-01; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-11 Chocolate, cocoa, corn products: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of cocoa or chocolate such as Dutch or sweet chocolate or of corn products such as, but not limited to, tortillas. Operations contemplated by this classification include receipt of corn and cocoa beans from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, packaging and shipping. Foreign matter is removed from the cocoa beans and they are sorted, divided, cleaned, and roasted in ovens. Shells are cracked, usually by machines, and the beans examined to ensure quality. Depending on the products being manufactured, beans may be pasteurized, ground, further dried, mixed with chocolate liquor, sugar, powdered milk, cocoa butter, or potassium solutions to make into finished products. Depending on the corn product being made, ingredients are pressed, kneaded, cut, shaped or flattened, and baked or cooked.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, and pasta, or chocolate candy and confections which are to be reported separately in classification 3906, and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-12 Baking powder, dextrine, glucose and starch: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of baking powder, dextrine, glucose and starch. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of vegetables and grains, such as, but not limited to, potatoes, corn, and wheat from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, storing finished products in storage tanks, packaging into drums or cans, and shipping. Vegetables or grains are cleaned, sorted, and foreign matter removed. They are dumped onto conveyors and transported to grinding machines where they are ground into a starch paste. Water may be added to make liquid starch or starch milk or dryers may remove excess moisture. Starch blends may be made from raw starch suspensions using chemical solutions. Shakers remove bran, gluten or other particles from the starch suspension. Dextrine is made by further mixing the starch with dextrine paste, adding chemicals, cooking and stirring until the starch is converted to dextrine. Baking powder is made by mixing baking soda, starch, and an acid compound such as cream of tartar.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of food sundries not covered by another classification which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-14 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-13 Nut shelling, egg breaking, coconut shredding and peanut handling**

Applies to establishments engaged in nut shelling, egg breaking, coconut shredding, and peanut handling. Nuts are received from suppliers in bulk and placed into machinery which cracks shells and separates broken shells from the nut meat. Another machine sorts whole nut meats from those that are chipped, broken, or contaminated. At each machine, nuts are examined for rejects, and foreign matter is removed with a vacuum hose or by hand. They may be chopped, sliced, or left whole, then poured from the machines into sacks or containers. The meats of certain nuts, such as almonds, may be ground into meal, then canned for shipment. This classification also includes the grading and

polishing of nuts, and shredding of coconuts. Egg breaking machines break eggs and separate the yolk from the white. They are observed for color, quantity, and clarity; inferior yolks or whites are discarded prior to being automatically dropped onto separator trays with individual cups. Eggs may then be mixed with water, pasteurized or dried prior to packaging.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of oils which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-27 and establishments engaged in the manufacture of food sundries which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-14.

#### **3902-14 Food sundries, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or processing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of a variety of miscellaneous food products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Products include, but are not limited to, imitation crab, spices, peanut butter, condiments, salsa, salad dressings, mayonnaise, soups, tofu, instant potatoes, salads and certain ready-to-eat dishes that are usually sold to wholesale distributors. This classification also applies to the grinding and roasting of coffee beans. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of raw ingredients from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. Individual processes, which vary depending on the product being manufactured, include, but are not limited to, cleaning, dividing, grinding, mixing, blending with other ingredients, cooking, cooling, dividing again into desired portions, and packaging. The products are packaged in plastic bags, bottles, or cans, usually by machine. Some products require vacuum sealing, pasteurizing, or freezing.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, pasta, cough drops, confectionery, and chewing gum which are to be reported separately in classification 3906 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

#### **3902-15 Pickles and sauerkraut: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of pickles and sauerkraut. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of produce from growers or dealers, processing operations, testing, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. Produce, such as cucumbers and cabbage, is cleaned, cut, chopped and placed in barrels, vats, or tanks of brine (a mixture of salt, sugar, spices, vinegar) until cured. At the end of curing period, product may be packed into glass jars, plastic bags, or cans. This classification also applies to the pickling of fruits or vegetables such as, but not limited to, tomatoes, peppers, and asparagus.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00; establishments engaged in evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-01; establishments engaged in packing fresh vegetables and fruits which are to be reported separately in classification 2104; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

