
SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1695

State of Washington

64th Legislature

2015 Regular Session

By House Environment (originally sponsored by Representatives Clibborn, Hayes, Ryu, Kochmar, Senn, Zeiger, Tarleton, Fey, Farrell, Harmsworth, Van Werven, Stanford, Fitzgibbon, Stokesbary, Wylie, Tharinger, Moscoso, Riccelli, and Santos)

1 AN ACT Relating to establishing a priority for the use, reuse,
2 and recycling of construction aggregate and recycled concrete
3 materials in Washington; adding new sections to chapter 70.95 RCW;
4 creating a new section; and providing an expiration date.

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

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature finds that the
7 Washington state highway system is extensive, with over one hundred
8 seventy-five thousand miles of public, city, county, and state
9 highway pavements and over eight thousand seven hundred built
10 structures, built using large quantities of construction aggregates,
11 asphalt, concrete, steel, and cement. Much of our transportation and
12 infrastructure system is in need of major rehabilitation or total
13 reconstruction. These natural resource construction materials used to
14 build our existing system are too valuable to be wasted and
15 landfilled. Some of the best natural construction materials produced
16 in Washington state are already in use for highways, bridges, and
17 building construction. Effective and responsible recycling is an
18 effective life-cycle strategy to reuse these construction materials
19 in the construction of new state and local transportation and
20 infrastructure projects as well as to repair, reconstruct, and
21 maintain them.

1 (2) The legislature further finds that the recycling of
2 aggregates and other transportation construction materials makes
3 sound economic, environmental, and engineering sense and is in
4 keeping with meeting Washington state's greenhouse gas reduction
5 priorities. The economic benefits from the reuse and recycling of
6 these valuable, finite, and nonrenewable materials can be very
7 effective in reducing the cost of designing, engineering, and
8 construction of new transportation projects and will make greater use
9 of limited state and local transportation funds for additional
10 highway construction, rehabilitation, preservation, or maintenance
11 projects.

12 (3) The legislature further finds that the reuse of construction
13 aggregate and recycled concrete materials into new transportation and
14 infrastructure structure projects is known to:

15 (a) Promote the conservation and protection of permitted and
16 unpermitted construction aggregate resources;

17 (b) Reduce the need for the consumption of new construction
18 aggregate materials;

19 (c) Encourage the reuse and recycling of currently classified
20 waste materials and discourage landfilling of valuable natural
21 resources;

22 (d) Reduce waste, preserve finite landfill space, and reduce
23 illegal dumping by encouraging reuse and recycling through sound and
24 practical environmental best management and handling practices;

25 (e) Reduce truck trips and related transportation emissions;

26 (f) Reduce greenhouse gases related to the construction of new
27 transportation projects, reduce embodied energy, and improve and
28 advance the sustainable principles and practices of the state of
29 Washington and its transportation system;

30 (g) Reduce project material and construction costs for state and
31 local level projects; and

32 (h) Be consistent with the governor's executive order No. 13-04
33 (September 2013), the state department of transportation
34 sustainability executive order No. E1082.00 (August 2012), and
35 presidential executive order No. 13423 (January 2007).

36 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 70.95
37 RCW to read as follows:

38 (1)(a) The department of transportation and its implementation
39 partners must collaboratively develop and establish objectives and

1 strategies for the reuse and recycling of construction aggregate and
2 recycled concrete materials that must include criteria for the
3 successful and sustainable long-term recycling of construction
4 aggregate and recycled concrete materials in Washington state
5 transportation, roadway, street, highway, and other transportation
6 infrastructure projects.

7 (b) The applications and related specification standards for
8 state and local transportation and infrastructure projects that reuse
9 and recycle construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials to
10 be used in the implementation of this section are outlined in the
11 department of transportation's standard specifications for road,
12 bridge, and municipal construction, section 9-03.21, table
13 9-03.21(1)E.

14 (2) Beginning January 1, 2016:

15 (a)(i) The department of transportation and each local government
16 entity with greater than one hundred thousand residents must, unless
17 construction aggregates and recycled concrete materials are not
18 readily available to the department of transportation or in the
19 immediate geographic area of a local government entity, specify and
20 annually use a minimum of twenty-five percent construction aggregate
21 and recycled concrete materials on their cumulative transportation,
22 roadway, street, highway, and other transportation infrastructure
23 projects and increase that percentage by at least five percent each
24 year through 2020;

25 (ii) The annual increase in the total, cumulative use of
26 construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials required under
27 this subsection is intended to assist in meeting the criteria,
28 objectives, and strategies for successful, sustainable, and long-term
29 recycling and reuse of construction aggregate and recycled concrete
30 materials as required in subsection (1) of this section;

31 (b) All local governmental entities with a population less than
32 one hundred thousand residents or with jurisdiction over a public
33 works transportation or infrastructure project must adopt the
34 standard specifications as developed by the department of
35 transportation for the use of recycled materials as shown in the
36 department of transportation's standard specifications for road,
37 bridge, and municipal construction, section 9-03.21, table
38 9-03.21(1)E; and

39 (c) Any local governmental entity with a population of less than
40 one hundred thousand residents must:

1 (i) Review and determine the capacity for recycling and reuse of
2 construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials for roadway,
3 street, highway, and other transportation infrastructure projects in
4 its jurisdiction;

5 (ii) Establish practical and applicable strategies to recycle and
6 reuse construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials for
7 roadway, street, highway, and other transportation infrastructure
8 projects in its jurisdiction; and

9 (iii) Upon the completion of the review and strategy development,
10 begin implementing the strategies to achieve the recycling and reuse
11 objectives established for its jurisdiction.

12 (3) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this
13 section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

14 (a) "Construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials"
15 means reclaimed coarse and fine aggregate cement and concrete
16 mixtures as commonly defined by the American public works
17 association, the federal highway administration, and department of
18 transportation specifications.

19 (b) "Implementation partners" means interested local governmental
20 entities and Washington-based associations representing the
21 appropriate sectors of the construction industry.

22 (c) "Local government entities" means cities or counties.

23 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 70.95
24 RCW to read as follows:

25 (1) The department of transportation, together with its
26 implementation partners, must report annually to the legislature on
27 the progress of meeting the 2020 recycling objective established in
28 section 2 of this act. The annual report must be submitted to the
29 legislature, consistent with RCW 43.01.036, by January 2nd of each
30 year from 2016 through 2020.

31 (2) This section expires July 1, 2021.

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