#### **3902-17 Pet food: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of frozen or canned pet foods. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of raw ingredients, processing operations, packaging

and shipping. After bones and foreign matter are removed, raw ingredients are cleaned and ground. Depending on the product, various ingredients such as, but not limited to, animal meat and fat, fish by-products, cornmeal, soybean meal, ground wheat, rice, poultry, yeast, whey, salt, acids, chemicals, minerals, vitamins, water, or oil are mixed in large vats either by machine or by hand. Mixture is frozen or baked, dried, and packed into cans.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of dry pet food using a milling process which is to be reported separately in classification 2101 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

#### **3902-24 Breakfast food: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of breakfast foods such as cereals or breakfast bars. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of ingredients, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging, and shipping. Flour, meal, or milled grains such as, but not limited to, corn, oats, barley, wheat, and nuts are mixed with other ingredients, formed into a dough, rolled out and extruded into flakes or other shapes. Pressure cylinders may be used to expand or puff whole grains. Cereals may be sifted through screens to check for size, color, and uniformity or otherwise tested for quality, then baked or dried in bulk prior to packaging.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of wholesale bakery goods which are to be reported separately in classification 3906; establishments engaged in milling or grinding operations which are to be reported separately in classification 2101; and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

#### **3902-26 Poultry canning and canneries, N.O.C.**

Applies to establishments engaged in canning poultry or canning operations not covered by another classification (N.O.C.). Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of poultry or other products, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging, and shipping. The process includes, but is not limited to, washing, cutting or chopping, and cooking poultry or other foods items. Preservatives or flavorings may be added before product is sealed in cans or jars.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in canning or freezing fruits or vegetables which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-00 and establishments engaged in canning or dehydrating meat products which are to be reported separately in classification 4301.

#### **3902-27 Vegetable oil or butter substitutes: Manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the manufacture of salad or vegetable oils, shortening, margarine or other butter substitutes. Operations contemplated by this classification include the receipt of seeds or beans from growers or through dealers, processing operations, quality control, laboratory operations, packaging and shipping. To make oils, soybeans, cottonseeds, safflower seeds, or shelled corn is cracked, ground, milled, steam cooked, and pressed to extract the oil. Depending on the product being made, other ingredients such as water, milk, powdered milk or salt may be blended with the oil, then heated, filtered, and filled into cans or bottles. To make shortening or butter substitutes, flavoring, catalytic agents, and chemicals are added

to harden the oils; some products are kneaded to spread the coloring uniformly; then they are packaged in cans, plastic containers, or wrapped in plastic or foil. Machinery includes, but is not limited to, grinders, screens, presses, extractors, dryers, and conveyors.

This classification excludes establishments engaged in the manufacture of "real" butter which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-28 and farm operations which are to be reported separately in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-28 Dairy products: Bottling or manufacturing**

Applies to establishments engaged in the bottling or manufacture of dairy products such as, but not limited to, bottled liquid or dried products derived from milk, butter, natural or processed cheeses, prepared products such as custard, dips or spread, whipped toppings, ice cream, ice cream mixes, and sherbet. Raw milk is received from suppliers and may go through heat treating, pasteurizing, cooling, and separators which adjust fat content by skimming the milk or adding cream, then pumping into vessels or vats. Additives, preservatives, flavorings, enzymes, or lactic acid may be added depending on the product being made. Further processing to manufacture cheese and other prepared dairy foods may include, but not be limited to, mixing, draining, pressing, spray drying, aging, cutting, and shredding. Product may be bottled or otherwise packaged for shipment.

This classification excludes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of dairy-based salad dressings which are to be reported separately in classification 3902-14 and dairy cattle farming operations which are to be reported separately in classification 7301.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 10-05-109, § 296-17A-3902, filed 2/17/10, effective 4/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-615, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-615, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-615, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order 87-12), § 296-17-615, filed 5/29/87, effective 7/1/87; WSR 85-24-032 (Order 85-33), § 296-17-615, filed 11/27/85, effective 1/1/86; WSR 83-24-017 (Order 83-36), § 296-17-615, filed 11/30/83, effective 1/1/84; WSR 82-24-047 (Order 82-38), § 296-17-615, filed 11/29/82, effective 1/1/83; Order 75-38, § 296-17-615, filed 11/24/75, effective 1/1/76; Order 74-40, § 296-17-615, filed 11/27/74, effective 1/1/75; Order 73-22, § 296-17-615, filed 11/9/73, effective 1/1/74.]

***(Effective January 1, 2021)***

**WAC 296-17A-3902 Classification 3902.** This classification includes the receipt of raw materials from growers or dealers, processing operations, quality control, lab testing, warehousing, packaging, shipping, and pickup and delivery when performed by employees in connection with the business operations.

Note: For rules on assigning and reporting in more than one basic classification, see WAC 296-17-31017 Multiple classifications.

**3902-00 Fruit and vegetable: Cannery and freezer operations; fruit syrup or juice, cider, jam or jelly: Manufacturing**

**Applies to:**

Businesses engaged in fruit and vegetable canning or freezing operations for wholesale customers; and

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of fruit syrup, juice, cider, jam, or jelly.

**Ingredients used include, but are not limited to:**

- Various fruits and vegetables or juices;
- Sugars and sweeteners;
- Coagulants;
- Preservatives.

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Removing foreign materials such as leaves or weeds;
- Washing;
- Sterilizing;
- Grading;
- Peeling;
- Slicing;
- Coring;
- Blanching or scalding;
- Cooking;
- Measuring;
- Mixing;
- Extracting juice;
- Separating seeds from pulp with fruit presses or separators;
- Pasteurizing;
- Further processing to produce bottled, canned, frozen, or concentrate products; and
- Pea vining, when performed by employees of a cannery, is also included in this classification.

**Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:**

- Conveyors;
- Extractors;
- Mixers;
- Ovens;
- Pasteurizers;
- Pressers;
- Separators;
- Shakers;
- Shredders;
- Sorters;
- Storage tanks; and
- Vats.

**Exclusions:**

- Preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables are classified in 3902-01;
- Packing fresh vegetables and fruits is classified in 2104; and
- Pea vining when done by employees of farm operations or farm labor contractors is classified in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-01 Fruit and vegetable: Evaporating, preserving or dehydrating**

**Applies to:**

Businesses engaged in evaporating, preserving, or dehydrating fruits and vegetables for wholesale customers.

**Ingredients include, but are not limited to:**

- Various fruits and vegetables;

- Sugars and sweeteners;
- Coagulants;
- Preservatives.

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Washing;
- Peeling;
- Cooking;
- Pressing fruits and vegetables by machine;
- Adding preservatives and congealants;
- Pasteurizing;
- Dehydrating;
- Drying;
- Evaporating; and
- Packaging in cans, plastic bags, or boxes.

**Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:**

- Conveyors;
- Extractors;
- Mixers;
- Ovens;
- Pasteurizers;
- Pressers;
- Separators;
- Shakers;
- Shredders;
- Sorters;
- Storage tanks;
- Vats; and
- Vacuum hoses.

**Exclusions:**

- Canning or freezing fruits and vegetables and manufacturing fruit juice, cider, jam or jelly are classified in 3902-00;
- Packing fresh vegetables and fruits is classified in 2104; and
- Farm operations are reported in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-11 Miscellaneous foods: Manufacturing**

**Applies to:**

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of a variety of products.

**Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:**

- Cocoa or chocolate;
- Corn products such as, but not limited to, tortillas;
- Baking powder, dextrine, glucose, and starch made from vegetables and grains;
- Shelled nuts;
- Egg products made by using egg cracking machines;
- Pickles, sauerkraut, pickled fruits and vegetables;
- Pet food (frozen or canned);
- Breakfast foods made from flour, meal, or milled grains; and
- Vegetable oil or butter substitutes made from seeds or beans.

**Processes used include, but are not limited to:**

• Cocoa or chocolate, such as Dutch or sweet chocolate, are made by removing foreign matter from cocoa beans, sorting, dividing, and roasting in ovens. Shells are usually cracked by machines, and beans examined to ensure quality. Depending on the products, beans may be

pasteurized, ground, further dried, mixed with chocolate liquor, sugar, powdered milk, cocoa butter, or potassium solutions to make into finished products;

- Corn products such as, but not limited to, tortillas. Depending on the corn products made by ingredients are pressed, kneaded, cut, shaped or flattened, and baked or cooked;

- Baking powder, dextrine, glucose, and starch are made from vegetables and grains, such as, but not limited to, potatoes, corn, and wheat are cleaned, sorted, and foreign matter removed; dumped onto conveyors and transported to grinding machines where they are ground into a starch paste. Water may be added to make liquid starch or starch milk or dryers may remove excess moisture.

- Starch blends may be made from raw starch suspensions using chemical solutions. Shakers remove bran, gluten, or other particles from the starch suspension;

- Dextrine is made by further mixing starch with dextrine paste, adding chemicals, cooking and stirring until the starch is converted to dextrine;

- Baking powder is made by mixing baking soda, starch, and an acid compound such as cream of tartar;

- Shelled nuts are placed into machinery which cracks shells and separates broken shells from the nut meat, then another machine sorts whole nut meats from those that are chipped, broken or contaminated. At each machine, nuts are examined for rejects, and foreign matter is removed with a vacuum hose or by hand. Nuts may be chopped, sliced, or left whole, then poured from the machines into sacks or containers. The meats of certain nuts, such as almonds, may be ground into meal, then canned for shipment. Also included is the grading and polishing of nuts, and coconut shredding;

- Egg products are made by using egg cracking machines that break eggs and separate the yolk from the white. Eggs are observed for color, quantity, and clarity; inferior yolks or whites are discarded before being automatically dropped onto separator trays with individual cups. Eggs may then be mixed with water, pasteurized or dried before packaging;

- Pickles, sauerkraut, pickled fruits and vegetables are made by cleaning, cutting, chopping and placing in barrels, vats, or tanks of brine (a mixture of salt, sugar, spices, vinegar) until cured. At the end of the curing period, product may be packed into glass jars, plastic bags, or cans;

- Pet food (frozen or canned) is made by removing bones then cleaning and grinding raw ingredients. Depending on the product, various ingredients include, but not limited to, animal meat and fat, fish by-products, cornmeal, soybean meal, ground wheat, rice, poultry, yeast, whey salt, acids, chemicals, minerals, vitamins, water, or oil and are mixed in large vats either by machine or by hand. The mixture is frozen or baked, dried, and packed into cans;

- Breakfast foods are made from flour, meal, or milled grains, such as, but not limited to, corn, oats, barley, wheat, and nuts mixed with other ingredients, formed into a dough, rolled out and extruded into flakes or other shapes. Pressure cylinders may be used to expand or puff whole grains. Cereals may be sifted through screens to check for size, color, and uniformity then baked or dried in bulk before packaging; and

- Vegetable oil or butter substitutes are made from seeds or beans, such as soybeans, cottonseeds, safflower seeds, or shelled corn which is cracked, ground, milled, steam cooked, and pressed to extract



the oil. Depending on the product being made, other ingredients such as water, milk, powdered milk or salt may be blended with the oil, then heated, filtered, and filled into cans or bottles. To make shortening or butter substitutes, flavoring, catalytic agents, and chemicals are added to harden the oils; some products are kneaded to spread the coloring uniformly, then packaged into cans, plastic containers, or wrapped in plastic or foil.

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Removing foreign matter from raw product;
- Sorting;
- Dividing;
- Cleaning;
- Cooking;
- Pasteurizing;
- Grinding;
- Mixing;
- Pressing;
- Kneading;
- Cutting;
- Shaping;
- Flattening;
- Baking;
- Cooking;
- Storing.

**Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:**

- Choppers;
- Conveyors;
- Dryers;
- Egg breakers;
- Extruders;
- Extractors;
- Grinders;
- Mixers;
- Nut crackers;
- Pasteurizers;
- Presses;
- Pressure cylinders;
- Sack makers;
- Screens;
- Separators;
- Shakers;
- Shredders;
- Sorters;
- Storage tanks;
- Vats; and
- Vacuum hoses.

**Exclusions:**

- Manufacturing crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, and pasta, or chocolate candy and confections are classified in 3906;
- Farm operations are classified separately in the applicable farm classification;
- Manufacturing food sundries not covered by another classification are classified in 3902-14;
- Canning or freezing of fruits and vegetables are classified in 3902-00;

- Evaporating, preserving or dehydrating fruits and vegetables which are classified in 3902-01;
- Packing fresh vegetables and fruits are classified in 2104;
- Milling or grinding operations; and those that manufacture dry pet food using a milling process, are classified in 2101;
- Manufacturing wholesale bakery goods is classified in 3906; and
- Manufacturing "real" butter classified in 3902-28.

**3902-14 Food sundries, N.O.C.: Manufacturing or processing**

**Applies to:**

Businesses engaged in the manufacture of a variety of food products not covered by another classification (N.O.C.).

**Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:**

- Imitation crab;
- Spices;
- Peanut butter;
- Condiments;
- Salsa;
- Salad dressings;
- Mayonnaise;
- Soups;
- Tofu;
- Instant potatoes;
- Salads and certain ready-to-eat dishes that are usually sold to wholesale distributors; and
- Grinding and roasting of coffee beans.

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Cleaning;
- Dividing;
- Grinding;
- Roasting;
- Mixing;
- Blending with other ingredients;
- Cooking;
- Cooling;
- Dividing ingredients and product into desired portions;
- Packaging in plastic bags, bottles, or cans;
- Vacuum sealing;
- Pasteurizing; and
- Freezing.

**Machinery and equipment include, but are not limited to:**

- Conveyors;
- Extractors;
- Mixers;
- Ovens;
- Pasteurizers;
- Pressers;
- Separators;
- Shakers;
- Shredders;
- Sorters;
- Storage tanks; and
- Vats.

**Exclusions:**

- Manufacturing crackers, potato chips, ravioli, tamale, pasta, cough drops, confectionery, and chewing gum which are classified in 3906; and
- Farm operations are classified in the applicable farm classification.

**3902-28 Dairy products: Bottling or manufacturing**

**Applies to:**

Businesses engaged in the bottling or manufacture of dairy products.

**Products manufactured include, but are not limited to:**

- Bottled liquid or dried products derived from milk;
- Butter;
- Natural or processed cheeses; and
- Prepared products such as custard, dips or spread, whipped toppings, ice cream, ice cream mixes, and sherbet.

**Work activities include, but are not limited to:**

- Heat treating;
- Pasteurizing;
- Cooling;
- Separating;
- Pumping into vessels or vats;
- Adding preservatives, flavorings, enzymes, or lactic acid may be added depending on the product being made;
- Mixing;
- Draining;
- Pressing;
- Spray drying;
- Aging;
- Cutting;
- Shredding; and
- Bottling or other types of packaging.

**Machinery and equipment used include, but are not limited to:**

- Mixers;
- Coolers;
- Pasteurizers;
- Separators;
- Vats;
- Conveyors;
- Bottlers; and
- Packagers.

**Exclusions:**

- Manufacturing primarily dairy-based salad dressings is classified in 3902-14; and
- Dairy cattle farming operations are classified in 7301.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 51.04.020 and 51.16.035. WSR 20-20-108, § 296-17A-3902, filed 10/6/20, effective 1/1/21. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035 and 51.16.100. WSR 10-05-109, § 296-17A-3902, filed 2/17/10, effective 4/1/10. WSR 07-01-014, recodified as § 296-17A-3902, filed 12/8/06, effective 12/8/06. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035, 51.04.020. WSR 00-14-052, § 296-17-615, filed 7/1/00, effective 7/1/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 51.16.035. WSR 99-18-068, § 296-17-615, filed 8/31/99, effective 10/1/99; WSR 98-18-042, § 296-17-615, filed 8/28/98, effective 10/1/98; WSR 87-12-032 (Order

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